C O V E R   S H E E T

for

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

A	S	0	9	5	0	0	2	2	8	3

C O M P A N Y   N A M E

D M C I   H O L D I N G S ,   I N C

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

3 R D   F L O O R ,   D A C O N   B U I L D I N G ,   2 2 8
1   D O N   C H I N O   R O C E S   A V E N U E ,   M A K A
T I   C I T Y   1 2 3 1

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
A A F S	S E C	N / A

C O M P A N Y   I N F O R M A T I O N

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number	Mobile Number
dmcihicorp.gov@gmail.com	888-3000	0918 988 3462

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Fiscal Year (Month / Day)
702	7/27	31-Dec

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
Herbert M. Consunji	dmcihicorp.gov@gmail.com	888-3000	0918 988 3462

CONTACT PERSON's ADDRESS

3rd floor Dacon Building, 2281 Don Chino Roces Avenue, Makati City

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

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

SGV
Building a better working world

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co.
6760 Ayala Avenue
1226 Makati City
Philippines

Tel: (632) 891 0307
Fax: (632) 819 0872
ey.com/ph

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001,
December 14, 2015, valid until December 31, 2018
SEC Accreditation No. 0012-FR-4 (Group A),
November 10, 2015, valid until November 9, 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
DMCI Holdings, Inc.
3rd Floor, Dacon Building
2281 Don Chino Roces Avenue
Makati City

Report on the Parent Company Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying parent company financial statements of DMCI Holdings, Inc., which comprise the parent company statements of financial position as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the parent company 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 Parent Company Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these parent company 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 about whether the parent company financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the parent company financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the parent company 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 parent company 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 parent company 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 parent company financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of DMCI Holdings, Inc. 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 the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations 15-2010

The supplementary information required under Revenue Regulations 15-2010 for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue is presented by the management of DMCI Holdings, Inc. in a separate schedule. Revenue Regulations 15-2010 requires the information to be presented in the notes to the parent company financial statements. Such information is not a required part of the parent company basic financial statements. The information is also not required by Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, as Amended (2011). Our opinion on the parent company basic financial statements is not affected by the presentation of the information in a separate schedule.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia

Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 90787
SEC Accreditation No. 1229-AR-1 (Group A),
May 12, 2015, valid until May 11, 2018
Tax Identification No. 162-410-623
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-74-2015,
February 27, 2015, valid until February 26, 2018
PTR No. 5321703, January 4, 2016, Makati City

March 31, 2016

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.
PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31	
	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 16)	**₱3,695,123,711**	₱5,753,585,108
Receivables (Notes 5, 11 and 16)	**934,530,181**	329,412,798
Other current assets	**11,995,390**	17,455,640
Total Current Assets	**4,641,649,282**	6,100,453,546
Noncurrent Assets		
Investments in subsidiaries and associates (Note 6)	**20,705,063,391**	22,154,744,391
Investment properties (Note 7)	**21,649,474**	44,796,337
Property and equipment (Note 8)	**14,952,519**	7,757,777
Pension assets (Note 12)	**51,362,340**	62,609,484
Other noncurrent assets	**3,981,570**	3,801,726
Total Noncurrent Assets	**20,797,009,294**	22,273,709,715
	₱25,438,658,576	₱28,374,163,261
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liability		
Accounts and other payables (Notes 9 and 16)	**₱20,686,352**	₱16,634,554
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Deferred tax liability (Note 15)	**17,443,112**	19,335,560
Deposit received from future sale of investment (Note 6)	**–**	1,757,651,330
Other noncurrent liabilities	**1,000,000**	1,000,000
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**18,443,112**	1,777,986,890
Total Liabilities	**39,129,464**	1,794,621,444
Equity		
Capital stock (Notes 10 and 16)	**13,277,473,780**	13,277,473,780
Additional paid-in capital (Notes 10 and 16)	**4,672,393,925**	4,672,393,925
Retained earnings (Notes 10 and 16)	**7,438,630,119**	8,610,215,902
Remeasurement gains on retirement plan - net (Note 12)	**11,031,288**	19,458,210
Total Equity	**25,399,529,112**	26,579,541,817
	₱25,438,658,576	₱28,374,163,261

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.
PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
INCOME			
Dividend income (Notes 6 and 11)	**₱4,913,419,015**	₱4,869,458,060	₱9,302,956,564
Gain on sale of investments in associates (Note 6)	**307,970,330**	–	7,991,677,368
Finance income (Note 14)	**78,783,175**	108,877,740	208,653,733
Gain on sale of investment properties (Notes 7 and 11)	**4,759,050**	–	58,588,674
Management fees (Note 11)	**4,200,000**	4,200,000	4,200,000
Foreign exchange gains - net	**7,634,024**	–	7,697,448
Gain on sale of property and equipment (Note 8)	**–**	692,880	–
Guarantee fees	**–**	–	19,149,761
Gain on reversal of allowance	**–**	–	11,459,653
Pension income (Note 14)	**791,316**	298,268	429,674
	5,317,556,910	4,983,526,948	17,604,812,875
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
General and administrative expenses (Note 15)	**67,688,560**	71,167,360	109,565,305
Finance cost	**775**	5,263	12,600
Foreign exchange loss - net	**–**	11,321,631	–
	67,689,335	82,494,254	109,577,905
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**5,249,867,575**	4,901,032,694	17,495,234,970
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 15)	**48,267,758**	20,620,104	843,944,382
NET INCOME	**5,201,599,817**	4,880,412,590	16,651,290,588
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Remeasurement gains (losses) on retirement plan (Note 14)	**(12,038,460)**	19,633,325	3,144,505
Income tax effect (Note 15)	**3,611,538**	(5,889,998)	(943,352)
	(8,426,922)	13,743,327	2,201,153
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**₱5,193,172,895**	₱4,894,155,917	₱16,653,491,741

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.

PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Capital Stock (Note 10)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 10)	Retained Earnings Unappropriated (Note 10)	Retained Earnings Appropriated (Note 10)	Remeasurement Gains on Retirement Plans - net (Note 10)	Total Equity
			For the Year Ended December 31, 2015			
Balances as of January 1, 2015	**₱13,277,473,780**	**₱4,672,393,925**	**₱8,610,215,902**	**₱–**	**₱19,458,210**	**₱26,579,541,817**
Comprehensive income						
Net income	–	–	**5,201,599,817**	–	–	**5,201,599,817**
Other comprehensive loss	–	–	–	–	**(8,426,922)**	**(8,426,922)**
Total comprehensive income	–	–	**5,201,599,817**		**(8,426,922)**	**5,193,172,895**
Cash dividends declared (Note 10)	–	–	**(6,373,185,600)**	–	–	**(6,373,185,600)**
Balances as of December 31, 2015	**₱13,277,473,780**	**₱4,672,393,925**	**₱7,438,630,119**	**₱–**	**₱11,031,288**	**₱25,399,529,112**
			For the Year Ended December 31, 2014			
Balances as of January 1, 2014	₱2,655,497,780	₱4,765,316,671	₱18,624,964,912	₱2,100,000,000	₱5,714,883	₱28,151,494,246
Comprehensive income						
Net income	–	–	4,880,412,590	–	–	4,880,412,590
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	13,743,327	13,743,327
Total comprehensive income	–	–	4,880,412,590	–	13,743,327	4,894,155,917
Stock dividends declared (Note 10)	10,621,976,000	(92,922,746)	(10,621,976,000)	–	–	(92,922,746)
Cash dividends declared (Note 10)	–	–	(6,373,185,600)	–	–	(6,373,185,600)
Reversal of Appropriation (Note 10)	–	–	2,100,000,000	(2,100,000,000)	–	–
Balances as of December 31, 2014	₱13,277,473,780	₱4,672,393,925	₱8,610,215,902	₱–	₱19,458,210	₱26,579,541,817
			For the Year Ended December 31, 2013			
Balances as of January 1, 2013	₱2,655,497,780	₱4,765,316,671	₱8,502,353,924	₱4,600,000,000	₱3,513,730	₱20,526,682,105
Comprehensive income						
Net income	–	–	16,651,290,588	–	–	16,651,290,588
Other comprehensive	–	–	–	–	2,201,153	2,201,153
Total comprehensive income	–	–	16,651,290,588	–	2,201,153	16,653,491,741
Cash dividends declared (Note 10)	–	–	(9,028,679,600)	–	–	(9,028,679,600)
Reversal of appropriation (Note 10)	–	–	3,800,000,000	(3,800,000,000)	–	–
Appropriation for capital expenditures and investments (Note 10)	–	–	(1,300,000,000)	1,300,000,000	–	–
Balances as of December 31, 2013	₱2,655,497,780	₱4,765,316,671	₱18,624,964,912	₱2,100,000,000	₱5,714,883	₱28,151,494,246

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.
PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax	**₱5,249,867,575**	₱4,901,032,694	₱17,495,234,970
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 8 and 13)	**2,815,648**	2,001,576	2,206,616
Finance cost	**775**	5,263	12,600
Pension income (Note 12)	**(791,316)**	(298,268)	(429,674)
Gain on sale of investment properties (Notes 7 and 11)	**(4,759,050)**	–	(58,588,674)
Unrealized foreign currency exchange gains	**(7,634,024)**	(3,121,369)	(7,697,448)
Finance income (Note 16)	**(78,783,175)**	(108,877,740)	(208,653,733)
Gain on sale of investment in associates (Note 6)	**(307,970,330)**	–	(7,991,677,368)
Dividend income (Notes 6 and 11)	**(4,913,419,015)**	(4,869,458,060)	(9,302,956,564)
Gain on sale of property and equipment (Note 8)	**–**	(692,880)	–
Gain on reversal of allowance for impairment loss	**–**	–	(11,459,653)
Operating income (loss) before changes in working capital	**(60,672,912)**	(79,408,784)	(84,008,928)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in:			
Receivables	**21,671,382**	20,196,287	59,373,452
Other current assets	**5,460,250**	(5,389,417)	(1,211,544,804)
Other short-term investments	**–**	1,200,000,000	–
Increase (decrease) in accounts and other payable	**7,781,896**	(145,003,100)	137,261,480
Net cash generated from (used for) operations	**(25,759,384)**	990,394,986	(1,098,918,800)
Interest received	**78,994,725**	130,634,188	195,077,328
Income tax paid	**(46,548,668)**	(21,775,549)	(841,378,348)
Interest paid	**(775)**	(5,263)	(12,600)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**6,685,898**	1,099,248,362	(1,745,232,420)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends received	**4,313,419,015**	4,064,595,482	9,302,956,564
Acquisitions of:			
Property and equipment (Note 8)	**(10,010,390)**	(5,595,843)	(669,734)
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture (Note 7)	**–**	(3,647,616,559)	(1,901,372,358)
Proceeds from sale of:			
Property and equipment (Note 8)	**–**	692,880	–
Investment properties (Note 7)	**–**	–	88,407,000
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture (Note 6)	**–**	–	9,027,890,421
Deposit received on future sale of investment (Note 6)	**–**	1,757,651,330	–
Payment of subscriptions payable	**–**	(550,000,000)	–
Additional advances to related parties	**–**	–	30,000
Net cash provided by investing activities	**4,303,408,625**	1,619,727,290	16,517,241,893
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments of:			
Dividends (Note 10)	**(6,376,189,944)**	(6,366,867,270)	(9,026,356,432)
Advances from related parties	**–**	–	(1,126,696)
Stock transaction costs	**–**	(92,922,746)	–
Net cash used in financing activities	**(6,376,189,944)**	(6,459,790,016)	(9,027,483,128)
EFFECT OF FOREIGN CURRENCY RATE CHANGES IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**7,634,024**	3,121,369	7,697,448
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(2,058,461,397)**	(3,737,692,995)	5,752,223,793
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**5,753,585,108**	9,491,278,103	3,739,054,310
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 4)	**₱3,695,123,711**	₱5,753,585,108	₱9,491,278,103

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDENDS DECLARATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

Unappropriated Retained Earnings, beginning		₱8,610,215,902
Net income actually earned/realized during the period:		
Net income during the period closed to retained earnings	₱5,201,599,817	
Less: Non actual/unrealized income net of tax		
Equity in net income of associate/joint venture	–	
Unrealized actuarial gain	–	
Fair value adjustment (M2M gains)	–	
Fair value adjustment of Investment Property resulting to gain	–	
Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP-gain	–	
Other unrealized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS	–	
Deferred tax asset that reduced the amount of income tax expense	–	
Add: Non-actual losses		
Depreciation on revaluation increment (after tax)	–	
Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP-loss	–	
Loss on fair value adjustment of investment property (after tax)	–	
Unrealized foreign exchange loss – net (except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents)	–	
Net income actually earned during the period	5,201,599,817	
Add (Less):		
Dividend declarations during the period	(6,373,185,600)	
Appropriations of retained earnings during the period	–	
Reversals of appropriations	–	
Effects of prior period adjustments	–	
Treasury shares	–	(1,171,585,783)
TOTAL RETAINED EARNINGS, END AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION		**₱7,438,630,119**

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.
NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

DMCI Holdings, Inc. (the Parent Company) was incorporated on March 8, 2005 and domiciled in the Philippines. The Parent Company's registered office address is 3rd Floor, Dacon Building, 2281 Don Chino Roces Avenue, Makati City. The Parent Company was listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange on December 18, 1995.

The Parent Company is the holding Company of the DMCI Group, which is primarily engaged in general construction, mining, power generation, infrastructure, real estate development, water concessionaire and manufacturing.

The Parent Company's shares of stock are listed and are currently traded at the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

The accompanying parent company financial statements were endorsed for approval by the Audit Committee and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (BOD) on March 31, 2016.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation
The accompanying parent company financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis and are presented in Philippine Peso (₱), which is also the Parent Company's functional currency. All values are rounded to the nearest peso, unless otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance
The accompanying parent company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

The Parent Company also prepares and issues consolidated financial statements presented in compliance with PFRS which are available at the registered office address of the Parent Company.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures
The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following amended standards and improvements to PFRS which the Parent Company has adopted starting January 1, 2015. Unless otherwise indicated, the adoption did not have any significant impact on the parent company financial statements.

- Amendments to Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) 19, *Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions*
- Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2010 - 2012 Cycle
  - PFRS 2, *Share-based Payment - Definition of Vesting Condition*
  - PFRS 3, *Business Combinations - Accounting for Contingent Consideration in a Business Combination*
  - PFRS 8, *Operating Segments - Aggregation of Operating Segments and Reconciliation of the Total of the Reportable Segments' Assets to the Entity's Assets*

    - PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and PAS 38, *Intangible Assets - Revaluation Method - Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization*
    - PAS 24, *Related Party Disclosures - Key Management Personnel*
- Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2011 - 2013 Cycle
    - PFRS 3, *Business Combinations - Scope Exceptions for Joint Arrangements*
    - PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement - Portfolio Exception*
    - PAS 40, *Investment Property*

<u>Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective</u>
The Parent Company has not applied the following PFRS, PAS and Philippine Interpretations which are not yet effective as of December 31, 2015. This list consists of standards and interpretations issued, which the Parent Company reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Parent Company intends to adopt those standards when they become effective. Unless otherwise indicated, adoption of these standards and interpretations are not expected to have any significant impact on the parent company financial statements.

No Definite Adoption Date Prescribed by the SEC and Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC)
- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 15*, Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*

Effective January 1, 2016
- PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements,* and PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments)*
- PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements - Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests (Amendments)*
- PFRS 14, *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*
- PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements - Disclosure Initiative (Amendments)*
- PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and PAS 41, *Agriculture - Bearer Plants*
- PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment* and PAS 38, *Intangible Assets - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization (Amendments)*
- PAS 27, *Separate Financial Statements - Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendments)*
- Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2012-2014 cycle)
    - PFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations - Changes in Methods of Disposal*
    - PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Servicing Contracts*
    - PFRS 7, *Applicability of the Amendments to PFRS 7 to Condensed Interim Financial Statements*
    - PAS 19, *Employee Benefits -* R*egional Market Issue Regarding Discount Rate*
    - PAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting - Disclosure of Information 'Elsewhere in the Interim Financial Report'*

Effective January 1, 2018
- PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*

In addition, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has issued the following new standards that have not yet been adopted locally by the SEC and FRSC. The Parent Company is currently assessing the impact of these new standards and plans to adopt them on their required effective dates once adopted locally.

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (effective January 1, 2018)

- IFRS 16, *Leases* (effective January 1, 2019)
  On January 13, 2016, the IASB issued its new standard, IFRS 16, *Leases*, which replaces IAS 17, the current leases standard, and the related Interpretations.

  Under the new standard, lessees will no longer classify their leases as either operating or finance leases in accordance with IAS 17. Rather, lessees will apply the single-asset model. Under this model, lessees will recognize the assets and related liabilities for most leases on their statement of financial position, and subsequently, will depreciate the lease assets and recognize interest on the lease liabilities in their profit or loss. Leases with a term of 12 months or less or for which the underlying asset is of low value are exempted from these requirements.

  The accounting by lessors is substantially unchanged as the new standard carries forward the principles of lessor accounting under IAS 17. Lessors, however, will be required to disclose more information in their financial statements, particularly on the risk exposure to residual value.

  The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Entities may early adopt IFRS 16 but only if they have also adopted IFRS 15. When adopting IFRS 16, an entity is permitted to use either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach, with options to use certain transition reliefs. The Parent Company is currently assessing the impact IFRS 16 and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date once adopted locally.

Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three (3) months or less and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial Instruments
Date of Recognition
The Parent Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the parent company statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place are recognized on the settlement date.

Initial Recognition of Financial Instruments
All financial assets are initially recognized at fair value. Except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), the initial measurement of financial assets includes transaction costs. The Parent Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at FVPL, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets, and loans and receivables. The Parent Company classifies its financial liabilities as financial liabilities at FVPL and other financial liabilities at amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired and whether these are quoted in an active market. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at every reporting date.

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

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Parent Company's financial instruments are classified as loans and receivables and other financial liabilities.

Fair Value Measurement
The Parent Company discloses the fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost and non-financial assets measured at cost such as investment properties in Notes 7 and 16.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Parent Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Loans and Receivables
Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that are not quoted in an active market. These are not entered into with the intention of immediate or short-term resale and are not designated as financial asset at FVPL or AFS financial assets. These are included in current assets if maturity is within 12 months from the reporting date; otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets. This accounting policy relates to the parent company statement of financial position captions "Cash and cash equivalents" and "Receivables".

After initial measurement, the loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR) and transaction costs. The amortization is included in "Finance income" in profit or loss.

Other Financial Liabilities
Issued financial instruments or their components, which are not designated at FVPL are categorized as other financial liabilities, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Parent Company having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares. The components of issued financial instruments that contain both liability and equity elements are accounted for separately, with the equity component being assigned the residual amount after deducting from the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined as the fair value of the liability component on the date of issue. After initial measurement, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortization is included in "Finance cost" in profit or loss. Any effects of restatement of foreign currency-denominated liabilities are recognized under the "Foreign exchange gains or losses" in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities relate to the parent company statement of financial position captions, "Accounts and other payables" (excluding value added output tax and other tax related payables), and "Other noncurrent liabilities".

Impairment of Financial Assets
The Parent Company assesses at reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Loans and Receivables
For loans and receivables carried at amortized cost, the Parent Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Parent Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses for impairment. Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment for impairment.

In relation to trade receivables, a provision for impairment is made when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Parent Company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial assets' original EIR (i.e. the EIR computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account and the amount of loss is charged to the parent company statement of comprehensive income during the period in which it arises. Interest income continues to be recognized based on the original effective interest rate of the asset. Receivables, together with the associated allowance accounts, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery has been realized.

If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the parent company statement of comprehensive income, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of such credit risk characteristics as customer type, customer location, past due status and term. Future cash flows in a Parent Company of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the Parent Company. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Parent Company to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

The Parent Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is deemed to be impaired if and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

Derecognition of Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

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

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

Where the Parent Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risk and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Parent Company's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Parent Company could be required to repay.

Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or canceled or has expired.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit or loss.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates

The Parent Company's investments in its subsidiaries and associates are accounted for under the cost method.

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Parent Company has control. Control is achieved when the Parent Company is exposed, or has rights to, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Parent Company controls an investee if and only if the Parent Company has:

a) power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee),
b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The Parent Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Parent Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Parent Company loses control of the subsidiary.

The Parent Company recognizes income from the investment only to the extent that the Parent Company receives distributions from accumulated profits of the investee arising after the date of acquisition. The Parent Company recognizes dividend from a subsidiary in statement of comprehensive income when its right to receive the dividend is established. Distributions received in excess of such profits are regarded as recovery of investment and are recognized as a reduction from the cost of the investment.

An associate is an entity in which the Parent Company has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture. A jointly controlled entity is an entity, not being a subsidiary or an associate, in which the Parent Company exercises joint control together with one or more other partners. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. An allowance is set up for any substantial and presumably permanent decline in the aggregate carrying value of the investment.

Investment Properties

Investment properties are stated at cost less any impairment in value. The initial cost of investment property comprises its purchase price, including non-refundable import duties, taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Investment properties are derecognized when they have either been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss on the retirement or disposal of an investment property is recognized in the profit or loss in the year in which it arises.

Expenditures incurred after the investment properties have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance costs, are normally charged to profit or loss in the period in which the costs are incurred.

Property and Equipment
Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, including non-refundable import duties, taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the fixed assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged against expenses in the period in which the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property and equipment. All other repair and maintenance expenses are charged against current operations as incurred.

Depreciation of property and equipment commences once the assets are put into operational use. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives (EUL) of the respective assets:

	Years
Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	1-3
Leasehold Improvement	5
Transportation equipment	5

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

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

Fully depreciated property and equipment are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further depreciation is charged against current operations.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets
This accounting policy applies to the Parent Company's investment in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entity, investment properties and property and equipment. The Parent Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Parent Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Parent Company of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Parent Company makes an estimate of recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the profit or loss. After such reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Assets Carried at Cost
If there is an objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

<u>Current and Noncurrent Classification</u>
The Parent Company presents assets and liabilities in parent company statement of financial position based on current/noncurrent classification. An asset is current when it is either:
- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within 12 months after reporting date; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after reporting date.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when either:
- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after reporting date; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

The Parent Company classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities, respectively.

<u>Revenue Recognition</u>
Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Parent Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Parent Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Parent Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal

in all of its revenue arrangements. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Dividend Income
Dividend income is recognized when the Parent Company's right to receive payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend. This is recognized as dividend income in the parent company statement of comprehensive income.

Finance Income
Revenue is recognized as interest accrues (using the EIR that is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset).

Management Fees
Revenue from management fees is recognized when the related services are rendered.

Other Income
Other income includes pension income and gain on sale of shares of stock and sale of investment property. Gain or loss is recognized if the Parent Company disposes some of its investment in subsidiaries or associates and other properties. Gain or loss is computed as the difference between the proceeds of the disposal and its carrying amount, including the carrying amount of goodwill, if any.

General and Administrative Expenses
General and administrative expenses are expenses that arise in the course of the ordinary operations of the Parent Company. These usually take the form of an outflow or depletion of assets such as supplies, office furniture and equipment and others. Expenses are recognized in profit or loss.

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

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

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:
- Service costs
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset
- Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset

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

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

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. All remeasurements recognized in OCI account "Remeasurement gains (losses) on retirement plans" are not reclassified to another equity account in subsequent periods.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Parent Company, nor can they be paid directly to the Parent Company. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The Parent Company's right to be reimbursed of some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation is recognized as a separate asset at fair value when and only when reimbursement is virtually certain.

Taxes

Current Tax

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

Deferred Tax

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

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

Deferred tax liabilities are not provided on nontaxable temporary differences associated with investments in domestic associates and interests in joint ventures.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rate and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the financial reporting date. Movements in the deferred income tax assets and liabilities arising from changes in tax rates are charged against or credited to income for the period.

Provisions

A provision is recognized only when the Parent Company has: (a) a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; (b) it is probable (i.e., more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and (c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations

The parent company financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, which is the Parent Company's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. However, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the financial reporting date. All differences are taken to profit or loss during the period of retranslation.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date, whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

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

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

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

Equity
The Parent Company records capital stocks at par value and additional paid-in capital in excess of the total contributions received over the aggregate par values of the equity share. Incremental costs incurred directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are deducted from proceeds.

Retained earnings represent accumulated earnings of the Parent Company less dividends declared.

Treasury shares represent own equity instruments which are reacquired and are subsequently retired by the Parent Company. No gain or loss is recognized in the profit or loss upon retirement of the own equity instruments. When the assets are retired, the capital stock account is reduced by its par value and the excess of cost over par value is debited to additional paid-in capital recognized when the shares were issued and to retained earnings for the remaining balance.

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

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

3. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

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

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

a. *Operating Lease Commitments - Parent Company as Lessee*
The Parent Company has entered into contract of lease for the office space it occupies. The Parent Company has determined that all significant risks and benefits of ownership on these properties will be retained by the lessor. In determining significant risks and benefits of ownership, the Parent Company considered, among others, the significance of the lease term as compared with the EUL of the related asset.

b. *Operating Lease Commitments - Parent Company as Lessor*
The Parent Company has entered into contract of lease for its investment property. The Parent Company has determined that all significant risks and benefits of ownership on these properties will be retained by the Parent Company. In determining significant risks and

benefits of ownership, the Parent Company considered, among others, the significance of the lease term as compared with the EUL of the related asset.

c. *Distinction between Investment Properties and Owner - occupied Properties*
The Parent Company determines whether a property qualifies as an investment property. In making its judgment, the Parent considers whether the property generates cash flows largely independent of the other assets held by an entity. Owner-occupied properties generate cash flows that are attributable not only to property but also to the other assets used in the production or supply process.

Estimates and Assumptions
The key assumptions concerning the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty at the financial reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

a. *Allowance for Impairment Losses on Receivables*
The Parent Company maintains an allowance for impairment losses at a level considered adequate to provide for potential uncollectible receivables. The level of this allowance is evaluated by management on the basis of factors that affect the collectability of the accounts. These factors include, but are not limited to, the counterparties' current operation, financial condition and known market factors. The Parent Company reviews the age and status of receivables, and identifies accounts that are to be provided with allowances on a continuous basis. The Parent Company provides full allowance for receivables that it deems uncollectible.

The amount and timing of recorded expenses for any period would differ if the Parent Company made different judgments or utilized different estimates. An increase in the allowance for impairment losses on receivables would increase recorded operating expenses and decrease current assets. The Parent Company's receivables amounted to ₱934.53 million and ₱329.41 million of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively (Note 5).

Allowance for impairment losses on receivables amounted to ₱2.98 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 (Note 5).

b. *Estimating Useful Lives of Property and Equipment*
The Parent Company estimated the useful lives of its property and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The EUL of property and equipment are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence on the use of these property and equipment. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the carrying value of the Parent Company's property and equipment amounted to ₱14.95 million and ₱7.58 million, respectively (Note 8).

c. *Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets*
The Parent Company assesses the impairment of nonfinancial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The factors that the Parent Company considers important which could trigger an impairment review of nonfinancial assets except investments in subsidiaries and associates include the following:

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

In addition, the Parent Company considers the following factors which could trigger impairment review of investments in subsidiaries and associates:

a. deteriorating or poor financial condition;
b. recurring net losses; and
c. significant charges with an adverse effect on the subsidiaries or associates.

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

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

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, carrying values of the Parent Company's nonfinancial assets follow:

	2015	2014
Investments in subsidiaries and associates (Note 6)	**₱20,705,063,391**	₱22,154,744,391
Investment properties (Note 7)	**21,649,474**	44,796,337
Property and equipment (Note 8)	**14,952,519**	7,757,777

d. *Deferred Tax Assets*

The Parent Company reviews the carrying amounts of deferred taxes at each financial reporting date and reduces deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. However, there is no assurance that the Parent Company will generate sufficient taxable income to allow all or part of deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Significant judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized based upon likely timing and level of future taxable income together with future planning strategies.

Deferred tax assets recognized as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted to ₱0.26 million and ₱0.38 million pertaining to income tax effect of the unamortized past service costs netted against deferred tax liabilities (Note 15).

e. *Estimating Pension Obligation and Other Retirement Benefits*
The cost of defined benefit pension plans and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These assumptions are described in Note 12 and include among others, the determination of the discount rates and future salary increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, defined benefit obligations are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the specific country and other relevant factors.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, pension assets amounted to ₱51.36 million and ₱62.61 million, respectively (Note 12).

f. *Fair Value of Financial Instruments*
Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the parent company statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using internal valuation techniques using generally accepted market valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimates are used in establishing fair values. These estimates may include considerations of liquidity, volatility and correlation. Certain financial assets and liabilities were initially recorded at its fair value by using the discounted cash flow methodology.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	2015	2014
Cash on hand and in banks	**₱1,026,320,207**	₱770,199,188
Cash equivalents	**2,668,803,504**	4,983,385,920
	₱3,695,123,711	₱5,753,585,108

Cash in banks earn interests at the respective bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents are short-term placements made for varying periods of up to three (3) months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Parent Company and earn annual interest ranging from 2.50% and 2.63% and 1.50% to 3.25% in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Interest income earned from cash and cash equivalents amounted to ₱78.78 million, ₱101.75 million and ₱191.49 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively (Note 14).

5. **Receivables**

This account consists of:

	2015	2014
Dividends receivable (Note 11)	**₱900,000,000**	₱300,000,000
Receivable from sale of investment property (Notes 7 and 11)	**27,197,428**	–
Accrued interest receivable	**4,782,903**	4,994,453
Due from related parties (Note 11)	**2,986,019**	24,319,353
Management fee receivable (Note 11)	**2,352,000**	1,176,000
Advances to officers and employees	**76,788**	161,069
Advances to suppliers	–	1,501,681
Advances for liquidation	–	99,980
Other receivables	**118,321**	143,540
	937,513,459	332,396,076
Less allowance for impairment losses	**2,983,278**	2,983,278
	₱934,530,181	₱329,412,798

Dividends receivable pertains to unpaid cash dividends from the subsidiaries of the Parent Company.

Receivable from sale of investment property pertains to the receivable for the sale of an investment property to a related party.

Accrued interest receivable pertains to the accrual of interest from cash equivalents. These are expected to be collected upon maturity of the short-term placements.

Due from related parties pertains to payments made by the Parent Company for various expenses in behalf of its related parties.

Management fee receivable pertains to receivable arising from management services rendered by the Parent Company to a subsidiary.

Advances to suppliers pertain to amounts paid to several suppliers of goods used for various activities of the Parent Company.

The Parent Company provided an allowance for impairment on receivables from a subsidiary amounting to ₱2.98 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

The Parent Company's receivables are expected to be realized and fall due within one year after the reporting period.

6. Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates

The details of the Parent Company's investments in subsidiaries and associates follow:

	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of year	**₱22,154,744,391**	₱18,002,265,254
Additions	**–**	4,152,479,137
Disposals	**(1,449,681,000)**	–
	₱20,705,063,391	₱22,154,744,391

The details of the Parent Company's investments in subsidiaries and associates accounted for under the cost method and the corresponding percentages of ownership follow:

	Principal Activity	Country of incorporation	Effective Interest 2015	Effective Interest 2014	2015	2014
Investments in Subsidiaries:						
ENK	Nickel mining	United Kingdom	**100.00**	100.00	**₱5,255,225,878**	₱5,255,225,878
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation (Semirara)	Mining and Power	Philippines	**56.32**	56.32	**4,375,297,241**	4,375,297,241
DMCI Project Developers, Inc. (PDI)	Real estate development	Philippines	**100.00**	100.00	**3,463,930,031**	3,463,930,031
D.M. Consunji, Inc. (DMCI)	General construction	Philippines	**100.00**	100.00	**2,113,493,074**	2,113,493,074
DMCI Mining Corporation (DMCI Mining)	Mining	Philippines	**100.00**	100.00	**2,077,086,632**	2,077,086,632
DMCI Power Corporation (DMCI Power)	Power	Philippines	**100.00**	100.00	**1,000,000,000**	1,000,000,000
Wire Rope Corporation of the Philippines (Wire Rope)	Steel wire manufacturing	Philippines	**61.70**	61.70	**22,010,775**	22,010,775
Semirara Cement Corporation (SemCem)*	Cement manufacturing	Philippines	**100.00**	100.00	**1,999,400**	1,999,400
Associates:						
Manila Water Holding Company, Inc. (formerly DMCI-MPIC Water Co. Inc. (DMWC)) (MWHCI)	Investment holding for water concessionaire	Philippines	**27.19**	27.19	**2,396,020,360**	2,396,020,360
Private Infra Dev Corporation (PIDC)	Tollway operations	Philippines	**–**	25.11	**–**	1,449,681,000
					₱20,705,063,391	₱22,154,744,391

*Organized on January 29, 1998 and has not yet started commercial operations.

Dividend income from the Parent Company's subsidiaries and associates recognized in the profit or loss amounted to ₱4.41 billion and ₱505.74 million in 2015, ₱4.62 billion and ₱252.28 billion in 2014 and ₱4.11 billion and ₱5.19 billion in 2013, respectively (Note 11).

The following table summarizes the significant financial information of the associates that are material to the Parent Company (amounts in thousands):

	2015
	MWHCI
Statement of financial position	
Current assets	**₱14,869,003**
Noncurrent assets	**77,767,444**
Current liabilities	**14,726,877**
Noncurrent liabilities	**33,229,890**
Non-controlling interests	**2,421,437**
Equity attributable to parent company	**42,258,243**

(Forward)

	2015
	MWHCI
Statement of income	
Revenue	**₱19,098,238**
Costs and expenses	**9,940,703**
Net income attributable to NCI	**654,971**
Net income attributable to parent company	**8,502,564**

	2014	
	PIDC	MWHCI
Statement of financial position		
Current assets	₱3,888,336	₱11,865,004
Noncurrent assets	14,536,669	72,414,883
Current liabilities	1,852,509	13,420,021
Noncurrent liabilities	11,285,937	33,465,197
Non-controlling interests	–	1,901,341
Equity attributable to parent company	5,286,559	35,493,328
Statement of income		
Revenue	4,229,820	18,362,674
Costs and expenses	4,951,010	10,568,728
Net income attributable to NCI	–	552,173
Net income (loss) attributable to parent company	(721,190)	7,241,773

DMCI

Declaration of Investment in PDI as Property Dividends to the Parent Company

On April 7, 2014, DMCI declared its investments in PDI amounting to ₱504.82 million, proportionate to 11.13% interest as property dividends to the Parent Company.

As at December 31, 2014, the Parent Company directly holds 100% interest on PDI. The SEC approved the declaration on September 9, 2014.

MWHCI (formerly DMWC)

On November 27, 2008, through a Subscription Agreement by and among the Parent Company, Metro Pacific Investments Company (MPIC) and MWHCI, the Parent Company and MPIC subscribed to 961.60 million common shares and 1,923.20 million common shares, respectively, of MWHCI.

Simultaneous with the execution of the Subscription Agreement, the Parent Company, MWHCI, MPIC and Maynilad Water Services, Inc. entered into a Shareholders' Agreement outlining the relationship of the Parent Company and MPIC as shareholders of MWHCI. In the same Shareholders' Agreement, which was immediately executory, the parties confirmed that each of the Parent Company and MPIC holds, on the date of said Shareholders' Agreement, equity interests in the form of shares and share entitlements in MWHCI equal to 44.59% and 55.41%, respectively.

DMWC's Decrease in Authorized Capital Stock
As approved by MWHCI BOD on August 31, 2012, MWHCI decreased its authorized capital stock from ₱5.85 billion divided into 5.85 billion common shares with par value of ₱1.00 to 4,664.8 million common shares with par value of ₱1.00. The decrease in MWHCI's authorized capital stock was approved by the SEC on October 10, 2012. The main purpose of the decrease in authorized capital stock was to settle the outstanding subscriptions payable of existing shareholders which includes the Parent Company. The share of the Parent Company, as a result of the decrease in the authorized capital stock, amounted to ₱530.62 million which is accounted for as cancellation of the Parent Company's subscription payable of ₱379.71 million and a return of a portion of its investment amounting ₱150.91 million. The ₱150.91 million was applied against the liability to MWHCI.

Marubeni Corporation - Nippon Koei Co. Ltd (MCNK) and MWHCI Subscription Agreement
On December 28, 2012, MCNK subscribed 169.62 million common shares of stock of MWHCI amounting to ₱169.60 million out of which it initially paid ₱42.40 million. On the same date, the BOD of MWHCI approved a resolution to increase its authorized capital stock sufficient enough to cover the issuance of the subscription shares. On January 29, 2013, the SEC approved MWHCI's increase in authorized capital stock and MCNK fully paid the remaining subscription price amounting ₱127.20 million on February 13, 2013.

MCNK is 90.00% owned by Marubeni Corporation, a company incorporated in Japan and 10.00% owned by MAPL Holdings B.V., a company incorporated in Netherlands.

On February 13, 2013, MCNK subscribed and fully paid additional 508.85 million common shares in the amount of ₱10.28 billion. On the same date, the Parent Company sold 154.99 million shares and 472.46 million shares held to MPIC and MCNK amounting to ₱2.38 billion and ₱6.65 billion, respectively. The excess of the proceeds received over the cost of the investment amounting to ₱7.99 billion was recorded as "Gain on sale of shares of stock" in the statement of comprehensive income.

The above transactions resulted to the change in effective interest in MWHCI from 44.59% as of December 31, 2012 to 27.19% as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015.

<u>ENK</u>
In 2012, the Parent Company acquired existing shares of ENK, a mining company with significant mining assets in the Philippines. ENK is a laterite development and production company focused on developing its Acoje project in the Philippines. The total acquisition cost amounted to ₱2.10 billion. In aggregate, the Parent Company owns 157.26 million shares which represents 60% ownership in ENK. The remaining 40% is owned by D&A Income Ltd., an entity from United Kingdom. The investment in ENK was accounted for as an acquisition of a business.

In 2012, the Parent Company and D&A executed a Shareholders' Agreement which clearly defines the roles of the shareholder as having economic interest over ENK. The Parent Company's 60% ownership interest in ENK only allows it to exercise significant influence in 2012 because of limited participation in the governance of ENK.

On January 22, 2013, the Parent Company has acquired majority seats in the Board of ENK. Upon adoption of PFRS 10 and PFRS 11 in 2013, the Parent Company reassessed its arrangement with D&A over ENK and has determined that it has joint control over ENK because even at 60% ownership and majority seats in the Board, the strategic and financial operating decisions relating to the economic activities of ENK require the unanimous consent of both parties.

On March 24, 2014, the Parent Company acquired D&A Income Ltd's remaining 40% interest in ENK, for a total purchase price of GBP42.03 million or GBP 0.40 price per share. As a result, ENK became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Parent Company.

PIDC

PIDC is primarily engaged in the business of construction, development of various infrastructure projects such as roads, highways, toll roads, freeways, skyways, flyovers, viaducts and interchanges. On February 19, 2008, PIDC was awarded the contract for the financing, design, construction, operation and maintenance of the Tarlac-Pangasinan-La Union Expressway (TPLEX).

In 2014, PIDC increased its authorized capital stock. The Parent Company did not subscribe to additional shares resulting to a dilution of its ownership interest.

On December 19, 2014, the Parent Company agreed to sell their respective shares in PIDC to Rapid Thoroughfares, Inc., subject to compliance with certain conditions and obtaining certain consents, including, among others, the consent of the Toll Regulatory Board and the Department of Public Works and Highways, pursuant to the Toll Concession Agreement dated August 28, 2008. The consideration for the sale of shares amounted to ₱1.76 billion or ₱1.22 price per share. In 2014, the Parent Company accordingly received the deposit of the future sale of shares amounting to ₱1.76 billion and recorded the same as 'Deposit received from future sale of investment' in the parent company statements of financial position.

On September 21, 2015, the sale of investments in PIDC has been finalized following approval of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC) on August 27, 2015 consenting on the sale of the investments to RTI. The Parent Company recorded gain from sale of investments in associates amounting to ₱307.97 million.

7. Investment Properties

Rollforward of this account as follow:

	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of year	**₱44,796,337**	₱44,796,337
Disposal	**(23,146,863)**	–
Balance at end of year	**₱21,649,474**	₱44,796,337

The Parent Company's investment properties represent various land situated in Taguig City and Zambales amounting to ₱21.65 million and ₱44.80 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

In 2015, the Parent Company sold to DMCI Mining a certain parcel of land located in Bolitoc, Zambales for a net consideration of ₱27.91 million. Total gain on sale of investment property amounted to ₱4.76 million, nil and ₱58.59 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively (Note 11).

The aggregate fair value as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted to ₱423.33 million and ₱109.27 million, respectively. The fair values of investment properties have been internally determined by reference to other similar transaction in the market. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The value of the investment properties was arrived at using the Market Data Approach. In this approach, the value of the investment properties is based on sales and listings of comparable property registered in the vicinity which is classified under Level 3 hierarchy. The properties used as basis for comparison are situated within the immediate vicinity of the subject property.

There are no investment properties pledged as security to any of the Parent Company's liabilities in 2015 and 2014.

8. Property and Equipment

Rollforward of the account follow:

	2015			
	Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	**Transportation Equipment**	**Leasehold Improvements**	**Total**
Cost				
Balances at beginning of year	**₱16,409,212**	**₱17,250,076**	**₱–**	**₱33,659,288**
Additions	**38,839**	**–**	**9,971,551**	**10,010,390**
Balances at end of year	**16,448,051**	**17,250,076**	**9,971,551**	**43,669,678**
Accumulated depreciation and amortization				
Balances at beginning of year	**15,918,551**	**9,982,960**	**–**	**25,901,511**
Depreciation and amortization (Note 13)	**291,141**	**2,144,912**	**379,595**	**2,815,648**
Balances at end of year	**16,209,692**	**12,127,872**	**379,595**	**28,717,159**
Net Book Value	**₱238,359**	**₱5,122,204**	**₱9,591,956**	**₱14,952,519**

	2014			
	Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost				
Balances at beginning of year	₱16,285,908	₱16,505,579	₱–	₱32,791,487
Additions	123,304	5,472,539	–	5,595,843
Disposals	–	(4,728,042)	–	(4,728,042)
Balances at end of year	16,409,212	17,250,076	–	33,659,288
Accumulated depreciation and amortization				
Balances at beginning of year	15,466,364	13,161,613	–	28,627,977
Depreciation and amortization (Note 13)	452,187	1,549,389	–	2,001,576
Disposals	–	(4,728,042)	–	(4,728,042)
Balances at end of year	15,918,551	9,982,960	–	25,901,511
Net Book Value	₱490,661	₱7,267,116	₱–	₱7,757,777

Depreciation and amortization expenses charged to operations amounted to ₱2.82 million, ₱2.00 million and ₱2.21 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

In 2014, the Parent Company disposed fully depreciated property and equipment with a cost of ₱4.73 million at ₱0.69 million selling price. Gain on sale of property and equipment amounted to ₱0.69 million.

There are no property and equipment pledged as security to any of the Parent Company's liabilities in 2015 and 2014.

9. Accounts and Other Payables

This account consists of:

	2015	2014
Dividends payable	**₱6,005,984**	₱9,010,328
Accrued expenses:		
Professional fees	**2,908,500**	3,199,350
Other accrued expenses	**10,633,749**	2,925,589
Trade payable	**609,371**	504,693
Liability for purchased land	–	905,598
Others	**528,748**	88,996
	₱20,686,352	₱16,634,554

Dividends payable pertains to the amount declared for dividend distributions that remains outstanding as of December 31, 2015 and 2014. These are expected to be settled within one year from the date of declaration.

Accrued professional expenses relate to accruals of professional fees such as legal and audit fees.

The accrued expenses, trade and other payables are noninterest bearing and are payable within one (1) year.

Others include advances from lessee and government liabilities.

10. Equity

Capital Stock

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Parent Company's capital stock consists of:

	2015	
	Shares	**Amount**
Preferred stock - ₱1 par value		
Authorized	**100,000,000**	**₱100,000,000**
Issued and outstanding		
Balance at beginning and end of year	**3,780**	**₱3,780**
Common stock - ₱1 par value		
Authorized	**19,900,000,000**	**₱19,900,000,000**
Issued and outstanding		
Balance at beginning and end of the year	**13,277,470,000**	**₱13,277,470,000**

	2014	
	Shares	Amount
Preferred stock - ₱1 par value		
Authorized	100,000,000	₱100,000,000
Issued and outstanding		
Balance at beginning and end of year	3,780	₱3,780
Common stock - ₱1 par value		
Authorized	19,900,000,000	₱19,900,000,000
Issued and outstanding		
Balance at beginning and end of the year	2,655,494,000	₱2,655,494,000
Stock dividends declared	10,621,976,000	10,621,976,000
Balance at end of the year	13,277,470,000	₱13,277,470,000

The preferred stock is redeemable, convertible, non-voting, non-participating and cumulative with par value of ₱1.00 per share. The preferred shareholders' right of converting the preferred shares to common shares expired in March 2002.

On December 18, 1995, the Parent Company launched its Initial Public Offering where a total of 1.13 billion common shares were offered at an offering price of ₱9.12 per share.

Below is the summary of the Parent Company's track record of registration of securities with the SEC as of December 31, 2015:

Year	Number of Shares Registered (in billions)	Number of holders of securities as of year end
December 31, 2013	2.66	706
Add/(Deduct) Movement	10.64	(18)
December 31, 2014	13.30	688
Add Movement	–	14
December 31, 2015	13.30	702

Increase in Authorized Capital Stock
On August 5, 2014, the SEC approved the increase in authorized capital stock of the Parent Company from ₱6,000.00 million divided into 5,900 million common shares and 100 million preferred shares both with par value of ₱1.00 per share, to ₱20,000.00 million divided into 19,900 million common shares and 100 million preferred shares both with a par value of ₱1.00 per share.

The Parent Company has 13,277.47 million common shares issued and outstanding which are owned by 702 and 688 shareholders in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

<u>Retained Earnings</u>
In accordance with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 11 issued in December 2008, the Parent Company's retained earnings available for dividend declaration as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted to ₱7,438.63 million and ₱8,610.22 million, respectively.

Under the tax code, publicly held corporations are allowed to accumulate retained earnings in excess of capital stock and are exempt from improperly accumulated earnings tax.

Dividend Declaration

The Parent Company's BOD approved the declaration of cash dividends in favor of all its stockholders as follow:

	2015	2014	2013
May 15, 2015, ₱1.20 per share cash dividend to stockholders on record as of May 29, 2015, payable on or before June 10, 2015.	**₱3,186,592,800**	₱–	₱–
May 15, 2015, ₱1.20 per share cash dividend to stockholders on record as of May 29, 2015, payable on or before June 10, 2015.	**3,186,592,800**	–	–
May 15, 2014, ₱1.20 per share cash dividend to stockholders on record as of May 30, 2014, payable on or before June 13, 2014.	–	3,186,592,800	–
May 15, 2014. ₱1.20 per share special cash dividend to stockholders on record as of May 30, 2014, payable on or before June 13, 2014.	–	3,186,592,800	–
April 11, 2013, ₱1.20 per share cash dividend to stockholders on record as of April 26, 2013, payable on or before May 10, 2013.	–	–	3,186,592,800
April 11, 2013, ₱1.00 per share special cash dividend to stockholders on record as of April 26, 2013, payable on or before May 10, 2013.	–	–	2,655,494,000
November 14, 2013, ₱1.20 per share special cash dividend to stockholders on record as of November 29, 2013, payable on or before December 13, 2013.	–	–	3,186,592,800
	₱6,373,185,600	₱6,373,185,600	₱9,028,679,600

On August 5, 2014, the stockholders of the Parent Company approved the 400% stock dividends amounting to ₱10,621.98 million, divided into 10,621.98 million shares at the par value of ₱1.00 per share, or four (4) common shares for every one common share held, from the unrestricted retained earnings of the Parent Company as of December 31, 2013, and to be issued from the increase in the authorized capital stock of the Parent Company.

On September 18, 2014, the SEC approved and fixed the record date on October 17, 2014. The stock transaction cost paid in 2014 amounted to ₱92.92 million which is netted against the 'Additional Paid-in Capital' in the parent company statements of financial position.

On December 27, 2013, the Parent Company's BOD has approved the reversal of the appropriation made in 2012 amounting to ₱3.80 billion pertaining to the stock subscription in DMCI Mining which was used to fund the acquisition of shares of stocks in TMC. The appropriation was reversed to unappropriated retained earnings. On the same date, the BOD of the Parent Company authorized the appropriation out of its retained earnings for capital expenditures and investments amounting to ₱1.30 billion.

On December 19, 2014, the Parent Company's BOD approved the reversal of the appropriation of retained earnings in the amount of ₱2,100.00 million as of December 31, 2013.

11. **Related Party Transactions**

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making the financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities.

Transactions entered into by the Parent Company with related parties are at arm's length and have terms similar to the transactions entered into with third parties.

In the regular course of business, the Parent Company's significant transactions with related parties include the following:

		2015		
	Amount/ Volume	**Due From**	**Terms**	**Conditions**
Subsidiaries				
a) Management fees	**₱4,200,000**	**₱2,352,000**	**Non-interest bearing; due and demandable**	**Unsecured, no impairment**
b) Due from related parties (Note 5)	**–**	**2,986,019**	**Non-interest bearing; due and demandable**	**Unsecured, no impairment**
c) Dividend income (Notes 5 and 6)	**4,407,680,000**	**900,000,000**	**Non-interest bearing; due and demandable**	**Unsecured, no impairment**
d) Receivable from sale of investment property (Note 5)	**28,477,000**	**27,197,428**	**Non-interest bearing; due and demandable**	**Unsecured, no impairment**
Associates				
c) Dividend income (Note 6)	**505,739,015**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total		**932,535,447**		
Less: allowance for impairment losses (Note 5)		**(2,983,278)**		
		₱929,552,169		

		2014		
	Amount/ Volume	Due from	Terms	Conditions
Subsidiaries				
a) Management fees (Note 5)	₱4,200,000	₱1,176,000	Non-interest bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured, no impairment
b) Due from related parties	–	24,258,278	Non-interest bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured, no impairment
d) Dividend income (Notes 5 and 6)	4,617,177,782	300,000,000	Non-interest bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured, no impairment
Associates				
c) Dividend income (Note 6)	252,280,278	–	–	–
Affiliates				
b) Due from related parties (Note 5)	–	61,075	Non-interest bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured, no impairment
Total		325,495,353		
Less allowance for impairment losses (Note 5)		(2,983,278)		
		₱322,512,075		

Significant transactions with related parties follow:

(a) The Parent Company renders general management services to a subsidiary for overall supervision and management of the subsidiary's operations. Management fees amounted to ₱4.20 million in 2015 and 2014. Outstanding receivables from management services amounted to ₱2.35 million and ₱1.18 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(b) Due from related parties consist of reimbursements and organization costs. The Parent Company related allowance for impairment losses amounting to ₱2.93 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

(c) Dividend income from the Parent Company's subsidiaries and associates recognized in the profit or loss amounted to ₱4.41 billion and ₱505.74 million and ₱4.62 billion and ₱252.28 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, dividends receivable from the Parent Company's subsidiaries amounted to ₱900.00 million and ₱300.00 million, respectively.

(d) In 2015, the Parent Company sold to DMCI Mining a parcel of land for a net consideration of ₱27.91 million. Total gain on sale of investment property, net of VAT amounted to ₱4.76 million (Note 8).

Terms and Conditions of Transactions with Related Parties
Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. The Parent Company recognized allowance for impairment losses relating to the outstanding due from related parties amounting to ₱2.93 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through a review of the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel
The key management personnel of the Parent Company include all directors, executive and non-executive, and senior management personnel. The details of the compensation and benefits of key management personnel for 2015 and 2014 follows:

	2015	2014
Short-term employee benefits	**₱13,980,334**	₱11,586,755
Post-employment benefits	**9,358,078**	1,738,013
Total	**₱23,338,412**	₱13,324,768

12. Employee Benefits

The Parent Company has a funded, noncontributory, defined benefit plan covering substantially all of its regular employees.

Provisions for pension obligations are established for benefits payable in the form of retirement pensions. Benefits are dependent on years of service and the respective employee's final compensation. The Parent Company updates the actuarial valuation every year by hiring the services of a third party professionally qualified actuary. The latest actuarial valuation report of the retirement plans was made as of December 31, 2015.

The Parent Company is a participant to the DMCI Multiemployer Retirement Plan (the Plan) which is administered separately by an individual trustee, a Company executive and BDO Unibank, Inc. Trust Investment Division under the supervision of the Board of Trustees (BOT) of the Plan. The responsibilities of the BOT, among others, include the following:

- To hold, invest and reinvest the fund for the exclusive benefits of the members and beneficiaries of the retirement plan and for this purpose the BOT is further authorized to designate and appoint a qualified Investment Manager with such powers as may be required to realize and obtain maximum yield on investment of the fund;

- To make payments and distributions in cash, securities and other assets to the members and beneficiaries of the Plan.

Under the existing regulatory framework, Republic Act 7641 requires a provision for retirement pay to qualified private sector employees in the absence of any retirement plan in the entity, provided however that the employee's retirement benefits under any collective bargaining and other agreements shall not be less than those provided under the law. The law does not require minimum funding of the plan.

Net pension assets for the retirement plan follow:

	2015	2014
Present value of defined benefit obligation	**(₱51,113,463)**	(₱49,595,919)
Fair value of plan assets	**149,633,956**	158,300,752
Surplus	**98,520,493**	108,704,833
Effect of asset ceiling	**(47,158,153)**	(46,095,349)
Net pension asset	**₱51,362,340**	₱62,609,484

Movements in the fair value of plan assets follow:

	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of year	**₱158,300,752**	₱120,008,737
Interest income	**7,408,475**	6,636,483
Remeasurement gains (losses)	**(16,075,271)**	31,655,532
Balance at end of year	**₱149,633,956**	₱158,300,752

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation follow:

	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of year	**₱49,595,919**	₱47,723,828
Current service cost	**2,138,808**	2,061,819
Interest	**2,321,089**	2,639,128
Remeasurement losses (gains) arising from:		
Changes in demographic assumptions	**1,897,274**	–
Changes in financial assumptions	**(2,544,027)**	(1,895,039)
Experience adjustments	**(2,295,600)**	(933,817)
Balance at the end of year	**₱51,113,463**	₱49,595,919

Components of net pension income in the parent company statements of comprehensive income follow:

	2015	2014	2013
Current service cost	**₱2,138,808**	₱2,061,819	₱1,893,086
Net interest income on benefit obligation and plan asset	**(5,087,386)**	(3,997,355)	(4,141,368)
Interest on the effect of asset ceiling	**2,157,262**	1,637,268	1,818,608
	(₱791,316)	(₱298,268)	(₱429,674)

Movements in net pension assets follow:

	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of year	**₱62,609,484**	₱42,677,891
Defined benefit income recognized in profit and loss	**791,316**	298,268
Defined benefit income (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income	**(12,038,460)**	19,633,325
Balance at the end of year	**₱51,362,340**	₱62,609,484

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Parent Company's plan assets consist primarily of the following:

	2015	2014
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in banks	**₱5,431,006**	₱12,572
Time deposits	**124,816**	4,103,247
	5,555,822	4,115,819
Investments in stocks		
Common shares	**103,417,030**	116,566,175
Preference shares	**1,318,742**	1,764,264
	104,735,772	118,330,439
Investment in government securities		
Fixed rate treasury notes (FXTNs)	**26,855,802**	25,449,673
Retail treasury bonds (RTBs)	**1,114,351**	1,160,684
	27,970,153	26,610,357
Investment in other securities and debt instruments		
AAA rated debt securities	**10,795,208**	6,272,055
Not rated debt securities	–	2,434,486
	10,795,208	8,706,541
Other receivables	**599,897**	557,929
Accrued trust fees and other payables	**(22,896)**	(20,333)
Fair value of plan assets	**₱149,633,956**	₱158,300,752

The investments in stocks are further categorized into:

	2015	2014
Common shares		
Quoted		
Holdings	**₱100,981,196**	₱114,608,184
Mining	**1,371,085**	1,422,901
	102,352,281	116,031,085
Unquoted		
Service	**1,064,749**	535,089
Total	**103,417,030**	116,566,174
Preference shares		
Quoted		
Holdings	**857,807**	1,764,265
Industrial	**460,935**	–
	₱104,735,772	₱118,330,439

Trust fees paid amounted to ₱0.01 million for both 2015 and 2014.

The composition of the fair value of the Fund includes:

Cash and cash equivalents - include savings and time deposit with affiliated bank and special deposit account with Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP SDA).

Investment in stocks - includes investment in common and preferred shares traded in the Philippine Stock Exchange.

Investment in government securities - include investment in PhilippineRTBs and FXTNs.

Investments in other securities and debt instruments - include investment in long-term debt notes and retail bonds.

Other receivables - pertain to interest and dividends receivable on the investments in the fund.

Accrued trust fees and other payables - pertain mainly to charges of trustor in the management of the plan.

The assumptions used to determine pension benefits of the Parent Company follow:

	2015	2014	2013
Discount rate	**4.68%**	4.68%	5.53%
Salary rate increase	**10.00%**	10.00%	10.00%

The Fund holds investments in shares of stock of the Parent Company with fair market value of ₱100.98 million and ₱114.61 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The overall administration and management of the plan rest upon the Plan's BOT. The voting rights on the above securities are coming directly for funds directly held through the Parent Company's officers and indirectly for those entered into through other trust agreements with BDO Unibank, Inc. authorized to administer the investment and reinvestments of the funds.

The Parent Company does not expect to contribute into the pension fund in 2016.

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

	2015	
	Increase (decrease)	**Effect on defined benefit liability**
Discount rates	+100 basis points	**(₱1,798,158)**
	-100 basis points	**2,078,345**
Future salary increases	+1%	**1,769,203**
	-1%	**(1,576,788)**

	2014	
	Increase (decrease)	Effect on defined benefit liability
Discount rates	+100 basis points	(₱1,094,733)
	-100 basis points	1,320,361
Future salary increases	+1%	1,182,191
	-1%	1,011,481

The BOT of the Plan ensures that its assets are available to fulfill its obligation of paying retirement as it falls due. This is done by ensuring that its assets are easily disposable and can easily be converted to cash. The allocation of the Parent Company's plan assets consists of 69.99% equity instruments, 18.69% debt instruments in government bonds, 7.21% in debt instruments in bonds other than government bonds, 3.71% in cash and cash equivalents and 0.40% to others such as receivables generated from interest and dividends.

The Parent Company is not required to pre-fund the future benefits under the Plan before they come due. For that reason, the amount and timing of contributions to the Retirement Fund are at the Parent Company's discretion. However, in the event a benefit claim arises and the Retirement Fund is insufficient to pay the claim, the shortfall will then be due and payable from the Parent Company to the Retirement Fund.

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted benefit payments as of December 31:

	2015	2014
Less than 1 year	**₱18,285,893**	₱41,507,771
More than 1 year to 5 years	**5,730,359**	1,416,057
More than 5 years to 10 years	**15,484,097**	516,358
	₱39,500,349	₱43,440,186

There are no plan amendments, curtailments or settlements in 2015 and 2014.

13. General and Administrative Expenses

This account consists of:

	2015	2014	2013
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	**₱17,774,643**	₱17,526,472	₱14,103,065
Professional fees	**10,166,156**	15,516,847	37,047,467
Transportation and travel	**8,000,060**	8,760,081	4,227,383
Taxes and licenses	**7,061,162**	4,546,528	26,668,695
Advertising and promotions	**3,738,622**	4,398,057	942,566
Entertainment, amusement and recreation	**3,603,012**	5,354,662	3,800,063
Rent (Note 17)	**2,991,206**	2,809,337	2,793,265
Depreciation and amortization (Note 8)	**2,815,648**	2,001,576	2,206,616
Repairs and maintenance	**2,271,206**	2,483,193	2,824,009
Supplies	**1,239,505**	1,235,461	1,300,284
Communication, light and water	**1,219,211**	1,150,100	1,327,534
Contracted services	**749,475**	782,041	664,532
Fuel and oil	**632,684**	777,900	602,186
Contribution and donation	**160,000**	2,013,000	2,107,009
Miscellaneous	**5,265,970**	1,812,105	8,950,631
	₱67,688,560	₱71,167,360	₱109,565,305

14. Finance Income

This account consists of:

	2015	2014	2013
Cash equivalents (Note 4)	**₱73,838,558**	₱97,633,960	₱137,719,851
Bank savings accounts (Note 4)	**4,944,617**	4,111,146	53,767,220
Other short-term investments	**–**	7,132,634	17,166,662
	₱78,783,175	₱108,877,740	₱208,653,733

15. Income Tax

The provision for income tax shown in the parent company statements of comprehensive income consists of:

	2015	2014	2013
Final	**₱46,548,668**	₱21,775,549	₱840,888,484
Deferred	**1,719,090**	(1,155,445)	2,566,035
Current	**–**	–	489,863
	₱48,267,758	₱20,620,104	₱843,944,382

The components of the deferred tax liability as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 follow:

	2015	2014
Pension asset	**₱15,408,702**	₱18,782,846
Past service cost	**(255,797)**	(383,696)
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	**2,290,207**	936,411
	₱17,443,112	₱19,335,561

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Parent Company did not recognize deferred tax assets amounting to ₱65.26 million and ₱49.52 million pertaining to allowance for impairment losses and NOLCO with details as follow:

	2015	2014
NOLCO	**₱63,157,876**	₱48,628,113
Allowance for impairment losses	**894,983**	894,983
	₱64,052,859	₱49,523,096

NOLCO available for offset against future taxable income over a period of three years as follow:

Year Incurred	Amount	Applied/Expired	Balance	Year of Expiry
2015	₱48,432,539	₱–	₱48,432,539	2018
2014	159,048,709	–	159,048,709	2017
2013	3,045,005	–	3,045,005	2016
	₱210,526,253	₱–	₱210,526,253	

The Parent Company recognized deferred tax liability in OCI amounting to ₱3.61 million and ₱5.89 million which pertains to income tax effect of the remeasurement gains on retirement plan recognized in OCI for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The reconciliation of the statutory income tax rate to the effective income tax rate follows:

	2015	2014	2013
Statutory income tax rate	**30.00%**	30.00%	30.00%
Tax effects of:			
Nontaxable income	**(29.25)**	(29.81)	(25.11)
Interest income subjected to final tax	**(0.15)**	(0.22)	(0.12)
Nondeductible expenses	**0.04**	(0.52)	0.04
Movement in unrecognized deferred tax assets	**0.28**	0.97	0.01
Effective income tax rate	**0.92%**	0.42%	4.82%

16. Financial Instruments and Capital Management

Financial Risk and Capital Management Objectives and Policies

Capital Management

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

The Parent Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Parent Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Parent Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The following table shows the component of the Parent Company's capital as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

	2015	2014
Total paid-up capital	**₱17,949,867,705**	₱17,949,867,705
Retained earnings	**7,438,630,119**	8,610,215,902
	₱25,388,242,026	₱26,560,083,607

Financial Risk
The Parent Company's principal financial liabilities comprise accounts and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities) and subscription payable as of December 31, 2015 and 2014. The main purpose of the Parent Company's financial liabilities is to raise financing for the Parent Company's operations. The Parent Company has various financial assets such as cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and other short-term investments, which arise directly from its operations. The main risks arising from the use of financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (i.e., foreign currency risk and interest rate risk).

The BOD reviews and agrees with policies for managing each of these risks. The Parent Company monitors market price risk arising from all financial instruments and regularly report financial management activities and the results of these activities to the BOD.

The Parent Company's risk management policies are summarized below. The exposure to risk and how they arise, as well as the Parent Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk did not change from prior years.

<u>Credit Risk</u>
Credit risk is the risk that counter-party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Parent Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparties which mostly are related parties. Nevertheless, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Parent Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

With respect to the credit risk arising from the financial assets of the Parent Company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand), receivables and due to related parties, the Parent Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The Parent Company transacts only with institutions or banks that have proven track record in financial soundness.

The carrying values of loans and receivables represent the maximum exposure to credit risk.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the credit quality per class of loans and receivables are as follow:

	2015				
	Neither past due nor impaired			**Past due or Individually Impaired**	
	Grade A	**Grade B**	**Sub-standard**		**Total**
Cash in bank and cash equivalents	**₱3,695,115,711**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱3,695,115,711**
Receivables	**927,200,168**	**–**	**–**	**10,236,503**	**937,436,671**
Total	**₱4,622,315,879**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱10,236,503**	**₱4,632,552,382**

	2014				
	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due or Individually Impaired	
	Grade A	Grade B	Sub-standard		Total
Cash in bank and cash equivalents	₱5,753,577,108	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱5,753,577,108
Receivables	321,336,075	–	–	9,297,271	330,633,346
Total	₱6,074,913,183	₱–	₱–	₱9,297,271	₱6,084,210,454

Cash and cash equivalents and other short-term investments are short-term placements and working cash fund placed, invested or deposited in foreign and local banks belonging to top ten (10) banks in the Philippines in terms of resources and profitability. These financial assets are classified as Grade A due to the counterparties' low probability of insolvency.

Receivables are considered Grade A due to the Parent Company's positive collection experience.

Grade B are active accounts with minimal to regular instances of payment default, due to collection issues. In the Parent Company's assessment, there are no financial assets that will fall under this category since accounts are being collected on time.

Substandard grade are accounts which have probability of impairment based on historical trend or customer's current unfavorable operating conditions. In the Parent Company's assessment, there are no financial assets that will fall under this category since they are transacting only with their subsidiaries and associates who have good financial condition based on current operation.

The Parent Company determines financial assets as impaired when probability of recoverability is remote and in consideration of lapse in period which the asset is expected to be recovered.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the aging analysis of the Parent Company's loans and receivables presented per class is as follows:

	2015							
	Neither Past due nor Impaired	**Past due but not impaired**					**Impaired financial assets**	
		<30 days	**30-60 days**	**60-90 days**	**90-120 days**	**>120 days**		**Total**
Cash in bank and cash equivalents	**₱3,695,115,711**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱3,695,115,711**
Receivables								
Dividend receivable	**900,000,000**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**900,000,000**
Receivables from sale of investment property	**27,197,428**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**27,197,428**
Due from related parties	**2,740**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,983,278**	**2,986,018**
Accrued interest	**–**	**4,782,903**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**4,782,903**
Management fee receivable	**–**	**1,176,000**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,176,000**	**–**	**2,352,000**
Other receivable	**–**	**118,321**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**118,321**
Total	**₱4,622,315,879**	**₱6,077,224**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱1,176,000**	**₱2,983,278**	**₱937,436,670**

	2014							
	Neither Past due nor Impaired	Past due but not impaired					Impaired financial assets	Total
		<30 days	30-60 days	60-90 days	90-120 days	>120 days		
Cash in bank and cash equivalents	₱5,753,577,108	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱5,753,577,108
Receivables								
Accrued interest	–	4,994,453	–	–	–	–	–	4,994,453
Due from related parties	21,336,075	–	–	–	–	–	2,983,278	24,319,353
Management fee receivable	–	1,176,000	–	–	–	–	–	1,176,000
Dividend receivable	300,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	300,000,000
Other receivable	–	143,540	–	–	–	–	–	143,540
Total	₱6,074,913,183	₱6,313,993	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱2,983,278	₱6,084,066,914

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Parent Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans. The Parent Company's policy is to maintain a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed sufficient to fund its monthly cash requirements, at least for the next four to six months. A significant part of the Parent Company's financial assets that are held to meet the cash outflows include cash equivalents, receivables, other short-term investments and due from related parties. As part of its liquidity risk management, the Parent Company regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flows. The Parent Company also continuously assesses conditions in the financial markets for opportunities to pursue fund-raising activities.

Fund-raising activities may include bank loans and capital market issues both on-shore and off-shore.

Moreover, the Parent Company considers the following as mitigating factors for liquidity risk:

- Available lines of credit that it can access to answer anticipated shortfall in sales and collection of receivables resulting from timing differences in programmed inflows and outflows.
- Diverse funding sources.
- Internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk. Cash flow reports and forecasts are reviewed on a weekly basis in order to quickly address liquidity concerns. Outstanding trade receivables are closely monitored to avoid past due collectibles.

As part of its liquidity risk management, the Parent Company regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flows. It also continuously assesses conditions in the financial markets for opportunities to pursue fund raising activities. Fund raising activities may include obtaining bank loans.

The table summarizes the maturity profile of the Parent Company's financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	2015					
	< 1 year	**1 to < 2 years**	**2 to < 3 years**	**3 to < 4 years**	**> 5 years**	**Total**
Loans and Receivables						
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱3,695,123,711**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱3,695,123,711**
Receivables	**927,200,168**	–	–	–	–	**927,200,168**
	4,622,323,879					**4,622,323,879**
Other Financial Liabilities						
Accounts and other payables						
Accrued expenses	**₱5,542,249**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱5,542,249**
Dividends payable	**6,005,984**	–	–	–	–	**6,005,984**
Trade payable	**609,371**	–	–	–	–	**609,371**
Other current payable	**8,528,748**	–	–	–	–	**8,528,748**
Other noncurrent liabilities	–	–	–	–	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**
	20,686,352				**1,000,000**	**21,686,352**
Liquidity gap	**₱4,601,637,527**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**(₱1,000,000)**	**₱4,600,637,527**

	2014					
	< 1 year	1 to < 2 years	2 to < 3 years	3 to < 4 years	> 5 years	Total
Loans and Receivables						
Cash and cash equivalents	₱5,753,585,108	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱5,753,585,108
Receivables	321,336,075	–	–	–	–	321,336,075
	6,074,921,183	–	–	–	–	6,074,921,183
Other Financial Liabilities						
Accounts and other payables						
Accrued expenses	6,124,939	–	–	–	–	6,124,939
Dividends payable	9,010,328	–	–	–	–	9,010,328
Liability for purchased land	905,598	–	–	–	–	905,598
Trade payable	504,693	–	–	–	–	504,693
Other current payable	12,050	–	–	–	–	12,050
Other noncurrent liabilities	–	–	–	–	1,000,000	1,000,000
	16,557,608	–	–	–	1,000,000	17,557,608
Liquidity gap	₱6,058,363,575	₱–	₱–	₱–	(₱1,000,000)	₱6,057,363,575

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates (interest rate risk), foreign exchange rates (foreign currency) and market prices (equity price risk).

Foreign Currency Risk

The Parent Company's foreign exchange risk results primarily from movements of the Philippine Peso (₱) against the US Dollar ($) for its cash and cash equivalents and advances to a related party. Approximately 4.20% and 2.30% of cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, were denominated in US Dollar.

Information on the Parent Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and Philippine Peso (PHP) equivalents which pertains to cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 follow:

	USD	Peso Equivalent
2015	**$3,295,983**	**₱155,108,958**
2014	$2,978,330	132,222,941

In translating the foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities into peso amounts, the exchange rates used were ₱47.06/USD1.00 and ₱44.40/USD1.00 as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US dollar exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Parent Company's income before income tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets). There is no impact on the Parent Company's equity other than those already affecting the income.

			Effect on income before income tax	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
US Dollar	**+1.47%**	+0.28%	**₱2,280,104**	₱385,177
	-1.47%	-0.28%	**(2,280,100)**	(355,355)

The Parent Company recognized ₱7.63 million and ₱3.12 million unrealized foreign exchange gains for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, arising from the translation of the Parent Company's cash and cash equivalents and due to related parties.

Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Parent Company follows a prudent policy on managing its assets and liabilities so as to ensure that exposure to fluctuations in interest rates are kept within acceptable limits.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Parent Company has no outstanding floating rate financial instruments. Accordingly, the Parent Company is not sensitive to cash flow interest rate fluctuations.

Short-term investments bear fixed interest rates for the period of the investment.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments
The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and accounts and other payables approximate their fair values due to the relative short-term nature of the transactions.

The carrying amounts of other noncurrent liabilities approximate their fair value due to the lack of suitable methods of arriving at a reliable fair value.

17. Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Lease Commitment

Parent Company as a Lessee
The Parent Company has a lease agreement with Asia Industries, Inc., which ended in May 31, 2015. The lease is automatically renewable, unless termination is agreed by both parties. The lease agreement was renewed for five (5) years from June 1, 2015 to May 31, 2020.

The total rental fees charged against operations amounted to ₱2.99 million and ₱2.81 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively which are included under "General and administrative expenses" in the parent company statements of comprehensive income (Note 13).

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, future minimum lease payments under the aforementioned operating lease and the present value of the net minimum lease payments follow:

	2015	2014
Within one (1) year	**₱3,315,326**	₱1,303,524
After one (1) year but not more than five (5) years	**13,982,114**	–
Total future minimum lease payments	**₱17,297,440**	₱1,303,524

Contingencies
The Parent Company is contingently liable for lawsuits or claims filed by third parties which are either pending decision by the courts or are under negotiation, the outcomes of which are not presently determinable. In the opinion of management and its legal counsel, the eventual liability under these lawsuits or claims, if any, will not have a material effect on the parent company financial statements.

The information usually required by PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets,* is not disclosed on the grounds that it can be expected to prejudice the outcome of these lawsuits, claims and assessments. No provisions were made during the year.

18. **Events after the reporting period**

ENK Restructuring

On March 31, 2016, the BOD of the Parent Company approved the liquidation and dissolution of ENK, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Parent Company in UK. The transaction is part of the ongoing restructuring of the nickel mining subsidiaries in order to simplify the structure of the nickel mining segment and liquidate non-operating subsidiaries.

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.

INDEX TO THE PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co.
6760 Ayala Avenue
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Philippines

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ey.com/ph

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001,
December 14, 2015, valid until December 31, 2018
SEC Accreditation No. 0012-FR-4 (Group A),
November 10, 2015, valid until November 9, 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
DMCI Holdings, Inc.
3rd Floor, Dacon Building
2281 Don Chino Roces Avenue
Makati City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the parent company financial statements of DMCI Holdings, Inc. (the Parent Company) as at and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 and have issued our report thereon dated March 31, 2016. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic parent company financial statements taken as a whole. The schedules listed in the Index to the Parent Company Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules are the responsibility of the Parent Company's management. These schedules are presented for purposes of complying with the Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, As Amended (2011) and are not part of the basic parent company financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic parent company financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly state in all material respects, the information required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic parent company financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia

Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 90787
SEC Accreditation No. 1229-AR-1 (Group A),
May 12, 2015, valid until May 11, 2018
Tax Identification No. 162-410-623
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-74-2015,
February 27, 2015, valid until February 26, 2018
PTR No. 5321703, January 4, 2016, Makati City

March 31, 2016

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION AND DISCLOSURES REQUIRED ON SRC RULE 68 AS AMENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued the amended Securities Regulation Code Rule SRC Rule 68 which consolidates the two separate rules and labeled in the amendment as "Part I" and "Part II", respectively. It also prescribed the additional information and schedule requirements for issuers of securities to the public.

Below are the additional information and schedules required by SRC Rule 68, as Amended (2011) that are relevant to the Parent Company. This information is presented for purposes of filing with the SEC and is not required part of the basic financial statements.

Schedule A. Financial Assets in Equity Securities
The Parent Company has no financial assets in equity securities as of December 31, 2015.

Schedule B. Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Principal Stockholders (other than related parties)
There were no advances to employees of the Parent company with balances above ₱100,000 as of December 31, 2015.

Schedule C. Amounts Receivable from/Payables to Related Parties which are eliminated during the Consolidated of Financial Statements
This schedule is not applicable.

Schedule D. Intangible Asset - Other Noncurrent Assets
The Parent Company has no intangible assets as of December 31, 2015.

Schedule E. Long-term Debt
The Parent Company has no long-term debt as of December 31, 2015.

Schedule F. Indebtedness to Related Parties (Long Term Loans from Related Companies)
The Parent Company has no indebtedness to related parties as of December 31, 2015.

Schedule G. Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers
As at December 31, 2015, the Parent Company does not guarantee any securities.

Schedule H. Capital Stock

Title of issue	Number of shares authorized	Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under related statement of financial position caption	Number of shares held by related parties	Directors, Officers and Employees	Others
Common shares	19,900,000,000	13,277,470,000	9,220,031,725	390,079,985	3,667,358,290
Preferred shares	100,000,000	3,780	–	–	3,780
	20,000,000,000	13,277,473,780	9,220,031,725	390,079,985	3,667,362,070

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.
SUPPLEMENTARY TAX INFORMATION
UNDER REVENUE REGULATIONS 15-2010
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

RR No. 15-2010 are promulgated to amend certain provisions of RR No. 21-2002 prescribing the manner of compliance with any documentary and/or procedural requirements in connection with the preparation and submission of financial statements accompanying tax returns. In addition to the disclosures mandated under PFRS, RR No. 15-2010 requires disclosures regarding information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued during the taxable year.

The Company also reported and/or paid the following types of taxes for 2015:

Value added tax (VAT)
Details of the Company's net sales/receipts, output VAT and input VAT accounts are as follows:

a. *Net sales/receipts and output VAT declared in the Parent Company's VAT returns filed for 2015*

	Net Sales	Output VAT
Gross receipts	₱34,831,708	₱4,179,805

b. *Input VAT for 2015*

Balance at January 1		₱5,199,875
Capital goods subject to amortization	7,242,665	869,120
Capital goods not subject to amortization	77,678	9,321
Domestic purchase of goods	732,765	87,932
Domestic purchase of services	7,812,250	937,470
		7,103,718
Claims for tax credit/refund and other adjustments		–
Input VAT claimed and other adjustments		(4,179,805)
Balance at December 31		₱2,923,913

Importation
The Parent Company had no importations during the year.

Custom Duties on Locally-Produced Excisable Items
The Parent Company has no custom duties or locally-produced excisable items during the year.

Other Taxes and Licenses
Taxes and licenses, local and national, include real estate taxes, licenses and permit fees included in operating expenses for 2015:

License and permits fees	₱50,519
Fringe benefits taxes	616,672
Others	6,393,971
	₱7,061,162

Others include deficiency taxes for the year ended 2011 assessed and paid by the Parent Company in 2015.

Withholding Taxes
The following tables show the Parent Company's withholding taxes for 2015:

Final withholding taxes	₱271,006,287
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	3,515,014
Expanded withholding taxes	1,277,452
	₱275,798,753

Deficiency Tax Assessments
The Parent Company has received subsequent tax assessment notices from the National Office of BIR for the 2011 BIR audit on All Revenue Taxes assessment amounting to ₱4,016,692 including interest and surcharges. This was settled by the Parent Company.

The Parent Company has not been involved in any cases under preliminary investigation, litigation and/or prosecution in courts or bodies outside the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR).

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.

SCHEDULE OF ALL EFFECTIVE STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS UNDER PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued the amended Securities Regulation Code Rule SRC Rule 68 and 68.1 which consolidates the two separate rules and labeled in the amendment as “Part I” and “Part II”, respectively. It also prescribed the additional information and schedule requirements for issuers of securities to the public.

Below is the list of all effective Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS), Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine Interpretations of International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) as of December 31, 2015:

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS **Effective as of December 31, 2015**		**Adopted**	**Not Adopted**	**Not Applicable**
Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements Conceptual Framework Phase A: Objectives and qualitative characteristics		✓		
PFRSs Practice Statement Management Commentary		✓		
Philippine Financial Reporting Standards				
PFRS 1 (Revised)	First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1 and PAS 27: Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 1: Limited Exemption from Comparative PFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Date for First-time Adopters			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Government Loans			✓
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			✓

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2015		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
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 PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets - Effective Date and Transition	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Transfers of Financial Assets			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Mandatory Effective Date of PFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures		✓	
	Amendments to PFRS 9, PFRS 7 and PAS 39 (2013 version): Hedge Accounting		✓	
PFRS 8	Operating Segments			✓
PFRS 9	Financial Instruments		✓	
PFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 27: Investment Entities	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10 and PAS 28: Investment Entities: Applying consolidation exceptions		✓	
PFRS 11	Joint Arrangements			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 11: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests		✓	
PFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 27: Investment Entities	✓		
PFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement	✓		

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2015		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts		✓	
Philippine Accounting Standards				
PAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 1: Capital Disclosures	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation			✓
	Amendments to PAS 1: Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 1: Presentation of financial statements – disclosure initiative	✓		
PAS 2	Inventories	✓		
PAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows	✓		
PAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	✓		
PAS 10	Events after the Reporting Period	✓		
PAS 11	Construction Contracts			✓
PAS 12	Income Taxes	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 12 - Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets			✓
PAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization		✓	
	Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 41: Bearer Plants		✓	
PAS 17	Leases	✓		
PAS 18	Revenue	✓		
PAS 19	Employee Benefits	✓		
	Amendments 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	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 21: Net Investment in a Foreign Operation			✓
PAS 23	Borrowing Costs	✓		

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2015		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PAS 24	Related Party Disclosures	✓		
PAS 26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans			✓
PAS 27	Separate Financial Statements	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 27: Investment Entities	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements		✓	
PAS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 10 and PAS 28: Investment Entities: Applying consolidation exceptions		✓	
PAS 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies			✓
PAS 32	Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation			✓
	Amendment to PAS 32: Classification of Rights Issues			✓
	Amendments to PAS 32: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	✓		
PAS 33	Earnings per Share			✓
PAS 34	Interim Financial Reporting			✓
PAS 36	Impairment of Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 36: Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non - Financial Assets		✓	
PAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	✓		

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2015		**Adopted**	**Not Adopted**	**Not Applicable**
PAS 38	Intangible Assets			✓
	Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization		✓	
PAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 39: Transition and Initial Recognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39: Cash Flow Hedge Accounting of Forecast Intragroup Transactions			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39: The Fair Value Option			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 4: Financial Guarantee Contracts			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets - Effective Date and Transition			✓
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 9 and PAS 39: Embedded Derivatives			✓
	Amendment to PAS 39: Eligible Hedged Items			✓
	Amendment to PAS 39: Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting			✓
	PFRS 9 and Amendments to PFRS 7 and PAS 39		✓	
PAS 40	Investment Property			✓
PAS 41	Agriculture			✓
	Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 41: Bearer Plants		✓	
Philippine Interpretations				
IFRIC 1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities			✓
IFRIC 2	Members' Share in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments			✓
IFRIC 4	Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease	✓		
IFRIC 5	Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds	✓		

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2015		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
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 8	Scope of PFRS 2			✓
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 11	PFRS 2- Group and Treasury Share Transactions			✓
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangements			✓
IFRIC 13	Customer Loyalty Programmes			✓
IFRIC 14	The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction			✓
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretations IFRIC 14, Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement			✓
IFRIC 15	Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate		✓	
IFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation			✓
IFRIC 17	Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners			✓
IFRIC 18	Transfers of Assets from Customers			✓
IFRIC 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments			✓
IFRIC 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine			✓
IFRIC 21	Levies	✓		
SIC-7	Introduction of the Euro			✓
SIC-10	Government Assistance - No Specific Relation to Operating Activities			✓
SIC-12	Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities			✓
	Amendment to SIC - 12: Scope of SIC 12			✓
SIC-13	Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers			✓
SIC-15	Operating Leases - Incentives			✓
SIC-21	Income Taxes - Recovery of Revalued Non-Depreciable Assets			✓

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2015		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
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			✓

In addition, the IASB has issued the following new standards that have not yet been adopted locally by the SEC and FRSC. The Company is currently assessing the impact of these new standards and plans to adopt them on their required effective dates once adopted locally.

- IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (effective January 1, 2018)
- IFRS 16, *Leases* (effective January 1, 2019)

Standards tagged as “Not applicable” have been adopted by the Company but have no significant covered transactions for the year ended December 31, 2015.

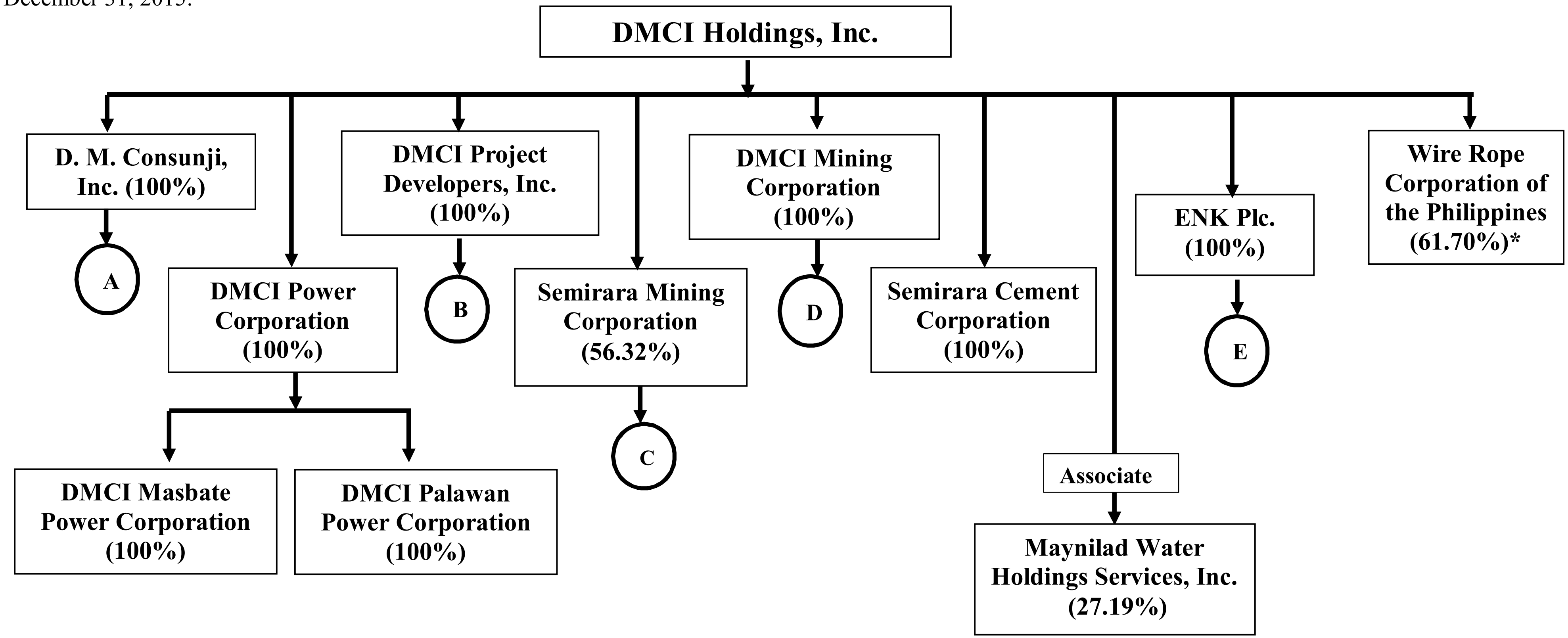
Standards tagged as “Not adopted” are standards issued but not yet effective as of December 31, 2015. The Company will adopt the Standards and Interpretations when these become effective.

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.

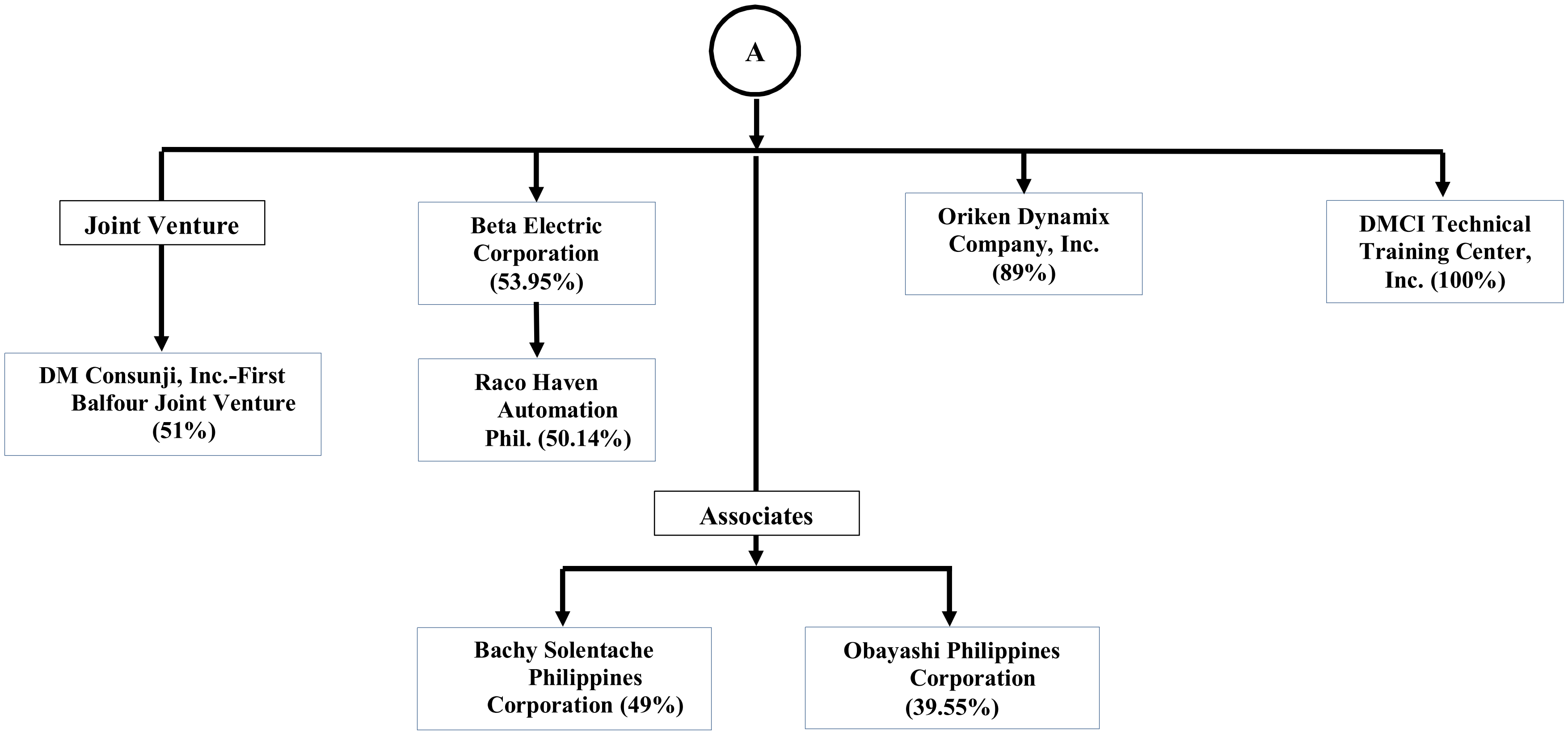
MAP OF RELATIONSHIPS OF THE COMPANIES WITHIN THE GROUP

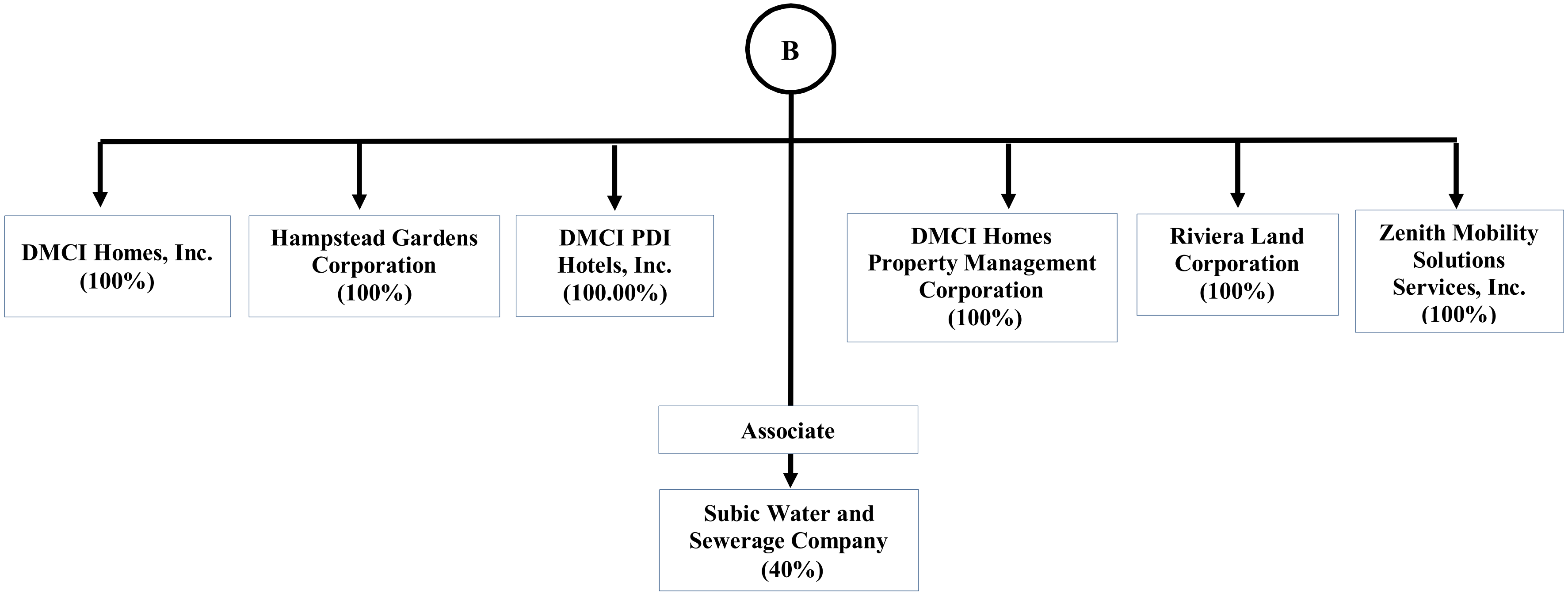
Group Structure

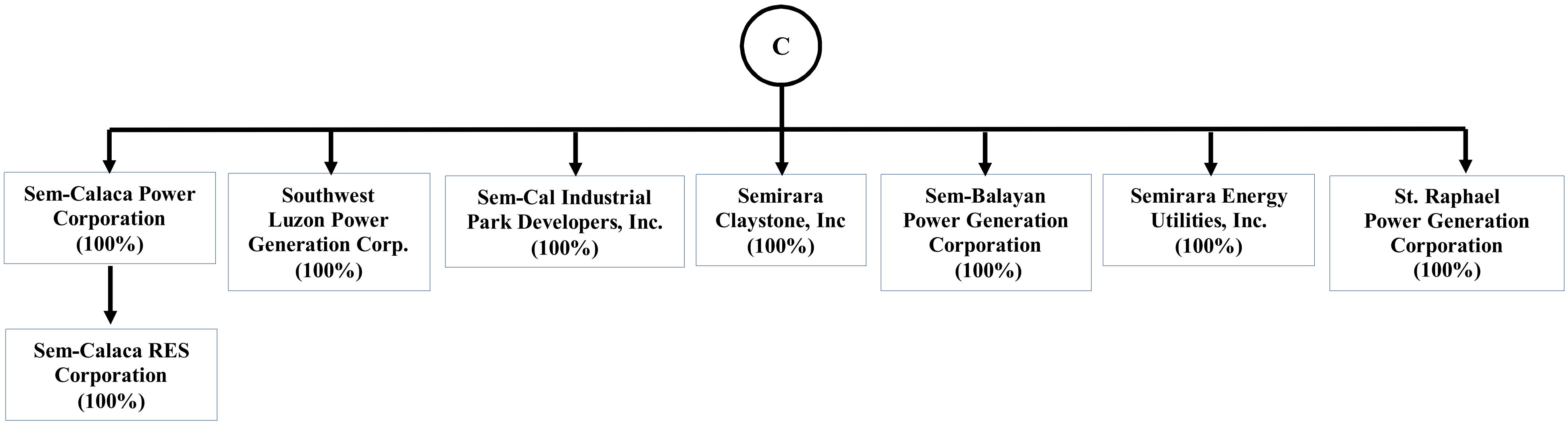
Below is a map showing the relationship between and among the Group and its ultimate parent company, subsidiaries, and associates as of December 31, 2015:

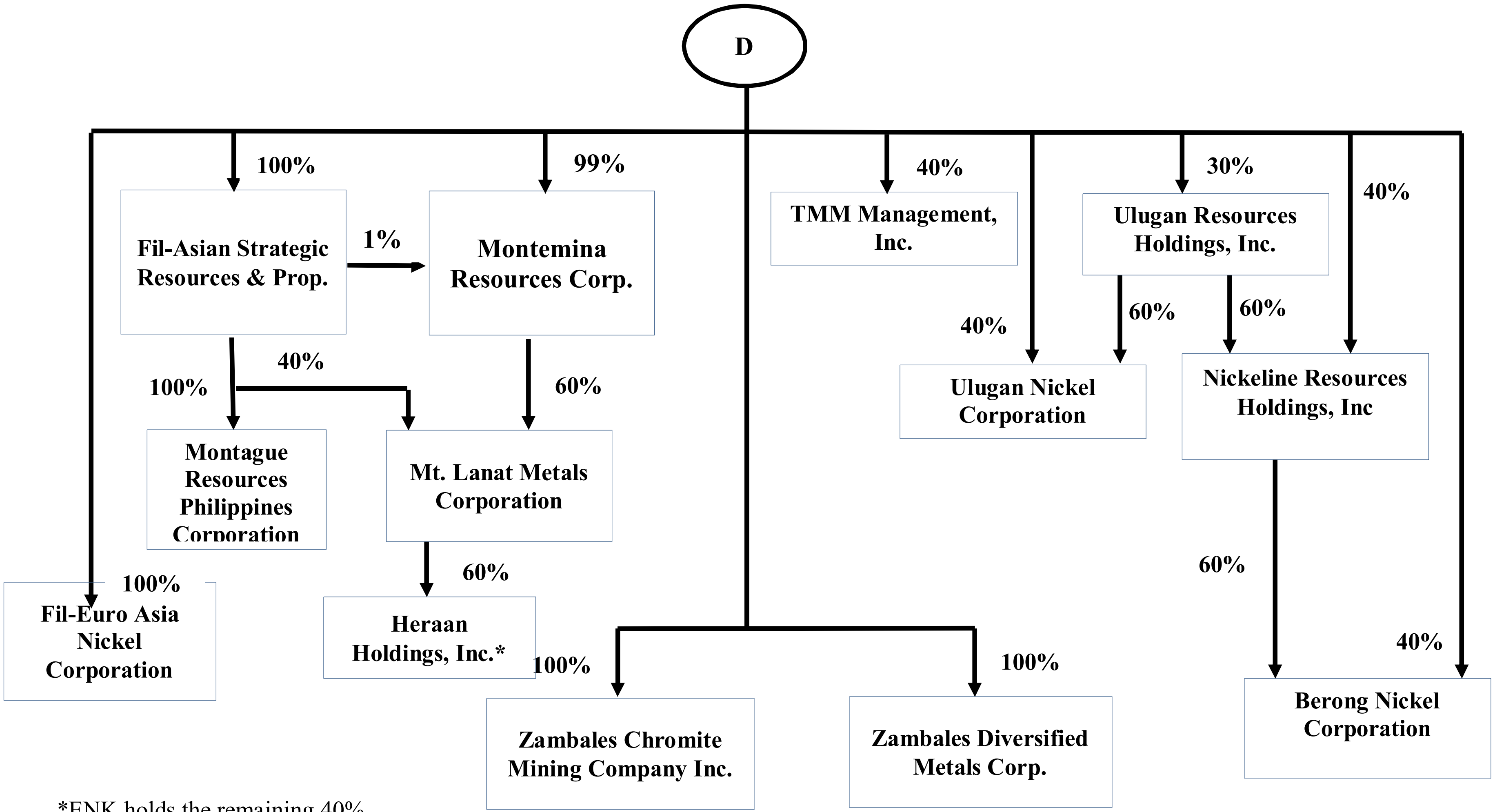


**Includes 16.02% investment of DMCI to Wire Rope.*

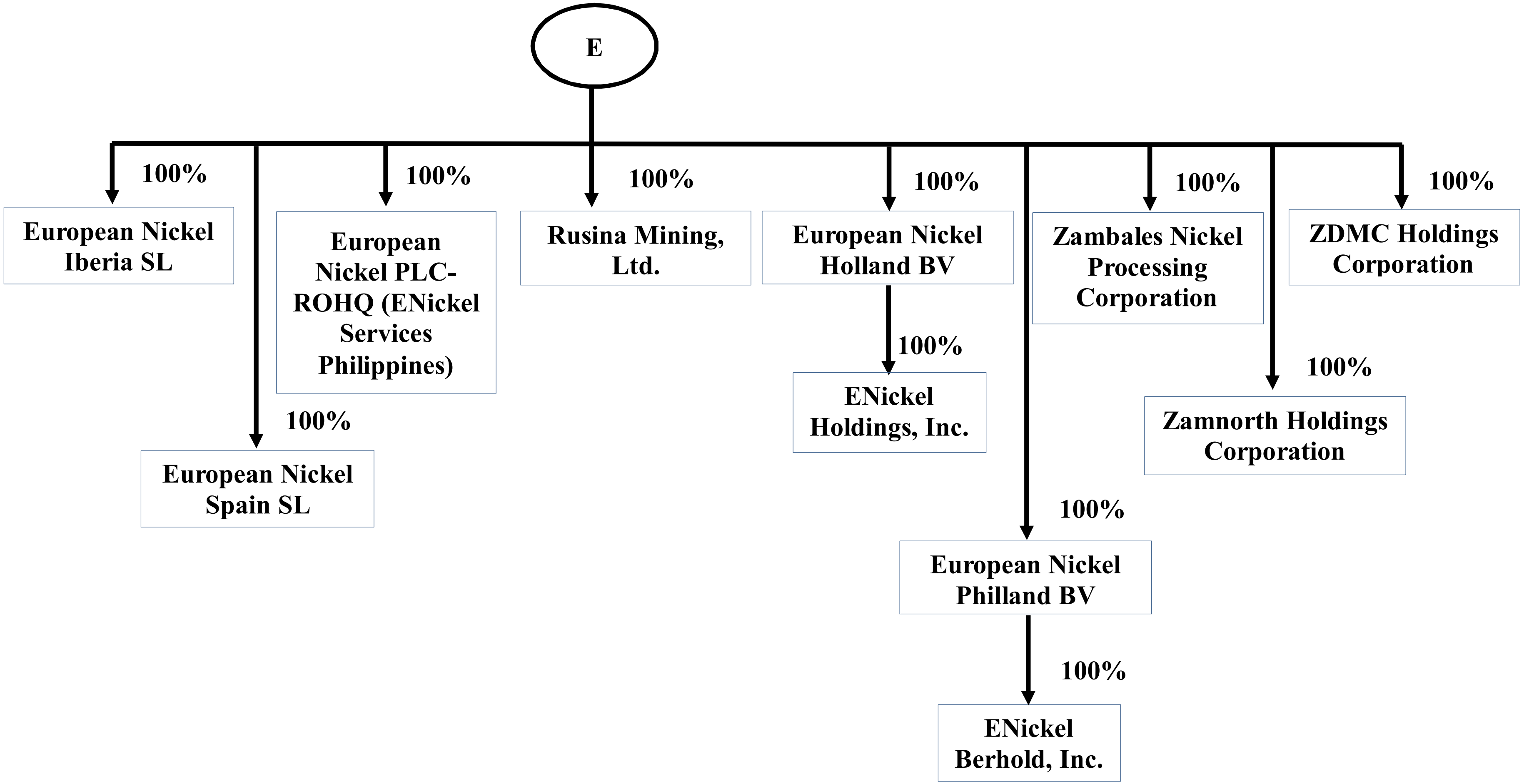

A
Joint Venture
DM Consunji, Inc.-First Balfour Joint Venture (51%)
Beta Electric Corporation (53.95%)
Raco Haven Automation Phil. (50.14%)
Associates
Bachy Solentache Philippines Corporation (49%)
Obayashi Philippines Corporation (39.55%)
Oriken Dynamix Company, Inc. (89%)
DMCI Technical Training Center, Inc. (100%)


B
DMCI Homes, Inc. (100%)
Hampstead Gardens Corporation (100%)
DMCI PDI Hotels, Inc. (100.00%)
DMCI Homes Property Management Corporation (100%)
Riviera Land Corporation (100%)
Zenith Mobility Solutions Services, Inc. (100%)
Associate
Subic Water and Sewerage Company (40%)


C
Sem-Calaca Power Corporation (100%)
Sem-Calaca RES Corporation (100%)
Southwest Luzon Power Generation Corp. (100%)
Sem-Cal Industrial Park Developers, Inc. (100%)
Semirara Claystone, Inc (100%)
Sem-Balayan Power Generation Corporation (100%)
Semirara Energy Utilities, Inc. (100%)
St. Raphael Power Generation Corporation (100%)



*ENK holds the remaining 40%


E
100%
European Nickel Iberia SL
100%
European Nickel Spain SL
100%
European Nickel PLC-ROHQ (ENickel Services Philippines)
100%
Rusina Mining, Ltd.
100%
European Nickel Holland BV
100%
ENickel Holdings, Inc.
100%
European Nickel Philland BV
100%
ENickel Berhold, Inc.
100%
Zambales Nickel Processing Corporation
100%
Zamnorth Holdings Corporation
100%
ZDMC Holdings Corporation

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.

SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015 and 2014

Financial Soundness Indicator

Below are the financial ratios that are relevant to the Parent Company for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

Financial ratios		**2015**	2014
Current ratio	Current assets / Current liabilities	**244.38:1**	366.73:1
Solvency ratio	Net income plus depreciation / Total liabilities	**133.01:1**	2.72:1
Debt to equity ratio	Total liabilities / Total equity	**0.0015:1**	0.07:1
Asset-to-equity ratio	Total assets / Total equity	**1.00:1**	1.07:1
Interest rate coverage ratio	EBIT* / Interest expense	**6,774,023.68:1**	931,225.15:1
Return on assets	Net income / Average total assets	**0.19:1**	0.17:1
Return on equity	Net income / Average total equity	**0.20:1**	0.18:1

**Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)*

Control No.:
Form Type: GFFS (rev 2006)

SPECIAL FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PUBLICLY-HELD AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES

NAME OF CORPORATION: DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.
CURRENT ADDRESS: 2281 Don Chino Roces Avenue, Makati City
TEL. NO.: 888-3000 FAX NO.:
COMPANY TYPE : HOLDING COMPANY PSIC:

If these are based on consolidated financial statements, please so indicate in the caption.

Table 1. Balance Sheet

FINANCIAL DATA	2015 (in P'000)	2014 (in P'000)
A. ASSETS (A.1 + A.2 + A.3 + A.4 + A.5 + A.6+A.7+A.8+A.10)	25,438,659	28,374,163
A.1 Current Assets (A.1.1 + A.1.2 + A.1.3 + A.1.4 + A.1.5)	4,641,649	6,100,454
A.1.1 Cash and cash equivalents (A.1.1.1 + A.1.1.2 + A.1.1.3)	3,695,124	5,753,585
A.1.1.1 On hand	8	8
A.1.1.2 In domestic banks/entities	1,026,312	770,191
A.1.1.3 Short-term investments	2,668,804	4,983,386
A.1.2 Trade and Other Receivables (A.1.2.1 + A.1.2.2)	934,530	329,413
A.1.2.1 Due from domestic entities (A.1.2.1.1 + A.1.2.1.2 + A.1.2.1.3 + A.1.2.1.4)	934,530	329,413
A.1.2.1.1 Due from customers (trade)	2,352	1,176
A.1.2.1.2 Due from related parties	2,986	24,319
A.1.2.1.3 Others, specify (A.1.2.1.3.1+A.1.2.1.3.2+A.1.2.1.3.3 + A.1.2.1.3.4 + A.1.2.1.3.5 + A.1.2.1.3.6+A.1.2.1.3.7)	932,175	306,901
A.1.2.1.3.1 Others	118	144
A.1.2.1.3.2 Advances to officers and employees	77	161
A.1.2.1.3.3 Interest receivable	4,783	4,994
A.1.2.1.3.4 Advances for liquidation	-	100
A.1.2.1.3.5 Advances to suppliers	-	1,502
A.1.2.1.3.6 Dividend Receivable	900,000	300,000
A.1.2.1.3.7 Receivable from sale of investment property	27,197	-
A.1.2.1.4 Allowance for doubtful accounts (negative entry)	(2,983)	(2,983)
A.1.2.2 Due from foreign entities, specify (A.1.2.2.1 + A.1.2.2.2 + A.1.2.2.3 + A.1.2.2.4)	-	-
A.1.2.2.1	-	-
A.1.2.2.2	-	-
A.1.2.2.3	-	-
A.1.2.2.4 Allowance for doubtful accounts (negative entry)	-	-
A.1.3 Inventories (A.1.3.1 + A.1.3.2 + A.1.3.3 + A.1.3.4 + A.1.3.5 + A.1.3.6)	-	-
A.1.3.1 Real estate held for sale and development	-	-
A.1.3.2 Coal inventory	-	-
A.1.3.3 Equipment parts, materials & supplies in transit	-	-
A.1.3.4 Nickle Ore	-	-
A.1.3.5 Chromites	-	-
A.1.3.6 Others, specify (A.1.3.6.1+A.1.3.6.2)	-	-
A.1.3.6.1	-	-
A.1.3.6.2	-	-
A.1.4 Financial Assets other than Cash/Receivables/Equity investments (A.1.4.1 + A.1.4.2 + A.1.4.3 + A.1.4.4+A.1.4.5+A.1.4.6)	-	-
A.1.4.1 Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss - issued by domestic entities (A.1.4.1.1 + A.1.4.1.2 + A.1.4.1.3 + A.1.4.1.4 + A.1.4.1.5)	-	-
A.1.4.1.1 National Government	-	-
A.1.4.1.2 Public Financial Institutions	-	-
A.1.4.1.3 Public Non-Financial Institutions	-	-
A.1.4.1.4 Private Financial Institutions	-	-
A.1.4.1.5 Private Non-Financial Institutions	-	-
A.1.4.2 Held to Maturity Investments - issued by domestic entities (A.1.4.2.1 + A.1.4.2.2 + A.1.4.2.3 + A.1.4.2.4 + A.1.4.2.5)	-	-
A.1.4.2.1 National Government	-	-
A.1.4.2.2 Public Financial Institutions	-	-
A.1.4.2.3 Public Non-Financial Institutions	-	-
A.1.4.2.4 Private Financial Institutions	-	-
A.1.4.2.5 Private Non-Financial Institutions	-	-

NOTE:

This special form is applicable to Investment Companies and Publicly-held Companies (enumerated in Section 17.2 of the Securities Regulation Code (SRC), except banks and insurance companies). As a supplemental form to PHFS, it shall be used for reporting Consolidated Financial Statements of Parent corporations and their subsidiaries.

Domestic corporations are those which are incorporated under Philippine laws or branches/subsidiaries of foreign corporations that are licensed to do business in the Philippines where the center of economic interest or activity is within the Philippines. On the other hand, foreign corporations are those that are incorporated abroad, including branches of Philippine corporations operating abroad.

Financial Institutions are corporations principally engaged in financial intermediation, facilitating financial intermediation, or auxiliary financial services. Non-Financial institutions refer to corporations that are primarily engaged in the production of market goods and non-financial services.

Control No.:
Form Type: GFFS (rev 2006)

SPECIAL FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PUBLICLY-HELD AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES

NAME OF CORPORATION: DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.
CURRENT ADDRESS: 2281 Don Chino Roces Avenue, Makati City
TEL. NO.: 888-3000 FAX NO.:
COMPANY TYPE : HOLDING COMPANY PSIC:

If these are based on consolidated financial statements, please so indicate in the caption.

Table 1. Balance Sheet

FINANCIAL DATA	2015 (in P'000)	2014 (in P'000)
A.1.4.3 Loans and Receivables - issued by domestic entities: (A.1.4.3.1 + A.1.4.3.2 + A.1.4.3.3 + A.1.4.3.4 + A.1.4.3.5)	-	-
A.1.4.3.1 National Government	-	-
A.1.4.3.2 Public Financial Institutions	-	-
A.1.4.3.3 Public Non-Financial Institutions	-	-
A.1.4.3.4 Private Financial Institutions	-	-
A.1.4.3.5 Private Non-Financial Institutions	-	-
A.1.4.4 Available-for-sale financial assets - issued by domestic entities: (A.1.4.4.1 + A.1.4.4.2 + A.1.4.4.3 + A.1.4.4.4 + A.1.4.4.5)	-	-
A.1.4.4.1 National Government	-	-
A.1.4.4.2 Public Financial Institutions	-	-
A.1.4.4.3 Public Non-Financial Institutions	-	-
A.1.4.4.4 Private Financial Institutions	-	-
A.1.4.4.5 Private Non-Financial Institutions	-	-
A.1.4.5 Financial Assets issued by foreign entities: (A.1.4.5.1+A.1.4.5.2+A.1.4.5.3+A.1.4.5.4)	-	-
A.1.4.5.1 Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
A.1.4.5.2 Held-to-maturity investments	-	-
A.1.4.5.3 Loans and Receivables	-	-
A.1.4.5.4 Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-
A.1.4.6 Allowance for decline in market value (negative entry)	-	-
A.1.5 Other Current Assets (state separately material items) (A.1.5.1 + A.1.5.2 + A.1.5.3 + A1.5.4)	11,995	17,456
A.1.5.1 Other short-term investments	-	-
A.1.5.2 Prepaid expenses	131	103
A.1.5.3 Input value added tax	2,924	5,200
A.1.5.4 Creditable taxes withheld	8,940	12,153
A.2 Property, plant, and equipment (A.2.1 + A.2.2 + A.2.3 + A.2.4 + A.2.5 + A.2.6 + A.2.7+A.2.8+A.2.8)	14,954	7,758
A.2.1 Office Furniture and Fixture	7,407	7,407
A.2.2 Office Equipment	462	462
A.2.3 Computer Equipment	7,741	7,702
A.2.4 Communication Equipment	839	839
A.2.5 Service Vehicle	17,250	17,250
A.2.6 Leasehold Improvement	9,972	-
A.2.7 Appraisal increase, specify (A.2.7.1 + A.2.7.2 + A.2.7.3 + A.2.7.4)	-	-
A.2.7.1	-	-
A.2.7.2	-	-
A.2.7.3	-	-
A.2.7.4	-	-
A.2.8 Accumulated Depreciation (negative entry)	(28,717)	(25,902)
A.2.9 Impairment Loss or Reversal (if loss, negative entry)	-	-
A.3 Investments accounted for using the equity method (A.3.1 + A.3.2 + A.3.3)	20,705,063	22,154,744
A.3.1 Equity in domestic subsidiaries/affiliates	13,053,817	13,053,817
A.3.2 Equity in foreign branches/subsidiaries/affiliates	5,255,226	5,255,226
A.3.3 Others, specify (A.3.1.1 + A.3.2.1 + A.3.3.1 + A.3.3.4)	2,396,020	3,845,701
A.3.3.1 Investment in Associates	2,396,020	3,845,701
A.3.3.2 Accumulated Equity in net losses	-	-
A.3.3.3 Investment in Joint Ventures	-	-
A.3.3.4 Other	-	-
A.3.3.5 Allowance for probable losses (negative entry)	-	-
A.4 Investment Property	21,649	44,796
A.5 Biological Assets	-	-
A.6 Intangible Assets (A.6.1 + A.6.2)	-	-
A.6.1 Major item/s, specify (A.6.1.1 + A.6.1.2 + A.6.1.3 + A.6.1.4)	-	-
A.6.1.1	-	-
A.6.1.2	-	-
A.6.1.3	-	-
A.6.1.4	-	-
A.6.2 Others, specify (A.6.2.1 + A.6.2.2 + A.6.2.3 + A.6.2.4)	-	-
A.6.2.1	-	-
A.6.2.2	-	-
A.6.2.3	-	-
A.6.2.4	-	-
A.7 Assets Classified as Held for Sale	-	-
A.8 Assets included in Disposal Groups Classified as Held for Sale	-	-

Control No.:
Form Type: GFFS (rev 2006)

SPECIAL FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PUBLICLY-HELD AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES

NAME OF CORPORATION: DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.
CURRENT ADDRESS: 2281 Don Chino Roces Avenue, Makati City
TEL. NO.: 888-3000 FAX NO.:
COMPANY TYPE : HOLDING COMPANY PSIC:

If these are based on consolidated financial statements, please so indicate in the caption.

Table 1. Balance Sheet

FINANCIAL DATA	2015 (in P'000)	2014 (in P'000)
A.9 Long-term receivables (net of current portion) (A.9.1 + A.9.2 + A.9.3)	-	-
A.9.1. From domestic entities, specify (A.9.1.1 + A.9.1.2 + A.9.1.3 + A.9.1.4)	-	-
A.9.1.1 Due from customers (trade)	-	-
A.9.1.2	-	-
A.9.1.3	-	-
A.9.1.4	-	-
A.9.2 From foreign entities, specify (A.9.2.1 + A.9.2.2 + A.9.2.3 + A.9.2.4)	-	-
A.9.2.1	-	-
A.9.2.2	-	-
A.9.2.3	-	-
A.9.2.4	-	-
A.9.3 Allowance for doubtful accounts, net of current portion (negative entry)	-	-
A.10 Other Assets (A.10.1 + A.10.2 + A.10.3 + A.10.4+A.10.5)	55,344	66,411
A.10.1 Pension assets	51,362	62,609
A.10.2 Deferred charges	1,500	1,501
A.10.3 Refundable deposits	2,482	2,301
A.10.4 Others, specify (A.10.4.1 + A.10.4.2 + A.10.4.3 + A.10.4.4)	-	-
A.10.4.1	-	-
A.10.4.2	-	-
A.10.4.3	-	-
A.10.4.4	-	-
A.10.4.5	-	-
A.10.4.6	-	-
A.10.5 Allowance for write-down of deferred charges/bad accounts (negative entry)	-	-
B. LIABILITIES (B.1 + B.2 + B.3 + B.4 + B.5)	39,130	1,794,621
B.1 Current Liabilities (B.1.1 + B.1.2 + B.1.3 + B.1.4 + B.1.5 + B.1.6 + B.1.7)	20,687	16,634
B.1.1 Trade and Other Payables to Domestic Entities	20,687	16,634
B.1.1.1 Trade	609	505
B.1.1.2 Output VAT payable	-	-
B.1.1.3 Accrued cost and expenses	13,543	6,125
B.1.1.4 Payables to Related Parties, specify (B.1.1.3.1 + B.1.1.3.2 + B.1.1.3.3)	-	-
B.1.1.3.1 Sharing of expenses	-	-
B.1.1.3.2	-	-
B.1.1.3.3	-	-
B.1.1.5 Others, specify (B.1.1.4.1 + B.1.1.4.2 + B.1.1.4.3)	6,535	10,004
B.1.1.4.1 Final withholding tax	-	-
B.1.1.4.2 Dividends payable	6,006	9,010
B.1.1.4.3 Liability for purchased land	-	906
B.1.1.4.4 Subscription payable		-
B.1.1.4.5 Others	529	88
B.1.2 Trade and Other Payables to Foreign Entities (specify) (B.1.2.1+B.1.2.2+B.1.2.3+B.1.2.4)	-	-
B.1.2.1	-	-
B.1.2.2	-	-
B.1.2.3	-	-
B.1.2.4	-	-
B.1.3 Provisions	-	-
B.1.4 Financial Liabilities (excluding Trade and Other Payables and Provisions) (B.1.4.1 + B.1.4.2 + B.1.4.3 + B.1.4.4)	-	-
B.1.4.1 Real estate customers	-	-
B.1.4.2 Contract Owners	-	-
B.1.4.3 Coal Supply Contracts	-	-
B.1.4.4 Bank loans	-	-
B.1.5 Liabilities for Current Tax	-	-
B.1.6 Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-
B.1.7 Others, specify (If material, state separately; indicate if the item is payable to public/private or financial/non-financial institutions)	-	-
B.1.7.1 Current portion of Long term - bank loans (private financial institiutions)	-	-
B.1.7.2 Current Portion of finance lease (private financial institutions)	-	-
B.1.7.3 Current Portion of liabilities for purchased land	-	-
B.1.7.4 Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	-	-
B.1.7.5 Acceptances and trust receipts payable	-	-
B.1.7.6 Any other current liability in excess of 5% of Total Current Liabiilities, specify: (B.1.7.6.1 + B.1.7.6.2 + B.1.7.6.3 + B.1.7.6.4)	-	-
B.1.7.6.1	-	-
B.1.7.6.2	-	-
B.1.7.6.3	-	-
B.1.7.6.4	-	-

Control No.:
Form Type: GFFS (rev 2006)

SPECIAL FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PUBLICLY-HELD AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES

NAME OF CORPORATION: DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.

CURRENT ADDRESS: 2281 Don Chino Roces Avenue, Makati City

TEL. NO.: 888-3000 FAX NO.:

COMPANY TYPE : HOLDING COMPANY PSIC:

If these are based on consolidated financial statements, please so indicate in the caption.

Table 1. Balance Sheet

FINANCIAL DATA	2015 (in P'000)	2014 (in P'000)
B.2 Long-term Debt - Net of current portion (B.2.1 + B.2.2 + B.2.3 + B.2.4 + B.2.5)	-	-
B.2.1 Domestic Public Financial Institutions	-	-
B.2.2 Domestic Public Non-Financial Institutions	-	-
B.2.3 Domestic Private Financial Institutions	-	-
B.2.4 Domestic Private Non-Financial Institutions	-	-
B.2.5 Foreign Financial Institutions	-	-
B.3 Indebtedness to Affiliates and Related Parties (Non-Current)	-	-
B.4 Liabilities Included in the Disposal Groups Classified as Held for Sale	-	-
B.5 Other Liabilities (B.5.1 + B.5.2)	18,443	1,777,987
B.5.1 Non-current portion liability for purchased land	-	-
B.5.2 Others, specify (B.5.2.1 + B.5.2.2 + B.5.2.3 + B.5.2.4 + B.5.2.5)	18,443	1,777,987
B.5.2.1 Subscription payable	1,000	1,000
B.5.2.2 Deferred tax lliability	17,443	19,336
B.5.2.3 Deposit received from future sale of investment	-	1,757,651
B.5.2.4 Pension liabilities	-	-
B.5.2.5 Others	-	-
C. EQUITY (C.3 + C.4 + C.5 + C.6 + C.7 + C.8 + C.9+C.10)	25,399,529	26,579,542
C.1 Authorized Capital Stock (no. of shares, par value and total value; show details) (C.1.1+C.1.2)	20,000,000	20,000,000
C.1.1 Common shares, Php1 par value, 19,900,000,000 authorized capital shares	19,900,000	19,900,000
C.1.2 Preferred Shares, Php 1 par value, 100,000,000 authorized capital shares	100,000	100,000
C.2 Subscribed Capital Stock (no. of shares, par value and total value) (C.2.1 + C.2.2 + C.2.3)	-	-
C.2.1 Common shares	-	-
C.2.2 Preferred Shares	-	-
C.2.3 Others	-	-
C.3 Paid-up Capital Stock (C.3.1 + C.3.2)	13,277,474	13,277,474
C.3.1 Common shares	13,277,470	13,277,470
C.3.2 Preferred Shares	4	4
C.4 Additional Paid-in Capital / Capital in excess of par value / Paid-in Surplus	4,672,394	4,672,394
C.5 Minority Interest	-	-
C.6 Others, specify (C.6.1 + C.6.2 + C.6.3 + C.6.4 + C.6.5)	11,031	19,458
C.6.1 Remeasurement gain on retirement plan	11,031	19,458
C.6.2	-	-
C.6.3	-	-
C.6.4	-	-
C.6.5	-	-
C.7 Appraisal Surplus/Revaluation Increment in Property/Revaluation Surplus	-	-
C.8 Retained Earnings (C.8.1 + C.8.2)	7,438,630	8,610,216
C.8.1 Appropriated	-	-
C.8.2 Unappropriated	7,438,630	8,610,216
C.9 Head / Home Office Account (for Foreign Branches only)	-	-
C.10 Cost of Stocks Held in Treasury (negative entry)	-	-
D. TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (B + C)	25,438,659	28,374,163

Control No.:
Form Type: GFFS (rev 2006)

SPECIAL FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PUBLICLY-HELD AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES

NAME OF CORPORATION: DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.
CURRENT ADDRESS: 2281 Don Chino Roces Avenue, Makati City
TEL. NO.: 888-3000 FAX NO.:
COMPANY TYPE : HOLDING COMPANY PSIC:

If these are based on consolidated financial statements, please so indicate in the caption.

Table 2. Income Statement

FINANCIAL DATA	2015 (in P'000)	2014 (in P'000)
A. REVENUE / INCOME (A.1 + A.2 + A.3 + A.4)	5,317,557	4,972,205
A.1 Net Sales or Revenue / Receipts from Operations (manufacturing, mining,utilities, trade, services, etc.) (from Primary Activity)	-	-
A.2 Share in the Profit or Loss of Associates and Joint Ventures accounted for using the	-	-
A.3 Other Revenue (A.3.1 + A.3.2 + A.3.3 + A.3.4 + A.3.5)	5,225,590	4,873,658
A.3.1 Management fee	4,200	4,200
A.3.2 Guarantee fee	-	-
A.3.3 Rental income	-	-
A.3.4 Dividend income	4,913,419	4,869,458
A.3.5 Others, specify (A.3.5.1)	307,971	-
A.3.5.1 Gain on sale of shares of stocks	307,971	-
A.4 Other Income (non-operating) (A.4.1 + A.4.2 + A.4.3 + A.4.4 + A.4.5)	91,967	98,547
A.4.1 Interest Income	78,783	108,878
A.4.2 Recoveries from insurance claims	-	-
A.4.3 Gain / (Loss) from selling of Assets, specify (A.4.3.1 + A.4.3.2 + A.4.3.3)	4,759	693
A.4.3.1 Gain on sale of investment property	4,759	-
A.4.3.2 Gain on sale of property and equipment	-	693
A.4.3.3 Others	-	-
A.4.4 Gain / (Loss) on Foreign Exchange (A.4.4.1)	7,634	(11,322)
A.4.4.1 Foreign Exchange gain or loss	7,634	(11,322)
A.4.5 Others, specify (A.4.5.1 + A.4.5.2)	791	298
A.4.5.1 Others	791	298
A.4.5.2 Gain on reversal of allowance	-	-
B. COST OF GOODS SOLD (B.1 + B.2 + B.3)	-	-
B.1 Cost of Goods Manufactured (B.1.1 + B.1.2 + B.1.3 + B.1.4 + B.1.5)	-	-
B.1.1	-	-
B.1.2	-	-
B.1.3	-	-
B.1.4	-	-
B.1.5	-	-
B.2 Finished Goods, Beginning	-	-
B.3 Finished Goods, End (negative entry)	-	-
C. COST OF SALES (C.1 + C.2 + C.3 + C.4 + C.5 + C.6 + C.7 + C.8 + C.9)	-	-
C.1 Fuel and lubricants	-	-
C.2 Cost of real estate inventory	-	-
C.3 Materials and supplies	-	-
C.4 Depreciation and amortization	-	-
C.5 Outside services	-	-
C.6 Hauling, shiploading and handling costs	-	-
C.7 Direct labor	-	-
C.8 Production overhead	-	-
C.9 Others	-	-
D. COST OF SERVICES, SPECIFY (D.1 + D.2 + D.3 + D.4 + D.5 + D.6+ D.7+ D.8+ D.9)	-	-
D.1 Materials and supplies	-	-
D.2 Outside services	-	-
D.3 Direct labor	-	-
D.4 Spot purchases	-	-
D.5 Production overhead	-	-
D.6 Depreciation and amortization	-	-
D.7 Fuel and lubricants	-	-
D.8 Hauling, shiploading and handling costs	-	-
D.9 Others	-	-

Control No.:
Form Type: GFFS (rev 2006)

SPECIAL FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PUBLICLY-HELD AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES

NAME OF CORPORATION: DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.
CURRENT ADDRESS: 2281 Don Chino Roces Avenue, Makati City
TEL. NO.: 888-3000 FAX NO.:
COMPANY TYPE : HOLDING COMPANY PSIC:

If these are based on consolidated financial statements, please so indicate in the caption.

Table 2. Income Statement

FINANCIAL DATA	2015 (in P'000)	2014 (in P'000)
E. OTHER DIRECT COSTS, SPECIFY (E.1 + E.2 + E.3 + E.4 + E.5 + E.6)	-	-
E.1	-	-
E.2	-	-
E.3	-	-
E.4	-	-
E.5	-	-
E.6	-	-
F. GROSS PROFIT (A - B - C - D - E)	5,317,557	4,972,205
G. OPERATING EXPENSES (G.1 + G.2 + G.3 + G.4)	67,689	71,167
G.1 Professional fees	10,166	15,517
G.2 Taxes and licenses	7,061	4,547
G.3 Salaries, wages and employee benefits	17,775	17,526
G.4 Other Expenses, specify (G.4.1 + G.4.2 + G.4.3 + G.4.4 + G.4.5 + G.4.6 + G.4.7 + G.4.8 + G.4.9 + G.4.10 + G.4.11 + G.4.12)	32,687	33,577
G.4.1 Transportation and travel	8,000	8,760
G.4.2 Entertainment, amusement and recreation	3,603	5,355
G.4.3 Repairs and maintenance	2,271	2,483
G.4.4 Rent	2,991	2,809
G.4.5 Depreciation	2,816	2,002
G.4.6 Contributrion and donation	160	2,013
G.4.7 Communication, light and water	1,219	1,150
G.4.8 Supplies	1,240	1,235
G.4.9 Advertising and promotion	3,739	4,398
G.4.10 Contracted services	749	782
G.4.11 Fuel and oil	633	778
G.4.12 Miscellaneous	5,266	1,812
H. FINANCE COSTS	1	5
I. NET INCOME (Loss) BEFORE TAX (F - G - H)	5,249,867	4,901,033
J. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (negative entry)	(48,268)	(20,620)
K. INCOME AFTER TAX	5,201,599	4,880,413
L. Amount of (i) Post-Tax Profit or Loss of Discontinued Operations; and (ii) Post-Tax Gain or Loss Recognized on theMeasurement of Fair Value less Cost to Sell or on the Disposal of the Assets or Disposal Group(s) constituting the Discontinued Operation (i	-	-
L.1 Gain from sale of discontinued operation	-	-
L.2 Net income from discontinued operation	-	-
M. Profit or Loss Attributable to Minority Interest	-	-
N. Profit or Loss Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent	-	-

Control No.:	
Form Type:	GFFS (rev 2006)

SPECIAL FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PUBLICLY-HELD AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES

NAME OF CORPORATION:	DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.		
CURRENT ADDRESS:	2281 Don Chino Roces Avenue, Makati City		
TEL. NO.:	888-3000	FAX NO.:	
COMPANY TYPE :	HOLDING COMPANY	PSIC:	

If these are based on consolidated financial statements, please so indicate in the caption.

Table 3. Cash Flow Statements

FINANCIAL DATA	2015 (in P'000)	2014 (in P'000)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Tax and Extraordinary Items	5,249,868	4,901,033
Net Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations Before Tax and Extraordinary Items	-	-
Net Income (Loss) Before Tax and Extraordinary Items	5,249,868	4,901,033
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		
Depreciation & Amortization	2,816	2,002
Others, specify: Finance cost	1	5
Gain on sale of property and equipment	-	(693)
Pension income	(791)	(298)
Gain on sale of investment property	(4,759)	-
Unrealized foreign currency exchange gain	(7,634)	(3,121)
Finance income	(78,783)	(108,878)
Gain on sale of shares of stocks	(307,971)	-
Dividend income	(4,913,419)	(4,869,458)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
Decrease (Increase) in:		
Receivables	21,671	20,196
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	-	-
Inventories	-	-
Other Current Assets and prepayments	5,460	(5,389)
Others, specify: Other short term investment	-	1,200,000
Increase (Decrease) in:		
Trade and Other Payables	7,782	(145,003)
Others, specify: Liabilities for purchased land	-	-
Customers' advances and deposits	-	-
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted cont	-	-
Pension liabilities	-	-
Interest received	78,995	130,634
Interest paid	(1)	(5)
Income taxes paid	(46,549)	(21,776)
A. Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities (sum of above rows)	6,686	1,099,249
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
(Increase) Decrease in Investments in associates	-	-
(Increase) Decrease in Other noncurrent assets	-	-
(Increase) Decrease in Non-controlling interest	-	-
Reductions/(Additions) to Property, Plant, and Equipment	(10,010)	(5,596)
Reductions/(Additions) to available for sale assets	-	-
Reductions/(Additions) to investment in financial asset at FVPL	-	-
Reductions/(Additions) to investment properties	-	-
Reductions/(Additions) to investment in associates, jointly controlled entity and others		(3,647,617)
Others, specify: Proceeds from disposal of investment property	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		693
Proceeds from sale of investment in subsidiary	-	-
Proceeds from sale of investment in associates, jointly controlled	-	-
Payment of subscription payable	-	(550,000)
Deposit received from future sale of investment	-	1,757,651
Dividend received	4,313,419	4,064,596
Acquisition of a business	-	-
B. Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities (sum of above rows)	4,303,409	1,619,727
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from:		
Short-term debt	-	-
Long-term debt	-	-
Availments (Payments) of:		
Advances to related parties	-	-
Long-term debt	-	-
Dividends paid	(6,376,190)	(6,366,867)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	-	-
Increase (decrease) in:		
Other noncurrent liabilities	-	-
Payable to related parties	-	-
Others, specify (negative entry):		
Stock transaction costs		(92,923)
C. Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities (sum of above rows)	(6,376,190)	(6,459,790)
D. Effect of exchange rate changes on cash & cash equivalents	7,634	3,121
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A + B + C + D)	(2,058,461)	(3,737,693)
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Beginning of year	5,753,585	9,491,278
End of the year	3,695,124	5,753,585

Control No.:
Form Type: GFFS (rev 2006)

SPECIAL FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PUBLICLY-HELD AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES

NAME OF CORPORATION: DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.
CURRENT ADDRESS: 2281 Don Chino Roces Avenue, Makati City
TEL. NO.: 888-3000 FAX NO.:
COMPANY TYPE : HOLDING COMPANY PSIC:

If these are based on consolidated financial statements, please so indicate in the caption.

Table 4. Statement of Changes in Equity

	(Amount in P'000)					
FINANCIAL DATA	Capital Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Unappropriated Retained Earnings	Appropriated Retained Earnings	Remeasurement Gains (Losses) on Retirement Plans	TOTAL
A. Balance, *2011*	2,655,498	4,765,317	6,338,230	3,000,000	(3,280)	16,755,765
B. Surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.1 Surplus (Deficit) on Revaluation of Properties	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Surplus (Deficit) on Revaluation of Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.3 Currency Translation Differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 Other Surplus (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Comprehensive Income (Loss)	-	-	6,950,717	-	6,794	6,957,511
C.1 Net income	-	-	6,950,717	-	-	6,950,717
C.2 Other Comprehensive income					6,794	6,794
D. Dividends (negative entry)	-	-	(3,186,593)	-	-	(3,186,593)
E. Appropriation for (specify)	-	-	(1,600,000)	1,600,000	-	-
E.1 Capacity expansion and additional investment	-	-	(1,600,000)	1,600,000	-	-
F. Issuance of Capital Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.1 Common Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.2 Preferred Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.3 Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
G. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. Balance, *2012*	2,655,498	4,765,317	8,502,354	4,600,000	3,514	20,526,683
I. Surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-
I.1 Surplus (Deficit) on Revaluation of Properties	-	-	-	-	-	-
I.2 Surplus (Deficit) on Revaluation of Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
I.3 Currency Translation Differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
I.4 Other Surplus (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
J. Comprehensive Income (Loss)	-	-	16,651,291	-	2,201	16,653,492
J.1 Net income	-	-	16,651,291	-	-	16,651,291
J.2 Other Comprehensive income					2,201	2,201
K. Dividends (negative entry)	-	-	(9,028,680)	-	-	(9,028,680)
L. Appropriation for (specify)	-	-	2,500,000	(2,500,000)	-	-
L.1 Capacity expansion and additional investment	-	-	3,800,000	(3,800,000)	-	-
L.2 Reversal of appropriation			(1,300,000)	1,300,000		-
M. Issuance of Capital Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-
O.1 Common Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-
O.2 Preferred Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-
O.3 Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.1 Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
O.1 Balance, *2013*	2,655,498	4,765,317	18,624,965	2,100,000	5,715	28,151,495
B. Surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.1 Surplus (Deficit) on Revaluation of Properties	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Surplus (Deficit) on Revaluation of Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.3 Currency Translation Differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 Other Surplus (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. Comprehensive Income	-	-	4,880,413	-	13,743	4,894,156
S.1 Net income for the year	-	-	4,880,413	-	-	4,880,413
S.2 Other Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	13,743	13,743
T. Dividends (negative entry)	10,621,976	-	(16,995,162)	-	-	(6,373,186)
T.1 Stock Dividends declared	10,621,976		(10,621,976)			-
T.2 Cash Dividends declared			(6,373,186)			(6,373,186)
U. Appropriation for (specify)	-	-	2,100,000	(2,100,000)	-	-
R.1 Reversal of appropriation	-	-	2,100,000	(2,100,000)	-	-
V. Others	-	(92,923)	-	-	-	(92,923)
V.1 Stock Transaction Costs	-	(92,923)	-	-	-	(92,923)
V. Balance, *2014*	13,277,474	4,672,394	8,610,216	-	19,458	26,579,542
Surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (Deficit) on Revaluation of Properties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (Deficit) on Revaluation of Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency Translation Differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Surplus (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive Income	-	-	5,201,600	-	(8,427)	5,193,173
Net income for the year	-	-	5,201,600	-	-	5,201,600
Other Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(8,427)	(8,427)
Dividends (negative entry)	-	-	(6,373,186)	-	-	(6,373,186)
Stock Dividends declared						-
Cash Dividends declared			(6,373,186)			(6,373,186)
Appropriation for (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
R.1 Reversal of appropriation	-	-			-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
V.1 Stock Transaction Costs	-		-	-	-	-
Balance, *2015*	13,277,474	4,672,394	7,438,630	-	11,031	25,399,529