To be an indispensable partner in the journey of everyone whose life we touch.

PHOENIX
Fuels Life

10 April 2017

Mr. Jose Valeriano B. Zuño III
OIC-Head, Disclosure Department
Philippine Stock Exchange
PSE Plaza, Ayala Triangle Plaza
Makati City, Metro Manila

Dear Mr. Zuño:

We are herewith submitting our SEC Form 17-A Annual Report for period ended 31 December 2016 in accordance with the Securities Regulations Code and the Revised Disclosure Rules.

Thank you and warm regards.

Very truly yours,

Atty. Socorro Ermac Cabreros
Corporate Secretary

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC FORM 17-A, AS AMENDED

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SECTION 141 OF THE CORPORATION CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES

1.	For the period ended:	31 December 2016
2.	SEC identification number:	A200207283
3.	BIR Tax Identification No.	006-036-274
4.	Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter	**P-H-O-E-N-I-X PETROLEUM PHILIPPINES, INC.**
5.	Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization	Davao City, Philippines.
6.	Industry Classification Code:	(SEC Use Only)
7.	Address of issuer's principal office:	Stella Hizon Reyes Road, Bo. Pampanga, Lanang, Davao City
	Postal Code:	8000
8.	Issuer's telephone number, including area code:	(082) 235-8888
9.	Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report:	Not Applicable

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

Title of each class	Number of Shares Outstanding
COMMON	1,374,383,932
PREFERRED	25,000,000

Amount of Debt Outstanding as of December 31, 2016:	Php **16,775,944,188.00**

11.	Are any or all of the securities listed on the Stock Exchange?	Yes [✓] No [ ]
	If yes, state the name of such Stock Exchange and the class/es of securities listed therein:	Philippine Stock Exchange Common Shares Preferred

12. Check whether the issuer has:

(a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the SRC and SRC Rule 17.1 thereunder or Sections 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period the registrant was required to file such reports): Yes [✓] No [ ]

(b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past ninety (90) days: Yes [✓] No [ ]

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2016.

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PART I – BUSINESS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Business Description

P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc. (the Parent Company) was incorporated in the Philippines on May 8,2002 and is 42.85% owned by P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Holdings, Inc. (PPHI), a company organized in the Philippines.

The Parent Company's shares of stock are listed with the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). The Parent Company is engaged in trading of petroleum products on wholesale and retail basis and operating of gas stations, oil depots, storage facilities and allied services. The registered office of the Parent Company, which is also its principal place of business, is located at Stella Hizon Reyes Road, Barrio Pampanga, Davao City.

PPHI was incorporated in the Philippines on May 31, 2006. PPHI's primary purpose is to provide management, investment and technical advice for commercial, industrial, manufacturing and other kinds of enterprises. PPHI's registered office is located at Stella Hizon Reyes Road, Barrio Pampanga, Davao City.

The ultimate parent is Udenna Corporation, which is primarily organized to purchase, acquire, take over and manage all or any part of the rights, assets, business and property; undertake and assume the liabilities of any person, firm, association, partnership, syndicate of corporation; and to engage in the distribution, selling, importation, installation of pollution control devices, units and services, and all other pollution control related products and emission test servicing. The ultimate parent company's registered office is located at Stella Hizon Reyes Road, Barrio Pampanga, Davao City.

The Parent Company has a total of 505 operating retail service stations, and a total of 15 service stations under construction as of December 31, 2016.

1.1 Subsidiaries, Associate and their Operations

As of December 31, the Company holds ownership interests in the following entities which are all incorporated in the Philippines:

Subsidiaries/Associate	Explanatory Notes	Percentage of Ownership 2016	2015
P-F-L Petroleum Management, Inc. (PPMI)	(a)	**100.00%**	100.00%
P-H-O-E-N-I-X Global Mercantile, Inc. (PGMI)	(b)	**100.00%**	100.00%
Phoenix Petroterminals & Industrial Park Corp.(PPIPC)	(c)	**-**	100.00%
Subic Petroleum Trading and Transport Phils., Inc. (SPTT)	(d)	**100.00%**	100.00%

Chelsea Shipping Corp. (CSC)	(e)	-	100.00%
Bunkers Manila, Inc.(BMI)*	(f)	-	100.00%
Michael Inc. (MI)*	(g)	-	100.00%
PNX–Chelsea Shipping Corp. (PNX–Chelsea)*	(h)	-	100.00%
Chelsea Ship Management & Marine Services Corp. (CSMMSC)*	(i)	-	100.00%
Fortis Tugs Corporation (FTC)*	(j)	-	100.00%
Norse/PhilMarine Services Corp. (NPMSC)**	(k)	-	45.00%
South Pacific, Inc. (SPI)***	(l)	-	-

**Wholly-owned subsidiaries of CSC*
***Associate of CSC*
****Joint venture of PPIPC see comments above.*

All the subsidiaries, associate and joint venture were organized and incorporated in the Philippines.

(a) Engaged in organizing, managing, administering, running and supervising the operations and marketing of various kinds of services-oriented companies such as petroleum service stations. PPMI was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on January 31, 2007.

(b) Registered with the SEC on July 31, 2006 to engage in the manufacture, production and creation of all kinds of motor, and all other transportation lubricants, fluids and additives of all kinds and other petroleum products purposely for motor vehicles and other transportation. PGMI temporarily ceased its operation in 2008 and has resumed its business in October 2015.

(c) Engaged in real estate development and was registered with the SEC on March 7, 1996. Also registered with the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board under Executive Order No. 648 and was granted to sell parcels of land on PPIPC's project, the Phoenix Petroleum Industrial Park (the Park). PPIPC was sold to Udenna Development Corporation (UDEVCO) last November 24, 2016.

(d) Registered with the SEC on February 20, 2007 and is engaged in buying and selling, supply and distribution, importation and exportation, storage and delivery of all types of petroleum for industrial, marine, aviation and automotive use.

(e) Incorporated in the Philippines on July17, 2006 and started commercial operations on January1,2007 and is engaged in maritime trade through conveying, carrying, loading, transporting, discharging and storing of petroleum products, goods and merchandise of every kind, over water ways in the Philippines. CSC was sold to Chelsea Logistics Corp. (CLC) last November 24, 2016.

(f) Incorporated on March 7, 2000 and is established to serve the growing demand of marine fuel (bunker) of foreign vessels calling on the ports of the Philippines

and hauling of marine fuel and petroleum products for major oil companies. BMI is a subsidiary of CSC, which was sold to Chelsea Logistics Corp. (CLC) last November 24, 2016.

(g) Incorporated on December 26,1957 and is engaged in the business of acquiring and operating floating equipment for charter or hire and for the conveyance and carriage of goods, wares, and merchandise of every description in the Philippines coast wise traffic without any fixed schedule. Also engaged in the trading of fuel oil. MI is a subsidiary of CSC, which was sold to Chelsea Logistics Corp. (CLC) last November 24, 2016.

(h) Incorporated on February 2, 2011 and is engaged in the ownership and operation of vessels for domestic trade for the purpose of conveyance or carriage of petroleum products, goods, wares and merchandise of every kind and description. PNX-Chelsea is a subsidiary of CSC, which was sold to Chelsea Logistics Corp. (CLC) last November 24, 2016.

(i) Incorporated on March 30, 2012 and is engaged in the business of ship management and to act as agent, broker, ship handler or representative of foreign/domestic shipping corporations and individuals for the purpose of managing, operating, supervising, administering and developing the operation of vessels. CSMMSC is a subsidiary of CSC, which was sold to Chelsea Logistics Corp. (CLC) last November 24, 2016.

(j) Incorporated on April 8, 2013 and is engaged in the towage and salvage of marine vessels and other crafts including their cargoes upon seas, lakes, rivers, canals, bays, harbors, and other waterways between the various ports of the Philippines, and acquire by purchase, charter, lease or modes recognized by law of obtaining title to or use of such equipment and properties, real or personal, which may be necessary to achieve such purpose. FTC is a subsidiary of CSC, which was sold to Chelsea Logistics Corp. (CLC) last November 24, 2016.

(k) Incorporated on January 30,2013 and is engaged in the business of providing technical ship services and to act as agent, broker, ship handler or representative of foreign/domestic shipping corporations and individuals for the purpose of operating, supervising, administering and developing the operation of vessels belonging to or which are or maybe leased or operated by said shipping corporations and individuals, and to equip any and all kinds of ships, barges and vessels of every class and description owned by any shipping corporation. In 2015, the CSC disposed all of its ownership interest in the associate.

(l) Incorporated on March 27,2014 and is engaged in bulk or wholesale supply and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas and other petroleum products, which also includes importation, storage, and wholesale, refilling thereof and to operate and maintain storage terminals, equipment and transport facilities to be used therein. SPI is an associate of PPIPC, which was sold to Udenna Development (Udevco) Corporation (UDEVCO) on November 24, 2016.

1.2 Other Corporate Information

The registered office and principal place of business of the subsidiaries, except those presented in the below, is located at Stella Hizon Reyes Road, Barrio Pampanga, Davao City.

SPTT	-	Units 113 and 115 Subic International Hotel, Alpha Building, Rizal Highway, Subic Bay Freeport Zone, Zambales.
CSMMSC and FTC	–	26/F, Fort Legend Towers, 3rd Ave. corner 31st Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City
NPMSC	–	2/F Harbor Centre II Bldg., Railroad and Delgado Sts., South Harbor, Port Area, Manila
SPI	–	Puting Bato West, Calaca, Batangas see related notes above

PPMI's registered office is located at Penthouse, Valero Tower, 122 Valero Street, Salcedo Village, Makati City and its principal place of business is located at 26th Floor, The Fort Legend Tower, 3rd Avenue corner 31st Street, The Fort Global City, Taguig City.

PPIPC's registered office is located at 4th Floor, Phinma Plaza, 39 Plaza Drive, Rockwell Center, Makati City and its principal place of business is located at 26th Floor, The Fort Legend Tower, 3rd Avenue corner 31st Street, The Fort Global City, Taguig City.

Operational Highlights

Giving the best customer experience

With 505 stations nationwide and a growing number of commercial and industrial accounts, we are determined to give our customers and consumers the best service experience with us.

We introduced a sleek and modern design for our stations, and started upgrading many of these across the country. We opened 51 new sites, increasing our total station count to 505.

We continued to expand and build bigger stations to serve as one-stop shop for motorists. For 2016, 19 new food, service, and convenience shops were opened in our stations, increasing to 66 the number of active locators nationwide. We expanded our partnership with quick-serve restaurant leaders such as Jollibee, Chowking, McDonald's, and Shakey's. We partnered with Herbal Life and piloted three Phoenix sites as pick-up centers for their product distribution. The successful pilot will be expanded to more sites in 2017. Motech Autoservice Center will also add more sites to their current three and open three more in

Phoenix stations within the first half of 2017.

We also implemented promo tie-ups with our locators such as 7-Eleven, Lido Cocino, Shawrapped, and local restaurants in our Lanang, Davao City station.

In the commercial and industrial segment, we acquired new key accounts in power, construction, manufacturing, agriculture, mining, fishing, and transport. We also won several supply contracts such as to the Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management Corporation for their Malaya Thermal power plant and Ilijan Natural Gas power plant, and to the National Power Corporation for their 2017 requirements.

As value-added service, we conducted industry technical workshops to 66 companies and technical seminars to 69 companies in the marine, shipping, mining, agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, and construction industries. These technical meetings and lubricant surveys helped convert accounts to use Phoenix fuels and lubricant products.

All these programs and initiatives helped grow our fuel sales volume by 25%, hitting a record 1.5 billion liters in 2016. Commercial sales volume grew 33%, while volume from retail sales increased by 12% as same-store sales grew 18%.

The opening of more retail stations and acquisition of new commercial accounts and high-street accounts in auto and bike supply shops nationwide also boosted our lubricant sales. The first phase of our lubes products revitalization was implemented with new brand names, new formulation, and new packaging. We conducted lubes marketing activities and supported racing teams, trade shows, racing events, and trade promotions to promote the Phoenix lubes products in the market.

As a result, our lubricants sales volume increased by 18% from last year.

We also transferred our Lubes Oil Blending Plant and warehouse to a new location in Taguig, designed to attract potential clients with increased capabilities in blending, toll filling, storage, and deliveries.

Doing it right, safely, and on-time all the time

With our goal towards operational excellence, we ensure to do things right, safely, and promptly.

New and improved management systems were introduced to support Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) as a priority. Our HSE Management System Manual formalizes the standards for the organization in implementing HSE programs and principles.

To reinforce to the team the principles and importance of safety, several trainings were conducted such as on defensive driving, root cause analysis, incident investigation and report writing, and safety orientation for new employees.

A Live Fire Fighting and Response Strategies Training was also conducted to improve emergency response capabilities of the Operations staff.

These HSE initiatives helped result to zero loss time injury and a record 2.917 million safe man-hours since January 2015 to December 2016.

The promotion of safety also extended to our business partners. For retail stations, we created additional safety and operations procedures, including an Emergency Response Plan. To commercial accounts, we conducted Oil Spill Training at Land for three mining sites of Nickel Asia, and Oil Spill Training at Sea for Western Mindanao Power Corp.

In our depots, we continued to expand capacity and improve and standardize operations.

SFO blending and storage tanks were commissioned in our Calaca, Davao, and Cagayan de Oro terminals to support increased volumes for special fuel oil. We also upgraded equipment and facilities to improve efficiency and safety. Our Bacolod depot was equipped with receiving, storage, and loading facility for IFO, and also received an ISO certification for quality management system.

In support of our growing number of clients, we increased our own number of lorries and capacities to produce greater efficiencies and controls, and reduce operating expenses from hauling. These new lorries were deployed to Luzon and Mindanao distribution operations. These and other improvements in scheduling, delivery execution, and monitoring resulted to an average of 99.85% on-time delivery performance from our nine depots.

We also ensured stable supply of cost-competitive products in the midst of market fluctuations. In the face of worldwide uncertainty about volatile crude prices and availability of refined product and prices, fast and well-informed supply decisions were made based on a more holistic and inclusive view of the supply chain to maximize opportunities for efficiencies that resulted in cost reduction, revenue enhancement, and competitive position.

Initiatives to build a more robust and closely-linked processes in the supply chain coupled with the right infrastructure resulted in stable supply of products and significant decline in demurrage cost. The shift to a process-focused organization allowed for better communication and created the proper environment to sustain an integrated and adaptive value chain that is required for the company to remain competitive in the market, and exceed its sales target.

Building a high-performing team

Building a high-performing team means fostering a work environment that allows all employees to take on the values of the company and contribute to the highest level possible to support our mission.

This year we launched the Competency Framework and Job Grading schemes. These are linked to growing the capability of the workforce and influencing their effectiveness positively across the regions. By having a defined set of competencies for each role in the business, our employees will know the kind of knowledge, skills and attributes the company values and help achieve PPPI objectives. The Competency Framework outlines specifically what everyone needs to do to be valuable in their roles. It has also become an important tool for recruiting and selecting new staff, identifying skills and competency gaps, and providing more customized training and professional development.

Some of the trainings the team received were on topics such as Effective Customer Service, Service Standards, 7 Habits for Highly Effective Managers, safety trainings, and technical product knowledge workshops.

We also set up the Job Evaluation and Grading program to address the organizational changes leading to new job designs in our company. Determining the relative importance of all the different jobs within the company is important to build consistency and equity in our HR systems.

To boost productivity in a fast-paced environment, we shifted to Google Apps for Work to enable easier communication and collaboration among various departments and different locations. Employees are able to work better by using powerful tools for email, calendar, text and video chat, document creation, and online storage and sync.

In February, the Davao team moved to the new Corporate Headquarters, a three-storey building that houses different departments, most of our back-office functions, several meeting rooms, and a function hall. To support the company's health and wellness programs, the new headquarters also has a spacious food hall and kitchen, where lunch and afternoon snacks are provided for free to employees; a clinic; and a gym and dance studio.

We launched the Employee Stock Options Plan in July as a way to reward and recognize the loyalty, dedication, and exemplary performance of employees and help them establish and grow their careers with the company.

We continued the Phoenix Hero program, and recognized 17 employees for going the extra mile and demonstrating *malasakit* and innovation in their work.

All these are considered to continuously build a motivated, engaged, and high-performing team.

Becoming a major brand

Though a young brand, Phoenix Petroleum has been making great strides in terms of recognition and exposure.

We pushed this further as we finally joined the Philippine Basketball Association, the country's major professional basketball league. The Phoenix Fuel Masters made its debut in the 2016 Commissioner's Cup. Through several seasons and key changes, the team is being developed to be a stronger and winning team.

In the PBA Developmental League (D-League), the Phoenix Accelerators were proud back-to-back champions in the 2016 seasons.

We also supported racing teams and major racing events. Phoenix Premium 98 was the Presenter while Phoenix Cyclomax Racing 4T was category sponsor during the 10th year of the IRGP Grand Prix held in Carmona in November. All racers used Phoenix Premium 98, promoting the product and giving our brands strong visibility in the prestigious race event.

We were also the Presenter of the National Slalom Series, with a total of 15 legs. We joined the IR Bikefest, the biggest motorcycling event in the country to officially launch our Cyclomax products.

Our racing teams won many awards in various races. The Phoenix Cyclomax Racing Team in Luzon and the Phoenix Cyclomax V-Man Racing Team in Mindanao gathered many awards, demonstrating the power and speed of our lubricant products.

To further boost our Phoenix Cyclomax product, we launched our “Goku” TV commercial and promote its cooling factor. The product has active Cycloboosters to protect one's engine and keep it from overheating – “*para kasing cool mo ang motor mo*.”

In our stations, we launched successful promotions to attract and reward motorists. These promos were “Diyes Is It” fuel rebate, “Gas Pa More, Peel to Win” which gave as much as P10,000 worth of fuel to lucky winners, and “Get a Hot Wheels” which sold collectible Hot Wheels car for a minimum amount. There were also local promotions that capitalized on our tie-ups with PBA, UFC, and GoHotels.

Also strengthening our brand is the Pinoy Tsuper Hero 2, an advocacy and engagement program with professional drivers. In this second season, the PTH caravan went to 13 provinces and cities and was complemented by marketing activities at terminals. It generated a total of 20,116 nominations, more than five times the previous year’s.

During the Pinoy Tsuper Hero 2 caravan, we also partnered with government services such as Pag-ibig, SSS, and PhilHealth, allowing them to set up booths in our stations as a public service.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Changing lives for the better

To empower, to nurture, and to care. These are the principles that guide Phoenix Philippines Foundation in our support to education, environment, health, and outreach programs. In partnership with communities and organizations, we help our beneficiaries to change their lives for the better.

EDUCATION

Adopt-A-School

We have increased our adopted schools to 21, from 18 the previous year. These adopted pre-school and elementary schools – 4 in Luzon, 7 in Visayas, and 10 in Mindanao – have produced 6,568 young graduates since 2008 when we first supported it. We support the monthly salaries of 12 teachers, which enables the pre-schools to provide education for free.

Phoenix Library

Six Phoenix Libraries in adopted schools in Davao and Zamboanga cities serve as learning hubs for young minds. Since 2010, the Foundation has also donated books and learning materials to 50 pre-schools, elementary and high schools in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao.

Alternative Learning System

Since 2011, the Phoenix Livelihood Program at the F. Bangoy Central Elementary School in Davao City has produced 1,609 scholars. They are graduates of free courses on Plumbing, Electrical Installation Maintenance, Welding, Computer Servicing, and Beauty Culture and Hair Styling.

The Alternative Learning System serves as a gateway for out-of-school youths to go back to school. Phoenix provides training facilities and equipment for the students and honorarium for the teachers.

Brigada Eskwela

The Phoenix Team regularly participates in the Brigada Eskwela, the Department of Education's annual school clean-up and refurbishment program.

<u>ENVIRONMENT</u>

Adopt-A-Watershed and Plant-A-Tree

We adopted more watersheds, from six the previous year to nine in 2016. These watersheds include San Nicolas in Batangas, Malagos in Davao City, Mahuganao in Cagayan de Oro, Taguibo in Butuan, and Mt. Matutum Protected Area in General Santos City.

Since 2009, a total of 32,000 seedlings of mangrove, lauan, and fruit-bearing trees have been planted in the watersheds by Phoenix and subsidiaries' employees and volunteers. Our area partners, residents, and accredited cooperatives oversee the growth of the seedlings, and have successfully brought down the mortality rate of the seedlings.

Coastal Clean-Ups

Team Phoenix and our partners continue to actively participate in the Coastal Clean-Up in Batangas, Calapan, Aklan, Cebu, Bacolod, Davao, and General Santos cities.

Adoption of Philippine Eagle

Our support since 2012 to the Philippine Eagle Foundation (PEF) goes to the caring of “Phoenix,” our adopted Philippine Eagle. Phoenix and his pair Marikit have been together for 6 years now, and are one of five natural pairs at the Philippine Eagle Center. This pair has a crucial role in PEF’s captive breeding efforts to help augment the dwindling population of the Philippine Eagle.

Pawikan Conservation Project

The Phoenix Petroterminals and Industrial Park in Calaca, Batangas hosts the marine turtle hatchery of the Pawikan Conservation Project. Since 2005, we have incubated 2,093 eggs and released 692 hatchlings and 128 adult turtles to sea. The presence of these marine turtles means the marine ecosystem is healthy.

HEALTH

Medical and Dental Missions

Our medical and dental missions around the country served 2,610 patients in 2016. Since 2011 when we started these medical missions, we have helped 10,374 patients in Batangas, Taguig, Cebu, Bacolod, Aklan, Cagayan de Oro, Misamis Oriental, Davao City, and General Santos City.

Bloodletting

In coordination with the Philippine Red Cross, we collected 1,200 blood bags in 2016, and a total of 4,070 since 2007. We regularly conduct bloodletting activities in various areas in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao.

Mindanao Heart Fund

Phoenix supports the Dr. Gerry Cunanan Mindanao Heart Fund of the Southern Philippines Medical Center in Davao City, and the three young patients who have undergone heart operation in the previous years are all doing well.

OUTREACH

Christmas Gift-Giving for Kids

The Christmas Gift-Giving for Kids is an annual activity where Team Phoenix treats children in poor neighborhoods to gifts of school supplies and snacks. In 2016, we reached out to 2,610 kids. Since 2007 when the program started, we have made the Christmas of 11,512 children happier.

PINOY TSUPER HERO

The second season of “Pinoy Tsuper Hero” continued the advocacy program in search of the most outstanding driver.

Phoenix Petroleum, ABS-CBN Lingkod Kapamilya Foundation, Inc. and Bayan Academy for Social Entrepreneurship and Human Resource Development collaborated to survey the whole country and look for inspiring Filipino drivers who go beyond their call of duty and serve as outstanding role models.

From almost 4,000 applications received for the 2015 search, this year's turnout resulted in over 20,000 applications from both public utility vehicles (PUVs) and private vehicle drivers or operators. Applicants were screened and the top 10 finalists were called in for training and mentoring process from industry experts.

Pinoy Tsuper Hero advocates safe driving, safe roads, and a better travel environment for the public. The program aims to bring out the "superhero" in every driver and promote driving as a noble profession.

Edwin Escamos of Iloilo City was named the 2016 Pinoy Tsuper Hero, for exemplifying leadership not only to his family but to his peers and community.

2. Business of Issuer

i) Principal's products or services and the Company's market and distribution method:

The Company is engaged in the business of trading refined petroleum products, lubricants and other chemical products and the operation of petrochemical depots, storage facilities and allied services nationwide.

The operation of the Company is divided between trading, and terminalling and hauling services. Under its trading operations, the Company offers its refined petroleum products and lubricants to retail and industrial customers.

Terminalling involves the storage of petroleum products, mainly refined gasoline, diesel and other petrochemical products, while hauling involves the transport and provision of fuel to industrial customers.

The Company also distributes lubricants and chemicals. The Company produced its own blend of lubricants variety and sells these under the Phoenix brand name such as ***Cyclomax,*** a motorcycle oil brand, **Zoelo,** a Diesel engine Oil, and **Accelerate**, a gasoline Engine oil.

The Company provides storage space for the Jet A-1 fuel supply of Cebu Pacific Airlines (CPA) for the latter's requirements for their Cebu, Kalibo, Davao, Cagayan de Oro, Cotabato, General Santos, Zamboanga City, Pagadian City, Butuan and Ozamis City flights. The Company is the exclusive service provider for CPA in all its Mindanao Operations. It also supplies Jet A-1 fuels and services to Tiger Airways in Aklan.

ii) Percentage distribution of sales or revenues:

In 2016, the Company attained a Total Revenue of **₱30.577** billion, in which **₱29.472** billion or 96.39% was accounted for by the sales of petroleum products, and the balance accounts for the revenue on Charter Hire (Shipping), fuel service, storage income and other income. For 2016, the non-petroleum revenue accounted for 3.61% compared to 8.15% in 2015. No revenue was recorded for Land Sale in the Industrial Park in 2016. The reduction on non-petroleum revenue is also due to the sale of the two subsidiaries, CSC and PPIPC.

iii) Other products or services:

In addition to its lubricant lines, the Company continues to promote and sell car care products into the market such as car fresheners, tireblack, and others.

iv) Competition:

The Company's main competitors are the major players in the downstream oil industry namely, Petron, Shell and Chevron, other multi-national industry players such as Total (of France), PTT (of Thailand) and other independent local players like Seaoil Corp., TWA, Liquigaz, Petronas, Prycegas, Micro Dragon, Unioil, Isla LPG Corp., Jetti, Eastern Corp., Perdido, SL Harbour, Filoil Energy Co., Petrotrade Phils. Inc., Marubeni, JS Union, JS Phils Corp, South Pacific, and end-users who import directly most of their requirements.

The three major players are estimated by the Department of Energy (DOE) to have a cumulative market share of 57.8% of the total Philippine market as of December 31, 2016 while the balance of 42.2% is shared among the aforementioned multi-national players, the independent players, and importers including Phoenix Petroleum. The Company was reported to have 5.7% of the market, while Seaoil took 5.9%, Unioil 3.2%, SLHarbor 2.6%, Liquigaz 2.5%, Jetti 2.4%, TWA 2.1%, PTT 1.5%, while the remaining balance of 16.3% is shared by the other independent players and importers.

It should be noted that the Company competes with other players in the industry in terms of pricing, quality of service and products, and strategic locations and visual manifestation of its service station retail network.

v) Sources and availability of products and principal suppliers

From the start of its operation in 2005 until the first half of year 2009, the Company procured its petroleum products within the Philippines. Its main suppliers were PTT Philippines Corporation as the well as Total Philippines Corporation.

With the growth in volume and the availability of the storage capacities in Calaca, Batangas and the Davao expansion, the Company started importing refined petroleum products by September 2009 until the present from Singapore and Taiwan. The Company also sources products from Thailand, Korea, and China through various foreign traders and suppliers.

The Company continues to import its lubricants from Singapore and Thailand.

vi) Transactions with and / or dependence on related parties.

The Company has existing synergies with related companies as follows:

- UDENNA Corporation.

  Lease of properties from UDENNNA Corporation which are identified under Leased Properties;

- Chelsea Shipping Corporation (CSC).

  The Company has existing Contracts of Affreightment with CSC to haul the Company's petroleum supplies. CSC serves other clients including but not limited to Cebu Pacific Airways, Marine Fuels and other petroleum companies. The Company sold CSC on November 2016.

vii) Patents, trademarks, licenses, franchises

The Company uses its registered trademark *PHOENIXFuelsLife*™ to identify its brand. Branding is a cornerstone of the Company's marketing program. It sells its refined petroleum products like Diesel, Super Regular 91 Gasoline, Premium 95 Gasoline, Premium 98 Gasoline, and Phoenix JET A1.

Below are the approved Trademarks by the Intellectual Property Philippines (IPP) through the Trademark Department.

PRODUCT	REGISTRATION NO.	Date of Registration	Term
NEST Necessities for Life	4-2008-012149	Feb.9,2009	10yrs, until 2-9-2019
CAGE Free ur Spirit	4-2008-012148	Feb.9,2009	10yrs, until 2-9-2019
PHOENIX Fuels Life	4-2009-000918	April27,2009	10yrs,until 4-27-2019
PHOENIX Facing East	4-2009-000917	April27,2009	10yrs,until 4-27,2019
PHOENIX Flame Kerosene	4-2008-005929	Oct.13,2008	10yrs,until 10-13-2018
PHOENIX JetA-1	4-2008-005934	Oct.27,2008	10yrs,until 10-27-2018
PHOENIX Magma Diesel	4-2008-005936	Oct.13,2008	10yrs,until 10-13-2018
PHOENIX Raptor X Premium	4-2008-005932	Oct.13,2008	10yrs,until 10-13-2018
PHOENIX Regular	4-2008-005931	Oct.13,2008	10yrs,until 10-13-2018
PHOENIX Glide Super Unleaded	4-2008-005933	Oct.13,2008	10yrs,until 10-13-2018
ACCELERATE Supreme	4-2012-005161	July26,2012	10yrs,until 7-26-2022
ZOELO Extreme Heavy Duty Engine Oil	4-2012-005162	April27,2012	10yrs,until 8-2-2022
PHOENIX Cyclomax Motorcycle Oils 4T Force	4-2012-005164	April27,2012	10yrs,until 8-16-2022
ZOELO Diesel Oil	4-2012-005163	Aug.16,2012	10yrs,until 8-16-2022
PHOENIX Cyclomax Motorcycle Oils	4-2012-005165	Jan.03,2013	10yrs,until 1-3-2023

ACCELERATE Vega Fully Synthetic Motor Oil	4-2012-005169	Jan.03,2013	10yrs,until 1-3-2023
CYCLE Fork Oil	4-2012-00005168	June14,2013	10yrs,until 6-14-2023
2T2-Stroke Motorcycle Oil	4-2012-00005167	Sept.27,2013	10yrs,until 9-27-2023
2T MAX	4-2012-00005166	Sept.12,2013	10yrs,until 9-12-2023
PHOENIX Premium 98	4-2014-002029	June12,2014	10yrs,until 6-12-2024
PREMIUM 98	4-2014-002028	June12,2014	10yrs,until 6-12-2024

viii) Total number of employees

The Company has a total of 650 employees as of December 31, 2016 from 748 employees in December 31, 2015. This is broken down as follows:

	2016	2015
Chairman	1	1
President / CEO	1	1
Vice President	4	8
Assistant Vice President	14	16
Senior Manager	3	2
Managers	73	73
Supervisor / PTC*	203	246
Rank and File	351	401
	650	748

**Professional, Technical and Confidential*

The reduced number of employees is due to the exclusion of the employees of the sold subsidiaries, CSC and PPIPC.

There are no labor unions in the Company and its subsidiaries nor are there any labor cases filed against the Company and its subsidiaries that may materially and adversely affect the Company's financial or operational results or position.

Aside from the statutory benefits, the Company grants group term life insurance and hospitalization benefits fully paid by the Company. It also provides free uniforms, free meals, and vacation, sick, emergency leaves and, recently, entitlement to avail of the Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP) to all its regular employees based on annual performance evaluation.

The Commission has approved the application for exemption from the registration requirement of the Securities Regulations Code of the Company for the proposed issuance of 24,493,620 common shares for the Company's Employee's Stock Options Plan (ESOP).

The ESOP Committee of the Company has already approved the ESOP internal guidelines. The initial offering date of ESOP was July 1, 2016 as approved by the BOD.

Major Risks Involved

Risk Factors

The Company recognizes, assesses, and manages certain risks that could materially and adversely affect its business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

An integral part of its risk management process involves the establishment of a Credit Committee, Pricing Committee, an Internal Audit Department, and organization of special teams to conduct financial analysis, planning and evaluation of company projects / plans and other business activities.

Monthly Business Unit reviews are conducted to identify risks, threats and opportunities, and to ensure that concerned units manage or promptly address identified risks.

Major Risks

The Company manages the following major risks relative to its business, industry, and area of operations:

Volatility of Prices of Fuels.

Oil prices, which have been and are expected to continue to be volatile and subject to a variety of factors beyond the Company's control, could affect the Company's profitability, liquidity, and sales volume.

Intense Competition.

Competitive pressures from the majors and all other independent / new players could lead to a possible loss of market share or a decrease in prices, either of which could result in decreased revenues and profits. The Company's competitors are numerous, ranging from large multinational corporations, which have significantly greater capital resources, to relatively small and specialized regional companies.

Material Disruptions in the Availability or Supply of Fuel.

As a trading concern, the Company largely depends on its ability to find stable sources of supply of fuel oil, diesel oil and blend components to assure uninterrupted supply of requirements of its customers. Some of its fuel purchases are negotiated transactions with suppliers offering fuel for immediate or near term delivery, also known as the spot market.

In times of extreme market demand or other supply disruptions, there may be possibility of having limited supply to fully satisfy requirements of customers or of having to buy at higher prices in order to meet customer demand.

Reliance on Third Parties to Fulfill their Obligations on a Timely Basis.

The Company, at certain levels, depends on some third party providers for various aspects of its business. As such, it runs the risk that suppliers and service providers may fail to honor their contractual obligations.

The Company relies on suppliers of fuel to regularly provide it with its inventory. Shipping companies and charter tankers are contracted to transport fuel oil, diesel oil, and blend components from suppliers' facilities to service centers.

The failure of these third parties to fulfill their obligations or to perform the services they have agreed to provide could affect the Company's relationships with its customers or may lead to its not being able to honor its own contractual obligations to other parties.

Regulatory Risk.

Risk can arise from changes in government policies and regulations that may limit the Company's ability to do business or require it to incur substantial additional costs or otherwise materially adversely affect business, results of operation, or financial condition.

Risk Management and Mitigants

RISKS RELATING TO THE COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

The following discussion is not intended to be a comprehensive description of all applicable risk considerations, and is not in any way meant to disclose all risk considerations or other significant aspects.

Volatility of the price of crude oil may have an adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, and financial condition.

The Company's financial results are primarily affected by the difference between the price and cost of its petroleum products, which accounts for more than 99% of the Company's total cost of goods sold.

A number of domestic and international factors influence the price of petroleum products, including but not limited to the changes in supply and demand for crude oil, economic conditions, conflicts or acts of terrorism, weather conditions, and governmental regulation.

International crude oil prices have been volatile, and are likely to continue being volatile going forward. International crude oil prices in 2016 recorded gradual increase.

Brent spot crude oil ended to under US$35/bbl in December 2015 and went up below US$54/bbl in December 2016 or a 54% increase. Mean of Platts-Singapore (MOPS) followed the increase, thereby affecting local petroleum prices.

In this year, the market has been a roller coaster ride. The MOPS for GASOIL started at an average of about US$47 /barrel in January and ended at an average of US$64/barrel. There were inconsistencies on demand and supply mismatch worldwide but prices recovered steeply compared to the prior year. There is no clear sign and/or assurance that prices will remain stable over the near- and medium-term.

The Company holds about twenty (20) to forty (40) days of inventory and uses the average method to account for its inventory. Should crude and/or MOPS prices suddenly drop significantly, this could adversely affect the Company which could translate into the Company being forced to sell its petroleum products at a selling price below acquisition costs of its existing inventory.

In a period of rising crude oil prices, social and competitive concerns and government intervention can further force the Company to keep current selling prices, resulting in an inability to pass on price fluctuations in a timely manner.

The Government has previously intervened to restrict price increases for petroleum products, following a declaration of a state of national calamity. Another declaration of a state of national calamity may result in the Company being unable to pass on prices effectively which could adversely affect the profitability for the period of effect of the order.

Such inability to pass on price fluctuations may result to an adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Demand for the Company's products may also be affected as a result of price increases, following passing-on of the increased costs of imported oil.

Though currently prices are at a low level, a sharp rise in oil prices will require higher working capital and may force the Company to acquire higher financing costs. A material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations may follow should the Company face challenges in securing short-term financing for working capital.

To mitigate this risk, the Company closely monitors the prices of fuel in the international and domestic markets. Following industry practice, prices for the upcoming week are set based on the world market price of fuel of the immediately preceding week. These enable the Company not only to anticipate any significant price movement but likewise plan out contingencies to hasten the disposition of its existing inventory as necessary to various distributors and other clients.

The Company's business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by intense competition.

The Company faces intense multinational, national, regional and local competition in the sale of refined petroleum products and other related products in the Philippines.

Competition is driven and dictated primarily by the price, as oil is one of the basic commodities. Differences in product specifications, and other overhead costs such as transportation, distribution and marketing costs, account for the price differentials amongst industry players. Some competitors, notably Petron, Shell and Chevron, have significantly greater financial and operating resources and access to capital than Phoenix, and could arguably dictate domestic marketing and selling conditions to the detriment of the Company.

As competition is mainly driven by price, the Company's business, operational, and financial condition may be materially adversely affected if it is unable to compete effectively against other players, which will be primarily driven by its ability to manage overhead costs, streamline transportation and distribution costs, and maximize utilization of its assets.

Smuggling and illegal trading activities of petroleum products have affected the domestic petroleum market. These activities have translated to lower sales price and volumes for legitimate market players in the domestic market. The Company's financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected if the Government is unable to properly enforce and regulate the domestic oil market.

Competition risk is primarily mitigated by the Company continually strengthening and expanding its distribution network to improve its presence in both growing and high potential markets.

The Company continues to invest in building brand equity to ensure that it is consistently recognized and recalled by its target market, and improving customer service to a level at par with or superior to its competitors.

The growth of the Company is dependent on the successful execution of its expansion plans.

Proper execution and successful implementation of the Company's expansion plans is critical to maintain the growth of Phoenix going forward. These plans are based on certain assumptions about oil demand, oil prices, competition, financing cost and acquiring the necessary timely regulatory approvals, among other things. The Company cannot and does not represent with absolute certainty that these assumptions would materialize as predicted. In the event that these prove to be incorrect, the Company's future financial performance may be negatively affected.

To mitigate this risk, the Company continually reviews its network expansion program by identifying and anticipating target locations, dealers and operating and logistical requirements up to a year in advance.

The Company is able to mobilize financial and operating resources in a timely manner and allocate resources effectively to support the Company's expansion plans.

In both site selection and dealer selection, a Panel of senior management reviews CAPEX proposals and Dealer selection respectively.

The Company’s business strategies require significant capital expenditures and financing, which are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Its financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by its debt levels.

The Company’s business is capital intensive, particularly the importation, storage and distribution of petroleum products. The Company’s financial condition, sales, net income and cash flows, will depend on its capital expenditures for, among others, the construction of storage and wholesale distribution facilities and equipment, the construction of retail gas stations and the acquisition of tanker trucks.

Its business strategies involve the construction of new terminal facilities and the expansion of its service station networks. If the Company fails to complete its capital expenditure projects on time or at all or within the allotted budget, or to operate such facilities at their designed capacity, it may be unable to maintain and increase its sales and profits or to capture additional markets share as planned, and its business, results of operations, and financial conditions could be adversely affected.

The Company has incurred additional indebtedness to support its capital expenditure program. The Company’s ability to follow this program and meet its debt obligations will partly depend on the business’ ability to generate cash flows from its operations and obtain additional financing. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to generate sufficient cash flows from its operations or obtain adequate financing for its capital expenditure projects or to meet its debt servicing obligations, on acceptable terms or at all.

The inability of the Company to meet its capital expenditure program whether through unsuccessful implementation or insufficient funding could adversely affect its business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Financing risk is mitigated as the Company follows a conservative financing strategy to optimize its leverage and ensure that the costs of financing are well within the Company’s ability to meet these costs. The Notes issuance is an important part of this financing strategy, as it provides the Company the funding to support its medium term expansion and capital expenditure plans.

Any significant disruption in operations or casualty loss at the Company’s storage and distribution facilities could adversely affect its business and results of operations and result in potential liabilities.

The Company’s operation of its storage and terminal facilities and retail gasoline stations could be adversely affected by several factors, including but not limited to equipment failure and breakdown, accidents, power interruption, human error, natural disasters and other unforeseen incidents and issues. These disruptions could result in product run-outs, facility shutdown, equipment repair or replacement, increased insurance costs, personal injuries, loss of life and / or unplanned inventory build-up, all of which could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations, and financial condition of the Company.

Company has purchased insurance policies covering majority of foreseeable risks but do not cover all potential losses as insurance may not be available for all such risks or on commercially reasonable terms. Operational disruptions may occur going forward, and as such, insurance may not be able to adequately cover the entire scope or extent of the losses or other financial impact on the Company.

The Company aims to mitigate this risk by following best practices to prevent the occurrence of or minimize the impact of accidents or other untoward incidents. These include measures to isolate the physical effects of any incidents (for example, the dispersed locations of its storage depots, alternative storage arrangements), minimize their financial impact on the Company (by ensuring that insurance coverage is adequate), and prevent their occurrence (for example, by ensuring that maintenance and safety procedures follow ISO standards and maintaining an adequate security force).

Continued compliance with safety, health, environmental, and zoning laws and regulations may adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

The operations of the Company's business are subject to a number of national and local laws and regulations, including safety, health, environmental and zoning laws and regulations. These laws and regulations impose controls on air and water discharges, storage, handling, discharge and disposal of waste, location of storage facilities, and other aspects of the operations of the Company's business. Financial penalties, administrative, legal proceedings against the Company, or revocation or suspension of the Company's licenses or operation of its facilities may arise should the Company fail to comply with relevant laws and regulations.

The Company has incurred, and expects to continue to incur, operating costs to comply with such laws and regulations. In addition, the Company has made and expects to continue to make capital expenditures on an ongoing basis to comply with safety, health, environmental, and zoning laws and regulations.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations or will not become involved in future litigation or other proceedings or be held responsible in any future litigation or proceedings relating to safety, health, environmental and zoning matters, the costs of which could be material. Safety, health, environmental and zoning laws and regulations in the Philippines are becoming more and more stringent over the years. There can be no assurance that the adoption of new safety, health, environmental and zoning laws and regulations, new interpretations of existing laws, increased governmental enforcement of safety, health, environmental and zoning laws or other developments in the future will not result in the Company being subject to fines and penalties or having to incur additional capital expenditures or operating expenses to upgrade or relocate its facilities.

To mitigate this risk, the Company keeps itself updated on government policies and regulations pertaining to the oil industry. Through its Corporate Affairs department, the Company maintains lines of communication with regulatory agencies to allow Phoenix to identify potential regulatory risks and proactively respond to these risks.

Regulatory decisions and changes in the legal and regulatory environment could increase the Company's operating costs and adversely affect its business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Even though the local downstream oil industry is a deregulated industry, the Government has historically intervened to limit and restrict increases in the prices of petroleum products. On October 2, 2009, a state of national calamity in view of the devastation caused by typhoons "Ondoy" and "Pepeng" was called by former President Gloria Macapagal - Arroyo. Executive Order 839 was issued which called for the prices of petroleum products in Luzon to be kept at October 15, 2009 levels effective October 23, 2009. As a result of the Executive Order, prices of oil products were kept at said levels by the Company, affecting its profitability in Luzon for the period the executive order was in effect. On November 16, 2009, the price freeze was lifted. There were also similar price freeze in some areas in Visayas during period of calamities in recent times. There is no assurance that the Government will not invoke similar measures or reinstate price regulation in the future, which may adversely affect the Company's results of operations.

The Company's operations are subject to various taxes, duties, and tariffs. The oil industry in the Philippines has experienced some key changes in its tax and duty structure. Import duties for crude oil and petroleum products were increased in January1, 2005 from 3% to 5% which was then rolled back to 3%. In 2006, an additional 12% VAT was imposed by the Government on the sale or importation of petroleum products. As of July 4, 2010, import duties on crude oil and petroleum products were lifted. Such taxes, duties, and tariffs may or may not change going forward, that could result to a material and adverse affect on the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations.

As indicated in the previous item, the Company has a group dedicated to monitor compliance with regulations as well as anticipate any new regulations that may be implemented by the authorities. This ensures that any additional costs resulting from changes in the legal and regulatory environment can be anticipated and prepared for by the Company.

The Company's business, and financial condition may be adversely impacted by the fluctuations in the value of the Philippine Peso against the U. S. dollar.

The Company's revenues are denominated in PHP while a bulk of its expenses, notably the cost of its imported petroleum products, is US $-denominated. In 2014, 93% of the Company's revenues were denominated in PHP, while approximately 83% of its cost of goods sold was denominated in US$. The Company's reporting currency in its financial statements is the PHP. Changes in the US$:PHP exchange rate may adversely affect the financial condition of the Company. Should the PHP depreciate, this would translate to higher foreign currency denominated costs and effectively affect the Company's financial conditions. There can be no assurance that the Company could increase its Peso – denominated product prices to offset increases in its cost of goods sold or other costs resulting from any depreciation of the Peso. There can be no assurance that the value of the Peso will not decline or continue to fluctuate significantly against the U.S. dollar and any significant future depreciation of the Peso could have a material adverse effect on the Company's margins, results of operations, and financial condition.

To mitigate this risk, the Company limits its exposure to foreign currency denominated liabilities. The risk posed by foreign exchange fluctuations on the cost of its imported petroleum products is generally mitigated by the Company's ability to pass on any such additional costs to its selling prices.

Sales to Cebu Air comprise a significant amount of the Company's sales.

Revenues from the supply of jet fuel to Cebu Air, the Philippines' largest airline in terms of passengers carried, comprised almost 5.5% of the Company's total sales for 2016. This makes Cebu Air the Company's largest single corporate customer. While the Company has supplied Cebu Air with jet fuel since 2005, there is no long-term fuel supply contract between the Company and Cebu Air. However, the Company enters into an annual supply contractor agreement with Cebu Air to ensure continuous purchase by the latter for the year ahead. Any disruption, reduction, or material change in the business relationship between Cebu Air and the Company could adversely impact the Company's sales and results of operations. Aside from Cebu Air, the Company has no other customer or buyer that accounts for more than 3.5% of the Company's sales.

To mitigate the risk, the Company continues to expand its base of industrial customers, thus diversifying its risk that the loss of business from any one customer would have a material effect on the Company's sales.

The Company currently benefits from income tax holidays on the operation of certain of its depots.

If the Company did not have the benefit of income tax holidays, its profitability will be adversely affected, as it will have to pay income tax at the prevailing rates.

Under its registration with the BOI, the Company enjoys certain benefits, including an income tax holiday ("ITH") on the operations of the Davao Extension, the Calaca (Batangas) and the Zamboanga depots. In addition, the Company got approval in 2012 for BOI registration with corresponding income tax holidays for its Cagayan de Oro City (Phividec) and Bacolod depots. The ITH runs for a period of five (5) years from the commencement of operations of each depot. Upon expiration of a tax holiday, the Company's income from a depot will be subject to prevailing income tax rates. In addition, if the Company fails to meet certain conditions imposed by the BOI, it may lose its right to the ITH. In such an event, the Company may not be able to continue to avail of the benefits under the ITH. The loss of the ITH would adversely affect the Company's profitability, as it would have to pay income tax at prevailing rates. In addition, there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to secure similar income tax holidays for any new depots that it may establish in the future or for the statutes granting the said ITH to be superseded or amended.

For example, the Company's registration as a New Industry Participant with New Investment in Storage, Marketing and Distribution of Petroleum Products (with Certificate of Registration No. 2010-184) provides that it is entitled to ITH until 15 November 2010. After the lapse of the ITH, the Company became liable for the regular corporate income tax. Any such inability by the Company to enjoy ITH benefits will have a material adverse effect on its business prospects, financial condition, and results of operations.

The Company continuously monitors its compliance with the requirements and conditions imposed by the BOI to mitigate this risk.

The Company depends on certain key personnel, and its business and growth prospects may be disrupted if their services were lost.

Certain key executives and employees are critical to the continued success of the Company's business. There is no assurance that such key executives and employees will remain employed with the Company. Should several of these key personnel be unable or unwilling to continue their present roles, the Company may face difficulties in looking for replacements and the business and operations may be disrupted as a result translating to a potential material adverse effect on the financial condition and operations results of the Company.

To mitigate this risk the Company ensures that its compensation and benefit packages for its officers, staff and rank and file are competitive with industry standards. Promotions and pay raises are merit-based and performance appraisals are conducted regularly. Key personnel are also regularly sent to training programs in the Philippines and abroad to ensure that their knowledge and skills are continually updated.

The Company's controlling shareholder may have interests that may not be the same as those of other shareholders.

Udenna Corp, the ultimate holding company, directly or indirectly through PPHI and UMRC, holds 42.85% of the Company's outstanding common equity as of December 31, 2016. Neither Udenna nor PPHI is obligated to provide the Company with financial support or to exercise its rights as a shareholder in the Company's best interests or the best interests of the Company's other shareholders. Should there be a conflict between the interests of Udenna Corp or PPHI and the interests of the Company, the Company may be affected by the actions done by Udenna Corp.

The Company has an operating lease agreement with its parent, Udenna Corp, for the use of various properties for its operations and for offices pace. Furthermore, the Company regularly charters the use of marine tankers from its affiliate, CSC, for the hauling of its fuel products from suppliers' terminals and from its own depots to Company depots and to its customers. The Company also avails of the freight forwarding services of another affiliate, F2 Logistics, Inc., for the delivery of goods to customers and for internal movement of non-commercial cargo. While the Company believes that the terms of these transactions were negotiated on an arms-length basis, there is no assurance that the Company cannot avail of better terms if it contracted with parties other than its affiliates.

To mitigate this risk, the Company follows good corporate governance standards in dealing with its shareholders and other related parties. These standards include, but are not necessarily limited to, “arms-length” practices in all commercial dealings with related interests and transparency and full disclosure in all such dealings.

If the number or severity of claims for which the Company is insured increases, or if it is required to accrue or pay additional amounts because the cost of damages and claims prove to be more severe than its insurance coverage, the Company’s financial condition and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

The Company uses a combination of self-insurance and reinsurance to cover its properties and certain potential liabilities. The Company’s insurance coverage includes property, marine cargo, and third party liability. The Company estimates the liabilities associated with the risks retained by it, in part, by considering historical claims, experience and other actuarial assumptions which, by their nature, are subject to a degree of uncertainty and variability. A number of external factors affect the uncertainty and variability including but not limited to future inflation rates, discount rates, litigation trends, legal interpretations and actual claim settlement patterns. If the number or severity of claims for which the Company is insured increases, or if it is required to accrue or pay additional amounts because the claims prove to be more severe than its original assessments, the Company’s financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows may be materially adversely affected.

To mitigate this risk the Company continually reviews and updates its insurance policies so that it is reasonably protected from foreseeable events and risks. Insurance coverage is acquired through competitive bidding to ensure that the Company’s premium costs are reasonable and at par with industry standards.

Risks Relating to the Philippines

The Company’s business and sales may be negatively affected by slow growth rates and economic instability globally and in the Philippines.

The Company, since its commencement of operations, has derived all of its revenues and operating profits from sales of its petroleum products in the Philippines. The Company’s business has mostly been influenced by the Philippine economy and the level of business activity in the country.

In the past, the Philippines has experienced periods of slow or negative growth, high inflation, significant devaluation of the Philippine Peso and debt restructuring, and has been significantly affected by economic volatilities in the Asia-Pacific region. The Company cannot assure prospective investors that one or more of these factors will not negatively impact Philippine consumers’ purchasing power, which could materially and adversely affect the Company’s financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, global financial, credit and currency markets have, since the second half of 2007, experienced, and may continue to experience, significant dislocations and liquidity disruptions. There is significant uncertainty as to the potential for a continued down turn in the U.S. and the global economy, which would be likely to cause economic conditions in the Philippines to deteriorate.

A slowdown in the Philippine economy may adversely affect consumer sentiment and lead to a reduction in demand for the Company's products. There is also no assurance that current or future Government administrations will adopt economic policies conducive to sustaining economic growth.

Political instability or acts of terrorism in the Philippines could destabilize the country and may have a negative effect on the Company.

The Philippines has experienced political and military instability. In the past decade, political instability has been observed headlined by impeachment proceedings against former presidents Joseph Estrada and Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, public and military protests arising from alleged misconduct by previous administrations. There is no assurance that acts of election-related violence will not occur in the future and such events have the potential to negatively impact the Philippine economy. An unstable political environment, whether due to the imposition of emergency executive rule, martial law, or widespread popular demonstrations or rioting, could negatively affect the general economic conditions and operation environment in the Philippines, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Terrorist attacks have been observed in the Philippines since 2000. The conflict with the Abu Sayyaf organization continues. The Abu Sayyaf organization is being identified and associated with kidnapping and terrorist activities in the country including several bombing activities in the southern region of the country and is said to have ties with the al-Qaeda terrorist network.

On May10, 2010, the Philippines held a presidential election, as well as elections for national (members of the Senate and the Congress) and local positions. This resulted in the election of Benigno Aquino III as the new President of the Philippines, effective June30,2010. Although there has been no major public protest of the change in government, there can be no assurance that the political environment in the Philippines will continue to be stable or that the new government will adopt economic policies conducive to sustained economic growth or which do not impact adversely on the current regulatory environment.

On August 23, 2010, a hostage situation occurred in Manila resulting to 8 dead hostages. This resulted in the HongKong Special Administrative Region government issuing a "black" travel alert for the Philippines. Up to this time, this remains a political issue between the Philippines and HongKong with effects on the business, financial condition, and results of operations of the Company.

On October 2013, an alleged group of Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) seized Zamboanga City that resulted to a more than a week-long gun battle with the Philippine government forces. The said incident resulted to more than 100 deaths and thousands families displaced. An increase in the frequency, severity or geographic reach of terrorist attacks may destabilize the Government, and adversely affect the country's economy.

The 2016 Presidential election signified a major change not only in the political but even in the social and economic aspect for the country. President Rodrigo Duterte is the first President from Mindanao. The present administration's 10-point socioeconomic agenda aims to make the country more globally competitive, attract more investors, reduce general poverty, and ensure inclusive growth. The President's strong leadership is not a guarantee that the Philippines and the assets of the Company will not be subject to such acts of terrorism, resulting to potential adverse effect.

The occurrence of natural catastrophes or blackouts may materially disrupt the Company's operations.

The Philippines has encountered and is expected to experience a number of major natural catastrophes including typhoons, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, mudslides, droughts, or floods. Such natural catastrophes may cause disruption to the Company's operations, and distribution of its petroleum products. Electricity black-outs are also experienced caused by insufficient power generation following strong typhoons and other natural catastrophes. These types of events may materially disrupt and adversely affect the Company's business and operations. The Company cannot assure prospective investors that the insurance coverage it maintains for these risks will adequately compensate the Company for all damages and economic losses resulting from natural catastrophes or blackouts, including possible business interruptions.

If foreign exchange controls were to be imposed, the Company's ability to access foreign currency to purchase petroleum, petroleum products, raw materials, equipment and other imported products, could be adversely affected.

Generally, Philippine residents may freely dispose of their foreign exchange receipts and foreign exchange maybe freely sold and purchased outside the Philippine banking system. The Monetary Board of the BSP, with the approval of the President of the Philippines, has statutory authority, during a foreign exchange crisis or in times of national emergency, to suspend temporarily or restrict sales of foreign exchange, require licensing of foreign exchange transactions or require delivery of foreign exchange to the BSP or its designee. The Government has, in the past, instituted restrictions on the conversion of Pesos into foreign currency and the use of foreign exchange received by Philippine residents to pay foreign currency obligations. The Company purchases some critical materials, particularly petroleum and petroleum products, and some capital equipment from abroad and needs foreign currency to make these purchases. Although the Government has from time to time made public pronouncements of a policy not to impose restrictions on foreign exchange, there can be no assurance that the Government will maintain such policy or will not impose economic or regulatory controls that may restrict free access to foreign currency. Any such restrictions imposed in the future could adversely affect the ability of the Company to purchase petroleum and other materials and equipment from abroad in U.S. dollars.

3. Description of Property:

The Company's properties consist of its terminal, depot facilities, head office building, pier and pipeline structures and its accessories, steel cylindrical tanks, and stocks of all petroleum products stored and contained inside the depot. In March 2009, after acquisition of PPIPC by the Company, the Group has additional Port Facilities, Land Held for Sale, and Land Held for future developments.

Under the terms of agreements covering the liabilities under trust receipts, certain inventories of petroleum products released to the Company are held in trust for the bank. The Company is accountable to the bank for the trusteed inventories or their sales proceeds.

Leased Properties

Lease with Udenna Corporation

The Company's headquarters is currently located at Stella Hizon Reyes Road, Bo. Pampanga, Davao City. The premises are covered by existing lease contracts with Udenna Corporation and the Heirs of Stella Hizon Reyes, as lessors.

Following are the relevant terms of the lease contracts:

The Company's sublease contract with Udenna Corporation was originally for a term of three (3) years, from January 2007 to December 2009. The lease was renewed for another term of three (3) years, commencing from 01 January 2013 to 31 December 2016, subject to further renewal under terms and conditions to be agreed to by the parties.

On the other hand, the lease contract by Udenna Corporation with the Heirs of Stella Hizon Reyes over 1.1 hectares is effective for twenty one (21) years, which shall expire on March 20, 2027, subject to renewal upon terms and conditions to be agreed to by the parties. The same term for purposes of synchronization was implemented over the lease of the remaining area of 1.2 hectares with the less or for the expanded area which is now leased directly by the Company.

- The Company shall pay Udenna Corporation a monthly lease rental for the parcels of land used as sites of its Depot Facilities in Davao and a retail station site.

- The leased premises shall be exclusively used by the Company for petroleum and fuel products storage and for its pier facilities or any other related business. The Company is prohibited from using the leased premises for any other purpose without the prior written consent of lessors.

- The Company may not introduce improvements or make alterations or changes without the written consent of Udenna Corporation, except the construction of the necessary offices, storage tanks, and other improvements required by the business of the Company.

- Udenna Corporation shall have the right to pre-terminate the sublease on any of the following grounds: (a) non-payment of rentals for at least two (2) consecutive months; (b) if the Company, at anytime, fails or neglects to perform or comply with any of the covenants, conditions, agreements, or restrictions stipulated in the lease contract; or (c) if the Company shall become insolvent. Udenna Corporation shall give the Corporation one (1) month notice prior to the intended date of termination. The Company may pre-terminate the lease, upon prior thirty-day written notice to Udenna Corporation.

- Payment of real property taxes on the land shall for the account of the Lessor while the real property taxes pertaining to the improvements found there on shall be for the account of the Company, as lessee.

Leased Properties for Terminal / Depot Sites

The Company likewise executed valid lease agreement over various parcels of lands in various areas of the country where its Terminal / Depots are located and established as part of its expansion program, namely:

- **General Santos City.** A fifteen-year (15) lease contract, with option to renew for another five (5) years, was entered with Southern Fishing Industries, Inc. for the 10,000 square meters property located at Tambler, General Santos City. Contract was signed on May 7, 2008. In 2015, the Company decided to purchase this subject property.

- **Zamboanga City.** The Company entered to a lease agreement with Jordan Fishing Corporation for an area of 10,000 square meters for a period of ten (10) years, with an option to renew for another five (5) years. The said lease agreement commenced November 16, 2008. The depot In Zamboanga City has a 5.5 million liter capacity that supports the retail network and the commercial and industrial accounts.

- **Bacolod City.** A land with an area consisting of 5,000 square meters more or less was leased by the Company from Jordan Fishing Corporation for ten (10) years starting January 01, 2008 with option to renew for another five (5) years. The Depot in Bacolod City has a 9 million liter capacity that supports the retail network and the commercial and industrial accounts in the area.

- **Mindoro.** A land with an area consisting of 3,723 square meters more or less was leased by the Company from Benjamin Espiritu for twenty (20) years starting September 2013 with option to renew for another ten (10) years. This is site of the Company Depot to support its retail network and the commercial and industrial accounts in the area.

Leased Properties for Company- owned, Dealer-operated (CODO) Stations

In addition to the aforementioned leases, the Company likewise has existing lease contracts with various property owners covering the properties where its CODOs are situated. Relevant terms of said lease contracts are as follows:

- The lease shall be for a term often (10) to twenty (20) years, subject to renewal upon such terms and conditions as maybe agreed upon in writing and signed by the parties.
- The Company shall pay monthly rentals, subject to annual escalation ranging from 3% to 10%, plus applicable real estate and government taxes.
- The leased premises may be occupied and used by the Company exclusively as a gasoline service station. In some areas, the leased premises for the CODOs include the operation of convenience stores, coffeeshops, service bays and other facilities as might be deemed appropriate for a gasoline service station and for no other purpose without the written consent of the lessors.
- Given the nature of the business, the Company is expressly permitted to sublease the leased premises.

4. Legal Proceedings

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

The Company's Independent Director, Monico V. Jacob, in his capacity as then Chairman of Petron Corporation, was impleaded in a case together with some government officials for Violation of Republic Act 3019 otherwise known as the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act involving tax credit payments. The case have been dismissed by the Sandiganbayan, Fourth Division, Quezon City in a Resolution dated March 2, 2017.

The Department of Justice (DOJ) filed twenty-five (25) Informations against Dennis A. Uy, President and CEO of the Company, for alleged violations of the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines, twenty-two (22) of which were filed with the Regional Trial Court of Davao City, and three (3) Informations filed with the Regional Trial Court of Batangas City.

With respect to the Informations filed with the Regional Trial Court of Batangas City, upon filing by Mr. Uy on September 2, 2013 of an *Omnibus Motion for the*

Determination of Lack of Probable Cause, the Regional Trial Court of Batangas City granted said motion on September 17, 2013 and DISMISSED all three (3) Informations. The DOJ filed a *Motion for Reconsideration with Motion for Inhibition* of Judge Ruben A. Galvez, which was subsequently denied on December 6, 2013. On July 7, 2014, the Regional Trial Court of Batangas City issued a Certificate of Finality certifying that its Order dated December 6, 2013, which denied the Motion for Reconsideration and affirmed the Order dated September 17, 2013 which dismissed the 3 Informations filed against Mr. Uy for lack of probable cause, has already become final and executory since no appeal was filed therefrom.

With respect to the Informations filed with the Regional Trial Court of Davao City, on October 4, 2013, the Regional Trial Court of Davao City ordered the DISMISSAL of the criminal cases against Mr. Uy. The subsequent Motion for Reconsideration of the Plaintiff, People of the Philippines, was also denied in an Order dated August 18, 2014. Hence, the People of the Philippines ("Petitioner") filed on October 27, 2014 with the Court of Appeals (CA), Cagayan de Oro City a *Petition for Certiorari* under Rule 65 of the Rules of Court. On October 24, 2016, Mr. Uy received a copy of the Decision of the CA dated October 12, 2016 DENYING the Petition for Certiorari. On November 10, 2016, Mr. Uy received a copy of the Motion for Reconsideration filed with the CA.

As of January 25, 2017, the Court of Appeals has DENIED the Petitioner's Motion for Reconsideration and upheld the decision the Court on October 12, 2016.

Several cases of Grave Coercion, Robbery and Libel were filed against the Sales Team of South Mindanao and other officers, including all the members of the Board of Directors except for Domingo T. Uy, Paul G. Dominguez and Carolina Inez Angela S. Reyes, in relation to the Company's closure and take-over of six (6) Phoenix Fuel Stations in Davao City. To date, the cases have been dismissed by the City Prosecutor's office of Davao City.

Other court cases typical and customary in the course of the business operations of the Company such as those, among others, involving collection, qualified theft, breach of contract and reckless imprudence have been filed by and against the Company, by and against its employees and/or third parties. The results of which will not significantly affect the financial standing of the Company.

Except for the above, to the best of the Company's knowledge there has been no occurrence during the past five (5) years up to the date of this Prospectus of any of the following events which are material to an evaluation of the ability or integrity of any director, person nominated to become a director, executive officer, or control person of the Company:

(i) Any insolvency or bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the insolvency or within two years prior to that time;

(ii) Any conviction by final judgment in a criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, or any pending criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses;

(iii) Any final and executor order, judgment, or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, domestic or foreign, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending, or otherwise limiting involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities, or banking activities; and

(iv) Any final and executor judgment by a domestic or foreign court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), or comparable foreign body, or a domestic or foreign exchange or electronic market place or self-regulatory organization, for violation of a securities or commodities law.

PART II – SECURITIES OF THE REGISTRANT

(A) Market price of and Dividends on Registrant's common equity shares and Related Stockholders Matters

(1) Market Information

On 11 July 2007, the Parent Company's common shares became listed for trading on the Philippine Stock Exchange ("PSE"). The high and low sale prices of each quarter for the year 2016 are here under shown:

	Highest Close		**Lowest Close**	
Period(2016)	**Price**	**Date**	**Price**	**Date**
First Quarter	4.43	Mar 30,31 April 01	3.40	Feb 4
Second Quarter	6.29	Jun 20	4.20	Apr 05
Third Quarter	6.46	Jul 13,	5.80	Sep 13
Fourth Quarter	6.00	Oct 3,4,5,20 24,25	5.55	Nov 24 Dec 07

As of December 31, 2016, the market capitalization of the Company, based on the closing price of P5.64, was approximately P7,753,408,572.48.

(2) Top 20 Stockholders
As of January 31, 2017

#	NAME OF STOCKHOLDER	NO. OF SHARES	% OWNERSHIP
1	PHOENIX PETROLEUM HOLDINGS INC.	588,945,630	43.06%
2	PCD NOMINEE CORPORATION -(FILIPINO)	302,219,340	22.10%
3	UDENNA MANAGEMENT & RESOURCES CORP.	260,421,743	19.04%
4	PCD NOMINEE CORPORATION -(NON-FILIPINO)	132,496,312	9.69%
5	UDENNA CORPORATION	127,568,767	9.33%
6	JOSELITO R. RAMOS	4,812,600	0.35%
7	DENNIS A. UY	3,991,811	0.29%
8	CAROLINE G. TAOJO	2,801,500	0.20%
9	UDENCO CORPORATION	1,614,787	0.12%
10	DENNIS A.UY &/ OR CHERYLYN C. UY	1,098,060	0.08%
11	DOMINGO T. UY	645,919	0.05%

12	JOSE MANUEL ROQUE QUIMSON	354,939	0.03%
13	EDGARDO ALVARADO ALERTA	318,505	0.02%
14	ROMEO B. MOLANO	258,262	0.02%
15	ZENAIDA CHAN UY	149,058	0.01%
16	REBECCA PILAR CLARIDAD CATERIO	148,453	0.01%
17	SOCORRO ERMAC CABREROS	103,316	0.01%
18	ROSITA G. ARTOS	82,000	0.01%
19	IGNACIA BRAGA IV	71,019	0.01%
20	CHRYSS ALFONSUS V. DAMUY	70,980	0.01%

(3) Dividends

The Company's dividend policy is to declare at least 30% of its prior year's net income as dividends, whether in stock or in cash or a combination of both, payable out of its unrestricted retained earnings subject to statutory limitations.

Each holder of a common share is entitled to such dividends as maybe declared in accordance with the Company's dividend policy. The Company's current dividend policy entitles holders of common shares to receive dividends based on the recommendation of the Board of Directors. Such recommendation will consider such factors as operating expenses, implementation of business plans, and working capital among other factors.

For the year 2008, the Board of Directors approved on May 8, 2008 and duly ratified by the stockholders on July16, 2008, a 30% stock dividend for stockholders of record as of July11,2008 to be issued from the Company's unrestricted retained earnings. Distribution date was scheduled on August 6, 2008. A total of 43,000, 198 common shares were issued valued at Par Value of ₱1.00 per share or a total of ₱43,000,198.00. Moreover, a cash dividend of ₱0.10 / share was also declared for all stockholders on record as May30, 2008. Payment date was set on June 26, 2008 for the total amount of ₱14,500,000.00.

For 2009, the Shareholders ratified and approved on May29, 2009 a 40% stock dividend. Details are as follows:

Ex-Date	July 03, 2009
Record Date	July 08, 2009
Distribution Date	August 03, 2009
No. of Shares Distributed	73,660,677 shares

For 2010, on April 12, 2010, the Company's Board of Directors approved a ₱ 0.05 per share cash dividend. Details are as follows:

Ex-Date	July12, 2010
Record Date	July15, 2010
Payment Date	August10, 2010
Total Amount	₱13,656,430

On July 15, 2010, the Parent Company's stockholders ratified and approved a 40% stock dividend (or a total of 107,664,266 shares), valued at par of ₱1.00 per share and distributed on October 20, 2010 to all stockholders of record as of September 24, 2010.

For the year 2011, the Board of Directors declared a cash dividend for common shareholders with details as follows:

Dividend Rate	Php0.10/share
Ex Date	March22, 2011
Record Date	March25, 2011
Payment Date	April20, 2011
Total Amount Distributed	Php37,682,494

On March 15, 2011, a 30% Stock Dividend was declared by the Board of Directors and subsequently approved by the stockholders during the March 11, 2011 Annual Stockholders' meeting. All stockholders of record as of April 8, 2011 were entitled to the stock dividend declaration that was distributed on May 6, 2011. A total of 113,047,475 common shares were distributed for this declaration. Similarly, the Board of Directors declared and approved the payment of cash dividend at the rate of 11.5% per annum to all preferred shareholders totaling to ₱70.7 million. Preferred shares issuance by the Company is not listed and traded in the Philippine Stock Exchange.

For the year 2012, the Board of Directors declared Cash Dividend for Common Shareholders with details as follows:

Dividend Rate	Php0.10/share
Ex Date	February8, 2012
Record Date	March23, 2012
Payment Date	April23, 2012
Total Amount Distributed	₱48,973,955.30

Similarly, a 50% stock dividend was declared by the Board of Directors on February 08, 2012 and subsequently approved by the Stockholders during the March 08, 2012 Annual Stockholders' meeting. All stockholders of record as March 28, 2012 were entitled to said stock dividend declaration that was distributed on April 26, 2012. Total distributed for this dividend is 113,047,475 shares. Also, the Board of Directors declared and approved the payment of cash dividend at the rate of 11.5% per annum to all preferred shareholders totaling to ₱70.7 million. Preferred shares issuance by the Company is not listed and traded in the Philippine Stock Exchange.

On March 8,2013, the stockholders ratified the BOD approval of 30% stock dividends (or a total of 329.7 million shares), valued at par and distributed on June10,2013 to stockholders of recordas of May 15, 2013. Cash dividends of 10 centavos per common shares totaling to P103.6 million were also declared and paid in 2013. In addition, total cash dividends declared and distributed to preferred stockholders amounted to P57.5 million in 2013.

On January 29, 2014, the BOD approved the declaration of common share cash dividend of ten (10) centavos per share totaling to P142.9 million to stockholders of record as of March17, 2014. In addition, total cash dividends declared and distributed to preferred stockholders amounted to P41.2 million in 2014. No stock dividends were declared and distributed in 2014.

On March 4, 2015, the BOD approved the declaration and payment of common share cash dividends of five (5) centavos per share totaling to P71.5 million as of record date as of March 18, 2015. A total of P41.2 million cash dividends were also declared and distributed to 2nd tranche preferred stockholders in 2015. No stock dividends were declared and distributed in 2015.

On March 10, 2016, the BOD approved the declaration and payment of Preferred Cash Dividends as follows:

Shares	**Record Date**	**Payment Date**	**Dividend Rate**
PNXP	February 23, 2016	March 31, 2016	8.25%
PNX3A	February 22,2016	March 18, 2016	7.4278%
PNX3b	February 22,2016	March 18, 2016	8.1078%

On May 4, 2016, the BOD approved the declaration and payment of Preferred Cash Dividends as follows:

Shares	**Record Date**	**Payment Date**	**Dividend Rate**
PNXP	May 26, 2016	June 20, 2016	8.25%
PNX3A	May 25, 2016	June 18, 2016	7.4278%
PNX3b	May 25, 2016	June 18, 2016	8.1078%

On August 4, 2016, the BOD approved the declaration and payment of Preferred Cash Dividends as follows:

Shares	Record Date	Payment Date	Dividend Rate
PNXP	Aug 24, 2016	Sept 20, 2016	8.25%
PNX3A	Aug 24, 2016	Sept 19, 2016	7.4278%
PNX3b	Aug 24, 2016	Sept 19, 2016	8.1078%

On November 3, 2016, the BOD approved the declaration and payment of Preferred Cash Dividends as follows:

Shares	Record Date	Payment Date	Dividend Rate
PNXP	Nov 24, 2016	Dec 20, 2016	8.25%
PNX3A	Nov 23, 2016	Dec 19, 2016	7.4278%
PNX3b	Nov 23, 2016	Dec 19, 2016	8.1078%

On March 18, 2016, the BOD approved the declaration of common share cash dividend of eight (8) centavos per share totaling to P116.3 million to stockholders of record as of April 05, 2016 and is payable April 29, 2016.

On March 15, 2017, the BOD approved the declaration of common share cash dividend of ten (10) centavos per share totaling to P136.2 million to stockholders of record as of March 30, 2017 and is payable April 27, 2016.

(4) Recent Sale of Unregistered Securities

All of the shares of the Company are duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(5) Re-acquisition / buy-back of its Own Securities

On September 21, 2007, the Board of Directors approved the buy-back program of the Company's common shares, worth a total of P50,000,000.00 or 5.15% of the Company's then market capitalization. Using PSE facilities, the program commenced on the second week of October 2007. The program will conclude upon exhaustion of the approved allotment, subject to the disclosure requirements of the SEC and the PSE. As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company treasury shares have cumulative costs of ₱330.7 and ₱-0-, respectively. No re-acquisitions of shares were made in 2009 to 2015. A total of 54,393,300 shares were re-acquired in 2016.

The funds allocated for the repurchase of the shares was taken from the Company's unrestricted retained earnings. The program was basically designed to boost up and / or improve the shareholders value through the repurchase of the shares whenever the same is trading at a value lower than its actual corporate valuation. The program did not involve any funds allotted for the Company's impending expansion projects / investments nor any of those allotted for the payment of obligations and liabilities.

(B) Description of Shares

The Company's shares consist of common shares with a par value of ₱1.00 per share and preferred shares with a par value of ₱1.00 per share. As of December 31, 2016, total outstanding common shares, with voting rights, is 1,399,383,932 Preferred share issued by the Company as of December 31, 2016 is 25,000,000 shares with a par value of ₱1.00 per share.

(C) Employee Stock Option Plan

The Company's Board of Directors approved the Employees' Stock Option Plan (ESOP) during its April 12, 2010 Board Meeting. Under the ESOP program, the Parent Company will allocate up to a total of 5% of its issued and outstanding common shares to be awarded to eligible employees. The ESOP was approved by the shareholders during the 2011 Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

The ESOP initial Offer date was July 01, 2016 as approved by the Board of Directors. The initial offer was a total of 24,493,620 shares at a subscription price of P5.68/share. The ESOP was awarded to all eligible employees at all job levels as of July 01, 2016.

PARTIII - FINANCIALINFORMATION

(A) Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions

The following is a discussion and analysis of the PPPI and its Subsidiaries' financial performance for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. The discussion should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes. **In the discussion of financial information, any reference to "the Company" or to the "Group" means PPPI and its Subsidiaries.**

The selected financial information set forth in the following table has been derived from the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The Company's financial statements were audited by Punongbayan & Araullo for 2016 and 2015, in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards.

Comparable discussion on Material Changes in Results of Operations for the Year Ended December 31, 2016 vs. December 31, 2015.

Revenues

The Group generated total revenues of ₱30.577 billion in 2016, 2% higher than 2015's ₱30.054 billion, on the back of a 25% increase in sales volume and improved product mix in favor of higher margin products. This however, was tempered by the 19% decline in average fuel prices.

Sales revenues from trading and distribution of petroleum products increased by 4% from ₱28.621 billion in 2015 to ₱29.472 billion in 2016. Retail volume (station sales) increased by 12% due to growth in both station network and same store sales. The Commercial and industrial segment also increased by 33%, while aviation volume grew by 14%. Lubricants volume also grew by 18% from the prior year.

The Parent has built five hundred five (505) Phoenix retail service stations as of December 31, 2016 compared to four hundred forty-seven (454) retail stations as of the same period last year. The Parent has a number of retail stations undergoing various stages of construction which are projected to be opened within the 1st half of 2017.

The Group generated revenues of ₱1.104 billion from fuel service, shipping, storage, port, real estate, and others in 2016, down from ₱1.433 billion in 2015. The 23% year-on-year decline was mainly due to the ₱456 million in sale of real estate in 2015 versus none in 2016. Moreover, results of Chelsea Shipping Corporation (CSC) and Phoenix Petroterminals and Industrial Park Corp. (PPIPC) were consolidated only from January to November.

Cost and expenses

The Group recorded cost of sales and services of ₱25.124 billion as of Dec ember 2016, a decrease of 0.1% from ₱25.269 billion in 2015. This was due to lower product costs compared to last year, reflecting lower global oil prices. Prices continued its generally downward movement from the second quarter of 2015 until first quarter of 2016, which only then, started to recover.

Selling and administrative expenses increased by 23%, driven by higher depreciation for completed expansions, as well as increases in rent expense, salaries and wages, taxes and licenses, and professional fees in relation to the expansion program of the Group.

Net Income

The Group's net income for 2016 grew to ₱1.092 billion from ₱905.868 million in 2015. Growth was driven primarily by higher sales volume, higher efficiencies in trading and supply management, and higher service revenues.

The Parent was registered with the Board of Investments on November 16, 2005 as a new industry participant with new investments in storage, marketing and distribution of petroleum products under RA 8479 (Downstream Oil Industry Regulation Act) and, as such, enjoyed an income tax holiday for five (5) years from November 16, 2005 to November 16, 2010.

The Parent Company obtained additional registration approval from the Board of Investments (BOI) under R.A. 8479 or Oil Industry Deregulation Law for its Calaca, Batangas Terminal. This entitled the Parent Company to an Income Tax Holiday (ITH) on the revenue activities from this additional storage capacity for five (5) years starting February 2010. Another BOI registration was granted to the Davao Terminal Expansion facility effective February 2010, which entitled the Parent Company another set of incentives, including the five (5) year ITH on its Davao Terminal Marketing and Storage activities.

The Parent Company was also registered with the BOI on November 25, 2010 as new industry participant with new investment in storage, marketing and distribution of petroleum products under RA 8479 (Downstream Oil Industry Deregulation Act) for its storage tanks in Talisayan, Zamboanga City. Under its registration, the Company is required to observe certain general and specific terms and conditions stated in the provisions of the Omnibus Investments Code of 1987. This expired on November 25, 2015.

The Parent Company also obtained new approvals with the BOI for its two (2) new facilities. Both the Cagayan de Oro City and the Bacolod City facilities were registered and issued certification by the BOI on May 12, 2012, entitling the Parent Company ITH for five years from registration plus other fiscal and non-fiscal incentives accorded to BOI-registered entities. These additional ITH incentives will allow the Company to enjoy an effective income tax rate well below 30% as it continuously expands its storage and obtains further incentives from the BOI.

Financial Condition
(As of December 31, 2016 versus December 31, 2015)

Total resources of the Group as of December 31, 2016 stood at ₱26.538 billion, lower by 14% compared to the ₱30.926 billion as of December 31, 2015. This is mainly due to the sale of the subsidiaries, resulting in the deconsolidation of the carrying values of CSC and PPIPC.

Cash and cash equivalents this year increased by 43% from ₱1.632 billion in December 31, 2015 to ₱2.339 billion due to the net proceeds from sale of the subsidiaries and increased collections towards year-end net of payment of outstanding interest-bearing debt.

Trade and other receivables decreased by 19% from ₱10.810 billion as of December 31, 2015 to ₱8.789 billion as of December 31, 2016, due to the intensified collection of credit sales and other receivables and the deconsolidation of related receivables from the sale of the subsidiaries.

Inventories increased by 14% to ₱2.999 billion as of December 30, 2016 from ₱2.638 billion as of December 31, 2015, driven by the timing of arrival of importations. The Group targets to maintain an average of one month worth of inventory to ensure stable supply in retail stations and commercial/industrial clients. However, the actual level varies depending on the actual arrival dates of the fuel tankers.

Due from related parties increased to ₱1.507 billion as of December 2016 from ₱12.260 million as of December 2015, arising from the receivable balance from UDEVCO amounting to ₱50 million for the sale of PPIPC and from Chelsea Shipping Group Corp. amounting to ₱500 million for the sale of CSC. The change also included reclassification of accounts following the sale of the subsidiaries, CSC and PPIPC.

As of December 31, 2016, the Group's property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation, decreased to ₱9.002 billion compared to ₱12.823 billion as of December 31, 2015 due to the sale of the subsidiaries that resulted in the deconsolidation of the related assets of CSC and PPIPC.

Loans and Borrowings, both current and non-current, decreased by 22% from ₱16.983 billion as of December 31, 2015 to ₱13.184 billion as of December 31, 2016. The decrease of ₱3.799 billion was from the settlement of loans, which include the payments of interest-bearing debt from the proceeds of the sale of subsidiaries. Also contributing to the decline was the decrease in trade payables and the deconsolidation of the related loans and borrowings of CSC and PPIPC following the sale.

Trade and other payables decreased by 2% from ₱3.578 billion as of December 31, 2015 to ₱3.333 billion as of December 31, 2016 due to longer supplier credit term.

Total Stockholders' Equity decreased to ₱9.762 billion as of December 31, 2016 from ₱10.023 billion as of December 31, 2015, resulting from the earnings generated in 2016 net of cash dividend declared and paid during the period for both common shares and preferred shares. The deconsolidation of CSC and PPIPC also contributed to the decrease.

Key Performance Indicators and Relevant Ratios

The Group's key performance indicators and relevant ratios and how they are computed are listed below:

	Dec. 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Current Ratio[1]	1.17:1	1.14:1
Debt to Equity Ratio[2]	1.72:1	2.09:1
Return on Equity-Common [3]	11%	11%
Net Book Value per Share[4]	6.81:1	6.89:1
Debt to Equity Interest-Bearing[5]	1.35:1	1.69:1

Earnings per Share[6]	0.64	0.60

Notes:
1 - Total current assets divided by current liabilities
2 - Total liabilities divided by tangible net worth
3 - Period or Year Net income divided by average total stockholders' equity
4 - Total stockholder's equity (net of Preferred) divided by the total number of shares issued and outstanding
5 - Interest Bearing Debts divided by Total stockholder's equity (net of Preferred)
6 - Period or Year Net income after tax divided by weighted average number of outstanding common shares

These key indicators were chosen to provide management with a measure of the Group's financial strength (Current Ratio and Debt to Equity) and the Group's ability to maximize the value of its stockholders' investment in the Group (Return on Equity, Net Book Value Per Share and Earnings Per Share). Likewise, these ratios are used to compare the Group's performance with similar companies.

The Group's debt to equity (DE) ratio for 2016 is lower at 1.72: 1 due to the sale of the subsidiaries resulting in the deconsolidation of the related accounts of CSC and PPIPC.

Material Changes to the Group's Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2016 compared to December 31, 2015 (Increase/decrease of 5% or more)

43% increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents
A result of the net proceeds from the sale of the subsidiaries, as well as the timing of collections and disbursements during the period offset by proceeds used to pay out interest-bearing debt. Minimum levels of cash are also maintained to support maturing obligations.

14% increase in inventory
Due to the timing of arrival of importations, additional product lines, and the prices of petroleum.

19% decrease in trade and other receivables
Due to improved collection efforts and higher customer management efficiency. Also contributing to the decline was the sale of the subsidiaries, which resulted in the deconsolidation of the trade and other receivables of CSC and PPIPC.

12,191% increase in due from a related party
Attributable to the receivable balance from the sale of CSC to Chelsea Group Corp amounting to ₱500 million and from UDEVCO for the sale of PPIPC amounting to ₱50 million. The change also included reclassification of accounts following the sale of the subsidiaries, CSC and PPIPC.

28% increase in restricted deposit
Due to the sale of subsidiaries resulting in the deconsolidation of CSC and PPIPC.

6% decrease in net input vat
Due to the sale of subsidiaries resulting in the deconsolidation of CSC and PPIPC.

30% decrease in property, plant and equipment
Due to the sale of subsidiaries resulting in the deconsolidation of CSC and PPIPC.

280% increase in Intangible Assets
Due to the acquisition of a basketball franchise as part of the Group's brand enhancement initiatives.

100% decrease in Land Held for Future Development
Due to sale of subsidiaries resulting in the deconsolidation of PPIPC.

100% decrease in Investment in a joint venture
Due to sale of subsidiaries resulting in the deconsolidation of PPIPC.

88% decrease in Goodwill
Due to sale of subsidiaries resulting in the deconsolidation of PPIPC and CSC.

100% increase in Deferred Tax Assets
Due to sale of subsidiaries resulting in the deconsolidation of related accounts of PPIPC and CSC.

43% decrease in Other Non-Current Assets
Due to sale of subsidiaries resulting in the deconsolidation of related accounts of PPIPC and CSC.

63% decrease in Non-current Interest-bearing loans
Due to the early settlement of Long-Term Debt using the proceeds from the sale of CSC and PPIPC.

100% decrease in Non-current Trade and Other Payables
Due to sale of subsidiaries resulting in the deconsolidation of the related accounts of PPIPC and CSC.

100% decrease in Deferred Tax Liability
Due to sale of subsidiaries resulting in the deconsolidation of the related accounts of PPIPC and CSC.

5% Increase in Other Non-Current Liabilities
Increase in security deposit from new customers

23% decrease in Capital Stock
Due to treasury shares acquisition amounting to ₱330.6 million

17% increase in Other Reserves
Due to the sale of the sale and subsequent deconsolidation of PPIPC and CSC.

23% increase in Retained Earnings
Due to earnings generated in 2016 net of the dividends paid both to common and

preferred shares, as well as the sale and deconsolidation of PPIPC and CSC.

Material changes to the Group's Income Statement as of December 31, 2016 compared to December 31, 2015 (Increase/decrease of 5% or more)

23% decrease in fuel service, shipping, storage income, and other revenue
Due to the ₱456 million revenues from sale of real estate in 2015 versus none in 2016.

23% increase in selling and administrative expenses
Driven by the Group's expansion program that resulted in higher depreciation, rent expense, salaries and wages, taxes and licenses, and professional fees.

5% increase in Finance Costs
Increase in the number of financing transactions.

2,649% increase in Finance Income
Due to forex gains arising from US$-denominated revenues

21% Increase in other income
Due to growth in non-fuel related business.

207% Increase on equity share in Net Loss of a joint venture.
Attributable to the equity share of PPIPC in SPI for the eleven months ending November 30, 2016.

9% decrease in income tax
Due to increase in deferred tax assets arising from unrealized and non-taxable income.

15% decrease in re-measurement of post-employment benefit obligation
Due to the sale of CSC and PPIPC.

100% decrease on the revaluation of tankers under OCI
Due to the sale of CSC and PPIPC and their deconsolidation in December 2016.

65% decrease on the tax expense on other comprehensive income
Due to the absence of revaluation of tankers under OCI following the sale of CSC.

There are no other material changes in the Group's financial position (5% or more) and condition that will warrant a more detailed discussion. Furthermore, there are no material events and uncertainties known to management that would impact or change the reported financial information and condition of the Group.

Audit and Audit-Related Fees

The financial statements of the Company were audited by Punongbayan & Araullo for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.
Said external auditor has no shareholdings in the Company, or any right, whether legally enforceable or not, to nominate persons or to subscribe to the securities of the Company, in accordance with the professional standards on independence set

by the Board of Accountancy and the Professional Regulation Commission.

(B) External Audit Fees and Services

The following table sets out the aggregate fees billed for each of the last three (3) fiscal years for professional services rendered by the Company's external auditors.

Audit and Related Fees				
		Amount in Thousands Php		
Particulars	Nature	2014	2015	2016
Punongbayan and Araullo	Audit of FS for the year 2012 - Parent and Subsidiaries	**60**		
Punongbayan and Araullo	Audit of FS for the year 2013 - Parent and Subsidiaries	**2,536.95**		
Punongbayan and Araullo Punongbayan and Araullo	Audit of FS for the year 2014 - Parent and Subsidiaries Audit of FS for the year 2015 - Parent and Subsidiaries	**3,266.38**	**3,064.46** **2,107.17**	**1,638.18**
Punongbayan and Araullo	Audit of FS for the year 2016 - Parent and Subsidiaries			**2,608.84**
Sub-total		**5,863.33**	**5,171.63**	**4,247.02**
Tax Advisory Services				
Sycip, Gorres and Velayo	Tax Consultancy	144.76	138.36	155.07
Sub-total		**144.76**	**138.36**	
All Other Fees				

Entia Accounting Office	Professional Fee for BOI Registration of Depot Facilities			187.5
Sub-total				**187.5**
GRAND TOTAL		**6,008.09**	**5,309.99**	**4,589.59**

Audit Committee and Policies

Under the Company's By-laws, the Audit Committee is responsible for, among others, the setting-up of an internal audit department and considers the appointment of an internal auditor as well as the independent external auditor, the audit fees and any question of resignation or dismissal, and the review of the quarterly, half-year and annual financial statements before their submission to the Board of Directors.

In accordance with the Company's By-laws and Manual of Corporate Governance, in 2007, the Company formed its Audit Committee. The Company's Audit Committee shall be composed of at least three (3) members of the Board, preferable with accounting and finance background, one of whom shall be an Independent Director and another should have related audit experience. The chairman of the Audit Committee should be an independent director and he should be responsible for inculcating in the minds of the members of the Board the importance of management responsibilities in maintaining a sound system of internal control and the Board's oversight responsibility.

The following are the members of the Audit Committee: Monico Jacob (Independent Director) as Chairman, and Domingo T. Uy, Paul G. Dominguez, and Carolina Inez Angela S. Reyes. as members.

The Internal Audit systems of the Company are in place since 2008 but these auditing tools are strengthened this year. The Internal Audit's role and responsibilities are defined in the Audit Charter approved by the Board of Directors. Primarily, it assists the Audit Committee of the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility to the shareholders by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluating and improving the effectiveness of governance, risk management, and internal control processes.

Internal Audit, in fulfilling its role, performs the following general functions: 1.) evaluating the Company's governance processes including ethics-related programs; 2.) performing an objective assessment of the effectiveness of risk management and internal control framework, identifying risk exposures and recommending strategies to mitigate them; 3.) evaluating the reliability and integrity of financial statements and the financial reporting process; 4.) analyzing and evaluating business processes and associated controls; 5.) determining compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Changes In and Disagreements With Accountants

The Company has not had any disagreement with its previous and current external auditor/independent public accountant on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure.

PART IV – MANAGEMENT AND CERTAIN SECURITYHOLDERS

(A) Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrants

The Company's members of the Board of Directors are herewith described below with their respective experiences.

Board of Directors

<u>Directors</u>

The members of the Board of Directors of the Company are elected during the annual stockholders' meeting to hold office until the next succeeding annual stockholders' meeting and until their successors have been appointed or elected and qualified. The following is the list of the incumbent members of the Board of Directors, and their business experiences during the past five (5) years:

Domingo T. Uy
<u>Chairman</u>

Mr. Domingo T. Uy, Filipino, 70 years old, is a co-founder and has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Company since 2002. Mr. Uy was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company on February 15, 2007. He is also a Director of Granland Resources Corporation, a corporation involved in real estate development. Mr. Uy is actively involved in socio-civic programs and is a Director of the Philippine National Red Cross, Davao Chapter. He is also a Past President of the Davao City Sta. Ana Lions Club and the Kang Ha Uy Association - Davao Chapter.

Dennis A. Uy
<u>Vice Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer</u>

Mr. Dennis A. Uy, Filipino, 43 years old, is the founder of the Company and has served as President and Chief Executive Officer since inception. He is the Chairman and President of Udenna Corporation, the parent company, which has businesses in the shipping, logistics, distribution, real estate, and service industries. Among the subsidiaries of Udenna Corporation are Phoenix Petroleum Holdings, Inc. (PPHI), Udenna Management & Resources Corp. (UMRC), Chelsea Logistics Corp., Udenna Investments BV, and Udenna Trade Corporation. The subsidiaries of Phoenix Petroleum Philippines are Phoenix Global Mercantile, Inc., Subic Petroleum Trading & Transport Philippines, Inc., and PFL Petroleum Management. The subsidiaries of Udenna Management & Resources Corp. (UMRC) are Udenna Development Corporation (UDEVCO), Global Synergy Trade and Distribution

Corp., Value Leases, Inc., Udenna Capital, PNX-Udenna Insurance Brokers, Udenna Environmental Services, Udenna Energy Corporation, and F2 Logistics. Under UDEVCO are Phoenix Petroterminals & Industrial Park Corp. (PPIPC), Udenna Tower Corporation, and GoHotels Davao. The Chelsea Logistics Corp. has the shipping businesses Chelsea Shipping Corp. and Trans-Asia Shipping Lines. Mr. Uy is also Chairman of Phoenix Philippines Foundation and Udenna Foundation. He is director of shipping and logistics provider 2Go Group, Inc. through his Udenna Investments BV subsidiary KGLI-NM Holdings Inc. He also serves as independent director of Apex Mining Corp. Mr. Uy is a member of the Young Presidents Organization's Philippine chapter and the Philippine Business for Social Progress. Since November 2011, Mr. Uy has been the Honorary Consul of Kazakhstan to the Philippines. In 2016, he was appointed as the Presidential Adviser on Sports. He is a graduate of De La Salle University with a degree in Business Management.

Romeo B. De Guzman
Director

Mr. Romeo B. De Guzman, Filipino, 67 years old, was elected Director of the Company in 2009. He is Chief Operating Officer of the Company, bringing with him 40 years of outstanding experience in the oil industry. Before joining the Company, he was with Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation, where he was Vice President for External Affairs for Asia Pacific and a member of the Board of Directors up to Dec. 2006. He was with the said company holding various management and executive positions. He also worked with Getty Oil Philippines Inc. for 10 years, prior to joining Pilipinas Shell. Mr. De Guzman is also the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Mirait Philippines, Inc. He holds a Marketing Management and MBA degrees from San Sebastian College – Manila.

Socorro T. Ermac-Cabreros
Corporate Secretary

Atty. Socorro T. Ermac-Cabreros, Filipino, 52 years old, was elected Director and appointed Corporate Secretary on February 15, 2007. She is concurrently Asst. Vice President for Corporate Legal of the Company. She is also the Corporate Secretary and member of the Board of Directors of Udenna Corporation and its subsidiaries. Prior to joining the Company, she was a Legal Counsel of Philippine National Bank in Davao City. She has worked for the government such as Office of the Ombudsman for Mindanao and later as Prosecutor for the Province of Davao del Norte after engaging in the private practice of law. She finished her law degree at the Ateneo de Davao University College of Law. She is a former president of the Davao City Chapter of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines.

J.V. Emmanuel A. De Dios
Director

Atty. J.V. Emmanuel A. De Dios, Filipino, 52 years old, was elected Independent Director of the Company on February 15, 2007 and regular director on March 7, 2008. He is the CEO of GE Philippines, and prior to that was President and CEO of Nido Petroleum Pty Ltd., an Australian Stock Exchange-listed oil and gas company.

He was Managing Director of Merritt Advisory Partners, Inc. and was a member of the Board of Directors of Davies Energy Systems, Inc. He also served as Chairman of the Board of the Philippine National Oil Company Exploration Corporation and was former Undersecretary of the Philippine Department of Energy. Atty. De Dios obtained his Master of Laws degree from Harvard Law School and completed his Bachelor of Laws at the Ateneo School of Law.

Joseph John L. Ong
Director

Mr. Joseph John L. Ong**,** Filipino, 58 years old, is the Chief Finance Officer of the Company. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of South Pacific, Inc., an affiliate of the Company. Prior to his employment in the Company, he spent almost 10 years at Primeworld Digital Systems, Inc. (Pacific Internet Phils.) initially as Vice President and CFO and eventually as Executive Vice President – Operations and Chief Finance Officer from 2008 - 2009. He also worked for 12 years with Ginebra San Miguel, Inc., then known as La Tondeña Distillers, Inc., the country's second largest beverage company at the time and a listed subsidiary of San Miguel Corporation. He was its Vice President for Treasury from 1995 – 1999, at which time he headed the team that took the company public in 1994 and was primarily responsible for institutional-investor relations. Prior to the San Miguel Group, he held various positions at the Bank of the Philippine Islands and Ayala Investment & Development Corp. (before it merged with BPI) from 1980-1986. He received his Bachelor of Science in Commerce from De La Salle University in 1980.

Paul G. Dominguez
Director

Mr. Paul G. Dominguez, Filipino, 67 years old, was Presidential Assistant for Mindanao and Chairman of the Mindanao Economic Development Council (MEDCo) during the term of President Fidel V. Ramos, tasked to oversee efforts towards accelerating development in Southern Philippines. After serving in the Ramos administration, Mr. Dominguez became the Mindanao representative to the World Trade Organization - General Tariffs and ASEAN Free Trade Area (WTO-AFTA) Philippine Advisory Commission, Honorary Chairman of the Mindanao Business Council, and Country Director for the Philippines in the Board of Directors of the BIMP-East ASEAN Business Council. Mr. Dominguez was appointed by President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo as Presidential Adviser for Regional Development in January 2001, and in April 2002 as Senior Consultant for Mindanao. He also served as the Special Envoy to Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia. Mr. Dominguez started his corporate career in 1971 with the Davao Light and Power Company. In 1974, he joined the Lapanday Agricultural Development Corp., a major agribusiness firm in Mindanao, as Assistant General Manager. He continued his involvement in agribusiness with the Sarangani Agricultural Company where he served as Executive Vice President from 1979 to 1985. From 1985 to 1992, he was President of C. Alcantara and Sons, Inc. a leading wood manufacturing company in Mindanao. Mr. Dominguez currently serves as director of several Philippine corporations. He previously served on the Advisory Board for Southeast Asia of Colonial Insurance Co. and Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Cherylyn C. Uy
Director

Ms. Cherylyn Chiong-Uy, Filipino, 37 years old, is a graduate of Business and Finance from Ateneo de Davao University. Ms. Uy is one of the pioneers/incorporators of Udenna Corporation, the ultimate parent company of Phoenix Petroleum, and which has subsidiaries engaged in the petroleum, shipping, logistics, services, and real estate businesses, among others. She is the Corporate Treasurer of Udenna Corporation. Ms. Uy is also one of the Executive Directors of Phoenix Philippines Foundation, Inc., the corporate social responsibility arm of the Company. She is the Corporate Treasurer of Udenna Management and Resources Corporation and Chelsea Shipping Corp.

Carolina Inez Angela S. Reyes
Director

Carolina Inez Angela S. Reyes, 55 years old, is the owner and Co-Chief Executive Officer of Reyes Barbecue, a popular chain of more than 50 barbecue-focused restaurants founded by her husband, Francisco Reyes. Before taking charge at Reyes Barbecue in 2008, Ms. Reyes spent 20 years as a corporate marketing executive, where she distinguished herself by revitalizing and energizing brands. From 1994 to 1999, she held the following positions in La Tondeña Distillers, Inc.: Vice-President Marketing Services; Vice-President Marketing and Sales Non-Liquor (Bottled Water & Juices), Assistant Vice-President and Area Sales Director. From 1999 to 2002, Ms. Reyes also worked in The Coca-Cola Export Corporation as its Division Marketing Director of Non-Carbonated Beverages Business Unit and Director for Alternative Beverages. From July 2002 to October 2007, Ms. Reyes served as the Vice-President for Marketing of Jollibee Foods Corporation. She took her Masters in Business Administration from De La Salle University Graduate School of Business, graduated from the University of the Philippines (Diliman) with a degree in A.B. Economics, and took a short course at the Culinary Institute of America in New York.

Consuelo Ynares-Santiago
Independent Director

Ms. Consuelo Ynares-Santiago, Filipino, 76 years old, is a Retired Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court. Justice Santiago (Ret) is currently an independent director of Anchor Insurance Brokerage Corp., a leading insurance brokerage company based in New York, USA, SMC Global Power Holdings, Inc., one of the country's leading power companies which is the power generation unit of San Miguel Corporation, South Luzon Tollway Corp., and Top Frontier Investment Holdings, Inc. She is the Chair Advisory Council of the Office of Alternative Dispute Resolution under the Department of Justice. She earned her Law Degree at the University of the Philippines. After being admitted to the bar, she started her career as a Legal Officer of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). After 5 years of legal practice, she decided to enter the Judiciary and spent 36 years of her career as Municipal Judge, Metropolitan Trial Court judge, Regional Trial Court judge, and Associate Justice of Court of Appeals, before becoming an Associate

Justice of the highest court of the country, the Supreme Court. During her time in the Supreme Court, she became the chairperson of the Supreme Court's 3rd Division and also joined various committees, among them the Justice on Wheels Program as Chairperson, the Foreign Travel Committee as Chairperson, the House of Representative Electoral Tribunal (HRET) as Chairperson, and member of the Presidential Electoral Tribunal. She was also a consultant of the Judicial and Bar Council (JBC) and a Bar Examiner of Labor Law and Social Legislation during the 1996 Bar Examination and Taxation Law in the 1998 Bar Examination.

Monico V. Jacob
Independent Director

Monico V. Jacob, Filipino, 72 years old, has been Independent Director of the Company since March 7, 2008. He is President and Chief Executive Officer of the STI Education Systems Holdings, Inc., a publicly listed company; of STI Education Services Group, Inc.; and of West Negros University. He is also the Chairman of Philplans First, Inc., a pre-need company; of Philippine Life Financial, Inc., a life insurance company, and of Republic Surety and Insurance Co., a non-life insurance Company. He likewise sits as an independent director of Jollibee Foods, Inc., Century Properties, Lopez Holdings, Inc. and 2GO Shipping. He sits as Director of Asian Terminals, Inc., Philhealthcare Systems, Inc., an HMO, Philippine Women's University and IAcademy.

Period of Directorship in the Company

Name	Period of Service	Term of Office
Dennis A. Uy	since incorporation to present	1 year
Domingo T. Uy	since incorporation to present	1 year
Socorro T. Ermac-Cabreros	2006 to present (except 2009, 2010)	1 year
Romeo B. De Guzman	since 2009 to present	1 year
J.V. Emmanuel De Dios	2007 to present	1 year
Cherylyn C. Uy	2004 to 2006, 2013 to present	1 year
Paul G. Dominguez	2013 to present	1 year
Joseph John L. Ong	2013 to present	1 year
Monico V. Jacob	2008 to present	1 year
Consuelo Ynares Santiago	2013 to present	1 year
Carolina Inez Angela S. Reyes	2016 to present	1 year

Directorships in Other Reporting Companies

The following are directorships held by the directors and executive officers in other reporting companies during the last five (5) years:

Name of Director	Name of Reporting Company	Position Held
Consuelo Ynares Santiago	Anchor Insurance Brokerage Corp. SMC Global Power Holdings, Inc. South Luzon Tollway Corp.	Independent Director

	Top Frontier Investment Holdings, Inc.	
Monico V. Jacob	Jollibee Foods Corporation Century Properties Lopez Holdings, Inc. 2GO Shipping	Independent Director

Certificate of Qualification of the Independent Directors

The Company have submitted an updated Certificate of Qualification of all independent directors pursuant to the October 20, 2006 notice of the Commission before the Company's distribution of the Definitive Information Statement to the security holders on February 22, 2017.

Certificates of Attendance of Directors for 2016 and Compliance with the Provisions of the Manual of Corporate Governance

Copies of the Corporate Secretary's Sworn Certifications on the attendance of Directors for the year 2016 and compliance with the Provisions of the Manual of Corporate Governance were attached as A**nnexes "C"** and **"D"** to the Company's Definitive Information Statement distributed last February 22, 2017.

Executive Officers

The following is a list of other executive officers and their business experiences during the past five (5) years:

Alan Raymond T. Zorrilla, Filipino, 48 years of age, is the Vice President for External Affairs, Business Development, and Security of the Company. Prior to his employment with the Company, he was Chief Legal Counsel of the Unioil Group of Companies where he headed the Legal, Human Resources, and Administrative Departments. He also served as Director for Freeport Services Corporation, a 100% subsidiary of Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority and was once a Legal Consultant of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Atty. Zorrilla was engaged in litigation practice with Pangilinan Britanico Sarmiento and Franco Law Offices before he entered corporate practice. He formerly worked as Corporate Legal Counsel of publicly-listed Fil-Estate Group of Companies in its Litigation and Labor Department. Atty. Zorrilla completed his law studies at the San Beda College of Law in 1994 and was admitted to the Philippine Bar in 1995. He also took up his masteral studies at the Ateneo Graduate School of Business. He is an Army Reservist and a concurrent Commander (Lt. Colonel) of the Philippine Coast Guard Auxiliary.

Chryss Alfonsus V. Damuy, Filipino, 43 years old, is the Treasurer and the Vice-President for Finance of the Company. Prior to his employment with the Company, he was the Controller of Lapanday Foods Corporation and held various positions in its subsidiaries including the Fresh Asia Produce as Accounting Manager and the Mindanao Fresh Produce Services Corporation as Assistant Accounting Manager. He also worked as Chief Accountant of the Regional Educators Multi-purpose Cooperative and as its Branch Officer. Mr. Damuy started his professional career as College Instructor of the Holy Cross of Davao College where as a dean's lister, he earned his Bachelor of Science Degree in Accountancy in 1997. Mr. Damuy is a Certified Public Accountant.

William M. Azarcon, Filipino, 71 years old, is currently the Vice President for Depot and Retail Engineering. Mr. Azarcon has twenty-six (26) years experience in the oil industry, covering engineering operations, retail and distribution of bulk & packed products nationwide. Mr. Azarcon used to work for Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation and served as Field Engineer in Operations nationwide constructing depots & related facilities, i.e, jetties, submarine pipelines, bulk storage tanks, among others. He likewise served as Head of Operations of North Luzon and transferred to Retail Engineering as Retail Engineering Manager nationwide. He also served as RVI (Retail Visual Identity) Manager. After retiring from Shell, Mr. Azarcon engaged in business as Retail Engineering Contractor of Shell. He holds a degree in Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering from Mapua.

Richard C. Tiansay, Filipino, 53 years old, is the Asst. Vice President for Sales-Visayas. Mr. Tiansay has more than 22 years of experience in the oil industry covering domestic and international operations. His last position in Royal Dutch Shell was as Global SAP IT Order to Cash Team Lead in London, U.K. This was after being assigned to various key managerial positions not limited in the Philippines but as well as in a number in Asia Pacific and other countries. Mr. Tiansay completed his Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering degree from the University of San Carlos, Cebu City.

Norman T. Navarro, Filipino, 51 years old, is the Asst. Vice President for Sales – South Mindanao of the Company. Before joining the Company, he was with Chevron Philippines, Inc. for 17 years where he held various management positions. He finished Bachelor of Science major in Architecture at the University of Santo Tomas in 1988.

Roy O. Jimenez, Filipino, 55 years of age is the Asst. Vice-President for Sales-North Mindanao. Prior to joining the Company he was connected with Chevron Phil. Inc for almost 30 years and handled various National and District Managerial positions, as well as supervisory positions for various trades such as Retail, Commercial/Industrial, Marketing Support, Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Lubricants. He also handled regional position as a

Programs Manager and has been the team lead for Philippines in various Chevron Regional projects. He was assigned as a District Manager covering various areas like North Metro Manila/North Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. He is a licensed Mechanical Engineer and graduated in University of Santo Tomas. He has MBA units in De La Salle University and attended various Leadership and Management programs in Asian Institute of Management, as well as in-house training programs of Chevron in Asia Pacific and South Africa.

Joselito G. de Jesus, Filipino, 61 years old, is the Deputy Chief Operating Officer and currently Head for Sales-Luzon UpCountry. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. de Jesus was the Assistant Vice-President for Reseller Trade of Petron Corporation. He joined the oil industry in the late 1970s when he became a Corporate Planning Analyst, then later on Corporate Planning Manager/Coordinator, of the Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC). Mr. de Jesus also became a Manager in the Corporate Planning Department of PNOC Shipping and Transport Corporation and at the same time, assistant to the Chairman of PNOC. In the late 90s, Mr. de Jesus transferred to Petron Corporation and stayed with said Company for almost 17 years. He is a graduate of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration Major in Marketing and Finance from the University of the Philippines and holds a Masters in Business Administration from the Ateneo Graduate School of Business.

Ericson S. Inocencio, Filipino, 42 years old, is the Asst. Vice President for Sales – Mega Manila. Eric has more than 18 years of extensive experience in the petroleum industry. Prior to joining the Company, he was connected with Chevron Phils. where he held various positions primarily leading the Commercial and Industrial business as District Sales Manager for more than five(5) years (Commercial Luzon 2008 to 2010 & Commercial VisMin 2010 to 2013) and as concurrent National Fleet Cards Sales Manager (2010 to 2013). He started his petroleum career in Caltex Phils. as a Commercial Accounts Manager covering key segments of Manufacturing, Transport, Wholesale, Power and Marine industries then progressed to different key positions and leadership roles. He handled Marketing support function for the Commercial Business in charge of developing and executing local & global process/programs which included profitability modelling. He likewise acted as a Pricing specialist for Marketing Sales both Retail and Commercial business. Eric covered the Motor Vehicle Safety program as a Team lead for Philippines driving the program for more than three (3) years. He is a certified Mechanical Engineer from De La Salle University and attended his MBA at Ateneo Graduate School of Business.

Joven Jesus G. Mujar, Filipino, 47 years of age, is the Assistant Vice President for Lubricant Sales and Distribution. He joined Phoenix on May 4, 2015. He has 12 and a half years of pure lubricant experience from a major petroleum company, holding various positions in sales, business development, and marketing handling both B2C and B2B. Within those years, he had two years' assignment in the Asia Pacific Region doing Channel Development Specialist work.

Ignacio B. Romero, Filipino, 67 years old, is the Asst. Vice President for Technical Service and Quality Product Assurance Department. Mr. Romero has more than 44 years of experience in the oil industry. Before joining the Company, he held the same position in National Oil Company of Indonesia, Pilipinas Shell Corporation, and Mobil Exxon. He is a graduate of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering at Cebu Institute of Technology in 1966 and is a licensed Mechanical Engineer.

Maria Rita A. Ros, Filipino, 57 years old, is the Asst. Vice President for Supply. Ms. Ros has more than thirty (30) years of experience in the oil industry covering materials management, supply chain management, production planning, imports-exports, warehousing, and logistics. She held various positions in Petron Corporation from 1981 up to 2011 when she handled Biofuels and Special Projects, and Supply Optimization. Ms. Ros set up a personal business before joining Phoenix Petroleum Philippines, Inc. in November 2013. She is a graduate of B.S. Chemical Engineering from the University of the Philippines, is a licensed Chemical Engineer, and took up Basic Management at the Asian Institute of Management.

Celina I. Matias, Filipino, 52 years old, is the Asst. Vice President for Brand and Marketing Group of the Company. Ms. Matias has more than 25 years of expertise on strategic marketing and client servicing. She honed her skills from Ogilvy & Mather and Mc Cann Erickson and worked with a local Ad Agency as partner. She handled over 25 local and global brands across different product categories from petroleum, telecoms, real estate, automotive, pharmaceutical, and other industries.. She finished Communication Arts major in Advertising & Public Relations in Assumption College.

Debbie A. Uy-Rodolfo, Filipino, 38 years old, is the Asst. Vice President for Customer Service Unit and Corporate Communications of the Company. On top of her role as head of the Corporate Communications department, Debbie leads the Customer Service Unit team in achieving their targets by determining customer service trends, determining system improvements, and implementing change. She graduated with a degree in Computer Science major in IT from De La Salle University, and finished her Masters in Journalism at Ateneo de Manila University.

Reynaldo A. Phala Filipino, 50 years old, is the Asst. Vice President for Treasury. He joined the Company in 2008 as its Credit and Collection Manager. Before joining the Company, he led a progressive banking career for 17 years, which he started at UCPB. He also worked with the Department of Trade and Industry as Municipal Trade and Industry Officer for a year. He graduated from Mindanao State University-General Santos City with the degree Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering as a consistent academic scholar and passed the licensure examinations for Civil Engineers in May 1989. He recently finished his Master in Business Administration (MBA) under the Regis Program at the Ateneo Graduate School of Business.

Celeste Marie G. Ong, Filipino, 50 years old, is currently the Asst. Vice President for Human Resources. Ms. Ong has more than 20 years of solid human resources management experience from local and multinational companies (Concrete Aggregates Inc., Van Melle Phils., Fujitsu Computer Products and Optodev, Inc.) Her expertise includes compensation management, talent acquisition, training and development, employee relations/engagement, benefits administration, and HRIS. She finished A.B. Psychology from Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila and took her M.A. in Psychology at University of Santo Tomas. She completed Essilor Management Training course in Singapore and France.

Gigi Q. Fuensalida-Ty, Filipino, 40 years old, is the Asst. Corporate Secretary of the Company. Prior to her employment with the Company, she was one of the Senior Associates of the Villaraza Cruz Marcelo and Angangco Law Office. For six (6) years, Atty. Fuensalida specialized in Civil, Commercial, and Criminal Litigation wherein she developed strategies for complex litigation and actively participated in the prosecution and defense of criminal cases before the regular trial courts, quasi-judicial bodies and the appellate courts. Atty. Fuensalida holds a degree in Bachelor of Arts Major in Political Science from the Ateneo de Manila University. She further obtained her Juris Doctor degree from the same institution and graduated with honors in 2002. Atty. Fuensalida is a member of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines since 2003.

Alfredo E. Reyes, Filipino, 55 years old, is the AVP for Information Technology of the Company. Mr. Reyes has been in the oil industry for the past 28 years. He worked in Pilipinas Shell Petroleum for 24 years in various management roles, regional and global, in retail and IT, his last position being Retail Lead GSAP Implementation for both Philippines and Indonesia. Prior to joining Phoenix he had a brief stint in Northgate Arinso as a Project Manager implementing HR SAP. Since joining the Company, he has overseen the SAP ERP and MSD CRM Systems which are anchoring Phoenix's aggressive sales growth with retail and commercial accounts.

Period of Service in the Company

Name	**Period of Service**
Joseph John L. Ong	November 3, 2010 to present
Socorro Ermac Cabreros	July 3, 2006 to present

Chryss Alfonsus V. Damuy	January 13, 2008 to present
Reynaldo A. Phala	October 16, 2008 to present
Alan Raymond T. Zorrilla	April 1, 2009 to present
William M. Azarcon	June 1, 2009 to present
Joselito G. De Jesus	March 15, 2011 to present
Richard C. Tiansay	March 1, 2013 to present
Eric S. Inocencio	February 15, 2014 to present
Norman T. Navarro	December 10, 2012 to present
Roy O. Jimenez	May 11, 2015 to present
Joven Jesus Mujar	May 4, 2015 to present
Ma. Rita A. Ros	November 1, 2013 to present
Ignacio B. Romero	2013 to present to present
Celeste Marie G. Ong	July 2, 2012 to present
Debbie A. Uy-Rodolfo	February 1, 2008 to present
Celina I. Matias	July 2, 2012 to present
Gigi Q. Fuensalida	2008 to present to present
Alfredo E. Reyes	April 6, 2011 to present

Nominations of Directors and Independent Directors

The following are the final nominees who were duly screened by the nomination committee for election to the Board of Directors for the following fiscal year 2016 at the forthcoming Annual Meeting:

1. Domingo T. Uy
2. Dennis A. Uy
3. Romeo B. De Guzman
4. J.V. Emmanuel A. de Dios
5. Socorro Ermac Cabreros
6. Joseph John L. Ong
7. Monico V. Jacob (Independent Director)
8. Consuelo Ynares-Santiago (Independent Director)
9. Paul Dominguez
10. Cherylyn C. Uy
11. Carolina Inez Angela S. Reyes

Retired Supreme Court Justice Consuelo Ynares-Santiago was nominated as Independent Director by Atty. J.V. Emmanuel A. de Dios. On the other hand, Mr. Monico Jacob was nominated by Mr. Romeo B. De Guzman. Atty. de Dios and Mr. De Guzman or any of the nominated directors is not related to either Retired Justice Santiago or Mr. Jacob by consanguinity or affinity and has no professional or business dealings with them. Retired Justice Santiago and Mr. Jacob are neither officers nor substantial stockholders of the Company. They possess the qualifications and none of the disqualifications of independent directors. Retired Justice Santiago and Mr. Jacob hold only one (1) share each in the Company. Prior to being elected as Director of the Company, they have not, at any time, rendered any service to the Company.

The members of the Nomination Committee are: Romeo B. de Guzman as Chairman, and the following as members: Atty. J.V. Emmanuel A. de Dios, and Consuelo Ynares-Santiago.

For the scheduled Annual Meeting, the Committee has screened and evaluated the candidates for Independent Directors based on the Rule 38 of the Securities Regulation Code ("SRC") and the Company's amended By-laws and Manual of Corporate Governance. Amendments to the By-laws of the Company incorporating the provisions of SRC Rule 38 were approved by the SEC on February 19, 2007.

Carolina Inez Angela S. Reyes
Nominee - Director

Carolina Inez Angela S. Reyes, 55 years old, is the Co-Chief Executive Officer/Owner of Reyes Barbecue. She retired from Jollibee in 2007 to take over management of Reyes Barbecue, which at that time was a chain of 20 fast casual stores serving unique barbecue formulations, created and founded in 2002 by husband Francisco "Frank" Reyes. Ms. Reyes re-engineered the organization and set up a strong Head Office support services system and set-up the production and logistics capability platform to support the fast growth of stores - both franchise and company owned. She created and executed marketing initiatives to build the brand's imagery and grow the business through new products, new merchandising and improved services.
Based on a 2010 market research among the food service customers, Reyes Barbecue is considered by barbecue eaters as the "Chef's Barbecue." Since then, all marketing and operational programs of the company have been geared towards strengthening this consumer imagery. From July 2002 to October 2007, Ms. Reyes served as the Vice-President for Marketing of Jollibee Foods Corporation and she was responsible for the formulation and execution of the strategic marketing plan of the company. From 1999 to 2002, Ms. Reyes also worked in The Coca-Cola Export Corporation as its Division Marketing Director of Non-Carbonated Beverages Business Unit and Director for Alternative Beverages. From 1994 to 1999, she held the following positions in La Tondena Distillers, Inc.: Vice-President Marketing Services; Vice-President Marketing and Sales Non-Liquor (Bottled Water &Juices), Assistant Vice-President, and Area Sales Director. Ms. Reyes took her Masters in Business Administration from De La Salle University Graduate School of Business and graduated from the University of the Philippines (Diliman) with a degree in A.B. Economics.

(b) Significant Employees

No single person is expected to make a significant contribution to the Company's business since the Company considers the collective efforts of all its employees as instrumental to the overall success of the Company's performance.

(c) Family Relationships

With the exception of Messrs. Domingo T. Uy and Dennis A. Uy who are related to each other by consanguinity within the first civil degree, Debbie Uy-Rodolfo and Mr. Dennis Uy, who are related to each other by consanguinity within the second civil degree, Cherylyn C. Uy and Dennis A. Uy, who are spouses and related to each other by affinity, Domingo T. Uy and Cherylyn C. Uy who are related to each other by affinity, and Domingo T. Uy and Debbie Uy-Rodolfo who are related to each other by consanguinity within the first civil degree, and Cherylyn C. Uy and Debbie Uy-Rodolfo, who are related to each other by affinity, there are no other family relationships either by consanguinity or affinity up to the fourth civil degree among the directors, executive officers, and persons nominated and chosen by the Company to become directors and executive officers of the Company.

(d) Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

The Company's Independent Director, Monico V. Jacob, in his capacity as then Chairman of Petron Corporation, was impleaded in a case together with some government officials for Violation of Republic Act 3019 otherwise known as the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act involving tax credit payments. The case have been dismissed by the Sandiganbayan, Fourth Division, Quezon City in a Resolution dated March 2, 2017.

The Department of Justice (DOJ) filed twenty-five (25) Informations against Dennis A. Uy, President and CEO of the Company, for alleged violations of the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines, twenty-two (22) of which were filed with the Regional Trial Court of Davao City, and three (3) Informations filed with the Regional Trial Court of Batangas City.

With respect to the Informations filed with the Regional Trial Court of Batangas City, upon filing by Mr. Uy on September 2, 2013 of an *Omnibus Motion for the Determination of Lack of Probable Cause*, the Regional Trial Court of Batangas City granted said motion on September 17, 2013 and DISMISSED all three (3) Informations. The DOJ filed a *Motion for Reconsideration with Motion for Inhibition* of Judge Ruben A. Galvez, which was subsequently denied on December 6, 2013. On July 7, 2014, the Regional Trial Court of Batangas City issued a Certificate of Finality certifying that its Order dated December 6, 2013, which denied the Motion for Reconsideration and affirmed the Order dated September 17, 2013 which dismissed the 3 Informations filed against Mr. Uy for lack of probable cause, has already become final and executory since no appeal was filed therefrom.

With respect to the Informations filed with the Regional Trial Court of Davao City, on October 4, 2013, the Regional Trial Court of Davao City ordered the DISMISSAL of the criminal cases against Mr. Uy. The subsequent Motion for Reconsideration of the Plaintiff, People of the Philippines, was also denied in an Order dated August 18, 2014. Hence, the People of the Philippines ("Petitioner") filed on October 27, 2014 with the Court of Appeals (CA), Cagayan de Oro City a *Petition for Certiorari* under Rule 65 of the Rules of Court. On October 24, 2016, Mr. Uy received a copy of the Decision of the CA dated October 12, 2016 DENYING the Petition for Certiorari. On November 10, 2016, Mr. Uy received a copy of the Motion for Reconsideration filed with the CA.

As of January 25, 2017, the Court of Appeals has DENIED the Petitioner's Motion for Reconsideration and upheld the decision the Court on October 12, 2016.

Several cases of Grave Coercion, Robbery and Libel were filed against the Sales Team of South Mindanao and other officers, including all the members of the Board of Directors except for Domingo T. Uy, Paul G. Dominguez and Carolina Inez Angela S. Reyes, in relation to the Company's closure and take-over of six (6) Phoenix Fuel Stations in Davao City. To date, the cases have been dismissed by the City Prosecutor's office of Davao City.

Other court cases typical and customary in the course of the business operations of the Company such as those, among others, involving collection, qualified theft, breach of contract and reckless imprudence have been filed by and against the Company, by and against its employees and/or third parties. The results of which will not significantly affect the financial standing of the Company.

Except for the above, to the best of the Company's knowledge there has been no occurrence during the past five (5) years up to the date of this Prospectus of any of the following events which are material to an evaluation of the ability or integrity of any director, person nominated to become a director, executive officer, or control person of the Company:

- Any insolvency or bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the insolvency or within two years prior to that time;

- Any conviction by final judgment in a criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, or any pending criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses;

- Any final and executory order, judgment, or decree or any court of competent jurisdiction, domestic or foreign, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending, or otherwise limiting involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities, or banking activities; and

- Any final and executory judgment by a domestic or foreign court or competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Commission, or comparable foreign body, or a domestic or foreign exchange or electronic marketplace or self-regulatory organization, for violation of a securities or commodities law.

Risk and Exposure of the Company in case of Reversal of the favorable ruling in the case involving the Company's President and CEO may pose a reputational risk to the Company and its business.

The Department of Justice (DOJ) filed twenty-five (25) Information against Dennis A. Uy, President and CEO of the Company, for alleged violations of the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines, twenty-two (22) of which were filed with the Regional Trial Court of Davao City, and three (3) Information filed with the Regional Trial Court of Batangas City.

With respect to the Informations filed with the Regional Trial Court of Batangas City, upon filing by Mr. Uy on September 2, 2013 of an *Omnibus Motion for the Determination of Lack of Probable Cause*, the Regional Trial Court of Batangas City granted said motion on September 17, 2013 and dismissed all three (3) Informations. The DOJ filed a *Motion for Reconsideration with Motion for Inhibition* of Judge Ruben A. Galvez, which was subsequently denied on December 6, 2013. On July 7, 2014, the Regional Trial Court of Batangas City issued a Certificate of Finality certifying that its Order dated December 6, 2013, which denied the Motion for Reconsideration and affirmed the Order dated September 17, 2013 which dismissed the three(3) Informations filed against Mr. Uy for lack of probable cause, has already become final and executory since no appeal was filed therefrom.

With respect to the Informations filed with the Regional Trial Court of Davao City, on October 4, 2013, the Regional Trial Court of Davao City ordered the dismissal of the criminal cases against Mr. Uy. The subsequent Motion for Reconsideration of the Plaintiff, People of the Philippines, was also denied in an Order dated August 18, 2014. Hence, the People of the Philippines ("Petitioner") filed on October 27, 2014 with the Court of Appeals (CA), Cagayan de Oro City a *Petition for Certiorari* under Rule 65 of the Rules of Court. On December 2, 2014, Mr. Uy received a copy of the Resolution dated November 19, 2014 directing him to file a comment on the Petition within ten (10) days from notice. On January 12, 2015, Mr. Uy filed his Comment on the Petition. On February 17, 2015, Mr. Uy received Petitioner's Reply dated February 12, 2015. The resolution of the Petition is still pending before the Special 21stDivision of the CA, Cagayan de Oro City.

Mr. Uy has questioned the basis of the filing of the above Informations by the DOJ which are the Resolutions issued by the Secretary of Justice (SOJ) dated April 24, 2013 and August 13, 2013 ("SOJ Resolutions") finding probable cause against him. Mr. Uy filed a *Petition for Certiorari* on September 4, 2013 with the Special Former Special 10thDivision of the CA, which was granted on July 25, 2014 thereby nullifying the SOJ Resolutions. The CA Decision granting the Petition further directed that the Informations be withdrawn and/or dismissed for lack of probable cause. The SOJ and the Bureau of Customs filed a Motion for Reconsideration dated August 19, 2014 of the CA Decision. On March 11, 2015, Mr. Uy filed his Comment/Opposition to the Motion for Reconsideration. On April 13, 2015, the Special Former Special 10th Division of the CA issued a Resolution stating that the foregoing Motion is submitted for resolution. Said Motion was denied for lack of merit in a Resolution promulgated by the Special Former Special 10th Division on July 2, 2015. On August 26, 2015, the Supreme Court issued a Resolution granting the Motion for Extension to file a petition for review on certiorari by petitioners SOJ and the Bureau of Customs.

The criminal case subject of the *Petition for Certiorari* the resolution of which is currently pending before the CA, Cagayan de Oro City ("Subject Case") may pose a reputational risk to the Company considering that Mr. Uy is the chief executive of the Company. Being the face of the Company, any negative publicity against Mr. Uy may have a negative impact on the Company and its business. Against this reputational risk, the Company will continue to assert the same strong defenses for Mr. Uy which have been correctly upheld by the courts.

(e) Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The Group's related parties include the ultimate parent company, parent company, subsidiaries, stockholders, the Group's key management and others as described below.

The Company has an operating lease agreement with its ultimate parent company, Udenna Corporation, for the use of various properties for its operations and for office space. Furthermore, the Company regularly charters the use of marine tankers from its wholly-owned subsidiary, CSC, for the hauling of its fuel products from suppliers' terminals and from its own depots to Company depots and to its customers. These contracted services are made on reasonable arms-length terms as would be obtainable from third party providers. The following are the transactions with related parties:

(B) Executive Compensation

(1) Executive Compensation

The Company's executives are regular employees and are paid a compensation package of 12 months pay plus the statutory 13th month pay. They also receive performance bonuses similarly to that of the managerial, supervisory and technical employees. The members of the Board of Directors who are not employees of the company are elected for a period of one year. They receive compensation on a per meeting participation. There are no other arrangements for which the members of the board are compensated.

Summary of Compensation Table

Compensation of Executive Officers and Directors (in thousand Pesos)				
		Year ending December 31, 2016		
Name	**Principal Position**	**Salaries (in ₱)**	**Bonuses / 13th Month / Other Income (in ₱)**	**Total (in ₱)**
Dennis A. Uy	President and Chief Executive Officer	**25,140**	**3,480**	**28,620**
Romeo B. De Guzman	Chief Operating Officer			
Joseph John L. Ong	Chief Finance Officer			
Chryss Alfonsus V. Damuy	VP - Finance & Comptroller			
Alan Raymond T. Zorrilla	VP – External Affairs, Business Development and Security			
All other officers and directors as a group unnamed		**33,909**	**3,905**	**37,814**

Name	**Principal Position**	**Salaries (in ₱)**	**Bonuses / 13th Month / Other Income (in ₱)**	**Total (in ₱)**
Dennis A. Uy	President and Chief Executive Officer	**23,131**	**3,246**	**26,377**
Romeo B. De Guzman	Chief Operating Officer			
Joseph John L. Ong	Chief Finance Officer			
Chryss Alfonsus V. Damuy	VP - Finance & Comptroller			
Alan Raymond T. Zorrilla	VP – External Affairs, Business Development and Security			
All other officers and directors as a group unnamed		**34,062**	**3,234**	**37,926**

Compensation of Executive Officers and Directors (in thousand Pesos)				
		Year ended December 31, 2014		
Name	**Principal Position**	**Salaries (in ₱)**	**Bonuses / 13th Month / Other Income (in ₱)**	**Total (in ₱)**

Dennis A. Uy	President and Chief Executive Officer	**21,553**	**2,521**	**24,074**
Romeo B. De Guzman	Chief Operating Officer			
Joseph John L. Ong	Chief Finance Officer			
Chryss Alfonsus V. Damuy	VP - Finance & Comptroller			
Alan Raymond T. Zorrilla	VP – External Affairs, Business Development and Security			
All other officers and directors as a group unnamed		**29,570**	**3,530**	**33,100**

(C) Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

As of **December 31, 2016**, the security ownership of Management is as follows:

Common

Title of Class of Securities	Name/Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Citizenship	% of Ownership
Directors:				
Common	Dennis A. Uy Stella Hizon Reyes Rd., Bo. Pampanga, Lanang, Davao City	3,991,811 direct beneficial owner	Filipino	0.29%
Common	Dennis A. Uy &/or Cherylyn C. Uy Stella Hizon Reyes Rd., Bo. Pampanga, Lanang, Davao City	1,098,099 direct beneficial owner	Filipino	0.08%
Common	Domingo T. Uy Insular Village Phase II, Lanang, Davao City	645,919 direct beneficial owner	Filipino	0.05%
Common	Romeo B. De Guzman Hillsborough, Alabang Village, Muntinlupa City	1,592,746 direct beneficial owner	Filipino	0.12%
Common	Socorro T. Ermac Cabreros 223 V. Mapa St., Davao City	103,316 direct beneficial owner	Filipino	0.01%

Common	J.V. Emmanuel A. De Dios 95 A. Melchor St., Loyola Heights, Quezon City	1,300,819 direct beneficial owner	Filipino	0.09%
Common	Joseph John L. Ong 80 Pola Bay, Southbay Gardens, Paranaque City	431,836 direct beneficial owner	Filipino	0.03%
Common	Consuelo Ynares Santiago Santiago Cruz & Associates Law Office Unit 1702 East Tower PSE Center, Pasig City	1 direct beneficial owner	Filipino	0.00%
Common	Monico V. Jacob 7th flr Philippine First Bldg, 6764 Ayala Ave., Makati City	1 direct beneficial owner	Filipino	0.00%
Common	Paul G. Dominguez Alson Development Corp. 329 Bonifacio St., Davao City	1 direct beneficial owner	Filipino	0.00 %
Common	Carolina Inez Angela S. Reyes 135 F. Manalo St., Brgy. Kabayanan, San Juan	1 direct beneficial owner	Filipino	0.00 %

Senior Management:

Common	Chryss Alfonsus V. Damuy Ph2 Blk 07 Lot 07, Wellspring Highlands Subd. Catalunan Pequeno Davao City 8000	70,980 direct beneficial owner	Filipino	0.01%
Common	Gigi Q. Fuensalida 155 Brillantes St.	70,980	Filipino	0.01%

	5th Avenue, Caloocan City	direct beneficial owner		
Common	Reynaldo A. Phala Block 5 Lot 20 Pioneers Village	24,830 direct beneficial owner	Filipino	0.00%

Preferred

Title of Class of Securities	**Name/Address of Beneficial Owner**	**Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership**			**% of Ownership**
		Number of Shares			
Directors:		**PNX3A**	**PNX3B**	**Total**	**% to total I/O shares**
Preferred	**Domingo T. Uy*** Ph2 Blk 07 Insular Village Phase II, Lanang, Davao City	-	10,000 direct beneficial owner	10,000	0.05%
Preferred	**Romeo B. De Guzman*** Hillsborough, Alabang Village, Muntinlupa City Bacaca, Davao City	25,000 Indirect beneficial owner thru Spouse	-	25,000	0.13%
Preferred	**Consuelo Ynares Santiago** Santiago Cruz & Associates Law Office Unit 1702 East Tower PSE Center, Pasig City	-	10,000 direct beneficial owner	10,000	0.05%
Preferred	**Joseph John L. Ong*** 80 Pola Bay, Southbay Gardens, Paranaque City	-	30,000 direct beneficial owner	30,000	0.15%

*named directors are likewise officers of the Company or Corporation per By-Laws

The other executive officers of the Company, Alan Raymond T. Zorrilla – VP for External Affairs, Business Development and Security, Ericson Inocencio-AVP for Sales-Mega Manila, Joselito De Jesus- Deputy Chief Operating Officer and Head of Sales-Upcountry, William M. Azarcon – Vice President for Depot and retail

Engineering, Ma. Rita A. Ros – Asst. Vice President for Supply, Richard Tiansay-AVP for Sales-Visayas, Ericson Inocencio-AVP for Sales-Mega Manila, Norman T. Navarro-AVP for Sales South Mindanao, Roy Jimenez-AVP for Sales-North Mindanao, Celina I. Matias-AVP for Brand and Marketing, Celeste Marie G. Ong-AVP for Human Resources, Alfredo Rogelio E. Reyes-IT Manager and Joven Jesus G. Mujar-AVP for Lubes Sales & Distribution, do not own common shares in the Company.

The numbers of aggregate shares for all directors and executive officers is NINE MILLION THREE HUNDRED THIRTY ONE THREE HUNDRED FORTY (9,331,340) for common shares and Seventy Five Thousand (75,000) for preferred shares.

There are no persons holding more than five percent (5%) of a class under a voting trust or any similar agreements as of the date of this Report.

(e) Change in Control

The Company is not aware of any arrangements that may result in a change of control in the Company since the beginning of its fiscal year.

(D) Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The Group's related parties include the ultimate parent company, parent company, subsidiaries, stockholders, the Group's key management and others as described below.

The Company has an operating lease agreement with its ultimate parent company, Udenna Corporation, for the use of various properties for its operations and for office space. Furthermore, the Company regularly charters the use of marine tankers from its wholly-owned subsidiary, CSC, for the hauling of its fuel products from suppliers' terminals and from its own depots to Company depots and to its customers. These contracted services are made on reasonable arms-length terms as would be obtainable from third party providers. The following are the transactions with related parties:

a.) Rentals

The Group has an operating lease agreement with Udenna Corporation, the ultimate parent company. The total rent expense of the Company is presented as follows:

2013	2014	2015	2016	**TOTAL**
56,934,318.17	65,545,819.59	70,723,717.38	75,198,160.90	268,402,016.04

b.) Contract of Affreightment

The Company entered into a Contract of Affreightment with CSC, a wholly owned subsidiary, to haul the Company's petroleum supplies for both regional and domestic markets.

c.) *Due to and Due from Related Parties*

The Company grants and obtains advances to and from its Parent Company, subsidiaries and other related companies for working capital purposes. The balance of the receivable for the disposition of CSC and PPIPC which are due and demandable in 2017 are also part of this account. It also includes a reclassification from Advances to Subsidiary to Due from a Related Party after the disposition of PPIPC.

The breakdown of due from related parties as of December 31, 2015 and 2016 is as follows:

	2015	2016
PPHI		
Balance at beginning of year		
Additions	-	
Collections		
Balance at end of year	-	
UMRC		
Balance at beginning of year		
Additions		
Collections		
Balance at year-end	-	
UDEVCO		
Additions		**50,000,000**
Collections		
Balance at end of year	**-**	**50,000,000**
PPIPC		
Additions		**942,812,571**
Collections		
Balance at end of year	**-**	**942,812,571**
CSC Group Inc.		

Additions		**500,000,000**
Collections		
Balance at end of year	**-**	**500,000,000**

PPFI		
Balance beginning of the year	**17,204,725**	**12,260,843**
Additions		**1,020,486**
Collections	**(4,943,882)**	**(25,000)**
Balance at end of year	**12,260,843**	**13,256,329**

TOTAL		
Balance beginning of the year	**17,204,725**	**12,260,843**
Additions		**1,494,782,082**
Collections	**(4,943,882)**	**(25,000)**
Balance at end of year	**12,260,843**	**1,506,997,925**

The Group's advances to related parties are presented as Due from Related Parties in the consolidated balance sheet.

(E) Corporate Governance

Corporate powers and governance of the Company is exercised by the Board of Directors which consists of eleven (11) members, two (2) of whom are independent directors. As a matter of policy and based on good corporate practice, unless a special meeting is called upon for a specific purpose, the Board regularly meets every quarter wherein which the relevant corporate issues may be raised for discussion and voted by the members of the Board.

Last March 07, 2008, during the regular meeting of the Board, the Manual of Corporate Governance which incorporated the best practices was approved and adopted to establish the principles of good corporate governance for the entire Corporation. The adoption of the new Manual of Corporate Governance supersedes the old manual of corporate governance prescribed by the SEC which was then observed and followed by the Company. Moreover, the adoption of the new Manual now complies with the SEC requirement that before assuming office, a director must attend a seminar on corporate governance conducted by a duly recognized government or private institution.

On January 05, 2017, the Company submitted to the SEC pursuant to SEC Memorandum No. 1, series of 2014 on the (1) summary of attendance of the Company's Directors for 2015-2016 and (2) advicement certifying the attendance of the members of the Board of Directors in all regular meetings for the year 2016 as well as the compliance to the provisions of the Manual of Corporate Governance prescribed by the SEC as adopted by the Company.

As part of the Corporate Governance, the Group works on the early disclosures of quarterly and annual reports to SEC and PSE.

Internal Audit Group of the Company conducts regular internal audit review to both processes, compliance to Company policies and procedures and risk analysis. Reports and recommendations submitted for board review and actions.

The Company's ACGR is also posted in the Company's official website, www.phoenixfuels.ph

PART V – EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES

Exhibits and Reports on SEC Form 17-C

Exhibits

The following exhibits are incorporated by reference in this report.

- Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company as of and for the year ended 31 December 2016
- Index to Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules

Reports on SEC Form 17-C

The following disclosures have been reported and disclosed to the Commission for the year 2016 up to April 7, 2017 which were duly supported by disclosure letters:

2016 Disclosures (including disclosures up to April 7, 2017):

2016 -2017 DISCLOSURES

Statement of Changes in Beneficial Ownership of Securities
April 07, 2017

List of Top 100 Stockholders
April 07, 2017

Public Ownership Report as of March 31, 2016
April 06, 2017

Report on the Number of Shareholders
April 04, 2017

Foreign Ownership Report
April 04, 2017

Compliance Report on Corporate Governance 2016
April 03, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 033117
April 03, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 033017
March 31, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 032317
March 24, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 032217
March 23, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 031717
March 21, 2017

SEC Order re Disclosure 2017
March 09, 2017

Definitive Information Statement
March 09, 2017
Share Buy-Back Transactions 030117
March 02, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 022417
February 27, 2017

Disclosure Information Statement 2017
February 22, 2017

Audited Financial Statements for 2016
February 22, 2017

Press Release for Audited Financial Statement
February 22, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 022017
February 21, 2017

Progress Report on the 2B (3rd tranche)
February 15, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 021317
February 14, 2017

Disbursements on the 2B (3rd tranche)
February 14, 2017

Preliminary Information Statement (SEC Form 20-IS)
February 09, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 020217
February 03, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 020117
February 02, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 013117
February 01, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 012717
January 30, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 012417
January 25, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 012317
January 24, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 011717
January 18, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 011617
January 17, 2017

Public Ownership Report as of 31 December 2016
January 17, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 011317
January 16, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 011217
January 13, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 011017
January 13, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 011117
January 12, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 010917
January 10, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 010617
January 09, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 010517

January 06, 2017

Certificate of Compliance 2016
Certificate of Compliance 2016
January 06, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 010417
January 05, 2017

Share Buy-Back Transactions 122716
December 28, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 122816
December 28, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 122216
December 23, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 122116
December 23, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 121916
December 20, 2016

Disclosure of MOU between Phoenix Petroleum and Noble Fuels
December 15, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 120816
December 12, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 111716
November 18, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 111616
November 17, 2016

Quarterly Report as of 30 September 2016
November 15, 2016

Phoenix Petroleum records increase of 19% in net income
November 14, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 111016
November 11, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 110916
November 10, 2016

Declaration of Cash Dividends with Record Date and Payment Date

November 08, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 110716
November 08, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 110216
November 03, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 102716
October 28, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 102616
October 27, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 102116
October 24, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 102016
October 21, 2016

Amended Public Ownership Report as of September 30, 2016
October 18, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 101716
October 18, 2016

PPPI - PSE Disclosure as of September 30, 2016
October 18, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 101316
October 14, 2016

Public Ownership Report as of September 30, 2016
October 12, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 100716
October 11, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 100716
October 10, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 100616
October 07, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 100516
October 06, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 100416
October 06, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 100316

October 04, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 092816
September 30, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 092716
September 28, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 092616
September 27, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 092316
September 26, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 091916
September 20, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 091316
September 14, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 090916
September 13, 2016

Press Release re Board Approvals
September 13, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 090816
September 09, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 090716
September 08, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 090616
September 07, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 090116
September 02, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 090216
September 02, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 083116
September 01, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 083016
August 31, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 082616
August 30, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 082316

August 24, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 081916
August 23, 2016

Amended Declaration of Preferred Shares for 3rd Quarter
August 17, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 081216
August 16, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 081116
August 12, 2016

Declaration of Cash Dividends for 3rd Quarter
August 11, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 080516
August 10, 2016

Quarterly Report 30 June 2016
August 03, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 080216
August 02, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 080116
August 02, 2016

Press Release for Second Quarter 2016
August 02, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 072216
July 25, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 071916
July 20, 2016

Public Ownership Report as of June 30, 2016
July 18, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 071516
July 18, 2016

Progress Report for Disbursement of PNX3A series
July 18, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 071216
July 13, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 071116

July 12, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 070816
July 11, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 070716
July 07, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 070416
July 05, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 070116
July 04, 2016

PPIP Site Visit Invitation
June 29, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 062816
June 29, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 062716
June 28, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 062316
June 27, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 062116
June 22, 2016

Share Buy-Back Transactions 060316
June 14, 2016

Davao-based Phoenix Petroleum grows volume by 56% year-on-year
May 12, 2016

SEC Form 17-Q (033116)
May 12, 2016

BuyBack Share Program 2016
May 11, 2016

PSE Disclosure of PNXP and PNX3A-B Cash Dividends
May 11, 2016

General Information Sheet 2016
April 19, 2016

Annual Report Sec Form 17-A
April 14, 2016

Top Stockholders 03312016

April 12, 2016

Public Ownership Report 03312016
April 12, 2016

Statement of Changes in Beneficial Ownership of Securities (SEC Form 23-B)
April 11, 2016

Initial Statement of Beneficial Ownership of Securities
April 11, 2016

Corporate Governance Guidelines Disclosure Survey for 2015
March 31, 2016

Statement of Changes in Beneficial Ownership of Securities - SEC Form 23-B
March 30, 2016

Results of Organizational Meeting of Board of Directors
March 22, 2016

Declaration of Record and Payment Dates for PNX Cash Dividends
March 22, 2016

Results of the Annual Stakeholders Meeting 2016
March 22, 2016

Dividends for PNX3 and PNXP
March 10, 2016

Disclosure on Audited FS 2015
February 29, 2016

Press Release for Audited FS 2015
February 29, 2016

Update and clarification on the incident involving fire in Phoenix Petroterminals and Industrial Park in Calaca, Batangas
February 22, 2016

Statement of Changes in Beneficial Ownership of Securities
February 22, 2016

Information Statement (SEC Form 20-IS)
February 18, 2016

Change in Directors and/or Officers (Resignation, Removal or Appointment, Election and/or Promotion)
February 17, 2016

Statement of Changes in Beneficial Ownership of Securities
February 15, 2016

Information Statement (SEC Form 20-IS)
February 12, 2016

Notice of Annual or Special Stockholders' Meeting
February 12, 2016

Disclosure on board approval for temporary diversion on the use of proceeds of PNXPF3 series
January 14, 2016

Press Release re Listing Approval of 3.5 Billion worth of STCP with PDEX
January 14, 2016

STCP PDEX listing disclosure
January 14, 2016

Public Ownership Report as of 31 December 2015
January 12, 2016

Top Stockholders PNX and PNXP as of 31 December 2015
January 08, 2016

BOD Attendance (2015-2016)
January 06, 2016

Certification of CG Compliance (Advicement)
January 06, 2016

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Code and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Davao on April 10, 2017.

By:

DENNIS A. UY
President & Chief Executive Officer

JOSEPH JOHN L. ONG
Chief Financial Officer

JONAREST Z. SIBOG
Comptroller

SOCORRO ERMAC CABREROS
Corporate Secretary

RECEIVED SUBJECT TO REVIEW OF FORMS & CONTENTS
FEB 21 2017
DAVAO EXTENSION OFFICE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC)

COVER SHEET
for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

A 2 0 0 2 0 7 2 8 3

Company Name

P - H - O - E - N - I - X PETROLEUM
PHILIPPINES, INC. AND
SUBSIDIARIES

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

STELLA HIZON REYES ROAD,
BO. PAMPANGA, DAVAO CITY

RECEIVED '17 FEB 21 P3 31

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
AAFS	SEC	N/A

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
	(082) 235-8888	

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting Month/Day	Fiscal Year Month/Day
61	Any day in March	12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
MR. CHRYSS ALFONSUS V. DAMUY	chryss.damuy@phoenixfuels.ph	(082) 235-8888	

Contact Person's Address

Stella Hizon Reyes Road, Bo. Pampanga, Davao 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.*

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of **P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc. and Subsidiaries** (the Group) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, including the schedules attached therein and as enumerated below, for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

a) Supplementary schedules required under Annex 68-E of the Securities Regulation Code
b) Map showing the relationship between and among related entities
c) Schedule of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations Adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Financial Reporting Standards Council as of December 31, 2016
d) Schedule showing financial soundness indicators

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the financial statements, including the schedules attached therein, and submits the same to the stockholders including all amendments made to the Financial Statements and Company's Management Discussion and Analysis.

Upon review, the External Auditor brought up a typographical error in its "Report of the Independent Auditors" section, particularly on "Disposal of Investments in Subsidiaries" of the Audited Financial Statements, the cash consideration was improperly stated and thus it was amended to reflect the correct amount of Php3,000.0 million.

In addition, the "Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation" attached and included in the Definitive Information Statement submitted to the Securities & Exchange Commission, was amended to reflect a more accurate status of the Company such as total revenues of the Company of Php30.577 billion in 2016. The accurate retail volume growth is 12% and the Commercial and Industrial segment increased by 33%.

Punongbayan & Araullo, the independent auditors appointed by the stockholders, has audited the consolidated financial statements of the Group in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in their report to the stockholders, have expressed their opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

Signed this **21st day of February 2017**, Davao City, Philippines.

Domingo T. Uy
Chairman of the Board

Dennis A. Uy
President & Chief Executive Officer

Joseph John L. Ong
Chief Financial Officer

Republic of the Philippines)
City of Davao) S.S.
X- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - X

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me on **21 February 2017** in Davao City, Philippines. Affiants have confirmed their identities by presenting competent evidence of identity, viz:

Name	**Competent Evidence of Identity**
Domingo T. Uy	TIN 140-162-193
Dennis A. Uy	TIN-172-020-135
Joseph John L. Ong	TIN 101-116-899

and that they further attest that the same are true and correct.

Doc. No. 248
Page No. 49
Book No. 82
Series of 2017

KENNETH L. DABI
NOTARY
Roll No. 47866
PUBLIC
Davao City, Philippines

ATTY. KENNETH L. DABI
Notary Public for Davao City
Expires on December 31, 2018
Serial No. 2017-0055-2018
PTR No. 8171109; 12-07-16; D.C.
IBP No. 1030196; 12-09-16; D.C.
Roll of Attorneys No. 47866
Km. 7, Lanang, Davao City

P&A
Grant Thornton
An instinct for growth™

Report of Independent Auditors

Punongbayan & Araullo
20th Floor, Tower 1
The Enterprise Center
6766 Ayala Avenue
1200 Makati City
Philippines

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grantthornton.com.ph

The Board of Directors
P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Stella Hizon Reyes Road,
Barrio Pampanga, Davao City

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc. (Parent Company) and Subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, and notes to consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

(a) Impairment of Trade and Other Receivables

Description of the Matter

Under the PFRS, the Group is required to assess its trade and other receivables for impairment. The allowance for impairment of trade and other receivables is considered to be a matter of significance as it requires the application of judgment and estimation. The Group recognized allowance for impairment on trade and other receivables based on the management's assessment.

As of December 31, 2016, the Group had trade and other receivables amounting to P8,789.0 million, which contributed to 33% of the Group's total assets.

The disclosures of the Group on the allowance for impairment of trade and the related credit risk are included in Notes 7 and 4.2 to the consolidated financial statements, respectively.

How the Matter was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures to address the risk of material misstatement relating to the adequacy of allowance for impairment of trade and other receivables, included, but not restricted to:

- obtaining an understanding of the processes used by the Group's management to estimate the allowance for impairment of trade and other receivables;
- performing independent assessment on the aging of the trade and other receivables;
- checking the basis used in determining the main factors in computing the impairment loss on selected trade and other receivables accounts;
- testing the subsequent collections and/or movements of the long-outstanding receivables on selected trade and other receivable accounts; and,
- assessing the reasonableness of the Group's estimates on recoveries.

(b) Revenue Recognition

Description of the Matter

Revenue is recognized to the extent that the revenue can be reliably measured and that it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Group. The Group focuses on revenue as a key performance measure, which could create an incentive for revenues particularly from sale of goods to be recognized before the risks and rewards have been transferred. The accounting policies for revenues are included in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. We identified the valuation, occurrence, completeness and cut-off of revenue recognition as key audit matters.

How the Matter was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures included among others, the following:

- evaluating the appropriateness of the Group's revenue recognition policies;
- performing cut-off procedures to ensure that revenue was recognized in the correct period;
- performing substantive analytical procedures and tests of details on revenues; and,
- substantiating transactions with the underlying documentation, including sales invoices, contracts and third party correspondence.

(c) Disposal of Investments in Subsidiaries

Description of the Matter

On November 24, 2016, the Parent Company sold its 100% equity ownership interest in its subsidiaries, Chelsea Shipping Corp. (CSC) and Phoenix Petroterminals & Industrial Park Corp. (PPIPC) for cash consideration amounting to P3,000.0 million to related parties under common control. The transaction resulted in the derecognition of the net assets of CSC and PPIPC in the consolidated financial statements of the Group in 2016. In addition, since the disposal of the subsidiaries is under common control, the difference between the amount of consideration and the net assets of the subsidiaries disposed of is recognized as Other Reserves under equity. We, therefore, considered the accounting treatment of the disposal of the subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements as a key audit matter due to its size and complexity.

The Group's disclosures of the deconsolidation of the subsidiaries and policies on business combination are included in Notes 1 and 2 to the consolidated financial statements, respectively.

How the Matter was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures included among others, the following:

- reading the relevant minutes of meeting of the Parent Company for the approval of the transaction and executed share purchase agreement;
- examining the cash consideration received and verifying the net assets disposed as of the disposal date; and,
- determining the appropriate treatment of the difference between the net assets and considerations received.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Parent Company's Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2016, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2016 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the 2016 audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Ramilito L. Nañola.

PUNONGBAYAN & ARAULLO

By: Ramilito L. Nañola
Partner

CPA Reg. No. 0090741
TIN 109-228-427
PTR No. 5908629, January 3, 2017, Makati City
SEC Group A Accreditation
Partner – No. 0395-AR-3 (until May. 19, 2019)
Firm - No. 0002-FR-4 (until Apr. 30, 2018)
BIR AN 08-002511-19-2015 (until Mar. 18, 2018)
Firm's BOA/PRC Cert. of Reg. No. 0002 (until Dec. 31, 2018)

February 16, 2017

P-H-O-E-N-I-X PETROLEUM PHILIPPINES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes	2016	2015
A S S E T S			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	**P 2,338,780,526**	P 1,631,788,201
Trade and other receivables - net	7	**8,789,006,059**	10,810,058,968
Inventories	8	**2,998,780,146**	2,638,614,688
Land held for sale and land development costs	9	**-**	462,489,197
Due from related parties	27	**1,506,997,926**	12,260,843
Restricted deposits	10	**50,925,404**	70,972,207
Input value-added tax - net		**731,735,790**	774,235,845
Prepayments and other current assets	11	**595,963,599**	639,111,710
Total Current Assets		**17,012,189,450**	17,039,531,659
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment - net	12	**9,002,313,141**	12,843,003,318
Intangible assets - net	13	**275,037,490**	72,384,461
Land held for future development	14	**-**	390,209,655
Investment in a joint venture	15	**-**	158,689,632
Goodwill - net	16	**10,221,849**	84,516,663
Deferred tax assets - net	26	**46,191,775**	-
Other non-current assets	17	**192,084,216**	338,272,674
Total Non-current Assets		**9,525,848,471**	13,887,076,403
TOTAL ASSETS		**P 26,538,037,921**	P 30,926,608,062
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	18	**P 11,262,858,843**	P 11,740,698,156
Trade and other payables	19	**3,332,936,059**	3,260,472,746
Total Current Liabilities		**14,595,794,902**	15,001,170,902
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	18	**1,921,565,000**	5,243,300,684
Trade and other payables	19	**-**	317,810,700
Deferred tax liabilities - net	26	**-**	93,712,913
Other non-current liabilities	20	**258,584,286**	247,250,680
Total Non-current Liabilities		**2,180,149,286**	5,902,074,977
Total Liabilities		**16,775,944,188**	20,903,245,879
EQUITY	28		
Capital stock		**1,123,097,449**	1,453,777,232
Additional paid-in capital		**5,320,816,182**	5,320,816,182
Revaluation reserves		**(12,148,102)**	559,295,266
Other reserves		**(730,361,725)**	(622,952,239)
Retained earnings		**4,060,689,929**	3,312,425,742
Total Equity		**9,762,093,733**	10,023,362,183
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**P 26,538,037,921**	P 30,926,608,062

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

P-H-O-E-N-I-X PETROLEUM PHILIPPINES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016, 2015 AND 2014
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes	2016	2015	2014
REVENUES				
Sale of goods	27	**P 29,471,907,077**	P 28,620,971,473	P 34,025,744,606
Charter fees and other charges	2	**624,704,375**	562,523,731	392,681,626
Fuel service and other revenues	2	**205,587,559**	186,661,739	56,184,644
Rent and storage income	31	**148,340,733**	122,425,059	100,583,267
Port revenues	2	**126,128,262**	105,565,142	84,647,031
Sale of real estate	2	**-**	455,692,000	74,543,322
		30,576,668,006	30,053,839,144	34,734,384,496
COST AND EXPENSES				
Cost of sales and services	21	**25,123,949,229**	25,268,851,163	31,143,992,369
Selling and administrative expenses	22	**3,339,789,045**	2,724,906,711	2,177,337,743
		28,463,738,274	27,993,757,874	33,321,330,112
OTHER CHARGES (INCOME)				
Finance costs	23	**1,019,277,024**	968,682,307	804,137,896
Finance income	23	**(207,687,618)**	(7,553,833)	(3,394,843)
Equity share in net loss of a joint venture	15	**50,068,966**	16,310,368	-
Others		**(11,006,428)**	(9,069,835)	(6,842,368)
		850,651,944	968,369,007	793,900,685
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**1,262,277,788**	1,091,712,263	619,153,699
TAX EXPENSE	26	**169,802,891**	185,843,550	2,790,727
NET PROFIT		**1,092,474,897**	905,868,713	616,362,972
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Remeasurements of post-employment defined benefit obligation	24	**15,360,800**	18,116,705	(31,217,753)
Revaluation of tankers	28	**-**	202,245,220	180,637,550
Tax expense	26	**(4,608,240)**	(13,304,602)	(29,334,251)
Other Comprehensive Income - net of tax		**10,752,560**	207,057,323	120,085,546
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**P 1,103,227,457**	P 1,112,926,036	P 736,448,518
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share	29	**P 0.64**	P 0.60	P 0.40

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

P-H-O-E-N-I-X PETROLEUM PHILIPPINES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016, 2015 AND 2014
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

		Capital Stock									
	Notes	Preferred Stock	Preferred Treasury Stock - At Cost	Common Stock	Common Treasury Stock - At Cost	Total	Additional Paid-in Capital	Revaluation Reserves	Other Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2016		**P 30,000,000**	**(P 5,000,000)**	**P 1,428,777,232**	**P -**	**P 1,453,777,232**	**P 5,320,816,182**	**P 559,295,266**	**(622,952,239)**	**P 3,312,425,742**	**P 10,023,362,183**
Deconsolidation of subsidiaries	1	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(557,352,943)**	**(107,409,486)**	**(65,599,296)**	**(730,361,725)**
Acquisition of shares during the year	28	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(330,679,783)**	**(330,679,783)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(330,679,783)**
Cash dividends	28	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(309,212,179)**	**(309,212,179)**
Share-based compensation	24	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,757,780**	**5,757,780**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,752,560**	**-**	**1,092,474,897**	**1,103,227,457**
Transfer of revaluation reserves absorbed through depreciation, net of tax		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(24,842,985)**	**-**	**24,842,985**	**-**
Balance at December 31, 2016		**P 30,000,000**	**(P 5,000,000)**	**P 1,428,777,232**	**(P 330,679,783)**	**P 1,123,097,449**	**P 5,320,816,182**	**(P 12,148,102)**	**(P 730,361,725)**	**P 4,060,689,929**	**P 9,762,093,733**
Balance at January 1, 2015		P 10,000,000	(P 5,000,000)	P 1,428,777,232	P -	P 1,433,777,232	P 3,367,916,774	P 372,138,419	(P 622,952,239)	P 2,499,345,913	P 7,050,226,099
Issuance of shares for the year	28	20,000,000	-	-	-	20,000,000	1,952,899,408	-	-	-	1,972,899,408
Cash dividends	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(112,689,360)	(112,689,360)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	207,057,323	-	905,868,713	1,112,926,036
Transfer of revaluation reserves absorbed through depreciation, net of tax		-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,900,476)	-	19,900,476	-
Balance at December 31, 2015		P 30,000,000	(P 5,000,000)	P 1,428,777,232	P -	P 1,453,777,232	P 5,320,816,182	P 559,295,266	(P 622,952,239)	P 3,312,425,742	P 10,023,362,183
Balance at January 1, 2014		P 10,000,000	(P 5,000,000)	P 1,428,777,232	P -	P 1,433,777,232	P 3,367,916,774	P 272,621,771	(P 622,952,239)	P 2,046,541,766	P 6,497,905,304
Cash dividends	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(184,127,723)	(184,127,723)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	120,085,546	-	616,362,972	736,448,518
Transfer of revaluation reserves absorbed through depreciation, net of tax		-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,568,898)	-	20,568,898	-
Balance at December 31, 2014		P 10,000,000	(P 5,000,000)	P 1,428,777,232	P -	P 1,433,777,232	P 3,367,916,774	P 372,138,419	(P 622,952,239)	P 2,499,345,913	P 7,050,226,099

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

P-H-O-E-N-I-X PETROLEUM PHILIPPINES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016, 2015 AND 2014
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes	2016	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before tax		**P 1,262,277,788**	P 1,091,712,263	P 619,153,699
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization	22	**1,002,088,441**	821,733,247	660,281,915
Interest expense on bank loans and other borrowings	23	**863,399,371**	786,929,274	728,178,099
Unrealized foreign exchange currency loss (gain) - net		**(171,372,659)**	(3,370,552)	22,600,496
Impairment losses on trade and other receivables	23	**112,986,854**	79,208,744	40,077,464
Share in net loss of an indirectly-owned joint venture	15	**50,068,966**	16,310,368	-
Interest income	23	**(7,110,105)**	(5,540,995)	(3,394,843)
Employee share options	24	**5,757,780**	-	-
Loss on sale of investment in an associate		**-**	2,250,000	-
Loss on settlement of insurance claims	23	**-**	-	3,898,441
Operating profit before working capital changes		**3,118,096,436**	2,789,232,349	2,070,795,271
Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables		**528,697,133**	(3,030,720,014)	(552,746,672)
Decrease (increase) in inventories		**(370,318,364)**	232,214,381	941,703,604
Increase in land held for sale and land development costs		**22,667,290**	23,496,614	17,686,663
Decrease (increase) in restricted deposits		**20,046,803**	(565,464)	25,012,903
Increase in input value-added tax		**(36,265,532)**	(170,627,061)	(154,770,691)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments and other current assets		**(637,592,575)**	393,229,544	(566,185,587)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables		**(288,096,189)**	(334,848,958)	2,161,394,674
Cash generated from (used in) operations		**2,357,235,002**	(98,588,609)	3,942,890,165
Cash paid for income taxes		**(4,508,301)**	(712,198)	(610,696)
Net Cash From (Used in) Operating Activities		**2,352,726,701**	(99,300,807)	3,942,279,469
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries	27	**2,450,000,000**	-	-
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment	12	**(2,155,960,542)**	(2,704,508,788)	(2,481,654,558)
Advances to related parties	27	**(944,762,083)**	(5,448,932)	(7,625,362)
Acquisitions of intangible assets	13	**(203,908,603)**	(27,672,355)	(82,433,776)
Increase in land held for future development		**(151,281,172)**	(77,592,159)	(14,675,215)
Increase in other non-current assets		**(15,994,274)**	(27,854,741)	(122,883,739)
Interest received		**3,777,233**	3,402,894	2,750,097
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**2,434,359**	4,946,617	949,543
Collections from related parties	27	**25,000**	3,561,445	-
Additional investment in an indirectly-owned joint venture	15	**-**	(107,250,000)	-
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		**(1,015,670,082)**	(2,938,416,019)	(2,705,573,010)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayments of interest-bearing loans and borrowings		**20,684,209,975**	(36,164,656,734)	(35,776,065,093)
Proceeds from additional interest-bearing loans and borrowings		**(19,886,544,848)**	39,306,012,177	35,866,969,673
Interest paid		**(801,737,593)**	(848,790,538)	(798,899,617)
Acquisition of treasury shares		**(330,679,783)**	-	-
Payments of cash dividends	28	**(309,212,179)**	(112,689,360)	(184,127,723)
Increase (decrease) in other non-current liabilities		**13,900,134**	(21,573,921)	(99,338,981)
Proceeds from issuance of shares of stock	28	**-**	1,972,899,408	-
Repayments to related parties	27	**-**	(17,204,725)	(46,956,518)
Net Cash From (Used in) Financing Activities		**(630,064,294)**	4,113,996,307	(1,038,418,259)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**706,992,325**	1,076,279,481	198,288,200
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		**1,631,788,201**	555,508,720	357,220,520
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		**P 2,338,780,526**	P 1,631,788,201	P 555,508,720

Supplemental Information on Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities:

1) Certain hauling and heavy equipment with carrying amount of P3.1 million and P12.4 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, are accounted for under finance leases (see Notes 12.4 and 18.5).

2) The Group's tankers were revalued by an independent appraiser in each year from 2009. Revaluation reserves amounted to nil and P582.4 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Notes 12.1 and 28.5). The Group did not take up any revaluation in 2016 due to the deconsolidation.

3) Interest payments amounting to P61.7 million, P61.9 million and P70.7 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, were capitalized as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment (see Notes 12.2 and 18.8).

4) In 2015, the Group reclassified certain amount from construction-in-progress under Property, Plant and Equipment to Drydocking cost under Other Non-Current Assets in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Notes 12 and 17).

5) In 2015 and 2014, the Group has formalized a joint venture agreement with certain entity. Total investment in a joint venture in 2015 amounted to P175.0 million, P67.8 million of which was advanced in 2014 and is previously recorded as part of Other Non-Current Assets in the 2014 consolidated statement of financial position (see Notes 15 and 17).

6) On November 24, 2016, the Parent Company sold its entire investments in Chelsea Shipping Corp. and Phoenix Petroterminals and Industrial Park, Inc. to related parties under common ownership for a total consideration of P3,000.0 million (see Note 1.4). The outstanding receivable from the sale of subsidiaries amounted to P550.0 million, and is presented as part of the Due from Related Parties in 2016 consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 27.4). The disposal of the subsidiaries resulted to a recognition of Other Reserves, accounted as the difference between the net asset values of the subsidiaries and consideration received (see Notes 1.4 and 2.14).

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

P-H-O-E-N-I-X PETROLEUM PHILIPPINES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2016, 2015 AND 2014
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 Incorporation and Operations

P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc. (the Parent Company) was incorporated in the Philippines on May 8, 2002 and is 42.85% owned by P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Holdings, Inc. (PPHI), a company organized in the Philippines.

The Parent Company's shares of stock are listed with the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). The Parent Company is presently engaged in trading of petroleum products on wholesale and retail basis and operating of gas stations, oil depots, storage facilities and allied services. The registered office of the Parent Company, which is also its principal place of business, is located at Stella Hizon Reyes Road, Barrio Pampanga, Davao City.

PPHI was incorporated in the Philippines and was registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on May 31, 2006. PPHI's primary purpose is to provide management, investment and technical advice for commercial, industrial, manufacturing and other kinds of enterprises. PPHI's registered office is located at Stella Hizon Reyes Road, Barrio Pampanga, Davao City.

The ultimate parent is Udenna Corporation, which is primarily organized to purchase, acquire, take over and manage all or any part of the rights, assets, business and property; undertake and assume the liabilities of any person, firm, association, partnership, syndicate of corporation; and to engage in the distribution, selling, importation, installation of pollution control devices, units and services, and all other pollution control related products and emission test servicing. The ultimate parent company's registered office is located at Stella Hizon Reyes Road, Barrio Pampanga, Davao City.

The Parent Company has a total of 505 operating retail service stations, and a total of 15 service stations under construction as of December 31, 2016.

1.2 Subsidiaries, Associate, Joint Venture and their Operations

As of December 31, 2016 the Company holds ownership interests in the following entities, which are all incorporated in the Philippines:

Subsidiaries/ Associate	Explanatory Notes	Percentage of Ownership 2016	2015
P-F-L Petroleum Management, Inc. (PPMI)	(a)	**100.00%**	100.00%
P-H-O-E-N-I-X Global Mercantile, Inc. (PGMI)	(b)	**100.00%**	100.00%
Subic Petroleum Trading and Transport Phils., Inc. (SPTT)	(c)	**100.00%**	100.00%
Phoenix Petroterminals & Industrial Park Corp. (PPIPC)	(d)	**-**	100.00%
Chelsea Shipping Corp. (CSC)	(e)	**-**	100.00%
Bunkers Manila, Inc. (BMI) *	(f)	**-**	100.00%
Michael Inc. (MI)*	(g)	**-**	100.00%
PNX – Chelsea Shipping Corp. (PNX – Chelsea)*	(h)	**-**	100.00%
Chelsea Ship Management & Marine Services Corp. (CSMMSC)*	(i)	**-**	100.00%
Fortis Tugs Corporation (FTC)*	(j)	**-**	100.00%
Norse/Phil Marine Services Corp. (NPMSC)**	(k)	**-**	-
South Pacific, Inc. (SPI)***	(l)	**-**	50.00%

**Wholly-owned subsidiaries of CSC*
***Associate of CSC*
**** Joint venture of PPIPC*

All the subsidiaries, associate and joint venture were organized and incorporated in the Philippines.

(a) Incorporated on January 31, 2007 and is engaged in organizing, managing, administering, running and supervising the operations and marketing of various kinds of services-oriented companies such as petroleum service stations.

(b) Incorporated on July 31, 2006 to engage in the manufacture, production and creation of all kinds of motor, and all other transportation lubricants, fluids and additives of all kinds and other petroleum products purposely for motor vehicles and other transportation. PGMI temporarily ceased its operation in 2008 and has resumed its business in October 2015 through selling of acid oil and coconut fatty acid distillates, both are by-products from manufacturing of coconut methyl ester.

(c) Incorporated on February 20, 2007 and is engaged in buying and selling, supply and distribution, importation and exportation, storage and delivery of all types of petroleum for industrial, marine, aviation and automotive use.

(d) Incorporated on March 7, 1996 and is engaged in real estate development and is also registered with the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board under Executive Order No. 648 and was granted to sell parcels of land on PPIPC's project, the Phoenix Petroleum Industrial Park (the Park).

(e) Incorporated in the Philippines on July 17, 2006 and started commercial operations on January 1, 2007 and is engaged in maritime trade through conveying, carrying, loading, transporting, discharging and storing of petroleum products, goods and merchandise of every kind, over waterways in the Philippines.

(f) Incorporated on March 7, 2000 and is established to serve the growing demand of marine fuel (bunker) of foreign vessels calling on the ports of the Philippines and hauling of marine fuel and petroleum products for major oil companies. BMI is a subsidiary of CSC, which was sold to Chelsea Logistics Corp. (CLC) on November 24, 2016.

(g) Incorporated on December 26, 1957 and is engaged in the business of acquiring and operating floating equipment for charter or hire and for the conveyance and carriage of goods, wares, and merchandise of every description in the Philippines coastwise traffic without any fixed schedule. MI is also engaged in the trading of fuel oil. On May 6, 2008, the SEC approved the extension of the Company's corporate life of another 50 years. MI is a subsidiary of CSC, which was sold to CLC on November 24, 2016.

(h) Incorporated on February 2, 2011 and is engaged in the ownership and operation of vessels for domestic trade for the purpose of conveyance or carriage of petroleum products, goods, wares and merchandise of every kind and description. PNX-Chelsea is a subsidiary of CSC, which was sold to CLC on November 24, 2016.

(i) Incorporated on March 30, 2012 and is engaged in the business of ship management and to act as agent, broker, ship chandler or representative of foreign/domestic shipping corporations and individuals for the purpose of managing, operating, supervising, administering and developing the operation of vessels. CSMMSC is a subsidiary of CSC, which was sold to CLC last November 24, 2016.

(j) Incorporated on April 8, 2013 and is engaged in the towage and salvage of marine vessels and other crafts including their cargoes upon seas, lakes, rivers, canals, bays, harbours, and other waterways between the various ports of the Philippines, and acquire by purchase, charter, lease or modes recognized by law of obtaining title to or use of such equipment and properties, real or personal, which may be necessary to achieve such purpose. FTC is a subsidiary of CSC, which was sold to CLC on November 24, 2016.

(k) Incorporated on January 30, 2013 and is engaged in the business of providing technical ship services and to act as agent, broker, ship handler or representative of foreign/domestic shipping corporations and individuals for the purpose of operating, supervising, administering and developing the operation of vessels belonging to or which are or may be leased or operated by said shipping corporations and individuals, and to equip any and all kinds of ships, barges and vessels of every class and description owned by any shipping corporation. In 2015, CSC disposed all of its ownership interest in the associate.

(l) Incorporated on March 27, 2014 and is engaged in bulk or wholesale supply and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas and other petroleum products, which also includes importation, storage, and wholesale, refilling thereof and to operate and maintain storage terminals, equipment and transport facilities to be used therein. SPI is an associate of PPIPC, which was sold to Udenna Development (Udevco) Corporation (UDEVCO) on November 24, 2016.

1.3 Other Corporate Information

The registered office and principal place of business of the subsidiaries, except those presented in the succeeding page, is located at Stella Hizon Reyes Road, Barrio Pampanga, Davao City.

SPTT	_	Units 113 and 115 Subic International Hotel, Alpha Building, Rizal Highway, Subic Bay Freeport Zone, Zambales.
CSMMSC and FTC	–	26/F, Fort Legend Towers, 3rd Ave. corner 31st Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City
NPMSC	–	2/F Harbor Centre II Bldg., Railroad and Delgado Sts., South Harbor, Port Area, Manila
SPI	–	Puting Bato West, Calaca, Batangas

PPMI's registered office is located at Penthouse, Valero Tower, 122 Valero Street, Salcedo Village, Makati City and its principal place of business is located at 26th Floor, The Fort Legend Tower, 3rd Avenue corner 31st Street, The Fort Global City, Taguig City.

PPIPC's The registered office address of the Company is at 26th Floor, The Fort Legend Tower, 3rd Avenue Corner 31st Street, The Fort Global City, Taguig City and its principal place of business is located at Km. 117, National Highway, Calaca, Batangas.

1.4 Disposal of Investment of Shares of CSC and PPIPC

On November 24, 2016, the Parent Company sold its entire investments in CSC to CLC for P2,000.0 million, and in PPIPC to UDEVCO for P1,000.0 million. CLC and UDEVCO are related parties under common ownership. Business combinations and disposals that are under common ownership are accounted for under the pooling-of-interest method (see Note 2.14). The account balances of CSC and PPIPC were deconsolidated in the 2016 consolidated financial statements. The difference between the considerations received and net asset values as of disposal date of CSC and PPIPC amounting to P730.4 million was recognized and presented as Other Reserves in the 2016 consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 27.11).

1.5 Approval of Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016 (including the comparative consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014) were authorized for issue by the Parent Company's Board of Directors (BOD) on February 16, 2017.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

2.1 Basis of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

(a) Statement of Compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards

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

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

(b) Presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The Group presents all items of income and expenses in a single consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

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

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

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

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

2.2 Adoption of New and Amended PFRS

(a) Effective in 2016 that are Relevant to the Group

The Group adopted for the first time the following amendments and annual improvements to PFRS, which are mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016:

PAS 1 (Amendments)	:	Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosure Initiative
PAS 16 and 38 (Amendments)	:	Property, Plant and Equipment, and Intangible Assets – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization
PAS 27 (Amendments)	:	Separate Financial Statements – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements
PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 28 (Amendments)	:	Consolidated Financial Statements, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, and Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investment Entities – Applying the Consolidation Exception
Annual Improvements	:	Annual Improvements to PFRS (2012-2014 Cycle)

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

(i) PAS 1 (Amendments)*, Presentation of Financial Statements–Disclosure Initiative.* The amendments encourage entities to apply professional judgment in presenting and disclosing information in the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, they clarify that materiality applies to the whole consolidated financial statements and an entity shall not reduce the understandability of the consolidated financial statements by obscuring material information with immaterial information or by aggregating material items that have different natures or functions. Moreover, the amendments clarify that an entity's share in other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method should be presented based on whether or not such other comprehensive income item will subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss. They further clarify that in determining the order of presenting the notes and disclosures, an entity shall consider the understandability and comparability of the consolidated financial statements.

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

(iii) PAS 27 (Amendments), *Separate Financial Statements –Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements.* These amendments introduce a third option which permits an entity to account for its investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates under the equity method in its separate financial statements in addition to the current options of accounting those investments at cost or in accordance with PAS 39*, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, or PFRS 9*, Financial Instruments.*

(iv) PFRS 10 (Amendments*), Consolidated Financial Statements*, PFRS 12 (Amendments), *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*, and PAS 28 (Amendments), *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures–Investment Entities – Applying the Consolidation Exception.* These amendments address the concerns that have arisen in the context of applying the consolidation exception for investment entities. They clarify which subsidiaries of an investment entity are consolidated in accordance with paragraph 32 of PFRS 10 and clarify whether the exemption to present consolidated financial statements, set out in paragraph 4 of PFRS 10, is available to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity. These amendments also permit a non-investment entity investor, when applying the equity method of accounting for an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, to retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries.

(v) Annual Improvements to PFRS (2012-2014 Cycle). Among the improvements, the following amendments are relevant to the Group but had no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements as these amendments merely clarify the existing requirements:

- PAS 19 (Amendments), *Employee Benefits – Discount Rate: Regional Market Issue*. The amendments clarify that the currency and term of the high quality corporate bonds which were used to determine the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations shall be made consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

- PAS 34 (Amendments), *Interim Financial Reporting - Disclosure of information "elsewhere in the interim financial report"*. The amendments clarify the meaning of disclosure of information "elsewhere in the interim consolidated financial report" and require the inclusion of a cross-reference from the interim consolidated financial statements to the location of this referenced information. The amendments also specify that this information must be available to users of the interim consolidated financial statements on the same terms as the interim financial statements and at the same time, otherwise the interim financial statements will be incomplete.

- PFRS 5 (Amendments), *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations – Changes in Methods of Disposal*. The amendments clarify that when an entity reclassifies an asset (or disposal group) directly from being held for sale to being held for distribution (or vice-versa), the accounting guidance in paragraphs 27-29 of PFRS 5 does not apply. They also state that when an entity determines that the asset (or disposal group) is no longer available for immediate distribution or that the distribution is no longer highly probable, it should cease held-for-distribution accounting and apply the guidance in paragraphs 27-29 of PFRS 5.

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

- PFRS 7 (Amendments), *Applicability of the amendments to PFRS 7 to condensed interim financial statements*. These amendments clarify that the additional disclosure required by the recent amendments to PFRS 7 related to offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities is not specifically required for all interim periods. However, the additional disclosure is required to be given in condensed consolidated interim financial statements that are prepared in accordance with PAS 34 when its inclusion would be necessary in order to meet the general principles of PAS 34.

(b) *Effective in 2016 that are not Relevant to the Company*

The following new PFRS and amendment to existing standards are mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 but are not relevant to the Group's consolidated financial statements:

PFRS 11 (Amendments)	:	Joint Arrangements – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations
PFRS 14	:	Regulatory Deferral Accounts
PAS 16 and 41 (Amendments)	:	Property, Plant and Equipment, and Agriculture – Bearer Plants

(c) *Effective Subsequent to 2016 but not Adopted Early*

There are new PFRS and amendments to existing standards effective for annual periods subsequent to 2016, which are adopted by the FRSC. Management will adopt the following relevant pronouncements in accordance with their transitional provisions; and, unless otherwise stated, none of these are expected to have significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements:

(i) PAS 7 (Amendments), *Statement of Cash Flows – Disclosure Initiative* (effective from January 1, 2017). The amendments are designed to improve the quality of information provided to users of financial statements about changes in an entity's debt and related cash flows (and non-cash changes). They require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. An entity applies its judgment when determining the exact form and content of the disclosures needed to satisfy this requirement. Moreover, they suggest a number of specific disclosures that may be necessary in order to satisfy the above requirement, including: (a) changes in liabilities arising from financing activities caused by changes in financing cash flows, foreign exchange rates or fair values, or obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses; and, (b) a reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of liabilities arising from financing activities in the consolidated statement of financial position including those changes identified immediately above.

(ii) PAS 12 (Amendments), *Income Taxes – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses (*effective from January 1, 2017). The focus of the amendments is to clarify how to account for deferred tax assets related to debt instruments measured at fair value, particularly where changes in the market interest rate decrease the fair value of a debt instrument below cost. The amendments provide guidance in the following areas where diversity in practice previously existed: (a) existence of a deductible temporary difference; (b) recovering an asset for more than its carrying amount; (c) probable future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences are assessed for utilization; and, (d) combined versus separate assessment of deferred tax asset recognition for each deductible temporary difference.

(iii) PFRS 2 (Amendments), *Share-based Payments – Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions.* The amendments contain three changes covering the following matters: the accounting for the effects of vesting conditions on the measurement of a cash-settled share-based payment; the classification of share-based payment transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations; and, the accounting for a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled. Management is currently assessing the impact in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management is currently assessing the impact of PFRS 9 (2014) on the consolidated financial statements of the Group and it will conduct a comprehensive study of the potential impact of this standard prior to its mandatory adoption date to assess the impact of all changes.

(v) PFRS 16, *Leases* (effective from January 1, 2019). The new standard will eventually replace PAS 17, *Leases*.

For lessees, it requires to account for leases "on-balance sheet" by recognizing a "right of use" asset and a lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured as the present value of future lease payments. For this purpose, lease payments include fixed, non-cancellable payments for lease elements, amounts due under residual value guarantees, certain types of contingent payments and amounts due during optional periods to the extent that extension is reasonably certain. In subsequent periods, the "right-of-use" asset is accounted for similarly to a purchased asset and depreciated or amortized. The lease liability is accounted for similarly to as financial liability using the effective interest method. However, the new standard provides important reliefs or exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. If these exemptions are used, the accounting is similar to operating lease accounting under PAS 17 where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis (if more representative of the pattern of the lessee's benefit).

For lessors, lease accounting is similar to PAS 17's. In particular, the distinction between finance and operating leases is retained. The definitions of each type of lease, and the supporting indicators of a finance lease, are substantially the same as PAS 17's. The basic accounting mechanics are also similar, but with some different or more explicit guidance in few areas. These include variable payments, sub-leases, lease modifications, the treatment of initial direct costs and lessor disclosures.

Management is currently assessing the impact of this new standard in its consolidated financial statements.

(vi) PFRS 10 (Amendments*), Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PAS 28 (Amendments), *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associates or Joint Venture* (effective date deferred indefinitely). The amendments to PFRS 10 require full recognition in the investor's financial statements of gains or losses arising on the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in PFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the partial recognition of gains or losses (i.e., to the extent of the unrelated investor's interests in an associate or joint venture) only applies to those sale of contribution of assets that do not constitute a business. Corresponding amendments have been made to PAS 28 to reflect these changes. In addition, PAS 28 has been amended to clarify that when determining whether assets that are sold or contributed constitute a business, an entity shall consider whether the sale or contribution of those assets is part of multiple arrangements that should be accounted for as a single transaction.

2.3 Basis of Consolidation

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise the accounts of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (see Note 1) after the elimination of intercompany transactions. All intercompany assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities under the Group, are eliminated in full on consolidation. Unrealized profits and losses from intercompany transactions that are recognized in assets are also eliminated in full. Intercompany losses that indicate impairment are recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent Company, using consistent accounting principles.

The Parent Company accounts for its investments in subsidiaries, an associate and a joint venture as follows:

(a) Investments in Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities (including structured entities) over which the Parent Company has control. Parent Company controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date the Parent Company obtains control.

The Parent Company reassesses whether or not it controls an entity if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control indicated above. Accordingly, entities are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method is applied to account for acquired subsidiaries. This requires recognizing and measuring the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree, and the equity interests issued by the Parent Company, if any. The consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and subsequent change in the fair value of contingent consideration is recognized directly in profit or loss.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognized amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any existing equity interest in the acquiree over the acquisition-date fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill (see Note 16). If the consideration received is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognized directly as gain in profit or loss (see Note 2.14).

On the other hand, business combinations arising from transfers or acquisition of interests in entities that are under the common control of the shareholder that controls the Group are normally accounted for under the pooling-of-interests method and reflected in the consolidated financial statements as if the business combination had occurred at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, or if later, at the date that common control was established; for this purpose, comparatives are restated. The assets and liabilities acquired are recognized in the Group's consolidated financial statements at the carrying amounts previously recognized. The difference between the consideration transferred and the net assets of the subsidiary acquired is recognized as Other Reserves as part of the equity (see Notes 2.14 and 2.25).

If the Parent Company loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, derecognizes the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity, recognizes the fair value of the consideration received and reclassifies the Parent Company's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Parent Company had directly disposed of the related assets and liabilities. The difference between the consideration received and the net asset of the subsidiary disposed is recognized as Other Reserves as part of the equity (see Notes 2.14 and 2.25).

(b) Investment in an Associate

Associates are those entities over which the Parent Company is able to exert significant influence but which are neither subsidiaries nor interests in a joint venture. Investments in associates are initially recognized at cost and subsequently accounted for using the equity method.

Acquired investment in an associate is subject to the purchase method. The purchase method involves the recognition of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities, including contingent liabilities, regardless of whether they were recorded in the financial statements prior to acquisition. Goodwill represents the excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of the Parent Company's share of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Any goodwill or fair value adjustment attributable to the Parent Company's share in the associate is included in the amount recognized as investment in an associate.

Impairment loss is provided when there is objective evidence that the investment in an associate will not be recovered (see Note 2.18).

Changes resulting from other comprehensive income of the associate or items recognized directly in the associate's equity are recognized in other comprehensive income or equity of the Group, as applicable. However, when the Parent Company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Parent Company does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. If the associate subsequently reports profits, the investor resumes recognizing its share of those profits only after its share of the profits exceeds the accumulated share of losses that has previously not been recognized.

Distributions received from the associates are accounted for as a reduction of the carrying value of the investment.

(c) Investment in a Joint Venture

A joint venture pertains to a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. A joint venture entity pertains to whose economic activities are controlled jointly by the Group and by other venturers independent of the Group (joint venturers). Investment in a joint venture is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Under this method, on initial recognition the investment in joint venture is recognized at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor's share in the profit or loss of the investee after the date of the acquisition. The investor's share of the investee's profit or loss is recognized in the investor's profit or loss. Distributions received from an investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Adjustments to the carrying amount may also be necessary for a change in the investor's proportionate interest in the investee arising from changes in the investee's other comprehensive income.

The investment in a joint venture is subject to impairment testing (see Note 2.18). The management has assessed that no impairment loss is required to be recognized for its investment in a joint venture in 2015 and 2014.

The Parent Company holds interests in various subsidiaries, in an associate and a joint venture as presented in Notes 1.2 and 15.

2.4 Financial Assets

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

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

Currently, the financial assets category relevant to the Group is loans and receivables.

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

The Group's financial assets categorized as loans and receivables are presented as Cash and Cash Equivalents, Trade and Other Receivables (excluding certain advances to suppliers and advances subject to liquidation), Due from Related Parties, Restricted Deposits (presented under Current Assets and as part of Other Non-Current Assets in the consolidated statement of financial position), and Refundable Rental Deposits (presented as part of Other Non-Current Assets in the consolidated statement of financial position). Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, savings and demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Refundable rental deposits are initially recognized at fair value. Interest on the rental deposits arising from subsequent amortization is accounted for using the effective interest method and is presented as part of Finance Income under Other Charges (Income) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The excess of the principal amount of the deposit over its present value is immediately recognized as deferred minimum lease payments (presented as part of Other Non-Current Assets in the consolidated statement of financial position). Meanwhile, rent expense arising from subsequent amortization of deferred minimum lease payments is accounted for using the straight-line method over the lease term and is presented as part of Rent under Selling and Administrative Expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment loss, if any. Impairment loss is provided when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due to it in accordance with the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the impairment loss is determined as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred), discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate or current effective interest rate determined under the contract if the loan has a variable interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced either directly or through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognized in profit or loss.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The reversal shall not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized at the date of the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

All income and expenses, including impairment losses, relating to financial assets that are recognized in profit or loss are presented as part of Finance Income or Finance Costs account in the statement of profit or loss.

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

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

2.5 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the moving average method. The cost of inventories includes all costs directly attributable to acquisitions, such as the purchase price, import duties and other taxes that are not subsequently recoverable from taxing authorities.

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

2.6 Land Held for Sale and Land Development Costs

Land held for sale and land development costs are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Land held for sale and land development costs includes the cost of land and actual development costs incurred as at the end of reporting period. Interest incurred during the development of the project is capitalized (see Note 2.20).

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of developing and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.7 Prepayments and Other Current Assets

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

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

2.8 Land Held For Future Development

Land held for future development is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of land held for future development includes purchase price, estimated development costs and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of land.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of developing and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.9 Property, Plant and Equipment

Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value. Tankers are measured at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation. All other property, plant and equipment are carried at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value.

The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Expenditures for additions, major improvements and renewals are capitalized while expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred, except for periodic drydocking costs performed at least every two years on the vessel, which are capitalized (see Note 2.11).

Following initial recognition at cost, tankers are carried at revalued amounts which are the fair values at the date of revaluation, as determined by independent appraisers, less subsequent accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Revalued amounts represent fair values determined based on appraisals by external professional valuer once every two years or more frequently if market factors indicate a material change in fair value (see Note 5.5).

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

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

Tankers	30 years
Buildings, depot and pier facilities	5-25 years
Transportation and other equipment	1-10 years
Vessel equipment	5 years
Gasoline station equipment	1-5 years
Hauling and heavy equipment	1-5 years
Office furniture and equipment	1-3 years

Leasehold and land improvements are amortized over the terms of the related leases or the useful lives of the improvements, whichever is shorter.

Hauling and heavy equipment held under finance lease agreements (see Note 2.16) are depreciated over their expected useful lives (determined by reference to comparable owned assets) or over the term of the lease, whichever is shorter.

Construction in progress represents properties under construction and on-going major repair works and is stated at cost. This includes cost of construction, applicable borrowing costs (see Note 2.20) and other direct costs. The account is not depreciated until such time that the assets are completed and available for use.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (see Note 2.18).

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

An item of property, plant and equipment, including the related accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses, if any, is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in profit or loss in the year the item is derecognized.

2.10 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include acquired computer software licenses and basketball franchise, which are accounted for under the cost model. The cost of the asset is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other considerations given up to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Capitalized costs for computer software licenses are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives (ranging from one to ten years) as the lives of these intangible assets are considered finite. In addition, intangible assets are subject to impairment testing as described in Note 2.18.

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and install the specific software. Costs associated with maintaining computer software and those costs associated with research activities are recognized as expense in profit or loss as incurred.

Costs that are directly attributable to the development phase of new customized software for information technology and telecommunications systems are recognized as intangible assets if, and only if, the Group can demonstrate all of the following recognition requirements:

(i) technical feasibility of completing the prospective product for internal use or sale;

(ii) the intangible asset will generate probable economic benefits through internal use or sale;

(iii) intention and ability to complete, i.e., availability of sufficient technical, financial and other resources necessary for completion, and use or sell the asset; and,

(iv) ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Development costs not meeting these criteria for capitalization are expensed as incurred. Directly attributable costs include employee costs incurred on software development along with an appropriate portion of relevant overheads and borrowing costs.

The Group assessed the useful life of basketball franchise to be indefinite because this is expected to contribute to net cash flows indefinitely. The basketball franchise is not amortized but is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

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

2.11 Drydocking Costs

Drydocking costs are considered major repairs that preserve the life of the vessel. As an industry practice, costs associated with drydocking are amortized over two years or until the next drydocking occurs, whichever comes earlier. When significant drydocking expenditures occur prior to their expiry, any remaining unamortized balance of the preceding drydocking costs is expensed in the month of the subsequent drydocking.

Amortization of drydocking costs starts only when the process has been completed and the related vessel is ready for use.

The carrying amount of drydocking costs, presented as part of the Other Non-current Assets account in the consolidated statement of financial position, is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (see Note 2.18).

The carrying amount of drydocking costs is derecognized upon derecognition of the related tanker. The computed gain or loss arising on the derecognition of the tanker takes into consideration the carrying amount of drydocking costs and is included in profit or loss in the year the related tanker is derecognized.

2.12 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities, which include interest-bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables (excluding tax-related payables), and security deposits (presented under Other Non-Current Liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position), are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument. All interest-related charges incurred on financial liability are recognized as an expense in profit or loss under the caption Finance Costs in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Interest charges that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset (i.e., an asset that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale) are capitalized as part of the cost of such asset (see Note 2.20). All other interest related charges are recognized as an expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income under the caption Finance Costs.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings are raised for support of long-term funding of operations. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are charged to profit or loss on an accrual basis using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that these are not settled in the period in which they arise.

Trade and other payables (excluding tax-related payables) and security deposits are recognized initially at their fair values and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using effective interest method for maturities beyond one year, less settlement payments.

Security deposits are initially recognized at fair value. Interest on security deposits arising from subsequent amortization is accounted for using the effective interest method and is presented as part of Finance Costs. The excess of the principal amount of the deposit over its present value is immediately recognized as Unearned rent (presented as part of Other Non-Current Liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position). Meanwhile, the rent income arising from subsequent amortization of unearned rent is accounted for using the straight-line method over the lease term and is presented as part of Rent and Storage Income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Obligations under finance lease (included as part of Interest-bearing Loans and Borrowings) are recognized at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of minimum lease payments, at the inception of the lease (see Notes 2.16 and 31.5).

Dividend distributions to shareholders are recognized as financial liabilities upon declaration by the Parent Company.

Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due to be settled within one year or less after the end of the reporting period (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer), or the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Otherwise, these are presented as non-current liabilities.

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

2.13 Provisions and Contingencies

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

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

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

2.14 Business Combinations

Business acquisitions are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting and pooling-of-interest method.

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed (see Note 2.18).

Negative goodwill which is the excess of the Group's interest in the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired over acquisition cost is charged directly to income.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units are identified according to operating segment.

Gains and losses on the disposal of an interest in a subsidiary include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to it.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquirer is required to remeasure its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition-date fair value and recognize the resulting gain or loss, if any, in the profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognized in accordance with PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Under the pooling-of-interest method which is applicable for the acquisition and disposal of an entity under common control, similar accounts of the entities are combined on a line-by-line basis except for the equity accounts which were offset with the new shares issued by the new entity in which the difference between the net assets received and the amount of the consideration (shares issued and cash) is accounted for as Other Reserves (see Note 2.25).

2.15 Revenue and Expense Recognition

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

Revenue is recognized to the extent that the revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Group; and the costs incurred or to be incurred can be measured reliably. In addition, the specific recognition criteria presented below and in the next page must also be met before revenue is recognized.

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

(b) *Charter fees and other charges* – Revenue, which consists mainly of charter income arising from the charter hire of tankers, is recognized based on the type of charter arrangement entered into, either under a time charter (TC), a continuing voyage charter (CVC), or a bareboat agreement (BB) [see Note 3.1*(d)*]. Under a TC and BB, revenue is recognized based on the terms of the contract, with the distinction that in a BB, no administration or technical maintenance is included as part of the agreement. Under a CVC, revenue is recognized upon completion of the voyage; however, appropriate accrual of revenue is made at the end of the reporting period.

(c) *Fuel service and other revenues, port revenues and storage income* – Revenue is recognized when the performance of contractually agreed tasks has been substantially rendered. In addition, this includes revenue arising from port and cargo handling services.

(d) *Sale of real estate* – Revenue on sale of real estate is recognized using the full accrual method. Under the full accrual method, revenue is recognized when the risks and rewards of ownership of the land have passed to the buyer and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is also recognized when a downpayment of at least 25.00% has been collected.

(e) *Rent income* – Revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term (see Note 2.16).

(f) *Interest income*– Revenue is recognized as the interest accrues taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

Cost and expenses are recognized in the profit or loss upon utilization of goods or services or at the date they are incurred. All finance costs are reported in profit or loss on an accrual basis, except capitalized borrowing costs which are included as part of the cost of the related qualifying asset (see Note 2.20).

The cost of real estate sold, if any, before the completion of the development is determined based on the actual costs incurred to date which include the cost of land plus estimated costs to complete the project development. The estimated expenditures for the development of sold real estate, as determined by project engineers, are charged to Cost of Sales and Services in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income with a corresponding credit to Liability for Land Development presented under the Trade and Other Payables account in the consolidated statement of financial position. Effects of any revisions in the total project cost estimates are recognized in the year in which the changes become known.

2.16 Leases

The Group accounts for its leases as follows:

(a) *Group as Lessee*

Leases which transfer to the Group substantially all risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item are classified as finance leases and are recognized as assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance costs and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Finance costs are recognized in profit or loss. Capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Finance lease obligations, net of finance charges, are included in the Interest-bearing Loans and Borrowings account in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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

(b) Group as Lessor

Leases which do not transfer to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Lease income from operating leases is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group determines whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease based on the substance of the arrangement. It makes an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

2.17 Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations

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

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

2.18 Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Group's property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment in joint venture, drydocking costs (presented as part of Other Non-current Assets in the consolidated statement of financial position), goodwill and other non-financial assets are subject to impairment testing. Individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, except for goodwill and franchise that are tested for impairment at least annually.

For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose.

The cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units are identified according to operating segment.

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

Except for goodwill, all assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognized may no longer exist. An impairment loss, except impairment loss on goodwill (see Note 2.14), is reversed if the asset's or cash generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

2.19 Employee Benefits

The Group provides post-employment benefits to employees through a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan, and other employee benefits which are recognized as follows:

(a) Post-employment Defined Benefit Plan

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

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

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

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

(b) Post-employment Defined Contribution Plans

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

(c) Termination Benefits

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

(d) Profit-sharing and Bonus Plans

The Group recognizes a liability and an expense for bonuses and profit-sharing, based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the Group's shareholders after certain adjustments. The Group recognizes a provision where it is contractually obliged to pay the benefits, or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(e) Compensated Absences

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

2.20 Borrowing Costs

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

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

2.21 Income Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets for land held for sale and land development costs, the carrying amount of such properties is presumed to be recovered entirely through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted, that is when the land held for sale and development costs are held within the business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the property over time, rather than through sale.

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

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

2.22 Offsetting Financial Instruments

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

2.23 Related Party Transactions and Relationships

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

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

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

2.24 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Parent Company's BOD and management committee responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

In identifying its operating segments, management generally follows the Group's products and service lines as disclosed in Note 30, which represent the main products and services provided by the Group.

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

The measurement policies the Group uses for segment reporting under PFRS 8 are the same as those used in its consolidated financial statements, except that post-employment benefit expenses are not included in arriving at the operating profit of the operating segments.
In addition, corporate assets which are not directly attributable to the business activities of any operating segment are not allocated to a segment.

2.25 Equity

Preferred and common stock represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Treasury shares are stated at the cost of reacquiring such shares and are deducted from equity attributable to the Group's equity holders until the shares are cancelled, reissued or disposed of.

Additional paid-in capital includes any premiums received on the initial issuance of capital stock. Any transaction costs associated with the issuance of shares are deducted from additional paid-in capital, net of any related income tax benefits.

Revaluation reserves comprise of gains and losses arising from the revaluation of the Group's tankers and from the remeasurements of post-employment defined benefit obligation, net of applicable taxes.

Other reserves in 2016 pertain to the difference between the Parent Company's consideration received and the disposed net assets of CSC and PPIPC (see Note 1.4). Other reserves in 2015 and 2014 pertain to the difference between the Parent Company's cost of investment and the acquired net assets of CSC accounted for under the pooling-of-interest method (see Notes 2.3 and 2.14).

Retained earnings include all current and prior period results of operations as reported in the profit or loss section of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, reduced by the amounts of dividends declared.

2.26 Earnings per Share

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

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

2.27 Share-based Payments

The Parent Company grants share options to qualified employees of the Parent Company eligible under a share option plan. The services received in exchange for the grant, and the corresponding share options, are valued by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted at grant date. This fair value excludes the impact of non-market vesting conditions (for example profitability and sales growth targets and performance conditions), if any.

The share-based remuneration, if any, is recognized as an expense in profit or loss and the corresponding credit to retained earnings.

The expense is recognized during the vesting period based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest. The estimate is subsequently revised, if necessary, such that it equals the number that ultimately vests on vesting date. No subsequent adjustment is made to expense after vesting date, even if share options are ultimately not exercised.

Upon exercise of share option, the proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs up to the nominal value of the shares issued are allocated to capital stock with any excess being recorded as additional paid-in capital.

2.28 Events After the End of the Reporting Period

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

3.1 Critical Management Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

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

(a) Distinction between Operating and Finance Leases

The Group has entered into various lease agreements. Critical judgment was exercised by management to distinguish each lease agreement, either as a lessor or a lessee, as either an operating or finance lease by looking at the transfer or retention of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the properties covered by the agreements. Failure to make the right judgment will result in either overstatement or understatement of assets and liabilities. Certain hauling and heavy equipment are acquired and accounted for under finance lease.

(b) Recognition of Provisions and Contingencies

Judgment is exercised by management to distinguish between provisions and contingencies. Policies on recognition of provisions and contingencies are discussed in Note 2.13 and disclosures on relevant contingencies are presented in Note 31.

(c) Determination of Qualifying Assets on Borrowing Costs

A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Determining if an asset is a qualifying asset will depend on the circumstances and requires the use of judgment in each case. In making judgment, the management takes into account its intention when it determines whether the asset is a qualifying asset and considers the facts and circumstances and uses its judgment to determine whether an asset takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Based on the facts and circumstances affecting the Group's qualifying asset, the management concludes that the Group's retail station, depot facilities, tankers and land held for sale and development costs are qualifying assets as the management assesses that it takes substantial period of time for the completion of those assets.

(d) Revenue Recognition for Charter Fee Arrangements

In determining the appropriate method to use in recognizing the Group's revenue from TC, CVC and BB, management considers the following criteria: (1) whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific vessel; and, (2) whether the arrangement conveys a right to use the vessel. Management determined that if both criteria are met, the revenue should be recognized using the straight-line method over the term of the contract (see Note 2.15). Otherwise, revenue will be recognized based on contract terms when substantial agreed tasks have been rendered.

(e) Distinction between Land Held for Sale and Land Development Costs and Land Held for Future Development

The Group determines whether a property will be classified as land held for sale and land development costs (real estate inventories) or land held for future development. In making this judgement, the Group considers whether the property will be sold in the normal operating cycle (real estate inventories) or whether it will be retained as part of the Group's strategic activities for development or sale in the medium or long-term (land held for future development).

3.2 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

(a) Impairment of Trade and Other Receivables and Due from Related Parties

Adequate amount of allowance for impairment is provided for specific and group of accounts, where objective evidence of impairment exists. The Group evaluates the amount of allowance for impairment based on available facts and circumstances affecting the collectibility of the accounts, including, but not limited to, the length of the Group's relationship with the customers and the related party, the customers' current credit status, average age of accounts, collection experience and historical loss experience. The methodology and assumptions used in estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Group to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. The carrying value of trade and other receivables and the analysis of allowance for impairment on such financial assets are shown in Note 7. The carrying value of due from related parties is shown in Note 27.4. The Group has determined that no impairment loss on Due from Related Parties should be recognized in 2016, 2015 and 2014.

(b) Determination of Net Realizable Value of Inventories

In determining the net realizable values of inventories, management takes into account the most reliable evidence available at the dates the estimates are made. Future realization of the carrying amounts of inventories, as presented in Note 8, is affected by price changes and action from competitors. Both aspects are considered key sources of estimation uncertainty and may cause significant adjustments to the Group's inventories within the next financial reporting period.

(c) Determination of Net Realizable Value of Land Held for Sale and Land Development Costs and Land Held for Future Development

In determining the net realizable value of land held for sale and land development costs and land held for future development, management takes into account the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made. Future realization of the carrying amounts of land held for sale and development costs and land held for future development is affected by price changes and demand from the target market segments. Both aspects are considered key sources of estimation uncertainty and may cause significant adjustments within the next financial reporting period.

(d) *Estimation of Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Drydocking Costs*

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

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and drydocking costs are analyzed in Notes 12, 13 and 17, respectively. Based on management's assessment as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, there is no change in the estimated useful lives of the property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and drydocking costs during those years. Actual results, however, may vary due to changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above.

(e) *Fair Value Measurement of Tankers*

The Group's tankers, presented as part of the Property, Plant and Equipment account, are carried at revalued amount at the end of the reporting period. In determining the fair values of these assets, the Group engages the services of professional and independent appraisers applying the relevant valuation methodologies as discussed in Note 5.5.

For tankers with appraisals conducted prior to the end of the current reporting period, management determines whether there are significant circumstances during the intervening period that may require adjustments or changes in the disclosure of fair value of the Group's tankers.

A significant change in these elements may affect prices and the value of the assets. The amounts of revaluation and fair value gains recognized on the Group's tankers are disclosed in Note 12.

(f) *Determination of Realizable Amount of Deferred Tax Assets*

The Group reviews its deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Management assessed that the deferred tax assets recognized as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 will be fully utilized in the coming years. The carrying value of deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 is disclosed in Note 26.

(g) *Estimation of Liability for Land Development*

Obligations to complete development of real estate are based on actual costs and project estimates of the Group's contractors and technical personnel. These costs are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates.

Liability to complete the project for land development is presented as liability for land development under Trade and Other Payables account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 19).

(h) Valuation of Post-employment Defined Benefit Obligation

The determination of the Group's obligation and cost of post-employment defined benefit is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used by actuaries in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions are described in Note 24 and include, among others, discount rates and salary increase rate. A significant change in any of these actuarial assumptions may generally affect the recognized expense, other comprehensive income or losses and the carrying amount of the post-employment benefit obligation in the next reporting period.

The amounts of post-employment benefit obligation and expense and an analysis of the movements in the estimated present value of retirement benefit obligation are presented in Note 24.3.

(i) Estimation of Development Costs

The accounting for real estate requires the use of estimates in determining costs and gross profit recognition. Cost of real estate sold (under Cost of Sales and Services in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income) includes estimated costs for future development. The development cost of the project is estimated by the Group's contractors and technical personnel. At the end of reporting period, these estimates are reviewed and revised to reflect the current conditions, when necessary.

(j) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or a cash-generating unit based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate (see Note 2.18). Though management believes that the assumptions used in the estimation of fair values reflected in the consolidated financial statements are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in those assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable values and any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations.

Management has assessed that no impairment losses are required to be recognized on the Group's non-financial assets in 2016, 2015 and 2014.

(k) Fair Value Measurements of Business Combinations

On initial recognition in a business combination using the purchase method of accounting, the assets and liabilities of the acquired business and the consideration paid for them are included in the consolidated financial statements at their fair values. In measuring fair value, management uses estimates of future cash flows and discount rates. Any subsequent change in these estimates would affect the amount of goodwill if the change qualifies as a measurement period adjustment. Any other change would be recognized in profit or loss in the subsequent period.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks in relation to financial instruments. The Group's financial assets and liabilities by category are summarized in Note 5. The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

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

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

4.1 Market Risk

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

(a) Foreign Currency Risk

Most of the Group's transactions are carried out in Philippine pesos, its functional currency. Exposures to currency exchange rates arise from the Group's sales to a certain customer and, fuel and tanker importations, which are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars (US$). The liability covering the fuel importation is covered by letter of credits (LCs) which is subsequently closed to Philippine peso trusts receipts (TRs). Further, the Group has several U.S. dollar loans from certain banks, which were used to finance its capital expenditures (see Note 18). The Group also holds U.S. dollar-denominated cash and cash equivalents.

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

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

	2016	2015
Financial assets	**P5,678,959,607**	P 6,319,275,779
Financial liabilities	**(350,848,259)**	(1,662,588,911)
Net exposure	**P5,328,111,348**	P 4,656,686,868

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax with respect to changes in Philippine peso against U.S dollar exchange rates. The percentage changes in rates have been determined based on the average market volatility in exchange rates, using standard deviation, in the previous 12 months at a 99.00% confidence level.

	2016	2015
Reasonably possible change in rate	**12.93%**	10.42%
Effect in profit before tax	**P 688,924,797**	P 485,226,772
Effect in equity after tax	**482,247,358**	339,658,740

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

(b) Interest Rate Risk

The Group's policy is to minimize interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. Long term borrowings are therefore usually made at fixed rates. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Group is exposed to changes in market interest rates through its cash and cash equivalents and certain interest-bearing loans and borrowings which are subject to variable interest rates (see Notes 6 and 18). All other financial assets and financial liabilities have fixed rates.

Cash in banks are tested on a reasonably possible change of +/-0.54% and +/-0.49% in 2016 and 2015, respectively. Banks loans subject to variable interest rates are tested on a reasonably possible change of +/-0.32% and +/-0.36% for Philippine peso and +/-0.25% and +/-0.36% for U.S. dollar in 2016 and 2015, respectively. These percentages have been determined based on the average market volatility of interest rates, using standard deviation, in the previous 12 months estimated at 99.00% level of confidence. The sensitivity analysis is based on the Group's financial instruments held at the end of each reporting period, with effect estimated from the beginning of the year. All other variables are held constant.

The changes in percentages would affect profit or loss before tax by +/-P45.0 million and +/-P48.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and equity after tax by +/-P31.5 million and +/-P33.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(c) Other Price Risk

The Group's market price risk arises from its purchases of fuels. It manages its risk arising from changes in market prices by monitoring the daily movement of the market price of fuels and to some extent, using forward and other similar contracts to manage the fluctuation of the fuel price.

4.2 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty may fail to discharge an obligation to the Group. The Group is exposed to this risk for various financial instruments arising from granting of loans and selling goods and services to customers including related parties; and placing deposits with banks.

The Group continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by group, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. The Group's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties. In addition, for a significant proportion of sales, advance payments are received to mitigate credit risk.

Generally, the maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets is the carrying amount of the financial assets as shown in the consolidated statements of financial position or in the detailed analysis provided in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, as follows.

	Notes	**2016**	2015
Cash and cash equivalents	6	**P 2,338,780,526**	P 1,631,788,201
Trade and other receivables – net*	7	**8,039,947,280**	9,848,695,600
Due from related parties	27.4	**1,506,997,926**	12,260,843
Restricted deposits	10, 17	**50,925,404**	72,249,055
Refundable rental deposits	17	**140,817,250**	138,171,724
		P12,077,468,386	P11,703,165,423

**excluding certain advances to suppliers and advances subject to liquidation*

The Group's management considers that all the above financial assets that are not impaired or past due for each reporting dates are of good credit quality.

None of the financial assets are secured by collateral or other credit enhancements, except for cash and cash equivalents as described below.

(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings. Included in the cash and cash equivalents are cash in banks and short-term placements which are insured by the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation up to a maximum coverage of P0.5 million for every depositor per banking institution.

(b) Trade and Other Receivables and Due from Related Parties

In respect of trade and other receivables and due from related parties, the Group is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers in various industries and geographical areas. Based on historical information about customer default rates, management considers the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good.

The Group has a Credit Committee which approves credit lines given to its customers. The Group's Credit Risk Management Unit (formerly Credit and Collection Department), which regularly reports to the Credit Committee, continuously monitors customers' performance and other counterparties, identified either individually or by group, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. Where available at a reasonable cost, external credit ratings and/or reports on customers and other counterparties are obtained and used. The Group's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties.

Some of the unimpaired trade and other receivables are past due at the end of the reporting date. The age of financial assets past due but not impaired is presented below.

	2016	2015
Not more than one month	**P 2,337,949,143**	P 630,404,266
More than one month but not more than two months	**57,804,099**	432,148,035
More than two months but not more than six months	**83,468,815**	1,110,052,164
More than six months but not more than one year	**902,428,898**	4,867,632,165
More than one year	**5,249,731,017**	571,431,230
	P 8,631,381,972	P 7,611,667,860

In respect of due from a related party, the Group has assessed that these advances are collectible and the credit risk exposure is considered to be low.

4.3 Liquidity Risk

The Group manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring scheduled debt servicing payments for long-term financial liabilities as well as cash outflows due in a day-to-day business. Liquidity needs are monitored in various time bands, on a day-to-day and week-to-week basis, as well as on the basis of a rolling 30-day projection. Long-term liquidity needs for a 6-month and one-year period are identified monthly.

The Group maintains cash and cash equivalents to meet its liquidity requirements for up to 60-day periods. Excess cash are invested in time deposits. Funding for long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to sell long-term financial assets.

As of December 31, 2016, the Group's financial liabilities have contractual maturities which are summarized as follows:

	Current		Non-current
	Within 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	P 10,386,388,575	P 2,826,900,125	P 2,528,962,920
Trade and other payables (excluding tax-related payables)	3,152,398,546	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	219,790,571
	P 13,538,787,121	**P 2,826,900,125**	**P 2,748,753,491**

This compares to the maturity of the Group's financial liabilities as of December 31, 2015 as presented below.

	Current		Non-current
	Within 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	P 10,389,197,730	P 1,554,544,941	P 5,644,237,716
Trade and other payables (excluding tax-related payables)	2,046,364,032	1,134,057,399	459,904,057
Security deposits	-	-	188,023,313
	P 12,435,561,762	P 2,688,602,340	P 6,292,165,086

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

5. CATEGORIES, FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES AND OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

5.1 Carrying Amounts and Fair Values by Category

The carrying amounts and fair values of the categories of financial assets and liabilities presented in the consolidated statements of financial position are presented below.

		2016		2015	
	Notes	Carrying Values	Fair Values	Carrying Values	Fair Values
Financial Assets					
Loans and receivables:					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	**P 2,338,780,526**	**P 2,338,780,526**	P 1,631,788,201	P 1,631,788,201
Trade and other receivables-net*	7	**8,039,947,280**	**8,039,947,280**	9,848,695,600	9,848,695,600
Due from related parties	27.4	**1,506,997,926**	**1,506,997,926**	12,260,843	12,260,843
Restricted deposits	10, 17	**50,925,404**	**50,925,404**	72,249,055	72,249,055
Refundable rental deposits	17	**140,817,250**	**140,817,250**	138,171,724	138,171,724
		P 12,077,468,386	**P 12,077,468,386**	P 11,703,165,423	P 11,703,165,423
Financial Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	18	**P 13,184,423,843**	**P 13,184,423,843**	P 16,983,998,840	P 16,983,998,840
Trade and other payables**	19	**3,152,398,546**	**3,152,398,546**	3,479,709,969	3,479,709,969
Security deposits	20	**219,790,571**	**219,790,571**	188,023,313	188,023,313
		P 16,556,612,960	**P 16,556,612,960**	P 20,651,732,122	P 20,651,732,122

* *Excludes certain advances to suppliers and advances subject to liquidation*
** *Excludes tax-related payables*

See Notes 2.4 and 2.12 for a description of the accounting policies for each category of financial instruments including the determination of fair values. A description of the Group's risk management objectives and policies for financial instruments is provided in Note 4.

5.2 Fair Value Hierarchy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.3 Financial Instruments Measurement at Fair Value

There are no financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

5.4 Fair Value Hierarchy of Instruments Measured at Amortized Cost for which Fair Value is Disclosed

The table below summarizes the fair value hierarchy of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities which are not measured at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position but for which fair value is disclosed.

	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		2016			
Financial Assets					
Loans and receivables:					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	P2,338,780,526	P -	P -	P 2,338,780,526
Trade and other receivables - net	7	-	-	8,039,947,280	8,039,947,280
Due from related parties	27.4	-	-	1,506,997,926	1,506,997,926
Restricted deposits	10, 17	50,925,404	-	-	50,925,404
Refundable rental deposits	17	-	-	140,817,250	140,817,250
		P2,389,705,930	**P -**	**P 9,687,762,456**	**P 12,077,468,386**
Financial Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	18	P -	P -	P 13,184,423,843	P 13,184,423,843
Trade and other payables	19	-	-	3,152,398,546	3,152,398,546
Security deposits	20	-	-	219,790,571	219,790,571
		P -	**P -**	**P16,556,612,960**	**P 16,556,612,960**

	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		2015			
Financial Assets					
Loans and receivables:					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	P1,631,788,201	P -	P -	P 1,631,788,201
Trade and other receivables - net	7	-	-	9,848,695,600	9,848,695,600
Due from related parties	27.4	-	-	12,260,843	12,260,843
Restricted deposits	10, 17	72,249,055	-	-	72,249,055
Refundable rental deposits	17	-	-	138,171,724	138,171,724
		P1,704,037,256	P -	P 9,999,128,167	P 11,703,165,423
Financial Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	18	P -	P -	P 16,983,998,840	P16,983,998,840
Trade and other payables	19	-	-	3,479,709,969	3,479,709,969
Security deposits	20	-	-	188,023,313	188,023,313
		P -	P -	P 20,651,732,122	P20,651,732,122

For financial assets with fair value included in Level 1, management considers that the carrying amount of this short-term financial instrument approximates their fair values.

5.5 Fair Value Measurements for Non-financial Assets

a) Determining Fair Value of Tankers

The fair values of the Group's tankers, included as part of the property, plant and equipment account in the 2015 consolidated statement of financial position, were determined based on the appraisal reports of a professional and independent appraiser with appropriate qualifications and recent experience in the valuation of similar properties. To some extent, the valuation process was conducted by the appraiser in discussion with the Group's management with respect to the determination of the inputs such as the size, age, and condition of the tanker.

In estimating the fair value of these tankers, management takes into account the market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the assets in their highest and best use. Based on management assessment, the best use of the Group's non-financial assets indicated above is their current use.

The Level 3 fair value of tankers was determined using the cost approach that reflects the cost to a market participant to construct an asset of comparable usage, construction standards, design and layout, adjusted for obsolescence. The more significant inputs used in the valuation include direct and indirect costs of construction such as but not limited to, labor and contractor's profit, materials and equipment, surveying and permit costs, electricity and utility costs, architectural and engineering fees, insurance and legal fees. These inputs were derived from various suppliers and contractor's quotes, price catalogues, and construction price indices. Under this approach, higher estimated costs used in the valuation will result in higher fair value of the properties.

b) Other Fair Value Information

The reconciliation of the carrying amount of tankers included in Level 3 is presented in Note 12.1.

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

5.6 Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The following financial assets with net amounts presented in the consolidated statements of financial position are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements:

	December 31, 2016					
	Gross amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position			Related amounts not set-off in the consolidated statement of financial position		
	Financial assets	Financial liabilities set off	Net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Net amount
Trade and other receivables	P 8,098,928,922	(P 58,981,642)	P 8,039,947,280	P -	(P 219,790,571)	P 7,820,156,709
Restricted deposits	50,925,404	-	50,925,404	(50,925,404)	-	-
Total	**P 8,149,854,326**	**(P 58,981,642)**	**P 8,090,872,684**	**(P 50,925,404)**	**(P 219,790,571)**	**P 7,820,156,709**

	December 31, 2015					
	Gross amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position		Net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	Related amounts not set-off in the consolidated statement of financial position		
	Financial assets	Financial liabilities set-off		Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Net amount
Trade and other receivables	P 9,947,012,925	(P 98,317,325)	P 9,848,695,600	(P 33,140,506)	-	P 9,815,555,094
Restricted deposits	72,249,055	-	72,249,055	(72,249,055)	-	-
Total	P 10,019,261,980	(P 98,317,325)	P 9,920,944,655	(P 105,389,561)	P -	P 9,815,555,094

The following financial liabilities with net amounts presented in the consolidated statements of financial position are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements:

	December 31, 2016					
	Gross amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position		Net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	Related amounts not set-off in the consolidated statement of financial position		
	Financial liabilities	Financial assets set-off		Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Net amount
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	P 13,184,423,843	P -	P 13,184,423,843	(P 50,925,404)	P -	P 13,133,498,439
Trade and other payables	3,182,159,260	(29,760,714)	3,152,398,546	-	-	3,152,398,546
Security deposits	219,790,571	-	219,790,571	-	(219,790,571)	-
Total	**P 16,586,373,674**	**(P 29,760,714)**	**P 16,556,612,960**	**(P 50,925,404)**	**(P 219,790,571)**	**P 16,285,896,985**

	December 31, 2015					
	Gross amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position		Net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	Related amounts not set-off in the consolidated statement of financial position		
	Financial liabilities	Financial assets set-off		Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Net amount
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	P 16,983,998,840	P -	P 16,983,998,840	(P 105,389,561)	P -	P 16,878,609,279
Trade and other payables	3,535,561,941	(55,851,972)	3,479,709,969	-	-	3,479,709,969
Security deposits	230,488,666	(42,465,353)	188,023,313	-	-	188,023,313
Total	P 20,750,049,447	(P 98,317,325)	P 20.651,732,122	(P 105,389,561)	P -	P 20,546,342,561

For financial assets and liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar arrangements presented above, each agreement between the Group and counterparties allows for net settlement of the relevant financial assets and liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis. In the absence of such an election, financial assets and liabilities will be settled on a gross basis, however, each party to the master netting agreement or similar agreement will have the option to settle all such amounts on a net basis in the event of default of the other party.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

	2016	2015
Cash in banks	**P 2,330,247,063**	P 880,016,290
Cash on hand	**8,458,713**	7,169,773
Revolving fund	**74,750**	2,603,198
Short-term placements	**-**	741,998,940
	P 2,338,780,526	P 1,631,788,201

Cash in banks generally earn interest based on daily bank deposit rates ranging from 0.25% to 0.80% per annum in all years presented. Short-term placements are made for varying periods ranging from 7 to 90 days and earn effective interest ranging from 0.25% to 1.90% per annum in all years presented. Interest income earned amounted to P3.9 million, P2.8 million and P2.5 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and is included as part of Finance income under Other Charges (Income) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see Note 23.2).

The balances of cash in banks as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 exclude restricted time deposits totalling to P50.9 million and P72.2 million, respectively, which are shown as Restricted Deposits account (see Note 10) and restricted time deposits under Other Non-current Assets (see Note 17) in the consolidated statements of financial position. Such amounts are not available for the general use of the Group under the loan agreement (see Note 18) and certain government compliance requirement (see Note 17).

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

This account is composed of the following:

	Notes	2016	2015
Trade receivables:			
Third parties		**P 2,513,174,190**	P 3,449,380,953
Related parties	27.1	**157,624,601**	25,076,202
		2,670,798,791	3,474,457,155
Advances to suppliers:			
Third parties		**5,571,866,972**	6,609,137,118
Related parties	27.2	**438,294,800**	388,294,800
		6,010,161,772	6,997,431,918
Installment contract receivable – net of unamortized discount	27.7	**-**	330,808,244
Non-trade receivables	27.8	**414,220,967**	283,867,284
Advances subject to liquidation		**29,633,211**	11,831,212
(Amount carried forward)		**P 9,124,814,741**	P 11,098,395,813

	2016	2015
(Amount brought forward)	**P 9,124,814,741**	P11,098,395,813
Other receivables	**3,240,165**	70,151,182
	9,128,054,906	11,168,546,995
Allowance for impairment	**(339,048,847)**	(358,488,027)
	P 8,789,006,059	P10,810,058,968

Trade and other receivables do not bear any interest. All receivables are subject to credit risk exposure (see Note 4.2).

Installment contract receivable as of December 31, 2015 represents the Group's outstanding receivable for the sale of parcels of land to third party customers. The fair value on initial recognition of the installment contract receivable was determined by calculating the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected until maturity using the market interest rate of comparable financial instrument at the commencement of the sale. The computed day-one loss amounting to P10.2 million in 2015 is presented as part of Finance Costs (see Note 23.1) in the 2015 consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Meanwhile, amortization of installment contract receivable using effective interest method amounting P2.0 million in 2015 is presented as part of Finance Income in the 2015 consolidated statement of comprehensive income (see Note 23.2). Non-trade receivables mostly pertain to receivable from locators and accrued rent.

Certain trade receivables amounting to nil and P35.5 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, were used as collateral to secure the payment of the certain interest-bearing loans and borrowings [see Note 18.2*(d)(i)(k)*].

All of the Group's trade and other receivables have been reviewed for indications of impairment. Certain trade and other receivables, which are due from customers, were found to be impaired; hence, adequate amount of allowance for impairment has been recorded as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Impairment losses amounted to P113.0 million, P79.2 million and P40.1 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, are presented as part of Finance Costs under Other Charges (Income) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see Note 23.1). In 2015, certain other receivables amounting to P4.8 million was directly written-off (see Note 23.1). Recovery of bad debts in 2016 and 2015 are presented as part of Others under Other Income (Charges) in the 2016 and 2015 consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

A reconciliation of the allowance for impairment at the beginning and end of 2016 and 2015 is shown below.

	Note	2016	2015
Balance at beginning of year		**P 358,488,027**	P 284,391,298
Disposals due to deconsolidation		**(114,681,817)**	-
Impairment loss for the year	23.1	**112,986,854**	74,413,265
Written-off during the year		**(17,669,476)**	-
Recovery of bad debts		**(74,741)**	(316,536)
Balance at end of year		**P 339,048,847**	P 358,488,027

8. INVENTORIES

Inventories which are stated at cost, which is lower than its net realizable value, are broken down as follows:

	2016	2015
Fuels	**P2,662,777,903**	P2,402,143,869
Lubricants	**335,929,379**	236,404,494
Others	**72,864**	66,325
	P2,998,780,146	P 2,638,614,688

Under the terms of agreements covering the liabilities under trust receipts, inventories with carrying amount of P2,223.9 million and P2,378.4 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, have been released to the Group in trust for by the bank. The Group is accountable to the bank for the trusted inventories or their sales proceeds (see Note 18.1).

There were no inventory write-down in all of the years presented. An analysis of the cost of inventories included in the cost of fuels and lubricants sold in each year is presented in Note 21.1.

9. LAND HELD FOR SALE AND LAND DEVELOPMENT COSTS

The land held for sale and land development costs pertains to cost in acquiring the parcels of land held for sale and expenditures for the development and improvement of certain parcels of land held for sale in Phases 1, 2 and 3 of the Park. This account is included in the assets of PPIPC that was deconsolidated in 2016.

10. RESTRICTED DEPOSITS

This account pertains to the time deposits that are used as securities for various banking credit facilities covered by hold-out agreements (see Notes 6 and 18.1) amounting to P50.9 million and P71.0 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. As such, these are restricted as to withdrawals. The proceeds from availment of the banking credit facilities by the Group are used for the purpose of purchasing fuel and lubricant supplies. Interest rates for this type of deposit range from 0.80% to 0.88% per annum for December 31, 2016 and 2015. Interest income earned from restricted deposits amounted to P0.7 million, P0.6 million, P0.3 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and is included as part of Finance Income in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see Note 23.2).

11. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

The composition of this account as of December 31, 2016 is shown below:

	2016	2015
Creditable withholding tax	**P 245,287,284**	P 349,885,803
Prepayments	**225,823,002**	195,356,449
Supplies	**124,853,313**	89,106,338
Others	**-**	4,763,120
	P 595,963,599	P 639,111,710

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The gross carrying amounts and accumulated depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of 2016 and 2015 are shown below.

	Buildings, Depot and Pier Facilities	Leasehold and Land Improvements	Gasoline Station Equipment	Office Furniture and Equipment	Hauling and Heavy Equipment	Transportation and Other Equipment	Tankers	Vessel Equipment	Land	Construction in Progress	Total
December 31, 2016											
Cost	P 4,634,286,358	P 294,381,659	P3,115,535,438	P 105,444,580	P 652,099,361	P 38,154,152	P 1,017,924,787	P 201,392,425	P 1,696,586,766	P 1,081,354,000	P 12,837,159,526
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,135,333,357)	(89,335,859)	(857,037,528)	(84,301,661)	(411,366,616)	(38,154,152)	(1,017,924,787)	(201,392,425)	-	-	(3,834,846,385)
Net carrying amount	**P 3,498,953,001**	**P 205,045,800**	**P2,258,497,910**	**P 21,142,919**	**P 240,732,745**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P 1,696,586,766**	**P 1,081,354,000**	**P 9,002,313,141**
December 31, 2015											
Cost or valuation	P 4,163,838,819	P 148,718,098	P2,379,895,263	P 92,824,177	P 599,610,911	P 46,944,514	P 5,085,134,597	P 335,436,389	P 1,138,498,896	P 1,727,856,115	P 15,718,757,779
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(945,023,733)	(55,127,432)	(575,008,715)	(74,896,989)	(348,317,991)	(33,254,229)	(715,593,100)	(128,532,272)	-	-	(2,875,754,461)
Net carrying amount	P 3,218,815,086	P 93,590,666	P1,804,886,548	P 17,927,188	P 251,292,920	P 13,690,285	P 4,369,541,497	P 206,904,117	P 1,138,498,896	P 1,727,856,115	P 12,843,003,318
January 1, 2015											
Cost or valuation	P 3,824,032,006	P 97,172,129	P1,955,845,393	P 84,756,860	P 579,287,791	P 75,086,949	P 4,440,508,081	P 265,909,110	P 641,719,262	P 996,711,879	P 12,961,029,460
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(793,867,463)	(47,067,751)	(353,420,981)	(67,337,048)	(293,248,875)	(66,423,159)	(548,682,231)	(74,518,918)	-	-	(2,244,566,426)
Net carrying amount	P 3,030,164,543	P 50,104,378	P1,602,424,412	P 17,419,812	P 286,038,916	P 8,663,790	P 3,891,825,850	P 191,390,192	P 641,719,262	P 996,711,879	P 10,716,463,034

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts at the beginning and end of 2016 and 2015 of property, plant and equipment is shown below.

	Buildings, Depot and Pier Facilities	Leasehold and Land Improvements	Gasoline Station Equipment	Office Furniture and Equipment	Hauling and Heavy Equipment	Transportation and Other Equipment	Tankers	Vessel Equipment	Land	Construction in Progress	Total
Balance at January 1, 2016, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	P 3,218,815,086	P 93,590,666	P 1,804,886,548	P 17,927,188	P 251,292,920	P 13,690,285	P 4,369,541,497	P 206,904,117	P 1,138,498,896	P 1,727,856,115	P 12,843,003,318
Disposals due to deconsolidation	(662,970,883)	-	-	(3,851,001)	(105,795,073)	(8,790,362)	(4,067,209,810)	(134,043,964)	-	(69,203,987)	(5,051,865,080)
Additions	-	-	-	17,559,953	182,364,854	-	-	-	558,087,870	1,459,609,643	2,217,622,320
Transfers	1,136,052,311	146,861,297	737,570,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,036,907,771)	(16,423,389)
Cost of asset disposed	-	(1,197,736)	(1,385,484)	(1,088,549)	(24,080,144)	-	-	-	-	-	(27,751,913)
Accumulated depreciation of Asset disposed	-	1,197,736	382,420	1,063,055	22,674,343	-	-	-	-	-	25,317,554
Depreciation and amortization charges for the year	(190,309,624)	(35,406,163)	(282,411,233)	(10,467,727)	(85,722,968)	(4,899,923)	(302,331,687)	(72,860,153)	-	-	(984,409,478)
Reclassifications/adjustments	(2,633,889)	-	(545,115)	-	(1,187)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,180,191)
Balance at December 31, 2016, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	**P 3,498,953,001**	**P 205,045,800**	**P 2,258,497,910**	**P 21,142,919**	**P 240,732,745**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P 1,696,586,766**	**P 1,081,354,000**	**P 9,002,313,141**
Balance at January 1, 2015, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	P 3,030,164,543	P 50,104,378	P 1,602,424,412	P 17,419,812	P 286,038,916	P 8,663,790	P 3,891,825,850	P 191,390,192	P 641,719,262	P 996,711,879	P 10,716,463,034
Additions	77,564,390	51,545,969	54,283,771	8,832,106	31,682,015	9,752,759	12,499,514	43,930,765	496,779,634	1,979,499,129	2,766,370,052
Revaluation increment	-	-	-	-	-	-	202,245,220	-	-	-	202,245,220
Transfers	243,410,523	-	400,234,504	634,186	2,292,538	-	429,881,782	25,596,514	-	(1,248,354,893)	(146,304,846)
Cost of asset disposed	-	-	(6,938,814)	(1,363,818)	(13,636,619)	(37,895,194)	-	-	-	-	(59,834,445)
Accumulated depreciation of asset disposed	-	-	3,768,225	1,342,216	12,683,979	37,093,408	-	-	-	-	54,887,828
Depreciation and amortization charges for the year	(151,156,270)	(8,059,681)	(225,355,959)	(8,902,157)	(67,753,095)	(3,924,478)	(166,910,869)	(54,013,354)	-	-	(686,075,863)
Reclassifications/adjustments	18,831,900	-	(23,529,591)	(35,157)	(14,814)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,747,662)
Balance at December 31, 2015, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	P 3,218,815,086	P 93,590,666	P 1,804,886,548	P 17,927,188	P 251,292,920	P 13,690,285	P 4,369,541,497	P 206,904,117	P 1,138,498,896	P 1,727,856,115	P 12,843,003,318

12.1 Revaluation of Vessels

The vessel equipment is among the net assets of CSC which is deconsolidated in 2016 (see Note 1.4). As of 2015, the effective dates of the latest appraisal reports of the Group's tankers and tugboats are shown below:

Name of Tanker	Effective Date	Appraised Values
MT Chelsea Denise II	December 21, 2015	P 487,000,000
MT Fortis I	November 17, 2015	85,000,000
MT Ernesto Uno	November 10, 2015	150,000,000
MT Patricia	November 10, 2015	56,000,000
MT Chelsea Denise I	November 4, 2015	180,000,000
MT Chelsea Thelma	August 5, 2015	1,021,886,700
MT Chelsea Donatela	December 9, 2014	1,112,750,000
MT Intrepid	October 27, 2014	76,000,000
MT Resolute	September 12, 2014	215,000,000
MT Jasaan	September 8, 2014	45,000,000
MT Vela	February 10, 2014	145,000,000
MT Chelsea Cherylyn	December 29, 2014	880,000,000
MT Chelsea Enterprise	March 2, 2012	100,122,000
MT Fortis II	November 12, 2013	82,000,000

As of December 31, 2015, the MT Intrepid, MT Resolute and MT Chelsea Enterprise are under periodic drydocking.

If the tanker was carried at cost model, the cost, accumulated depreciation and net carrying amount as of December 31, 2015 are as follows:

Cost	P4,226,441,769
Accumulated depreciation	(610,954,036)
	P3,615,487,733

12.2 Borrowing Costs

Construction in progress includes accumulated costs incurred on the various depot facilities and retail stations being constructed as part of the Group's expansion program, including capitalized borrowing costs of P61.7 million and P61.9 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Note 18.8), representing the actual borrowing costs incurred on loans obtained to fund the construction of depot facilities and retail stations. The average capitalization rate used was 8.50% both in December 31, 2016 and 2015.

12.3 Collaterals

As of December 31, 2015, certain tankers owned by the Group with a carrying amount of P4,364.0 million were used as collaterals for the interest-bearing loans from various local banks [see Note 18.2 *(c)(d)(e)(k)* and 18.4].

Moreover, certain transportation equipment with carrying amount of nil and P5.5 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, was used as collateral for mortgage loans with a local bank (see Note 18.6).

12.4 Finance Lease

The carrying amount of hauling and heavy equipment held under finance lease amounted to P3.1 million and P12.4 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Note 18.5).

12.5 Depreciation and Amortization

The Group retired in its books fully-depreciated transportation equipment with a total cost of P43.1 million and P4.3 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively. As of December 2016 and 2015, the cost of fully-depreciated assets that are still being used in the Group's operations amounted to P463.7 million and P447.9 million, respectively.

The amount of depreciation and amortization is allocated as follows:

	Notes	**2016**	2015	2014
Cost of services	21.2	**P 402,281,752**	P 246,379,404	P 201,694,106
Selling and administrative expenses		**582,127,726**	439,696,459	395,421,279
	22	**P 984,409,478**	P 686,075,863	P 597,115,385

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The gross carrying amounts and accumulated amortization of intangible assets at the beginning and end of 2016 and 2015 are shown below and on the next page.

	Basketball Franchise	**Computer Software Licenses**	**Software Development Costs**	**Others**	**Total**
December 31, 2016					
Cost	P 176,861,660	P 166,374,580	P 9,275,320	P 933,694	P 353,445,254
Accumulated Amortization	-	(72,935,492)	(5,472,272)	-	(78,407,764)
Net carrying amount	**P 176,861,660**	**P 93,439,088**	**P 3,803,048**	**P 933,694**	**P 275,037,490**
December 31, 2015					
Cost	P -	P 127,553,120	P 5,560,142	P -	P 133,113,262
Accumulated amortization	-	(58,015,880)	(2,712,921)	-	(60,728,801)
Net carrying amount	P -	P 69,537,240	P 2,847,221	P -	P 72,384,461

	Basketball Franchise	Computer Software Licenses	Software Development Costs	Others	Total
January 1, 2015					
Cost	P -	P 101,189,263	P 4,251,644	P -	P 105,440,907
Accumulated amortization	-	(17,866,178)	(1,137,573)	-	(19,003,751)
Net carrying amount	P -	P 83,323,085	P 3,114,071	P -	P 86,437,156

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of intangible assets at the beginning and end of 2016 and 2015 are shown below.

	Basketball Franchise	Computer Software Licenses	Software Development Costs	Others	Total
Balance at January 1, 2016, net of accumulated amortization	P -	P 69,537,240	P 2,847,221	P -	P 72,384,461
Additions	176,861,660	22,398,071	3,715,178	933,694	203,908,603
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	-	16,423,389	-	-	16,423,389
Amortization expense for the year	-	(14,919,612)	(2,759,351)	-	(17,678,963)
Balance at December 1, 2016, net of accumulated amortization	**P 176,861,660**	**P 93,439,088**	**P 3,803,048**	**P 933,694**	**P 275,037,490**
Balance at January 1, 2015, net of accumulated amortization	P -	P 83,323,085	P 3,114,071	P -	P 86,437,156
Additions	-	26,363,857	1,308,498	-	27,672,355
Amortization expense For the year	-	(40,149,702)	(1,575,348)	-	(41,725,050)
Balance at December 1, 2015, net of accumulated amortization	P -	P 69,537,240	P 2,847,221	P -	P 72,384,461

14. LAND HELD FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Land held for future development represents PPIPC's unsold land properties and certain land development costs (see Note 9) in Phases 2 and 3 of the Park that are intended for sale or for lease once developed as of December 31, 2015. This account was derecognized as a result of the deconsolidation of PPIPC in 2016 (see Note 1.4).

15. INVESTMENT IN A JOINT VENTURE

In 2015, PPIPC entered into a joint venture agreement with 168 Gas Corp. and Seaport Offshore Inc. to establish a joint venture Group that shall operate a terminal and storage facility in the Park for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and LPG-related products. The joint venture Group, SPI was incorporated and registered with the SEC on March 27, 2014.

Under the joint venture agreement, SPI has an authorized and outstanding capital stock of P175.0 million with par value of P1.00 per share, which was subsequently increased to P700.0 million. As of December 31, 2015, PPIPC owns 175.0 million shares, 50.00% of the outstanding capital stock, but does not have significant influence on the entity. Total investment in a joint venture as of December 31, 2015 amounted to P175.0 million, of which, P67.8 million was advanced in 2014. The equity share in the net loss of SPI amounting to P50.1 million, P16.3 million and nil in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, is presented under Other Charges (Income) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Under the agreement, the joint venture has no restrictions as to transfer of funds in the form of cash dividends, or to repay loans or advances made by SPI. This account was derecognized as a result of deconsolidation of PPIPC in 2016 (see Note 1.4).

16. GOODWILL

Goodwill represents the excess of acquisition cost over the Group's share in the fair value of identifiable net assets of the acquired subsidiaries at the date of the acquisition and relates mainly to business synergy for economics of scale and scope. The movements of this account as of December 31 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Balance at beginning of year – net of allowance on impairment loss	**P 84,516,663**	P 84,516,663
Disposals due to deconsolidation	**(74,294,814)**	-
Balance at end of year	**P 10,221,849**	P 84,516,663

In 2013, the Parent Company has assessed that the goodwill pertaining with PGMI is impaired, hence, full impairment loss amounting to P1.3 million was recognized. There are no impairment losses recognized in 2016, 2015 and 2014.

17. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

The composition of this account as of December 31 are shown below.

	Notes	2016	2015
Refundable rental deposits	27.3	**P 140,817,250**	P 138,171,724
Deferred minimum lease payments		**37,913,977**	37,341,915
Other prepayments		**7,000,000**	-
Restricted deposits	6	**-**	1,276,848
Drydocking costs – net		**-**	160,258,939
Others		**6,352,989**	1,223,248
		P 192,084,216	P 338,272,674

Presented below is a reconciliation of the carrying amount of drydocking costs at the beginning and end of 2016 and 2015.

	Notes	2016	2015
Balance at beginning of year		**P 160,258,939**	P 58,281,453
Disposal due to deconsolidation	1.4	**(160,258,939)**	-
Transfer from construction in progress	12	**-**	146,304,846
Amortization during the year	21.2, 22	**-**	(93,932,334)
Additions		**-**	49,604,974
Balance at end of period		**P -**	P 160,258,939

Amortization pertaining to drydocking costs is presented as part of Depreciation and amortization under Cost of Sales and Services in the 2015 and 2014 consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see Note 21.2).

Refundable rental deposits represent deposits of the Group for the lease of various parcels of land. These deposits are refundable at the end of the term of agreement and are measured at amortized cost. The fair values on initial recognition of the lease deposits were determined by calculating the present value of the estimated future cash flows anticipated until the end of the lease terms using the market interest rate of comparable financial instrument at the inception of the lease. Meanwhile, interest on subsequent amortization of rental deposits using effective interest method amounted to P2.6 million in 2016, P2.1 million in 2015 and P0.6 million in 2014 and is presented as part of Finance Income in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see Note 23.2).

The excess of the principal amount of the rental deposit over its present value is recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position as Deferred Minimum Lease Payments. Rent expense on subsequent amortization of the deferred minimum lease payments amounted to P2.4 million, P2.4 million and P1.1 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and is presented as part of Rent under Selling and Administrative Expenses in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see Note 22).

Restricted deposits represent deposits with a local bank as an environmental trust fund set in compliance with the requirements of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Such account was derecognized as a result of the deconsolidation (see Note 1.4).

Drydocking costs are being amortized over two years or until the occurrence of the next drydocking, whichever comes earlier. Such account was derecognized as a result of the deconsolidation (see Note 1.4).

18. INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings are broken down as follow:

	2016	2015
Current:		
Liabilities under LC and TR	**P 2,163,936,859**	P 5,117,764,514
Term loans	**7,989,944,730**	4,469,169,919
Liabilities under short-term commercial papers	**1,107,711,982**	1,248,738,021
Obligations under finance lease	**1,265,272**	4,480,716
Bank loans	**-**	898,278,303
Mortgage payable	**-**	2,266,683
	P11,262,858,843	P11,740,698,156
Non-current:		
Term loans	**P 1,921,565,000**	P 5,240,331,888
Mortgage payable	**-**	1,781,034
Obligations under finance lease	**-**	1,187,762
	P 1,921,565,000	P 5,243,300,684

18.1 Liabilities under Letters of Credits and Trust Receipts

The Group avails of LC and TR lines with local banks to finance its purchases of inventories (see Note 8). These short-term trust receipts bear interests based on prevailing market interest rates at an average of 4.04% and 3.80% per annum in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Group is required by the banks to maintain certain collaterals for the credit line facility provided to the Group for working capital requirements. The collaterals are in the form of compensating deposits, inventories and a surety of a stockholder (see Notes 6, 10 and 27.6).

18.2 Term Loans

The breakdown of the outstanding balances of the term loans per creditor as at December 31 are as follows:

	Explanatory Notes	Term	Interest Rates	Outstanding Balance 2016	2015
Multinational Investment Bancorporation (MIB)	*(f)*	2 to 3 months	3.50% - 4.25%	**P 1,800,000,000**	P 1,639,959,424
BDO Unibank, Inc. (BDO)					
i. Notes Facility Agreement	*(b), (l), (m)*	1.5 months to 5 years	4.00% - 4.25%	**1,500,000,000**	980,000,000
ii. Omnibus Loan and Security Agreement (OLSA) – MT Chelsea Donatela	*(c)*	5 years	5.30%	**-**	525,256,362
iii. OLSA – MT Chelsea Thelma	*(d)*	7 years	one-year LIBOR plus 3.50%	**-**	327,791,111
iv. OLSA – MT Chelsea Denise II	*(e)*	5 years	6.46%	**-**	288,460,000
				1,500,000,000	2,121,507,473
China Banking Corporation (CBC) and Pentacapital	*(a), (l)*	3 months to 7 years	3.25% - 7.75%	**1,445,318,730**	2,683,744,644
Philippine National Bank (PNB)	*(n)*	1 to 5 years	4.35% - 6.21%	**1,425,000,000**	-
Philippine Business Bank (PBB)	*(l)*	3 months to 1 year	4.00%	**1,000,000,000**	-
Robinsons Bank Corporation (RBC)	*(b), (h), (l)*	3 months to 5 years	3.49% - 8.08%	**847,500,000**	848,000,000
Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP)					
i. Notes Payable	*(l)*	1 to 4 months	4.25%	**600,000,000**	500,000,000
ii. Term Loan Agreement	*(i)*	2 years	5.00%	**-**	164,000,000
				600,000,000	664,000,000
Philippine Veterans Bank (PVB)	*(l)*	6 months	4.25%	**500,000,000**	-
Maybank International, Ltd.	*(b), (g)*	5 years	6.81% - 7.74%	**348,691,000**	880,623,600
Philippine Bank of Communication (PBCOMM)	*(l)*	3months to 1year	4.25% - 4.50%	**200,000,000**	200,000,000
United Coconut Planters Bank	*(l)*	9 months	4.25%	**200,000,000**	-
Maybank Philippines, Inc.	*(j)*	3 months to 5 years	3.50%-5.50%	**45,000,000**	105,000,000
Union Bank of the Philippines (UBP)	*(l)*	2 months	4.50%	**-**	300,000,000
Chinatrust Commercial Bank (CTBC)	*(l)*	1-3 months	4.50%	**-**	200,000,000
Asia United Bank (AUB)	*(k)*	5 years	7.00%	**-**	66,666,666
				P 9,911,509,730	P 9,709,501,807

(a) Notes Facility Agreement with CBC and Pentacapital

On November 8, 2012, the Parent Company entered into a notes facility agreement with CBC and Pentacapital totaling P2,500.0 million. The loan is subject to a fixed annual interest rate of 7.80%, which is payable in twenty quarterly payments. The net proceeds of the loan were used by the Group for the roll-out of the retails stations, for debt financing, for capital expenditures and for other general corporate purposes.

The Parent Company has partially paid the amount of P1,050.0 million on November 21, 2016 after securing the consent of the note holders for the partial prepayment of the facility. The outstanding balance of the note facility as of December 31, 2016 is P1,450.0 million.

By virtue of the notes facility agreement, the Parent Company affirms that it shall maintain the listing of its common shares with PSE and shall not declare or pay any dividends to stockholders (other than dividends payable solely in shares of its capital stock) or retain, retire, purchase or otherwise acquire any class of its capital stock, or make any other capital or other asset distribution to its stockholders, unless all payments due under the notes facility agreement are current and updated.

Minimum financial ratios to maintain are as follows: (i) debt-to-equity ratio not to exceed 3:1; (ii) current ratio not to fall below 1:1 and (iii) debt service coverage ratio (DSCR) not to be less than 1.5:1.

The discounted balance of the principal of the note as of December 31 and amounted to P1,445.3 million and P2,683.7 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Parent Company has complied with its debt covenant requirements.

(b) Notes Facility Agreement

In 2011, the Parent Company availed of a P750.0 million clean loan under the notes facility agreement entered into with BDO, Maybank International, Ltd. and RBC. The long-term loan amounting to P700.0 million with interest rate of 7.40% annually is payable on August 24, 2016 and the remaining P50.0 million with interest rate of 7.70% is payable on August 23, 2018.

The details of the outstanding balance is broken down as follows:

	2016	2015
RBC	**P 47,500,000**	P 48,000,000
BDO	**-**	480,000,000
Maybank International, Ltd.	**-**	192,000,000
	P 47,500,000	P 720,000,000

(c) OLSA with BDO – MT Chelsea Donatela

In 2013, PNX – Chelsea entered into a MOA with China Shipbuilding & Exports Corporation for the importation of one unit oil tank (MT Chelsea Donatela) in the amount of US$21.2 million (see Note 12.1). In connection with the acquisition of an oil tank vessel, PNX – Chelsea entered into an OLSA amounting to US$14.0 million with BDO, the proceeds of which was used to partly finance the importation of the vessel. In September 2013, BDO granted the loan and released the first tranche amounting to US$4.0 million. The second tranche shall be availed of by PNX – Chelsea in 2014. The loan is payable for a period of five years from initial drawdown date in US$0.6 million quarterly principal installments and any unpaid balance on maturity date, with two quarter grace period, commencing after the second tranche. The loan bears effective interest rate of 5.30% per annum.

Related debt issuance costs amounted to P9.6 million, of which P1.6 million and P1.5 million was amortized in 2015 and 2014, respectively, using effective interest rate of 5.60%.

The loan is secured by a chattel mortgage on MT Chelsea Donatela with a net carrying amount of P1,064.0 million as of December 31, 2015 (see Note 12.3).

The OLSA requires PNX – Chelsea to maintain debt-to-equity ratio of not more than 2.0:1 and DSCR of at least 1.20, except on drydocking year where minimum DSCR shall be 1.00. As of December 31, 2015, PNX – Chelsea is in compliance with such covenant requirements.

This account was derecognized in 2016 as a result of the deconsolidation (see Note 1.4).

(d) OLSA with BDO – MT Chelsea Thelma

On April 26, 2011, CSC entered into a MOA with China Shipbuilding & Exports Corporation for the acquisition of one unit of oil tank (MT Chelsea Thelma) in the amount of US$19.8 million.

In connection with the MOA, CSC entered into an OLSA amounting to US$14.5 million with BDO, the proceeds of which was used to partly finance the importation of the vessel. The loan is payable in 27 consecutive equal quarterly principal installments starting in August 2012. The loan is subject to quarterly repricing of interest computed at one-year LIBOR plus applicable margin of 3.50% per annum.

The loan is secured by a chattel mortgage on MT Chelsea Thelma and MT Vela with a total net carrying amount of P1,134.7 million as of December 31, 2015 (see Note 12.3). The loan is also secured by collateral on certain receivables under the CSC's Assignment of Charter Party with BDO (see Note 7).

Related debt issuance costs amounted to P8.2 million, of which P1.1 million was amortized in 2015 and 2014, respectively, using effective interest rate of 5.00%. Amortized debt issuance costs were recognized as part of Finance Costs – net in the 2015 and 2014 consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see Note 23.1). The unamortized debt issuance costs are included as part of the current and non-current portion of the related loan.

OLSA requires CSC to maintain debt-to-equity ratio of not more than 1.5:1 and debt coverage ratio of at least 1.2 from 2011 to 2014 and 2.5 from 2015 to 2018. As of December 31, 2015, CSC is in compliance with its loan covenant with BDO.

This account was derecognized in 2016 as a result of the deconsolidation (see Note 1.4).

(e) OLSA with BDO – MT Chelsea Denise II

On March 30, 2015, PNX – Chelsea entered into an OLSA with BDO amounting to P300.0 million in connection to finance the acquisition of MT Chelsea Denise II in 2014. The loan is subject to annual interest rate of 6.46% and is payable for a quarterly basis for five years commencing on the end of the fourth quarter of 2015.

In addition, OLSA requires PNX – Chelsea to maintain the same financial covenants as that of the OLSA with BDO covering MT Chelsea Donatela, to which PNX – Chelsea has appropriately complied with.

The loan is secured by a chattel mortgage on MT Chelsea Denise II with a net carrying amount of P288.5 million as of December 31, 2015 (see Note 12.3).

This account was derecognized in 2016 as a result of the deconsolidation (see Note 1.4).

(f) Medium-Term Loan with MIB

On October 7, 2015, the Parent Company signed with MIB, in behalf of BDO Private Bank, a clean medium-term loan amounting to P500.0 million with a tenor of 548 days. The loan proceeds were used for working capital requirements. The loan is subject to a fixed annual interest rate of 4.25% and will mature on April 7, 2017.

In various dates in 2016, the Parent Company signed with MIB, in behalf of BDO Private Bank and Metropolitan Bank & Trust Corp., a clean short-term loan totaling to P1,800.0 million. The loan proceeds were used for working capital requirements. Such is subject to a fixed annual interest rate of 4.00%and will mature on various dates until April 7, 2017.

(g) TLA with Maybank International, Ltd.

On November 20, 2012, the Parent Company entered into a TLA amounting to US$24.0 million with Maybank International, Ltd. to fund various capital expenditures. The total amount of the loan is broken down into US$14.0 million (tranche 1), which is due in five years and US$10.0 million (tranche 2) with a term of three years.

The loan is subject to interest computed at one-year LIBOR plus applicable margin of 4.20% per annum, or cost of funds plus a margin of 2.00% per annum, whichever is higher. Interest payments are to be serviced quarterly in arrears. Maybank International, Ltd. reserves the right to vary, at its absolute discretion from time to time, such rate of interest, which variation may take place by varying the LIBOR or the margin or spread above the LIBOR, or both.

The TLA also requires the Parent Company to maintain debt-to-equity ratio of not more than 3:1, current ratio of at least 1:1 and debt coverage ratio of at least 1.5.

Moreover, Maybank International, Ltd. has the right of first refusal and right to match any fund raising exercise that may be required to refinance the U.S. dollar-denominated term facility either via follow-on offering of the Parent Company's shares or a syndicated term loan.

The balance of the principal of the loan amounted to nil and P264.1 million, translated into Philippine Peso using the closing rate as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

On April 29, 2015, the Parent Company entered into another TLA amounting to US$10.0 million with Maybank International Labuan Branch to fund various capital expenditures. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the loan stood at US$7.0 million or P348.6 million and US$9.0 million or P424.5 million, respectively, using the closing rate as of reporting period. This loan will be fully settle on January 31, 2017.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Parent Company has complied with its debt covenants.

(h) TLA with RBC

On October 9, 2015, the Parent Company signed with RBC a five-year clean term loan amounting to P500.0 million to be used for capital expenditures and general corporate purposes. The loan is subject to annual interest rate of 5.50% and is payable in twenty equal quarterly installments. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the outstanding balance amounted to P447.5 million and P500.0 million, respectively.

(i) TLA with Development Bank of the Philippines

On October 30, 2014, CSC entered into another loan agreement with DBP amounting to P140.0 million to finance the drydocking and repairs and maintenance expenses of MT Chelsea Resolute, MT Chelsea Cherylyn, MT Chelsea Denise and MT Jasaan. The loan is subject to annual interest rate of 5.00% and is payable in eight equal quarterly installments commencing on the first quarter from the initial drawdown.

In addition, CSC obtained P160.0 million loan for CSC's working capital requirements. The loan bears a fixed interest rate of 5.00% per annum and is payable in ten equal quarterly installments commencing on February 28, 2015.

The loans are secured by a chattel mortgage on MT Chelsea Cherylyn with net carrying amount of P937.2 million as of December 31, 2015 (see Note 12.3). The loans are also secured by a collateral on certain receivables of the Group and guaranteed by certain stockholders of the Group (see Notes 7 and 27.6).

This account was derecognized in 2016 as a result of the deconsolidation (see Note 1.4).

(j) TLA with Maybank Philippines

On July 18, 2012, the Parent Company signed with Maybank Philippines a five year clean term loan amounting to P300.0 million to be used exclusively for capital expenditure and permanent working capital. The loan is subject to annual interest rate of 6.00% and is payable in twenty equal quarterly installments.

In connection with the TLA, all existing and future advances to the Parent Company by its stockholders or related parties are subordinated to the loan. The Parent Company agrees that any and all of its obligations relative to the TLA shall be settled first before any of its financial obligations to such shareholders' and related parties' advances are paid.

The TLA also requires the Parent Company to maintain debt-to-equity ratio of not more than 3:1, current ratio of at least 1:1 and debt coverage ratio of at least 1.5.

The outstanding balance of the loan as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to P45.0 million and P105.0 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Parent Company has complied with its debt covenants.

(k) TLA with Asia United Bank

In 2013, FTC obtained interest-bearing loans from AUB to partially finance the acquisition of tugboats amounting to P100.0 million. The loan bears fixed interest rate at 7.00% for the first three years from the initial drawdown date, and shall be repriced at the end of the third year from the initial drawdown date (the "Repricing Date"). The repriced rate shall be based on the relevant 2Y PDST-F as of the Repricing Date, plus a spread of 2.00% subject to a floor of 7.00%. The loan is payable in 18 quarterly installments over a period of five years. The first payment will commence on the third interest payment date from the initial drawdown date. The last quarterly installments of the loan is due on November 6, 2018.

Certain trade receivables amounting to P25.2 million as of December 31, 2015 were assigned to secure the payment of these interest-bearing loans (see Note 7). Moreover, MT Fortis I and II with carrying amount of P155.9 million as of December 31, 2015,respectively, are being collateralized to secure the loans (see Note 12.3).

This account was derecognized in 2016 as a result of the deconsolidation (see Note 1.4).

(l) Notes Payable

The promissory notes represented the borrowings from local banks or investment houses with interest rates ranging from 3.00% to 4.50% per annum and normally has a tenor of less than a year. Some of these loans are clean and unsecured. Certain loans are guaranteed by certain stockholders through surety agreement with the Banks (see Note 27.6).

The total outstanding balance of the various promissory notes as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are P2,900.0 million and P3,340.0 million, respectively.

(m) TLA with BDO

On August 18, 2016, the Parent Company signed with BDO a five-year term loan amounting to P1,000.0 million to be used for capital expenditures and general corporate purposes. The loan was approved on a clean basis and is subject to a floating interest rate based on one year PDSTR-2 plus margin with a floor of 4.00%. Interest rate is repriceable and payable quarterly in arrears. The principal, meanwhile, is payable upon maturity.

The TLA also requires the Group to maintain debt-to-equity ratio of not more than 3:1, current ratio of at least 1:1, and debt coverage ratio of at least 1.5.

Further, the Parent Company obtained a clean short-term loan from BDO on November 21, 2016 amounting to P500.0 million.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Parent Company has complied with its debt covenants.

(n) TLA with PNB

On January 29, 2016, the Parent Company signed with PNB a five-year term clean loan amounting to P500.0 million to be used for capital expenditures and general corporate purposes. The loan is subject to annual interest rate of 6.21% and is payable in twenty quarterly installments. As of December 31, 2016, the outstanding principal balance amounted to P425.0 million.

In addition, the Parent Company was granted with a P1,000.0 million one-year term loan on April 6, 2017. Such loan is guaranteed by certain stockholders through a surety agreement with PNB (see Note 27.6) and is subject to 4.35% interest rate payable quarterly in arrears. The principal is payable upon maturity.

18.3 Liabilities under Short-term Commercial Papers

On October 23, 2014, the SEC approved the registration, licensing and issuance of STCP up to P2,000.0 million. The STCP bear annual interest rates ranging from 4.00%to 4.50%, deducted in advance from the proceeds, and matured on various dates until October 31, 2015. In 2014, the Parent Company fully issued and received the proceeds of the P2,000.0 million STCP, which were used to finance the Group's working capital requirements. This was fully settled in 2015.

In February 2015, the Parent Company issued another P2,000.0 million STCP bearing an annual interest rate ranging from 3.75% to 4.13%, deducted in advance from the proceeds, and matured last February 22, 2016. This was fully settled in 2016.

The outstanding balance of the STCP as of December 31, 2016 is P1,108.2 million. The same will be fully settled by the Group by January 4, 2017.

The Parent Company used the net proceeds to partly finance the regular importation of finished petroleum products through various banks.

18.4 Bank Loans

The breakdown of this account as of December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	Security	Term	Interest Rates		
MayBank Philippines, Inc.	Unsecured	90-120 days	5.90%	P	508,000,000
MIB	Unsecured	30 days	3.80% to 5.00%		227,314,667
PBComm	MT Resolute, MT Ernesto Uno	360 days	5.00%		99,363,636
RBC	MT Chelsea Denise I	360 days	6.30%		44,800,000
United Coconut Planters Bank	MT Chelsea Intrepid, MT BMI Patricia	90 days	7.50% to 14.00%		18,800,000
				P	898,278,303

The bank loans were obtained to finance the drydocking of certain tankers and support CSC's working capital requirements. These loans are secured by certain tankers owned by CSC with total net carrying amount of P239.3 million as of December 31, 2015 (see Note 12.3), and by certain stockholders (see Note 27.6).

This account was derecognized in 2016 as a result of the deconsolidation (see Note 1.4).

18.5 Obligations under Finance Lease

The finance lease liability has an effective interest rate of 5.10%, which is equal to the rate implicit in the lease contract (see Note 31.5). Lease payments are made on a monthly basis.

18.6 Mortgage Payable

Mortgage loans pertain to loans obtained by the Group to finance the acquisition of certain transportation equipment. These loans bear effective interest rate ranging from 7.50% to 11.40% in 2016 and 2015and with terms ranging from 18 months to 36 months. There are no unpaid interests as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

These loans are secured by certain transportation equipment with carrying amount of nil and P5.5 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Note 12.3).

18.7 Credit Line

The Parent Company has an available credit line of P11,797.0 million under LC/TR as of December 31, 2016. These lines obtained from various banks are being utilized by the Parent Company for procurement of inventories both local and foreign. The credit line is secured by the following:

(a) Suretyship of PPHI and pledge of its share in the Parent Company amounting to P46.9 million (at P1 par value);
(b) Joint several signature of certain stockholders; and,
(c) Negative pledge over the remaining shares of PPHI in Parent Company in favor of the bank amounting to P1,100.0 million.

18.8 Interest Expense

Interest expense for 2016, 2015 and 2014 are presented as part of Finance Costs in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income amounted to P863.4 million, P786.9 million and P728.2 million (see Note 23.1), respectively, net of the capitalized borrowing cost of P61.7 million, P61.9 million and P70.7 million as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively (see Note 12.2).

19. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

This account consists of:

	Notes	2016	2015
Current:			
Trade payables:			
Third parties		**P 2,324,782,388**	P 2,382,759,862
Related parties	27.2, 27.3	**460,662,159**	347,071
		2,785,444,547	2,383,106,933
Accrued expenses	27.3	**256,953,308**	433,657,701
Income tax payable		**100,283,443**	79,801,573
Retention payable		**99,701,792**	78,475,599
Advances from customers		**49,732,927**	14,759,998
Non-trade payables		**1,982,691**	1,491,844
Liability for land development	14	**-**	151,401,563
Others	31.8	**38,837,351**	117,777,535
		3,332,936,059	3,260,472,746
Non-current:			
Advances from locators		**-**	317,810,700
		P 3,332,936,059	P 3,578,283,446

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally settled within 30-90 days.

Accrued expenses mostly pertain to payables to various contractors for the construction of retail stations that remain unpaid at the end of the year. In addition, this comprises amounts to be paid in relation to charter hire cost, repairs and maintenance, interest expense arising from loans and professional fees.

Retention payable is the amount withheld by the Group from its contractors for the construction of buildings, depot and pier facilities. The amount of retention, which is equivalent to ten percent of the total contract price, is payable upon the completion and turnover by the contractor of a construction project and the acceptance thereof by the Group.

Liability for land development pertains to the accrual for estimated liability to be incurred on the development of Phases 2 and 3 of the Park. Accrued estimated liability in 2015 for lots unsold amounted to P58.5 million and the estimated cost is included as part of Land Held for Future Development account in the 2015 consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 14) while the estimated liability for lots sold amounted to P92.0 million and is included as part of the Cost of Real Estate Sold in the 2015 consolidated statement of comprehensive income (see Notes 21 and 22). This account was derecognized as a result of the deconsolidation (see Note 1.4).

Advances from locators include long-term borrowings obtained from one of PPIPC's locators. Such advances bear interest at a rate of 4.00% per annum and were obtained for the construction of materials receiving facility. Interest expense amounting to nil in 2016, P33.6 million in 2015 and nil in 2014, and are presented as part of Finance Costs in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see Note 23.1). This account was derecognized as a result of the deconsolidation (see Note 1.4).

20. OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

This account consists of:

	Note	2016	2015
Security deposits		**P 219,790,571**	P 188,023,313
Post-employment defined benefit obligation	24.3	**20,789,794**	47,820,206
Unearned rent		**18,003,921**	10,583,427
Others		**-**	823,734
		P 258,584,286	P 247,250,680

Security deposits represent deposits received from dealers for the lease of retail stations and equipment that are installed in retail stations. These deposits are refundable at the end of the lease terms and are measured at amortized cost. The fair values on initial recognition of the security deposits were determined by calculating the present value of the estimated future cash flows anticipated until the end of the lease terms using the market interest rate of comparable financial instrument at the inception of the lease. Meanwhile, interest on subsequent amortization of rental deposits using effective interest method amounted to P11.7 million, P4.8 million and P1.0 million in 2016, 2015 and 2013, respectively, and is presented as part of Finance Costs in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see Note 23.1).

The excess of the principal amount of the security deposit over its present value is recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position as unearned rent. Subsequent amortization of the unearned rent amounted to P8.1 million, P5.9 million and P1.5 million as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and is presented as part of Rent and Storage Income in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

21. COST OF SALES AND SERVICES

This account is composed of the following as of December 31:

	Notes	2016	2015	2014
Cost of fuels and lubricants sold	21.1	**P 23,914,378,824**	P 23,980,285,783	P 30,469,681,329
Cost of services	21.2	**1,209,570,405**	1,125,034,323	658,586,006
Cost of real estate sold	19, 22	**-**	163,531,057	15,725,034
	22, 27.2	**P 25,123,949,229**	P 25,268,851,163	P 31,143,992,369

21.1 Cost of Fuels and Lubricants Sold

The cost of fuels and lubricants sold are broken down as follows:

	Note	2016	2015	2014
Inventories at beginning of year		**P 2,638,614,688**	P 2,870,829,069	P 3,812,532,673
Net purchases during the year		**24,274,544,282**	23,748,071,402	29,527,977,725
Goods available for sale		**26,913,158,970**	26,618,900,471	33,340,510,398
Inventories at end of year	8	**(2,998,780,146)**	(2,638,614,688)	(2,870,829,069)
		P 23,914,378,824	P 23,980,285,783	P 30,469,681,329

21.2 Cost of Services

Details of cost of services as of December 31 are shown below.

	Notes	2016	2015	2014
Charter hire fees		**P 219,480,628**	P 343,889,275	P 69,693,786
Depreciation and amortization	12, 17	**402,281,752**	340,311,738	251,458,416
Salaries and employee benefits		**223,104,624**	110,723,141	72,059,949
Bunkering		**128,272,479**	95,822,033	42,813,138
Port expenses		**69,045,193**	59,642,363	45,644,274
Repairs and maintenance		**47,398,625**	62,261,852	49,642,029
Insurance		**41,880,302**	38,754,243	36,861,986
Taxes and licenses		**18,061,125**	17,855,083	11,384,037
Outside services		**6,060,643**	16,253,168	1,772,671
Service fees	27.5	**5,228,607**	27,706,457	33,584,854
Security services		**2,650,929**	3,147,040	1,755,920
Fuel, gas and lubricants		**148,605**	232,507	119,716
Professional fees		**-**	-	38,960,794
Others		**45,956,893**	8,435,423	2,834,436
		P 1,209,570,405	P 1,125,034,323	P 658,586,006

22. COSTS AND EXPENSES BY NATURE

The details of the Group's costs and expenses by nature are shown below.

	Notes	**2016**	2015	2014
Cost of sales:				
Fuels		**P 23,682,380,582**	P 23,766,923,613	P 30,282,615,890
Lubricants		**231,998,242**	213,992,170	187,065,439
Depreciation and amortization	12, 13, 17	**1,002,088,441**	821,733,247	660,281,915
Rent	17, 27.3, 31.3	**638,617,179**	526,618,286	390,370,058
Freight and trucking charges		**594,195,277**	584,007,627	277,312,084
Salaries and employee benefits	24.1	**549,545,236**	407,249,233	329,362,174
Taxes and licenses		**336,339,378**	184,277,952	149,610,326
Charter hire fees		**152,635,025**	342,164,745	69,693,786
Bunkering		**126,954,879**	45,456,098	42,813,138
Rebates		**125,710,056**	125,006,776	112,198,227
Repairs and maintenance		**118,676,191**	125,914,426	117,868,813
Professional fees		**107,609,032**	39,967,826	49,116,948
Service fees		**88,540,285**	124,781,797	105,133,477
Advertising and promotions		**85,071,762**	84,319,851	123,571,860
Deficiency taxes		**81,276,439**	6,335,281	-
Insurance		**71,213,196**	83,349,159	85,836,811
Security fees		**69,578,620**	72,585,144	45,583,946
Utilities		**60,577,393**	61,064,494	51,773,260
Travel and transportation		**50,971,497**	39,522,659	40,475,571
Port expenses		**40,173,775**	44,900,055	45,644,274
Fuel, oil and lubricants		**27,084,236**	25,663,464	54,440,905
Sales incentives		**17,120,040**	5,371,974	5,491,456
Representation		**16,204,648**	9,873,984	16,729,142
Office supplies		**12,914,083**	10,843,835	10,052,801
Outside services		**7,753,440**	17,358,889	31,638,406
Cost of real estate sold	21	**-**	163,531,057	15,725,034
Miscellaneous	27.12	**168,509,342**	60,944,232	20,924,371
		P 28,463,738,274	P 27,993,757,874	P 33,321,330,112

The expenses are classified in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as follows:

	Note	**2016**	2015	2014
Cost of sales and services	21.2	**P 25,123,949,229**	P 25,268,851,163	P 31,143,992,369
Selling and administrative expenses		**3,339,789,045**	2,724,906,711	2,177,337,743
		P 28,463,738,274	P 27,993,757,874	P 33,321,330,112

23. FINANCE COSTS AND FINANCE INCOME

The breakdown of these accounts follows:

23.1 Finance Costs

	Notes	**2016**	2015	2014
Interest expense on bank loans and other borrowings	18.8	**P 863,399,371**	P 786,929,274	P 728,178,099
Impairment losses on trade and other receivables	7	**112,986,854**	79,208,744	40,077,464
Bank charges		**18,828,373**	11,184,239	9,455,061
Interest expense from security deposits	20	**11,680,584**	4,849,042	984,592
Interest expense from post-employment defined benefit obligation – net	24.3	**1,678,468**	3,665,593	2,296,995
Foreign currency exchange losses – net		**-**	37,827,699	19,247,244
Interest expense on advances from locators	19	**-**	33,555,541	-
Day-one loss on installment contract receivable	7	**-**	10,197,054	-
Loss on settlement of insurance claims		**-**	-	3,898,441
Others		**10,703,374**	1,265,121	-
		P 1,019,277,024	P 968,682,307	P 804,137,896

23.2 Finance Income

	Notes	2016	2015	2014
Foreign currency exchange gains – net		**P 200,196,556**	P -	P -
Interest income from cash in banks	6	**3,874,299**	2,826,295	2,459,049
Interest income on amortization of rental deposits	17	**2,566,528**	2,138,101	644,746
Interest income from restricted deposits	10	**669,278**	576,599	291,048
Interest income from overdue trade receivables		**380,957**	-	-
Interest income from amortization of instalment contract receivable	7	**-**	2,012,838	-
		P 207,687,618	P 7,553,833	P 3,394,843

24. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

24.1 Salaries and Employee Benefits Expense

Expenses recognized for salaries and employee benefits are presented below.

	Notes	2016	2015	2014
Short-term benefits:				
Salaries and wages		**P 434,209,853**	P 341,168,526	P 283,624,069
Employee welfare and other benefits		**76,840,351**	25,627,077	23,142,795
13th month pay and bonuses		**23,944,763**	29,114,952	11,618,034
Post-employment defined benefit	24.3	**8,792,489**	11,308,678	10,977,276
Employee share options	24.2	**5,757,780**	-	-
	22	**P 549,545,236**	P 407,249,233	P 329,362,174

24.2 Employee Share Option Plan (ESOP)

On January 24, 2013, the BOD of the Parent Company approved the ESOP. Under the ESOP program, the Parent Company will allocate up to a total of 5.00% of its issued and outstanding common shares to be granted to eligible employees. Share options benefit expense included as part of Salaries and employee benefits under Selling and Administrative Expenses in the 2016 consolidated statement of comprehensive income amounted to P5.8 million, while the corresponding credit to Retained Earnings of the same amount is presented under the Equity section of the 2016 consolidated statement of financial position. In 2015 and 2014, there are no stock options granted yet to the employees; hence, there are no share option benefits expense recognized for those years.

24.3 Post-employment Defined Benefit Plan

(a) Characteristics of the Defined Benefit Plan

The Group has maintained a partially funded, tax-qualified, noncontributory post-employment defined benefit plan that is being administered by a trustee bank that is legally separated from the Group. The trustee bank managed the fund in coordination with the Group's management who acts in the best interest of the plan assets and is responsible for setting the investment policies. The post-employment plan covers all regular full-time employees.

The normal retirement age is 60 with a minimum of five years of credited service. Normal retirement benefit is an amount equivalent to 75.00% of the final monthly covered compensation (average monthly basic salary during the last 12 months of credited service) for every year of credited service.

(b) Explanation of Amounts Presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements

Actuarial valuations are made annually to update the retirement benefit costs and the amount of contributions. All amounts presented below are based on the actuarial valuation report obtained from an independent actuary in 2016 and 2015.

The amounts of post-employment defined benefit obligation, which is presented as part of Other Non-current Liabilities account (see Note 20) in the consolidated statements of financial position, are determined as follow:

	2016	2015
Present value of obligation	**P 59,336,376**	P 74,572,352
Fair value of plan assets	**(38,546,582)**	(26,752,146)
	P 20,789,794	P 47,820,206

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

	2016	2015
Balance at beginning of year	**P 74,572,352**	P 88,610,880
Effect of deconsolidation	**(12,131,696)**	-
Current service cost	**8,792,489**	11,308,678
Interest expense	**3,053,348**	4,559,397
Remeasurements:		
Actuarial losses (gains) arising from:		
Experience adjustments	**(10,503,287)**	25,371,878
Changes in financial assumptions	**(3,020,965)**	(37,016,344)
Benefits paid	**(1,425,865)**	(18,262,137)
Balance at end of year	**P 59,336,376**	P 74,572,352

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

	2016	2015
Balance at beginning of year	P 26,752,146	P 12,213,907
Contributions to the plan	15,863,865	12,716,625
Effect of deconsolidation	(5,854,991)	-
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	1,836,547	6,472,239
Benefits paid	(1,425,865)	(5,544,429)
Interest income	1,374,880	893,804
Balance at end of year	P 38,546,582	P 26,752,146

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

	2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents	P 3,271,309	P 6,655,150
Quoted equity securities:		
Holding	4,994,451	-
Property	3,108,791	-
Construction	2,984,892	-
Telecommunications	2,298,766	2,360,000
Manufacturing (Preferred)	1,875,068	5,639,075
	15,261,968	7,999,075
Unit Corporate Bonds	8,925,579	-
Unit STCP	480,828	-
Unit investment trust funds (UITF)	10,606,898	12,097,921
	P 38,546,582	P 26,752,146

The fair value of the above investments are determined based on quoted market prices in active markets (classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy). Plan assets do not comprise any of the Group's own financial instruments or any of its assets occupied and/or used in its operations.

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

	Notes	2016	2015	2014
Reported in profit or loss:				
Current service cost	24.1	P 8,792,489	P 11,308,678	P 10,977,276
Net interest expense	23.1	1,678,468	3,665,593	2,296,995
		P 10,470,957	P 14,974,271	P 13,274,271

	2016	2015	2014
Reported in other comprehensive income:			
Actuarial losses (gains) arising from changes in:			
Experience adjustments	**(P 10,503,288)**	P 25,371,878	P 14,461,165
Financial assumptions	**(3,020,965)**	(37,016,344)	6,981,384
Demographic assumptions	**-**	-	3,643,648
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	**(1,836,547)**	(6,472,239)	6,131,556
	(P 15,360,800)	(P 18,116,705)	P 31,217,753

Current service cost is presented as part of salaries and employee benefits under Selling and Administrative Expenses in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see Note 22).

The net interest expense is included as part of Finance Costs under the Other Charges (Income) [see Note 23.1].

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

	2016	2015	2014
Discount rates	**5.38%**	4.89% to 5.20%	4.49% to 4.78%
Expected rate of salary increases	**5.00%**	5.00% to 8.00%	5.00% to 8.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are based on published statistics and mortality tables. The average remaining working lives of an individual retiring at the age of 65 is 26 for both males and females. These assumptions were developed by management with the assistance of an independent actuary. Discount factors are determined close to the end of each reporting period by reference to the interest rates of a zero coupon government bond with terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the post-employment obligation. Other assumptions are based on current actuarial benchmarks and management's historical experience.

(c) Risks Associated with the Retirement Plan

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

(i) Investment and Interest Risk

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

(ii) Longevity and Salary Risks

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

(d) Other Information

The information on the sensitivity analysis for certain significant actuarial assumptions and the timing and uncertainty of future cash flows related to the retirement plan are described below.

(i) Sensitivity Analysis

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

	2016		
	Impact on Post-employment Benefit Obligation		
	Change in Assumption	**Increase in Assumption**	**Decrease in Assumption**
Discount rate	**+/- 1.00%**	**(P 5,517,594)**	**P 6,416,720**
Salary increase rate	**+/- 1.00%**	**6,190,908**	**(5,439,575)**

	2015		
	Impact on Post-employment Benefit Obligation		
	Change in Assumption	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
Discount rate	+/- 1.00%	(P 4,867,280)	P 12,125,333
Salary increase rate	+/- 1.00%	11,371,496	(4,363,902)

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

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

(ii) Asset-liability Matching Strategies

To efficiently manage the retirement plan, the Group through its BOD, ensures that the investment positions are managed in accordance with its asset-liability matching strategy to achieve that long-term investments are in line with the obligations under the retirement scheme. A large portion of the plan assets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 is allocated to market gains and losses and accrued receivables.

(iii) Funding Arrangements and Expected Contributions

As of December 31, 2016, the plan is underfunded by P20.8 million based on the latest actuarial valuation. While there are no minimum funding requirement in the country, the size of the underfunding may pose a cash flow risk in about 21 years' time when a significant number of employees is expected to retire.

The Group expects to make contribution of P8.8 million to the plan during the next reporting period.

The maturity profile of undiscounted expected benefit payments from the plan within ten years as of December 31 follows:

	2016	2015
Within one year	**P 2,128,954**	P 13,938,126
More than one year to five years	**23,512,544**	20,579,442
More than five years to ten years	**57,097,009**	58,524,556
	P 82,738,507	P 93,042,124

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years.

25. REGISTRATION WITH THE BOARD OF INVESTMENTS

25.1 BOI Registration as New Industry Participant – Batangas Depot

The Parent Company was registered with the Board of Investments (BOI) on February 26, 2010 as a new industry participant with new investment in storage, marketing and distribution of petroleum products under Republic Act (RA) 8479, *Downstream Oil Industry Deregulation Act*, for its storage tanks in Calaca, Batangas. Under its registration, the Parent Company is required to observe certain general and specific terms and conditions stated in the provisions of the Omnibus Investments Code of 1987.

Under its registration, the Parent Company is also entitled to certain tax and non-tax incentives as follows:

(a) Income tax holiday (ITH) for five years from February 26, 2010, without extension or bonus year from the date of registration;

(b) Additional deduction from taxable income of 50.00% of the wages corresponding to the increment in the number of direct labor for skilled and unskilled workers in the year of availment as against the previous year if the project meets the prescribed ratio of capital equipment to number of workers set by the board of not more than US$10,000 to one worker and provided that this incentive shall not be availed of simultaneously with the ITH;

(c) The Parent Company may qualify to import capital requirement, spare parts and accessories at zero percent (0%) from the date of registration up to June 16, 2011 pursuant to the Executive Order No. 528 and its implementing rules and regulations.

Special transport equipment such as but not limited to tanks, trucks/lorries may be imported with incentives subject to land transportation operation requirements;

(d) Tax credit on domestic capital equipment shall be granted on locally fabricated capital equipment;

(e) Importation of consigned equipment for a period of five years from the date of registration, subject to posting of a re-export bond; and,

(f) Other non-fiscal incentives, which may be applicable.

The ITH incentive for Calaca, Batangas Terminal expired last February 26, 2015.

25.2 BOI Registration as New Industry Participant – Zamboanga Depot

The Parent Company was also registered with the BOI on November 25, 2010 as a new industry participant with new investment in storage, marketing and distribution of petroleum products under RA 8479 for its storage tanks in Talisayan, Zamboanga City. Under its registration, the Parent Company is required to observe certain general and specific terms and conditions stated in the provisions of the Omnibus Investments Code of 1987.

Under its registration, the Parent Company's transaction relating to Zamboanga Depot is also entitled to certain tax and non-tax incentives as also mentioned in Note 25.1. The ITH will expire five years from November 25, 2010.

The ITH incentive for Zamboanga Depot expired last November 25, 2015.

25.3 BOI Registration for the New Investment in Downstream Oil Industry Activities – Davao Expansion

On May 14, 2010, the Parent Company was registered with the BOI for the new investment in downstream oil industry activities under RA 8479 for the additional two storage tanks for petroleum products with storage capacity of 7.4 million liters in Davao depot. Under its registration, the Parent Company shall be entitled to avail of the incentives as cited in the previous page. However, ITH for five years from May 14, 2010 is subjected to the base figure of 148.2 million liters representing the Parent Company's highest attained sales volume of its existing depot facilities (in Davao Depot) prior to the filling of application for registration of new investment.

The ITH incentive for Davao Expansion expired last May 14, 2015.

25.4 BOI Registration for New Investment – Bacolod Storage Terminal

On May 10, 2012, the Parent Companywas registered with the BOI as a new industry participant with new investment in storage, marketing and distribution and bulk marketing of petroleum products under RA 8479 for its storage terminal in Bacolod City. Under its registration, the Parent Company is required to observe certain general and specific terms and conditions stated in the provisions of the Omnibus Investments Code of 1987.

Under its registration, the Parent Company's transaction relating to Bacolod storage terminal is also entitled to certain tax and non-tax incentives as also mentioned in the previous page. The ITH will expire five years from May 10, 2017.

25.5 BOI Registration for New Investment –Cagayan De Oro City Storage Terminal

On May 10, 2012, the Parent Company was registered with the BOI as a new industry participant with new investment in storage, marketing and distribution and bulk marketing of petroleum products under RA 8479 for its storage terminal in Cagayan de Oro City. Under its registration, the Parent Company is required to observe certain general and specific terms and conditions stated in the provisions of the Omnibus Investments Code of 1987.

Under its registration, the Parent Company's transaction relating Cagayan de Oro City storage terminal is also entitled to certain tax and non-tax incentives as also mentioned in the previous page. The ITH will expire five years from May 10, 2017.

25.6 BOI Registration for MT Chelsea Thelma and MT Chelsea Cherylyn

On November 23, 2011 and December 10, 2008, CSC had registered its activity for MT Chelsea Thelma and MT Chelsea Cherylyn, respectively, with the BOI under Executive Order No. 226, otherwise known as the Omnibus Investments Code of 1987 as a new operator of domestic/interisland shipping on a pioneer status. As a registered entity, CSC is entitled to tax and non-tax incentives which include a six-year ITH. For MT Chelsea Cherylyn, the related tax incentives started in April 2009. Meanwhile, the tax incentive for MT Chelsea Thelma started in November 2011. ITH incentives shall be limited only to the revenues generated by the registered project.

25.7 BOI Registration for MT Chelsea Denise II and MT Chelsea Donatela

On March 12, 2015 and September 3, 2013, the CSC had registered its activity for MT Chelsea Denise II and MT Chelsea Donatela, respectively, with the BOI under Executive Order No. 226, otherwise known as the Omnibus Investments Code of 1987, as a new operator of domestic/inter-island shipping on a pioneer status. As a registered entity, CSC is entitled to tax and non-tax incentives which include a six-year ITH. For MT Chelsea Donatela, the related tax incentives started in January 2014. Meanwhile, the tax incentive for MT Chelsea Denise II started in November 2015. ITH incentives shall be limited only to the revenues generated by the registered project.

26. TAXES

The components of tax expenses reported in the consolidated profit or loss and in the consolidated other comprehensive income follow:

	2016	2015	2014
Reported in profit or loss:			
Current tax expense:			
Regular corporate income tax (RCIT) at 30.00%	**P 195,720,139**	P 172,469,409	P 32,174,095
Minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) at 2.00%	**3,214,611**	6,093,000	3,998,694
Final tax at 20.00% and 7.50%	**1,928,511**	712,198	610,696
	200,863,261	179,274,607	36,783,485
Deferred tax expense (income) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(31,060,370)**	6,568,943	(33,992,758)
	P 169,802,891	P 185,843,550	P 2,790,727
Reported in other comprehensive income:			
Deferred tax expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	**P 4,608,240**	P 13,304,602	P 29,334,251

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

	2016	2015	2014
Tax on pretax profit at 30.00%	**P 378,683,336**	P 327,513,679	P 185,746,110
Adjustment for income subjected to lower income tax rates	**(982,323)**	(356,902)	(330,316)
Tax effects of:			
Adjustment for income and expenses under ITH	**(212,788,085)**	(158,876,440)	(189,717,081)
Non-deductible expenses	**69,479,619**	14,333,891	2,554,185
Recognition of previously unrecognized deferred tax assets (DTA) on impairment losses	**(69,375,158)**	-	56,525
Derecognition of previously recognized DTA	**4,759,159**	65,992	2,812,324
Reversal of net operating loss carry over (NOLCO)	**179,839**	4,320,436	1,097,619
Non-taxable income	**(3,205,464)**	(1,245,283)	(102,149)
Reversal of MCIT	**3,051,968**	88,177	673,510
Tax expense reported in consolidated profit or loss	**P 169,802,891**	P 185,843,550	P 2,790,727

The net deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 pertain to the following:

	Consolidated Statements of Financial Position		Effects of Deconsolidation	Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income					
				Profit or Loss			Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		
	2016	2015	**2016**	**2016**	2015	2014	**2016**	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets:									
Impairment losses	**P 101,709,658**	P 13,461,170	**(P 5,274,053)**	**P 93,522,541**	P 713,140	P 1,803,568	**P -**	P -	P -
NOLCO	**11,174,605**	17,905,480	**(11,539,500)**	**4,808,625**	(25,034,417)	29,494,509	**-**	-	-
MCIT	**7,658,613**	14,609,080	**(5,701,761)**	**(1,248,706)**	5,791,267	7,824,266	**-**	-	-
Post-employment benefit obligation	**6,236,938**	19,105,222	**(7,641,643)**	**(618,401)**	9,514,862	2,982,720	**(4,608,240)**	(5,435,012)	9,365,325
Accrued rent	**2,593,275**	-	**816,315**	**1,776,960**	(65,992)	-	**-**	-	-
Accrued loss on contamination	**-**	2,057,831	**(2,057,831)**	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	
Unamortized past service cost	**-**	294,650	**(294,650)**	**-**	(25,855)	-	**-**	-	-
Others	**-**	7,100,257	**(7,100,257)**	**-**	(5,410,097)	-	**-**	-	-
	129,373,089	74,533,690	**(38,793,380)**	**98,241,019**	(14,517,092)	42,105,063	**(4,608,240)**	(5,435,012)	9,365,325
Deferred tax liabilities:									
Unrealized foreign currency gains – net	**(83,181,314)**	(5,992,313)	**(10,008,352)**	**(67,180,649)**	68,738	(16,643,856)	**-**	-	-
Revaluation reserves of tankers	**-**	(154,672,684)	**154,672,684**	**-**	7,559,066	7,000,145	**-**	(7,869,590)	(38,699,576)
Capitalized borrowing cost	**-**	(7,581,606)	**7,581,606**	**-**	320,345	320,344	**-**	-	-
Unamortized debt issuance cost	**-**	-	**-**	**-**	-	1,211,062	**-**	-	-
	(83,181,314)	(168,246,603)	**152,245,938**	**(67,180,649)**	7,948,149	8,112,305	**-**	(7,869,590)	(38,699,576)
Net deferred tax asset (liabilities)	**P 46,191,775**	(P 93,712,913)							
Net deferred tax income (expense)				**P 31,060,370**	(P 6,568,943)	P 33,992,758	**(P 4,608,240)**	(P 13,304,602)	(P 29,334,251)

The amounts of NOLCO and the applicable years these are valid and deductible from the taxable income are shown below.

Taxable Years	Original Amount	Tax Effect	Valid Until
2016	P 21,773,633	P 6,532,090	2019
2015	6,271,670	1,881,501	2018
2014	9,203,381	2,761,014	2017
	P 37,248,684	P 11,174,605	

The Group is subject to the MCIT, which is computed at 2.00% of gross income net of allowable deductions, as defined under the tax regulations or RCIT, whichever is higher. PGMI's MCIT was higher than RCIT in 2015. SPTT's MCIT was higher than RCIT for the years 2016, 2015 and 2014. PPMI's MCIT was higher than RCIT for all the years presented.

The amounts of MCIT and the applicable years that are valid and deductible from future regular income tax payable are shown below.

Taxable Years	Normal Income Tax	MCIT	Excess of MCIT over Income Tax	Tax Effect	Valid Until
2016	P -	P 1,805,215	P 1,805,215	P 1,805,215	2019
2015	-	2,696,116	2,696,116	2,696,116	2018
2014	-	3,157,282	3,157,282	3,157,282	2017
	P -	P 7,658,613	P 7,658,613	P 7,658,613	

In 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Group claimed itemized deductions in computing for its income tax due.

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group's related parties include the ultimate Parent Company, the parent Company, stockholders, the Group's key management personnel, entities under common ownership by the ultimate parent Company and others as described in the succeeding pages.

The summary of the Group's transactions with its related parties as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 is presented in the next page.

Related Party Category*	Notes	Amount of Transactions 2016	2015	2014	Outstanding Balance 2016	2015
Other related parties under common ownership						
Sale of subsidiaries	1.4, 27.11	**P3,000,000,000**	P -	P -	**P 550,000,000**	P -
Sale of goods*	7, 27.1	**120,662,536**	22,168,571	1,473,214	**157,624,601**	25,076,202
Purchases of services*	19, 27.2	**72,601,698**	4,566,971	-	**457,557,815**	101,425
Advances to suppliers*	7, 27.2	**(438,294,800)**	(24,800)	10,024,800	**-**	10,000,000
Management fees	7, 27.8	**24,255,000**	-	-	**88,737,836**	-
Rentals	19, 27.3	**74,840,032**	73,702,144	59,019,917	**3,104,344**	245,646
Due from related parties*	27.4	**-**	1,887,086	7,625,362	**1,506,977,926**	12,260,843
Due to related parties	27.4	**-**	-	(46,956,518)	**-**	-
Donations	27.12	**-**	100,000	200,000	**-**	-
Udenna Corporation						
Advances to suppliers	7, 27.2	**438,294,800**	378,294,800	-	**438,294,800**	378,294,800
Rentals	19, 27.3	**9,616,314**	7,654,678	7,378,335	**621,000**	6,972,043
Associate						
Technical ship Services	21.2, 27.5	**-**	-	33,584,854	**-**	-
Joint Venture - SPI						
Sale of real estate	7, 27.7	**-**	402,192,000	-	**-**	309,909,206
Port revenues	7, 27.7	**-**	1,473,920	-	**-**	595,280
Key management personnel						
Salaries and employee benefits	27.9	**66,968,009**	63,672,43	54,692,790	**-**	-

**As a result of the deconsolidation of PPIPC and CSC (see Note 1.4), these formerly wholly-owned subsidiaries fall under related party under common ownership in 2016.*

27.1 Sale of Goods

The Group sells products to certain related parties under common ownership. Goods are sold on the basis of the price lists in force with non-related parties. Revenues arising from these transactions are presented as part of Sale of Goods in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. The outstanding receivables from sales of goods to other related parties are presented as part of Trade Receivables under the Trade and Other Receivables account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 7).

The outstanding receivables from related parties are unsecured, do not bear any interest and collectible in cash on demand. No impairment loss was recognized in 2016, 2015 and 2014 based on management's assessment.

27.2 Purchases of Goods and Services

The Group purchased goods and services from related parties on the basis of price lists in force with non-related parties. Total purchase of goods and services from related parties is presented as part of Cost of Sales in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income and the related outstanding payables for goods purchased and services obtained are presented as part of trade payables under Trade and Other Payables account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 19).

The outstanding balances are unsecured, non-interest bearing, payable on demand and normally settled in cash.

In addition, the Group advances certain amount to certain related parties for the purchase of services. The amount is credited upon the performance of the contractual obligation by the related parties. The outstanding balances are presented as part of advances to suppliers under Trade and Other Receivables account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 7).

Management has assessed that there are no impairment losses required to be recognized on the advances to suppliers as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

27.3 Rentals

The Group has the following lease agreements with the following related parties under common ownership:

a. Udenna Corporation – of which total rent expense incurred in the years 2016, 2015 and 2014 amounted to P9.6 million, P7.7 million and P7.4 million, respectively. The outstanding rental payable amounting to P0.6 million and P7.0 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively, is presented as part of trade payables under Trade and Other Payables in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 19).

b. UDEVCO – of which total rent expense in the years 2016, 2015 and 2014 amounted to P48.3 million, P57.4 million and P47.3 million, respectively. Rental deposit for the lease amounted to P7.7 million and P13.7 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, is presented as part of refundable rental deposits under Other Non-current Assets in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 17).

c. Valueleases, Inc. (VLI) – of which total rent expense in the years 2016, 2015 and 2014 amounted to P25.7 million, P16.3 million and P11.7 million, respectively. Refundable rental deposits amounted to P11.6 million and P10.0 million as of December 31,2016 and 2015, respectively, and is presented as part of refundable rental deposits under Other Non-current Assets in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 17).

The rent expenses aforementioned are presented as part of Selling and Administrative Expenses in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see Notes 22 and 31.3) and the related outstanding rent payables for UDEVCO and VLI are presented as part of Trade Payables while the outstanding rent payable to Udenna Corporation is presented as part of Accrued Expenses, both under Trade and Other Payables account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 19).

27.4 Due from Related Parties

The Group grants and obtains unsecured advances to and from related parties under common ownership for working capital requirements and other purposes.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the outstanding receivable from related parties are shown as Due From Related Parties in the consolidated statements of financial position. Due from Related Parties (excluding advances to PPIPC) are either receivable in cash or paid through offsetting, unsecured non-interest-bearing liabilities and are expected to be paid within one year. Interest income earned on the Parent Company's advances to PPIPC amounted to P5.0 million in 2016 and nil in both 2015 and 2014. However, the income and cost are eliminated in the 2016 consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The breakdown of the Due from Related Parties as of December 31 is as follows:

	Note	2016	2015
PPIPC		**P 942,812,571**	P -
CLC	27.11	**500,000,000**	-
UDEVCO	27.11	**50,000,000**	-
PhoenixPhilippines Foundation, Inc. (PPFI)		**13,256,329**	12,260,843
CSC		**929,026**	-
		P 1,506,997,926	P 12,260,843

The movement of due from related parties as of December 31 is as follows:

	Note	2016	2015
Balance at beginning of year		**P 12,260,843**	P 10,373,356
Additions	27.11	**1,494,762,083**	5,448,932
Collections		**(25,000)**	(3,561,445)
Balance at end of year		**P 1,506,997,926**	P 12,260,843

No impairment loss is recognized in 2016, 2015 and 2014 related to advances to related parties.

The Due to Related Parties account has nil amount both in 2016 and 2015. The movement of Due to Related Parties as of December 31, 2015 follows:

Balance at beginning of year	P 17,204,725
Payments	(17,204,725)
Balance at end of year	P -

27.5 Technical Ship Services Agreement

On April 1, 2013, the Group entered into a Technical Ship Services Agreement (the Agreement) with NPMSC, an associate. Under the Agreement, NPMSC shall carry out technical services in respect of the Group's tanker vessel as agents for and on behalf of the Group. NPMSC's responsibilities include crew management, technical management, accounting services, and the arrangement for the supply of provisions.

Total technical ship services fee incurred is presented as Service fees under the Costs of Sales and Services account in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see Note 21.2), while the related outstanding liability which is unsecured, non-interest bearing, payable on demand and normally settled in cash, is presented as part of Trade under the Trade and Other Payables account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 19).

27.6 Loan Collateral

(a) Certain properties and a surety of a stockholder secured certain bank loans, notes payable and liabilities under LCs and TRs [see Notes 18.1, 18.2*(i)* and 18.4]. The disposition of CSC resulted to the deconsolidation of the related liabilities.

(b) The TLA with DBP, OLSA with BDO and PBComm, loan agreement with RBC and certain banks loans of the Parent Company were guaranteed by certain stockholders through a surety agreement with the respective banks (see Note 10). Certain receivables and tankers owned by the Group and were also used as security on particular loans (see Notes 7 and 12).

27.7 Transactions with SPI

In 2015, the Group sold real estate to SPI amounting to P402.2 million and is presented as part of the Sale of Real Estate account in the 2015 consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The related outstanding receivable amounting to P309.9 million is presented as part of Installment Contract Receivable under Trade and Other Receivables in the 2015 consolidated statement of financial position. Port revenues were also generated from SPI amounting to P1.5 million and is presented as part of Port Revenues account in the 2015 consolidated statement of comprehensive income, while the related outstanding receivable amounting to P0.6 million is presented as part of Other Receivables under Trade and Other Receivables in the 2015 consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 7).

The outstanding receivables from SPI are unsecured, do not bear any interest and collectible in cash on demand. No impairment loss was recognized in 2015 based on management's assessment. This account was derecognized as a result of the deconsolidation (see Note 1.4).

27.8 Management Fees

The Parent Company's non-trade receivables include receivable from PPIPC representing management fees for the services rendered by the Parent Company to PPIPC when the latter is still a wholly-owned subsidiary by the former. Under the Management Contract entered into by the Parent Company and PPIPC, the former will manage PPIPC:

(a) to secure and maintain a strong market position for PPIPC in the real estate industry;
(b) sustain the long-term profitability of PPIPC; and,
(c) develop a core of competent and effective management professionals in PPIPC.

In return, PPIPC will pay a certain amount of management fee annually. Previous to the deconsolidation, the outstanding balance pertaining to the management fees were being eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. Total receivable from PPIPC is presented as part of Non-trade receivables under Trade and Other Receivables in the 2016 consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 7).

The management has determined that there are no impairment losses required to be recognized as of December 31, 2016.

27.9 Key Management Compensations

The compensation of key management personnel are broken down as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Salaries and wages	**P 53,164,063**	P 51,522,286	P 43,955,837
13th month pay and bonuses	**7,384,629**	6,479,132	5,567,610
Honoraria and allowances	**5,566,274**	5,362,224	4,894,118
Post-employment benefits	**403,043**	308,789	275,225
	P 66,518,009	P 63,672,431	P 54,692,790

27.10 Retirement Plan

The Group's retirement fund for its defined benefit post-employment plan is administered and managed by a trustee bank. The fair value and composition of the plan assets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 is shown in Note 24.3. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the retirement plan has no investment in shares of stocks of the Parent Company.

The retirement fund neither provides any guarantee or surety for any obligation of the Group nor its investments covered by any restrictions or liens.

The details of the contributions of the Group and the benefits paid out by the plan are presented in Note 24.2.

27.11 Sale of Subsidiaries

In 2016, the Parent Company disposed its equity share in CSC to CLC, and in PPIPC to UDEVCO. Total consideration of the sale of subsidiaries amounted to P3,000.0 million, in which a total of P500.0 million and P50.0 million is still receivable from CLC and UDEVCO, respectively. The outstanding receivables arising from the sale of subsidiaries is presented as part of Due from related parties account in the 2016 consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 27.4).

27.12 Others

The Group granted P0.1 million donations to Udenna Foundation, Inc. in 2015, while donations were granted to PPFI in 2014 amounting to P0.2 million. These are presented as part of miscellaneous under the Selling and Administrative expenses account in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see Note 22).

28. EQUITY

28.1 Capital Stock

Capital stock consists of:

	Shares			Amount		
	2016	2015	2014	**2016**	2015	2014
Preferred – cumulative, nonvoting, non-participating, non-convertible into common shares - P1 par value						
Authorized:	**50,000,000**	50,000,000	50,000,000	**P 50,000,000**	P 50,000,000	P 50,000,000
Issued:						
Balance at beginning of year	**30,000,000**	10,000,000	10,000,000	**P 30,000,000**	P 10,000,000	P 10,000,000
Issuance during the year	**-**	20,000,000	-	**-**	20,000,000	-
Balance at end of year	30,000,000	30,000,000	10,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	10,000,000
Treasury shares	**(5,000,000)**	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	**(5,000,000)**	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)
Issued and outstanding	**25,000,000**	25,000,000	5,000,000	**P 25,000,000**	P 25,000,000	P 5,000,000

	Shares			Amount		
	2016	2015	2014	**2016**	2015	2014
Common – P1 par value						
Authorized:	**2,500,000,000**	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000	**P2,500,000,000**	P2,500,000,000	P 2,500,000,000
Issued:						
Balance at beginning of year	**1,428,777,232**	1,428,777,232	1,428,777,232	**P 1,428,777,232**	P1,428,777,232	P 1,428,777,232
Treasury Shares	**(54,393,300)**	-	-	**(330,679,783)**	-	-
Balance at end of year	**1,374,383,932**	1,428,777,232	1,428,777,232	**P 1,098,097,449**	P1,428,777,232	P 1,428,777,232
				P 1,123,097,449	P1,433,777,232	P 1,433,777,232

On April 23, 2012, the SEC approved the Parent Company's increase in authorized capital stock from P800.0 million divided into 750.0 million common shares with a par value of P1 and P50.0 million preferred shares with par value of P1 per share into P2,550.0 million divided into 2,500.0 common shares with par value of P1 per share and 50.0 million preferred shares with par value of P1 per share.

In 2016, the Parent Company's Board of Directors approved the buy-back share program of PNX (common) shares of up to P450.0 million. In various dates in 2016, the Parent Company purchased its 54.4 million of its shares with corresponding total cost of P330.7 million.

The preferred shares shall have the following features:

(a) Non-convertible into common shares;

Non-participating in any other corporation activities or other further dividends, non-voting, except in cases specified by law;

(b) No pre-emptive rights over the holders of common shares as to distribution of net assets in the event of dissolution or liquidation and in the payment of dividends at a specified rate. The BOD shall determine its issued value at the time of issuance and shall determine its dividend rates and the dividends shall be paid cumulatively; and,

(c) The preferred shares shall be redeemable at the Parent Company's option under such terms as the BOD may provide at the time of issuance. It shall also be re-issuable when fully redeemed.

Moreover, preferred shares have the following features among others as provided in the subscription agreement;

(a) Dividends on the preferred shares shall have a fixed rate of 11.50% per annum calculated in respect of each share with reference to the Issue Price thereof in respect to each dividend period.

(b) Dividends shall be payable every September 21, December 21, March 21 and June 21 of each year (each a "Dividend Payment Date"). The dividends onthe Preferred Shares shall be calculated on a 30/360 day basis and shall bepaid quarterly in arrears on the last day of each 3-month dividend period (each a Dividend Payment Date), as and if declared by the BOD. If the Dividend Payment Date is not a banking day, dividends shall be paid on the next succeeding banking day, without adjustment as to the amounts of dividends to be paid.

(c) The preferred shares shall have priority in the payment of dividends at the stipulated rate at the time of issuance and in the distribution of corporate assets in the event of liquidation and dissolution of the Parent Company. As such, the BOD to the extent permitted by law shall declare dividends each quarter sufficient to pay the equivalent dividend. Dividends on the shares shall be cumulative. If for any reason the Parent Company's BOD does not declare a dividend on the Preferred Shares for a particular dividend period, the Parent Company shall not pay a dividend for said dividend period. However, on any future Dividend Payment Date on which dividends are declared, the holders of the shares shall receive the dividends accrued and unpaid to the holders of the Preferred Shares prior to such Dividend Payment Date. Holders of Preferred Shares shall not be entitled to participate in any other further dividends beyond the dividends specifically payable on the Preferred Shares.

Moreover, the subscription agreement requires that the Parent Company undertakes to maintain a long-term debt to equity ratio of 1:1 throughout the life of the preferred shares.

On December 20, 2013, the Parent Company redeemed the preferred shares issued in 2010 and re-issued the same amount and features of preferred shares except for the rate, which was reduced to 8.25% per annum.

On December 18, 2015, the Parent Company issued and listed its 20.0 million perpetual preferred shares (P1.0 par value) Series 3 with the PSE (the 3rd tranche). The preferred shares' offer price is P100 per share and issued to various subscribers in two subseries – PNX3A and PNX3B (see Note 28.2).

The 3rd tranche of preferred shares have the same features with the 1st and 2nd tranche of preferred shares except for the following:

(a)	Dividend rates:	PNX3A PNX3B	7.43% per annum 8.11% per annum
(b)	Dividend payment dates:	Dividends shall be payable on March 18, June 18, September 18 and December 18 on each year. The dividends on these shares shall be calculated on a 30/360 day basis and shall be paid quarterly in arrears on the last day of each three-month dividend period based on the offer price calculated in respect of each share for each dividend period, as and if declared by the Parent Company's BOD.	
(c)	Debt-to-equity ratio:	The Parent Company shall maintain a debt-to-equity ratio of 3:1 throughout the life of these preferred shares.	

28.2 Listing with PSE

On July 11, 2007, the Parent Company offered a portion of its common stocks for listing with the PSE. Number of common shares registered was 29.0 million with an issue price of P9.80.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the number of holders of such securities is 66 and 62, respectively. The market price of the Parent Company's common shares as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 is P3.65 and P3.09, respectively. The total number of issued common shares not listed with the PSE amounted to P116.0 million shares.

The Parent Company' successfully listed its perpetual preferred shares Series 3 with the PSE on December 18, 2015 (see Note 28.1). The market price of PNX3A and PNX3B as of December 31, 2015 is P103 and P106, respectively.

28.3 Track Registration of Shares

The number of shareholders as of December 31 are as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Common	**66**	66	62
Preferred			
a) First tranche	**-**	-	-
b) Second tranche	**1**	1	6
c) PNX 3A	**5**	2	-
d) PNX 3B	**4**	2	-

In accordance with Securities Regulation Commission Rule 68, as amended, Annex 68-D; presented below is a summary of the Parent Company's track record of registration of securities.

Transaction	Type of Stock Common or Preferred	No. of Shares Registered	Issue/Offer Price and Par Value		Date of Approval	Issued and Outstanding
Registered, not listed	Common	10,000,000	P 1	Par value	1/11/2004	2,500,000
			1	Issue price		
Registered, not listed	Common	40,000,000	1	Par value	1/12/2006	25,000,000
			1	Issue price		
Registered, not listed	Common	50,000,000	1	Par value	8/7/2006	13,500,000
			1	Issue price		
Registered, not listed	Common	300,000,000	1	Par value	12/29/2006	75,000,000
			1	Issue price		
Initial public offering	Common		1	Par value	7/11/2007	29,000,000
			9.80	Issue price		
30% stock dividends	Common		1	Par value	8/6/2008	43,000,198
40% stock dividends	Common		1	Par value	8/3/2009	73,660,476
Placement SSS	Common		1	Par value	11/13/2009	7,500,000
			5.60	Issue price		
Increase	Common	350,000,000	1		9/7/2010	
Increase	Preferred	50,000,000	1		9/7/2010	
40% stock dividends	Common		1		10/20/2010	107,664,266
30% stock dividends	Common		1		5/6/2011	113,047,475
Increase	Common	1,750,000,000	1		4/23/2012	
50% stock dividends	Common		1		4/26/2012	244,936,203
CSC Acquisitions	Common		1	Par value	9/6/2012	171,250,798
			1.01	Issue price		
Placements	Common		1	Par value	3/11/2013	130,000,000
			9.40	Issue price		
30% stock dividends	Common		1		6/10/2013	329,717,816
Payment for PPHI subscription	Common		1	Par value	10/8/2013	63,000,000
			5.10	Issue price		
Issuance	Preferred		1	Par value	9/21/2010	5,000,000
			100	Issue price		
Redeemed treasury shares	Treasury Shares		1		12/20/2013	(5,000,000)
Issuance	Preferred		1	Par value	12/20/2013	5,000,000
Issuance	Preferred		1	Par value	12/18/2015	20,000,000
			100	Issue price		
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1		5/31/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1		6/13/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1		6/21/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1		6/23/2016	(1,100,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1		6/27/2016	(250,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1		6/28/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1		6/30/2016	(900,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1		7/1/2016	(897,700)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1		7/4/2016	(1,900)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1		7/5/2016	(498,900)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1		7/7/2016	(228,400)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1		7/8/2016	(2,650,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1		7/11/2016	(4,001,700)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1		7/12/2016	(2,000,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1		7/14/2016	(3,000,000)
(Amount carried forward)		**2,550,000,000**				**P1,436,248,632**

Transaction	Type of Stock Common or Preferred	No. of Shares Registered	Issue/Offer Price and Par Value	Date of Approval	Issued and Outstanding
(Amount brought forward)		2,550,000,000			P1,436,248,632
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	7/15/2016	(3,600,700)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	7/19/2016	(1,000,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	7/22/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	8/1/2016	(150,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	8/2/2016	(203,600)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	8/5/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	8/11/2016	(200,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	8/12/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	8/18/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	8/19/2016	(1,000,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	8/23/2016	(200,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	8/26/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	8/30/2016	(1,000,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	8/31/2016	(287,300)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	9/1/2016	(700,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	9/2/2016	(760,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	9/6/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	9/7/2016	(200,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	9/8/2016	(298,800)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	9/9/2016	(1,000,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	9/13/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	9/19/2016	(1,000,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	9/20/2016	(300,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	9/21/2016	(600,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	9/23/2016	(200,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	9/26/2016	(100,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	9/27/2016	(386,600)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	9/28/2016	(1,000,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	10/3/2016	(1,029,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	10/4/2016	(700,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	10/5/2016	(1,000,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	10/6/2016	(600,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	10/7/2016	(1,000,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	10/10/2016	(650,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	10/12/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	10/13/2016	(1,000,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	10/17/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	10/20/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	10/21/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	10/24/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	10/26/2016	(850,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	10/27/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	11/2/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	11/7/2016	(300,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	11/9/2016	(300,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	11/10/2016	(100,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	11/16/2016	(100,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	11/17/2016	(300,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	12/8/2016	(198,700)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	12/9/2016	(700,000)
Amount carried forward)		2,550,000,000			P1,406,223,932

Transaction	Type of Stock Common or Preferred	No. of Shares Registered	Issue/Offer Price and Par Value	Date of Approval	Issued and Outstanding
(Amount brought forward)		2,550,000,000			P1,406,233,932
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	12/19/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	12/20/2016	(1,000,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	12/21/2016	(1,000,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	12/22/2016	(500,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	12/23/2016	(3,000,000)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	12/27/2016	(513,100)
Redeemed treasury shares	Common		1	12/28/2016	(336,900)
Total		2,550,000,000			P1,399,383,932

28.4 Additional Paid-in Capital

In 2015, the Parent Company issued 20.0 million of its preferred shares at P100.0 per share. Premiums received in excess of the par value during the public offering amounting to P1,952.9 million were recorded under Additional Paid-in Capital account in the 2015 consolidated statement of financial position.

In 2013, the Parent Company issued 130.0 million of its common shares at P9.40 per share and 63.0 million common shares at P5.10 per share. The excess of the par value for such subscriptions amounting to P1,350.3 million was recorded as part of Additional Paid-in Capital account in the 2013 consolidated statement of changes in equity. In addition, direct cost of the share issuances amounting to P34.1 million was deducted from the Additional Paid-in Capital account.

In 2012, the Parent Company issued 171.3 million shares in favor of UMRC in relation to the share-for-share swap acquisition of CSC. The business combination under common control was accounted for under pooling of interest-type method. The excess of par value of such issuance amounted to P1,248.9 million was recorded as part of the beginning balance of the Additional Paid-in Capital account.

In 2010, the Parent Company issued 5.0 million of its preferred shares at P100 per share. The excess of par value for such subscription amounting to P495.0 million was recorded as part of Additional Paid-in Capital account in the consolidated statements of financial position. In addition, the excess of the selling price over the acquisition cost of the treasury shares sold in 2010 also constitutes the Additional Paid-in Capital account. The preferred shares issued in 2010 were redeemed on December 20, 2013 and on the same date, the same share and value of preferred shares were issued, except for the reduced rate.

In 2009, the Social Security System has bought an initial 2.83% stake in the Parent Company representing 7.5 million subscribed common shares for P42.0 million or at P5.60 per share. The excess of par value for such subscription amounting to P34.5 million was recorded under Additional Paid-in Capital account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

In 2007, the Parent Company listed its shares of stock with PSE. Premiums received in excess of the par value during the public offering amounting to P227.1 million were recorded under Additional Paid-in Capital account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

28.5 Revaluation Reserves

The components and reconciliation of items of other comprehensive income presented in the consolidated statements of changes in equity at their aggregate amount under Revaluation Reserves account, are shown in the next page.

	Property, Plant and Equipment	Defined Benefit Obligation	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2016	P 582,398,557	(P 23,103,291)	P 559,295,266
Remeasurements of defined post-employment obligation	-	15,360,790	15,360,790
	-		
Transfers to retained earnings as an effect of the deconsolidation	(557,555,572)	202,629	(557,352,943)
Depreciation transfer to retained earnings – revalued tankers	(24,842,985)	-	(24,842,985)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before tax			
Tax expense	-	(4,608,240)	(4,608,240)
Balance as of December 31, 2016	**P -**	**(P 12,148,102)**	**P 12,148,102**
Balance as of January 1, 2015	P 407,923,403	(P 35,784,984)	P 372,138,419
Remeasurements of defined post-employment obligation	-	18,116,705	18,116,705
Gain on revaluation of tankers	202,245,220	-	202,245,220
Depreciation transfer to retained earnings – revalued tankers	(19,900,476)	-	(19,900,476)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before tax	182,344,744	18,116,705	200,461,449
Tax expense	(7,869,590)	(5,435,012)	(13,304,602)
Other comprehensive income (loss) after tax	174,475,154	12,681,693	187,156,847
Balance as of December 31, 2015	P 582,398,557	(P 23,103,291)	P 559,295,266

28.6 Retained Earnings

On March 18, 2016, the Parent Company's BOD approved the declaration and payment of common share cash dividends of 8 centavos per share totalling to P114.3 million, record date of April 5, 2016. A total of P194.9 million cash dividends were also declared and distributed to 2nd and 3rd tranche preferred stockholders in 2016. No stock dividends were declared and distributed in 2016.

On March 4, 2015, the Parent Company's BOD approved the declaration and payment of common share cash dividends of 5 centavos per share totaling to P71.5 million, record date as of March 18, 2015. A total of P41.2 million cash dividends were also declared and distributed to 2nd tranche preferred stockholders in 2015. No stock dividends were declared and distributed in 2015.

On January 29, 2014, the BOD approved the declaration and payment of common share cash dividend of 10 centavos per share totaling to P142.9 million to stockholders of record as of March 17, 2014. In addition, total cash dividends declared and distributed to 2nd tranche preferred stockholders amounted to P41.2 million in 2014. No stock dividends were declared and distributed in 2014.

28.7 Capital Management Objectives, Policies and Procedures

The Group's capital management objectives are:

- To ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern; and,
- To provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

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

	2016	2015
Total liabilities	**P 16,775,944,188**	P 20,903,245,879
Total equity	**9,762,093,733**	10,023,362,183
Debt-to-equity ratio	**1.72 : 1.0**	2.09 : 1.00

The decrease of the total liabilities in 2016 is due of the disposition of the subsidiaries, CSC and PPIPC, resulting to the deconsolidation of the related assets and liabilities. The decrease in equity is the net effect deconsolidated equity and the net profit in 2016 less the cash dividend declared and paid during the period for both common and preferred shares.

The Group's internal goal in capital management is to maintain a debt-to-equity structure ratio not in excess of 2.7 to 1. All externally imposed key ratios have been complied with in all the years presented, otherwise, bank waivers had been obtained (see Note 18).

The Group sets the amount of capital in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e., equity and financial liabilities. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

29. EARNINGS PER SHARE

EPS were computed as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
a) Net profit pertaining to common shares	**P 902,592,062**	P 861,146,033	P 575,112,972
b) Net profit attributable to common shares and potential common shares	**902,592,062**	861,146,033	575,112,972
c) Weighted average number of outstanding common shares	**1,410,964,421**	1,428,777,232	1,428,777,232
d) Weighted average number of outstanding common and potential common shares	**1,414,736,438**	1,428,777,232	1,428,777,232
Basic EPS (a/c)	**P 0.64**	P 0.60	P 0.40
Diluted EPS (b/d)	**P 0.64**	P 0.60	P 0.40

The potential dilutive common shares totalling 3,772,017 shares in relation to the unexercised share warrants were considered in the computation of diluted EPS in 2016. There are no potential dilutive shares as of 2015 and 2014.

30. SEGMENT REPORTING

30.1 Business Segments

In identifying its operating segments, management generally follows the Group's product and service lines, which represent the main products and services provided by the Group, namely fuels and lubricant sales (trading segment), depot and logistics services, shipping and cargo services and real estate sales. These are also the bases of the Group in reporting its primary segment information.

(a) Trading segment is engaged in marketing, merchandising, purchasing, selling, dealing, acquiring, disposing and distribution of goods and wares such as but not limited to petroleum products (on wholesale basis), adhesives, glues, bonding agents, epoxy resins, lubricants and other products.

(b) Depot and logistics services segment is engaged in operating of oil depots, storage facilities and provides logistics services to various entities.

(c) Shipping and cargo services segment is engaged in hauling of petroleum products, operation of inter-island going vessels for domestic trade, chartering in and out any such vessels and providing complete marine services, either as principal or agent to ship owners, operators and managers.

(d) Real estate segment is involved in real estate development, management and operations.

30.2 Segment Assets and Liabilities

Segment assets include all operating assets used by a segment and consist principally of operating cash, receivables, inventories and property, plant and equipment, and other assets, net of allowances and provisions. Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities and consist principally of trade and other payables, interest-bearing loans and borrowings, and other liabilities. Segment assets and liabilities do not include deferred tax assets or liabilities.

30.3 Intersegment Transactions

Segment revenues, expenses and performance include sales and purchases between segments and between geographical segments. Such sales and purchases are eliminated upon combination.

The tables presented in the next page present revenue and profit information regarding business segments of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 and certain asset and liability information regarding industry segments as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands).

	Trading			Depot and Logistics			Shipping and Cargo Services			Real Estate			Total		
	2016	2015	2014	**2016**	2015	2014	**2016**	2015	2014	**2016**	2015	2014	**2016**	2015	2014
TOTAL REVENUES															
Sales to external customers	**P 29,468,451**	P 28,723,892	P 34,103,750	**P 480,057**	P 180,273	P 48,566	**P 628,160**	P 556,576	P 410,649	**P -**	P 593,098	P 171,419	**P 30,576,668**	P 30,053,839	P 34,734,384
Intersegment sales	**681,402**	2,457,071	4,048,147	**53,126**	-	14,227	**893,299**	954,180	488,312	**-**	27,747	-	**1,627,827**	3,438,998	4,550,686
Total revenues	**30,149,853**	31,180,963	38,151,897	**533,183**	180,273	62,793	**1,521,459**	1,510,756	898,961	**-**	620,845	171,419	**32,204,495**	33,492,837	39,285,070
COSTS AND OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES															
Cost of sales and services excluding depreciation and amortization	**27,803,118**	29,289,175	35,695,544	**350,437**	169,360	938,107	**935,922**	907,624	481,417	**-**	259,345	82,981	**29,089,477**	30,625,504	37,198,049
Depreciation and amortization	**576,126**	364,440	345,953	**45,912**	113,146	30,330	**380,050**	317,677	230,906	**-**	26,470	53,093	**1,002,088**	821,733	660,282
	28,379,244	29,653,615	36,041,497	**396,349**	282,506	968,437	**1,315,972**	1,225,301	712,323	**-**	285,815	136,074	**30,091,565**	31,447,237	37,858,331
SEGMENT OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)	**P 1,770,609**	P 1,527,348	P 2,110,400	**P 136,834**	(P 102,233)	(P 905,644)	**P 205,487**	P 285,455	P 186,638	**P -**	P 335,030	P 35,345	**P 2,112,930**	P 2,045,600	P 1,426,739
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES															
Segment assets	**P 26,341,954**	P 24,923,978		**P 315,121**	P2,507,178		**P -**	P5,529,930		**P -**	P 1,686,257		**P 26,657,074**	P 34,647,343	
Segment liabilities	**16,702,349**	20,362,691		**195,875**	-		**-**	3,359,457		**-**	808,120		**16,898,224**	24,530,268	

30.4 Reconciliations

Presented below is a reconciliation of the Group's segment information to the key financial information presented in its consolidated financial statement (in thousands).

	2016	2015	2014
Revenues			
Total segment revenues	**P32,204,495**	P 33,492,837	P 39,285,070
Elimination of intersegment revenues	**(1,636,702)**	(3,438,998)	(4,550,686)
Revenues as reported in profit or loss	**P30,567,793**	P 30,053,839	P 34,734,384
Profit or loss			
Segment operating profit	**P 2,112,930**	P 2,045,600	P 1,426,739
Other unallocated income	**11,006**	16,311	-
Other unallocated expense	**(50,069)**	(9,070)	(6,842)
Operating profit as reported in profit or loss	**2,073,867**	2,052,841	1,419,897
Finance costs	**(1,019,277)**	(968,682)	(804,138)
Finance income	**207,688**	7,554	3,395
Profit before tax as reported in profit or loss	**P 1,262,278**	P 1,091,713	P 619,154
Assets			
Segment assets	**P26,610,882**	P 34,647,343	
Deferred tax asset – net	**46,192**	-	
Elimination of intercompany accounts	**(119,036)**	(3,720,735)	
Total assets reported in the consolidated statement of financial position	**P26,538,038**	P 30,926,608	
Liabilities			
Segment liabilities	**P16,898,224**	P 24,530,268	
Deferred tax liabilities - net	**-**	93,713	
Elimination of intercompany accounts	**(122,280)**	(3,720,735)	
Total liabilities as reported in the consolidated statement of financial position	**P16,775,944**	P 20,903,246	

31. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

31.1 Capital Commitments

As of December 31, 2016, the Group has commitments of more than P2,800.0 million for expansion on petroleum retail network, depot, terminalling and logistics facilities, information technology infrastructure and other major expansions related to its business development. The Group has a network of 505 operating retail service stations as of December 31, 2016. An additional of 16 retail service stations are under various stages of completion as of December 31, 2016.

The Group plans to expand further its petroleum retail service stations and carry out its investments in its subsidiaries to put up depot and terminalling facilities in strategic locations and complete its chain of logistical support to strengthen its foothold in the industry.

31.2 Unused LCs

As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Parent Company has unused LCs amounting to P10,660.0 million and P8,500.8 million, respectively.

31.3 Operating Lease Commitments – Group as Lessee

The Group is a lessee under several operating leases. The leases have terms ranging from 2 to 25 years, with renewal options, and include annual escalation rates ranging from 2.00% to 10.00%. The future minimum rentals payable under these cancelable operating leases are presented as follows:

	2016	2015
Within one year	**P 477,468,634**	P 457,946,272
After one year but not more than five years	**1,760,293,260**	1,660,099,393
More than five years	**1,679,047,783**	6,607,081,229
	P 3,916,809,677	P 8,725,126,894

Total rent expense for the years 2016, 2015 and 2014 amounted to P638.6 million, P526.6 million and P390.4 million, respectively (see Note 22).

31.4 Operating Lease Commitments – Group as Lessor

The Group is a lessor under several operating leases with third parties. The leases have terms ranging from 2 to 15 years, with renewal options, and include annual escalation rates ranging from 2.00% to 10.00%. The future minimum rentals receivables under these cancelable operating leases are presented below:

	2016	2015
Within one year	**P 87,312,939**	P 121,833,813
After one year but not more than five years	**192,179,372**	504,705,684
More than five years	**27,359,104**	37,857,953
	P 306,851,415	P 664,397,450

Rent income in 2016, 2015 and 2014 amounting to P97.3 million, P94.5 million and P47.5 million, respectively, is presented as part of Rent and Storage Income in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

31.5 Finance Lease Commitments – Group as Lessee

The Group is a lessee under several finance lease covering certain hauling trucks with a lease term of 2 to 5 years. The leases provide options to purchase the transportation equipment at the end of the lease terms. Future minimum lease payments (MLP) under the finance leases together with the present value (PV) of the net minimum lease payments (NMLP) is as follows:

	2016		2015	
	Future MLP	**PV of NMLP**	Future MLP	PV of NMLP
Within one year	**P 1,291,875**	**P1,265,272**	P 4,654,654	P 4,480,716
After one year but not more than five years	**-**	**-**	1,293,363	1,187,762
	1,291,875	**1,265,272**	5,948,017	5,668,478
Amounts representing finance charges	**(26,603)**	**-**	(279,539)	-
Present value of MLP	**P 1,265,272**	**P 1,265,272**	P 5,668,478	P 5,668,478

The liabilities relating to the finance leases are shown as part of Interest-bearing Loans and Borrowings in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 18.5).

31.6 Charter Agreements

In 2015 and 2014, the Group has existing commitments to charterers under TC, CVC, and BB agreements for the use of its tankers in transporting oil products for a fixed period. Also associated with these charter agreements is the obligation to keep the Group's tankers in good working condition and compliant with all the shipping regulations as required by the Maritime Industry Authority.

31.7 Management Agreement with Transnational Uyeno Maritime, Inc. (TUMI)

In 2014, CSC entered into a Ship Service Agreement with TUMI, a third party, whereby TUMI shall carry out technical services with respect to MT Chelsea Cherylyn as agent for and on behalf of CSC. TUMI's responsibilities include crew management, technical management, and arrangement for the supply of provisions.

In consideration for the services rendered by TUMI, CSC shall pay an annual technical ship services fee to the former, subject to annual review on each anniversary date of the Ship Service Agreement. Fees incurred arising from these transactions amounting to P9.2 million in 2015 and nil in 2014 are presented as part of Service fees under the Costs of Sales and Services account in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see Note 21.2). There are no outstanding liabilities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

31.8 Legal Claims

The Group filed a complaint for a sum of money against one of its customers for unpaid charter fees including damages. A Writ of Garnishment on the customer's funds for the amount of P16.0 million has been issued by the trial court in favor of the Group.

The same customer filed a suit against the Group for reimbursement and damages, amounting to P13.7 million, for the loss it incurred from the contamination of its cargo, which was on board on one of the Group's vessels in 2010. In the same year, the Group made a provision in the amount of P6.9 million for the amount of probable liability that it could answer for such claim. The related liability is presented as part of Others under the Trade and Other Payables account in the 2015 consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 19). No additional loss was recognized related to this claim in the succeeding years. This account was derecognized as a result of the deconsolidation.

31.9 Others

In May 2011, the Bureau of Customs (BOC) filed before the Department of Justice (DOJ) a complaint against the Group's President and Chief Executive Officer and other respondents for alleged violation of Sections 3602, 2501(l)(1) & (5), 1801, 1802 and 3604 of the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines. In November 2012, the DOJ dismissed the case for lack of probable cause against all respondents. In April 2013, the DOJ, upon motion for reconsideration filed by the BOC, reversed its earlier resolution and recommended the filing of Criminal Information against the respondents. Criminal Information for alleged violations of Section 3602, in relation to Sections 3601, 2530 1 (l) & 5, 1801 and 3604 of the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines were filed before the Regional Trial Courts (RTC) of Batangas and Davao City in August 2013. Separately, in September and October 2013, RTC Batangas and Davao City, respectively, have dismissed all charges against the Parent Company's President and Chief Executive Officer.

On October 7, 2013, the DOJ filed a Motion for Reconsideration with Motion for Inhibition of Judge Ruben A. Galvez dated October 7, 2013 with RTC Batangas. On the other hand, on November 15, 2013, the DOJ filed a Motion for Reconsideration with Motion for Inhibition of Judge George A. Omelio dated November 15, 2013 with RTC Davao. On December 6, 2013, RTC Batangas issued an Order dated December 6, 2013 denying the DOJ's Motion for Reconsideration with Motion for Inhibition. On July 7, 2014, RTC Batangas issued a Certificate of Finality of even date stating that its Order dated December 6, 2013 affirming the Order dated September 17, 2013 is now final and executory since no appeal was filed.

On August 18, 2014, RTC Davao issued an order of even date denying the DOJ's Motion for Reconsideration. The Office of the Solicitor General, on behalf of the People of the Philippines, filed the Petition for Certiorari dated October 27, 2014 with the Court of Appeals seeking the reversal of the Orders dated October 4, 2013 and August 18, 2014 issued by public respondents Judges Omelio and Hon. Loida S. Posadas-Kahulugan. On October 24, 2016, the Group received the decision of the Court of Appeals Denying the Petition for Certiorari dated October 27, 2014. On November 10, 2016, Mr. Uy received a copy of the Motion for Reconsideration filed with the CA. As of January 25, 2017, the Court of Appeals has denied the Petitioner's Motion for Reconsideration and upheld the decision the Court on October 12, 2016.

A Motion for Reconsideration filed by the DOJ and the BOC, seeking the reversal of the decision dated 25 July 2014 of the Court of Appeals' Special Former Special Tenth (10th) Division in the Consolidated Petitions of Dennis Uy, docketed as CA-G.R. SP No. 131702, and Jorlan Cabanes, docketed as CA-G.R. SP No. 129740, with the Court of Appeals, which involve the same basic facts and issues as those raised in CA-G.R. SP No. 06500-MIN. On July 23, 2015, the Group received a resolution denying the said Motion for Reconsideration.

On October 8, 2015, the SOJ and the BOC filed a Petition for Review on Certiorari with the Supreme Court, seeking to set aside the Decision dated July 24, 2014 and Resolution dated July 2, 2015 issued by the Court of Appeals. As of the moment the petition is still pending with the Supreme Court.

Several cases of Grave Coercion, Robbery and Libel were filed against the Sales Team of South Mindanao and other officers, including all the members of the Board of Directors except for Domingo T. Uy, Paul G. Dominguez and Carolina Inez Angela S. Reyes, in relation to the Company's closure and take-over of six (6) Phoenix Fuel Stations in Davao City. To date, the cases have been dismissed by the City Prosecutor's office of Davao City.

Other court cases typical and customary in the course of the business operations of the Group such as those, among others, involving collection, qualified theft and reckless imprudence have been filed by and against the Group by and against its employees and/or third parties.

In the normal course of business, the Group makes various commitments and incurs certain contingent liabilities that are not given recognition in the consolidated financial statement. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the management believes that losses, if any, that may arise from these commitments and contingencies will not have material effects on the consolidated financial statements.

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Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants to Accompany Supplementary Information Required by the Securities and Exchange Commission Filed Separately from the Basic Consolidated Financial Statements

The Board of Directors
P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Stella Hizon Reyes Road
Barrio Pampanga, Davao City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the Group) for the year ended December 31, 2016, on which we have rendered our report dated February 16, 2017. Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The applicable supplementary information (see List of Supplementary Information) are presented for purposes of additional analysis in compliance with the requirements of the Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 (as amended), and are not a required part of the basic consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards. Such supplementary information are the responsibility of the Group's management. The supplementary information have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic consolidated financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

PUNONGBAYAN & ARAULLO

By: Ramilito L. Nañola
Partner

CPA Reg. No. 0090741
TIN 109-228-427
PTR No. 5908629, January 3, 2017, Makati City
SEC Group A Accreditation
Partner – No. 0395-AR-3 (until May 19, 2019)
Firm - No. 0002-FR-4 (until Apr. 30, 2018)
BIR AN 08-002511-19-2015 (until Mar. 18, 2018)
Firm's BOA/PRC Cert. of Reg. No. 0002 (until Dec. 31, 2018)

February 16, 2017

P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc. and Subsidiaries
LIST OF SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES
DECEMBER 31, 2016

P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Schedule A - Financial Assets
DECEMBER 31, 2016

Description	*Carrying Value*	*Fair Value*
Loans and receivables:		
Cash and cash equivalents	P 2,338,780,526	P 2,338,780,526
Trade and other receivables - net*	8,039,947,280	8,039,947,280
Due from related parties	1,506,997,926	1,506,997,926
Restricted deposits	50,925,404	50,925,404
Refundable rental deposits	140,817,250	140,817,250
	P 12,077,468,386	**P 12,077,468,386**

Notes:
1.) Trade and other receivables excludes certain advances from suppliers and advances subject to liquidation.
2.) There are no other financial assets applicable to the group, except for loans and receivables.

P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Schedule B - Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)
DECEMBER 31, 2016

Name and Designation of debtor	*Balance at beginning of period*	*Additions*	*Amounts collected*	*Amounts written off*	*Ending Balance*		*Balance at end of period*
					Current	*Non-current*	
P-H-O-E-N-I-XPhilippines Foundation, Inc.	P 12,260,843	P 1,020,486	P 25,000	P -	P -	P -	P 13,256,329
Udenna Development Corporation	-	50,000,000	-	-	-	-	50,000,000
Chelsea Shipping Corporation	-	929,026	-	-	-	-	929,026
Phoenix Petroterminals and Industrial Park	-	942,812,571	-	-	-	-	942,812,571
Chelsea Logistics Corporation	-	500,000,000	-	-	-	-	500,000,000
	P 12,260,843	**P 1,494,762,083**	**P 25,000**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P 1,506,997,926**

P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Schedule C - Amounts of Receivable from Related Parties
which are Eliminated during Consolidation of Financial Statements
DECEMBER 31, 2016

Creditor	Name and designation of debtor	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Amounts Collected	Effects of Deconsolidation	Amounts written off	Current	Not Current	Balance at end of period
P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc.									
Advances to subsidiaries/parent	Philippine Global Mercantile, Inc. *(Advances to subsidiaries/parent)*	P 2,942,682	P 87,808	P 1,845,482	P -	P -	P 1,185,008	P -	P 1,185,008
Advances to subsidiaries/parent	PFL Petroleum Management, Inc. *(Advances to subsidiaries/parent)*	28,688,462	24,280,002	-		-	52,968,464	-	52,968,464
	Phoenix Petroterminals Industrial Park Corp. *(Advances to Related Parties)*	60,000,000	882,812,571	-	(942,812,571)	-	-	-	-
	Chelsea Shipping Corporation *(Advances to Related Parties)*	7,997,859	-	-	(7,997,859)	-	-	-	-
		P 99,629,003	**P 907,180,381**	**P 1,845,482**	**(P 950,810,430)**	**P -**	**P 54,153,472**	**P -**	**P 54,153,472**
P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc.									
Trade and Other Receivables	Philippine Global Mercantile, Inc.	P 676,315	P 558,555	P -	P -	P -	P 1,234,870	P -	P 1,234,870
	PFL Petroleum Management, Inc.	68,461,820	33,843,047	48,107,986	-	-	54,196,881	-	54,196,881
	Chelsea Shipping Corp.	349,217,848	-	-	(349,217,848)	-	-	-	-
	Phoenix Petroterminals Industrial Park Corp.	63,336,728	-	-	(63,336,728)	-	-	-	-
	Subic Petroleum Trading & Transport Phils., Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bunkers Manila, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fortis Tugs Corporation	3,290,825	-	-	(3,290,825)	-	-	-	-
	PNX-Chelsea Shipping Corporation	42,922,958	-	-	(42,922,958)	-	-	-	-
	Michael Incorporated	29,202,995	-	-	(29,202,995)	-	-	-	-
		P 557,109,489	**P 34,401,602**	**P 48,107,986**	**(P 487,971,354)**	**P -**	**P 55,431,751**	**P -**	**P 55,431,751**
Subic Petroleum Trading & Transport Phils., Inc.	P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc. *(Trade Receivables)*	**P 658,875,435**	**P 410,311,365**	**P 399,494,217**	P -	P -	P 669,692,583	P -	**P 669,692,583**
	P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc. *(Advances to Parent)*	240,000,000	826,755,562	1,059,006,481	-	-	7,749,081	-	7,749,081
	Chelsea Shipping Corp.	797,017	-	-	(797,017)	-	-	-	-
		P 899,672,452	**P 1,237,066,927**	**P 1,458,500,698**	**(P 797,017)**	**P -**	**P 677,441,664**	**P -**	**P 677,441,664**
Phoenix Petroterminals Industrial Park Corp.	P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc.	P 6,681,633	P -	P -	(P 6,681,633)	P -	P -	P -	P -
	Chelsea Shipping Corp.	4,488,487	-	-	(4,488,487)	-	-	-	-
	Bunkers Manila, Inc.	122,444	-	-	(122,444)	-	-	-	-
	PNX-Chelsea Shipping Corporation	278,764	-	-	(278,764)	-	-	-	-
	Fortis Tugs Corporation	193,237	-	-	(193,237)	-	-	-	-
		P 11,764,565	**P -**	**P -**	**(P 11,764,565)**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**
Chelsea Shipping Corp.	P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc.	P 191,410,769	P -	P -	(P 191,410,769)	P -	P -	P -	P -
	Phoenix Petroterminals Industrial Park Corp.	1,126,655	-	-	(1,126,655)	-	-	-	-
	Subic Petroleum Trading & Transport Phils., Inc.	912,694	-	-	(912,694)	-	-	-	-
		P 193,450,118	**P -**	**P -**	**(P 193,450,118)**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**
Michael Incorporated	P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc.	**P 4,630,308**	**P -**	**P -**	**(P 4,630,308)**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**
Fortis Tugs Corporation	P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc.	**P 367,600**	**P -**	**P -**	**(P 367,600)**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**
PNX-Chelsea Shipping Corporation	P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc.	**P 73,875,704**	**P -**	**P -**	**(P 73,875,704)**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**
PFL Petroleum Management, Inc.									
Trade and Other Receivables	P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc.	**P 1,737,250**	**P 1,781,399**	**P 1,563,889**	**P -**	**P -**	**P 1,954,760**	**P -**	**P 1,954,760**

Terms and conditions:
All receivables/payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing, collectible/payable on demand and generally settled in cash.

P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Schedule D - Intangible Assets - Other Assets
DECEMBER 31, 2016

			Deductions			
Description	***Beginning balance***	***Additions at cost***	***Charged to cost and expenses***	***Charged to other accounts***	***Other changes additions (deductions)***	***Ending balance***
Other Non-Current assets						
Goodwill	P 84,516,663	P -	P -	P -	(P 74,294,814)	P 10,221,849
Basketball franchise	-	176,861,660				176,861,660
Computer software licenses	69,537,240	22,398,071	14,919,612	-	16,423,389	93,439,088
Software cost	2,847,221	3,715,178	2,759,351	-	-	3,803,048
Others	-	933,694	-	-	-	933,694
TOTAL	**P 156,901,124**	**P 203,908,603**	**P 17,678,963**	**P -**	**(P 57,871,425)**	**P 285,259,339**

Explanation:
Charged to cost and expenses under goodwill was because of disposals due to deconsolidation;
Charged to cost and expenses under Computer Software Licenses was due to transfers from Property, Plant and Equipment.

P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Schedule E - Long-Term Debt
DECEMBER 31, 2016

Title of issue and type of obligation	*Amount authorized by indenture*	*Amount shown under caption"Current portion of long-term debt" in related balance sheet*	*Amount shown under caption"Long-Term Debt" in related balance sheet*	*Terms*
Installment, notes and loans payable				
Foreign-currency denominated				
Maybank International, Ltd.	$ 10,000,000	P 99,626,000	P 249,065,000	Interest rate of 6.81%, five-year term, due on April 30, 2020
Peso-denominated				
China Banking Corporation	P 2,500,000,000	P 1,445,318,730	-	Interest rate of 7.75%, five-year term, maturing on November 12, 2017
BDO Unibank, Inc.	1,000,000,000	-	1,000,000,000	Interest rate of 4.0179%, five year term, maturing on, August 18, 2021
Philippine National Bank	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	-	Interest rate of 4.35%, maturing on April 6, 2017
Philippine Business Bank	900,000,000	900,000,000		Interest rate of 4.00%, maturing on December 15, 2017
BDO Private Bank Inc.-Wealth	500,000,000	500,000,000	-	Interest rate of 3.00%, maturing on February 8, 2017
BDO Unibank, Inc.	500,000,000	500,000,000	-	Interest rate of 4.00%, maturing on February 17, 2017
Philippine Veterans Bank	500,000,000	500,000,000	-	Interest rate of 4.50%, maturing on April 19, 2017
United Coconut Planters Bank	500,000,000	200,000,000	-	Interest rate of 4.25%, maturing on August 9, 2017
BDO Private Bank Inc.-Wealth	300,000,000	300,000,000	-	Interest rate of 4.25%, maturing on January 4, 2017
Development Bank of the Philippines	300,000,000	300,000,000	-	Interest rate of 3.25%, maturing on January 26, 2017
Development Bank of the Philippines	300,000,000	300,000,000	-	Interest rate of 3.25%, maturing on March 9, 2017
Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company	300,000,000	300,000,000	-	Interest rate of 3.50%, maturing on January 18, 2017
Robinsons Bank Corporation	300,000,000	300,000,000	-	Interest rate of 3.875%, maturing on January 23, 2017
Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company	200,000,000	200,000,000	-	Interest rate of 3.25%, maturing on March 7, 2017
Philippine Bank of Communications	200,000,000	200,000,000	-	Interest rate of 4.39%, maturing on February 10, 2017
Philippine Business Bank	100,000,000	100,000,000	-	Interest rate of 4.00%, maturing on April 4, 2017
Robinsons Bank Corporation	100,000,000	100,000,000	-	Interest rate of 3.875%, maturing on January 19, 2017
Robinsons Bank Corporation	500,000,000	100,000,000	300,000,000	Interest rate of 5.79%, five-year term, maturing on September 12, 2020
BDO Private Bank, Inc.	500,000,000	500,000,000	-	Interest rate of 4.25%, with a tenor of 548 days, maturing on April 7, 2017
Philippine National Bank	500,000,000	100,000,000	325,000,000	Interest rate of 6.2105%, five-year term, maturing on January 2, 2021
Maybank Philippines, Inc.	300,000,000	45,000,000	-	Interest rate of 5.5%, five-year term, maturing on July 26, 2017
BPI Leasing Corporation	30,902,278	1,265,371		Interest rates ranging from 6.93% to 10.25% per annum with terms of 60 months.
Robinsons Bank Corporation	50,000,000	-	47,500,000	Interest rate of 7.70%, five-year term, maturing on August 23, 2018
Total Installment, notes and loans payable	P 11,380,902,278	7,891,584,101	1,672,500,000	
TOTAL		**P 7,991,210,101**	**P 1,921,565,000**	

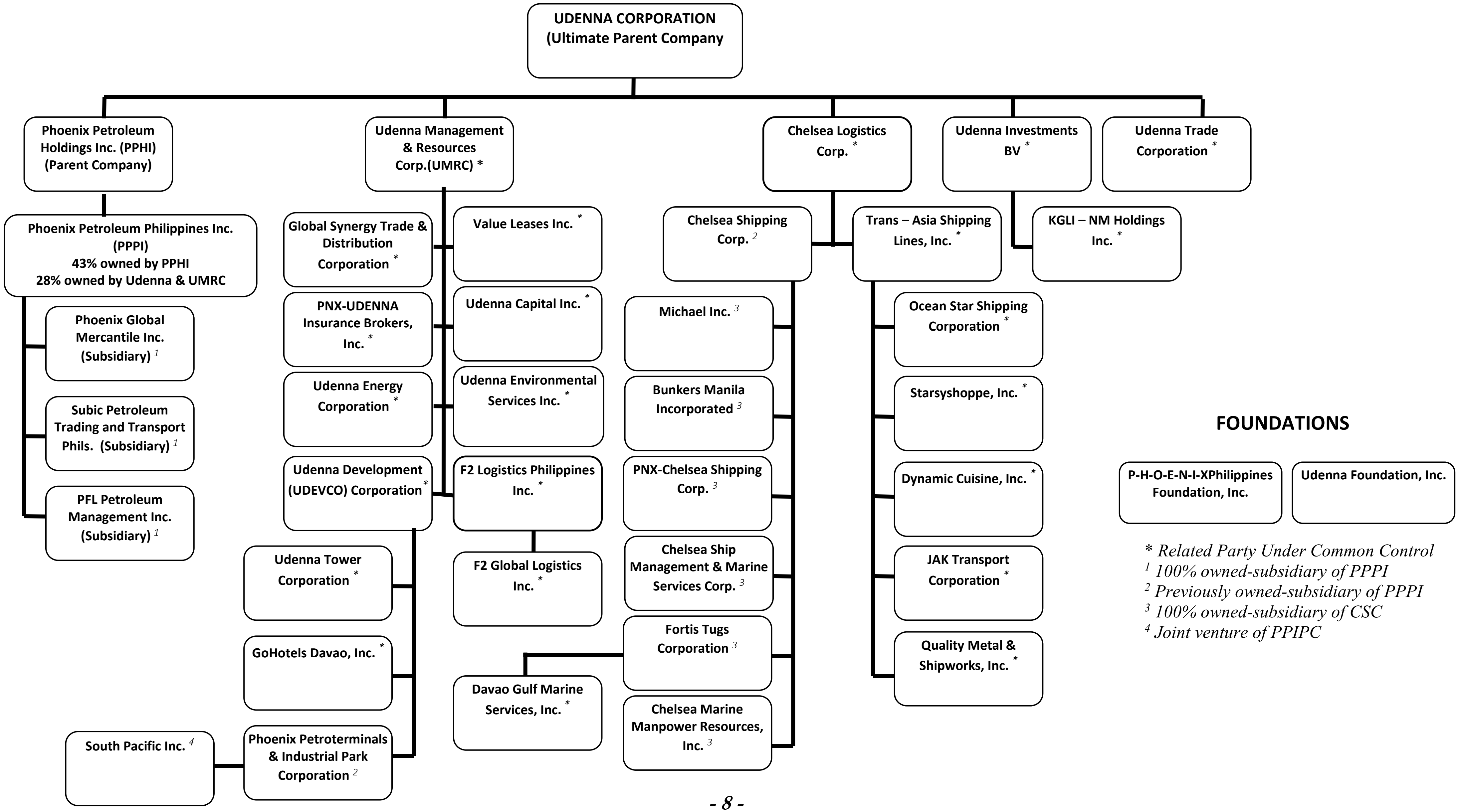
P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Schedule H - Capital Stock
December 31, 2016

				Number of shares held by		
Title of Issue	*Number of shares authorized*	*Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under the related balance sheet caption*	*Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, coversion and other rights*	*Related parties*	*Directors, officers and employees*	*Others*
Preferred shares - P1 par value						
Non-voting, non-participating,						
non-convertible into common shares						
Issued and outstanding - 25,000,000	50,000,000	25,000,000	-	-	-	25,000,000
Common shares - P1 par value						
Issued and outstanding - 1,374,383,932	2,500,000,000	1,374,383,932	-	987,541,137	316,300	386,526,495

P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc.
Stella Hizon Reyes Road, Barrio Pampanga, Davao City
Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration
December 31, 2016

UNAPPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS, BEGINNING			**P**	**2,030,144,739**
Net Profit based on the audited Statement of Comprehensive Income	P	1,194,853,576		
Less: Non-actual/unrealized income net of tax				
Unrealized foreign exchange gains - net (except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	(	181,280,450)		
Other unrealized gains or adjustment to retained earnings as a result of day one gain on financial instrument	(	203,289)		
Subtotal	(	181,483,739)		
Add: Non-actual losses				
Other unrealized gains or adjustment to retained earnings as a result of day one loss on financial instrument		231,343		
Net income actually earned during the period		1,013,601,180		1,013,601,180
Add/Less:				
Dividend declarations during the period:				
Common shares cash dividends	(	114,302,179)		
Preferred shares cash dividends	(	194,910,000)	(	309,212,179)
Treasury shares			(	335,679,783)
UNAPPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS, AS ADJUSTED, ENDING			**P**	**2,398,853,957**

P-H-O-E-N-I-X PETROLEUM PHILIPPINES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE J – MAPPING OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
DECEMBER 31, 2016



** Related Party Under Common Control*
[1] 100% owned-subsidiary of PPPI
[2] Previously owned-subsidiary of PPPI
[3] 100% owned-subsidiary of CSC
[4] Joint venture of PPIPC

P-H-O-E-N-I-X PETROLEUM PHILIPPINES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Schedule of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations Adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Financial Reporting Standards Council as of December 31, 2016

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements		✓		
Conceptual Framework Phase A: Objectives and Qualitative Characteristics		✓		
Practice Statement Management Commentary			✓	
Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS)				
PFRS 1 (Revised)	First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters	✓		
	Amendments 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	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions* *(effective January 1, 2018)*		✓	
PFRS 3 (Revised)	Business Combinations	✓		
PFRS 4	Insurance Contracts			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 4: Financial Guarantee Contracts			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 4: Applying PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, with PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts* *(effective January 1, 2018)*			✓
PFRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	✓		
PFRS 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources			✓
PFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Transition	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets - Effective Date and Transition	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Mandatory Effective Date of PFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures* *(effective when PFRS 9 is first applied)*			✓
PFRS 8	Operating Segments	✓		
PFRS 9	Financial Instruments (2014)* *(effective January 1, 2018)*		✓	
PFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10: Transition Guidance	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10: Investment Entities	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture* *(effective date deferred indefinitely)*			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 10: Investment Entities – Applying the Consolidation Exception	✓		
PFRS 11	Joint Arrangements	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 11: Transition Guidance	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 11: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations	✓		
PFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 12: Transition Guidance	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 12: Investment Entities	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10: Investment Entities – Applying the Consolidation Exception	✓		
PFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement	✓		
PFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts			✓
PFRS 16	Leases* *(effective January 1, 2019)*		✓	

P-H-O-E-N-I-X PETROLEUM PHILIPPINES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Schedule of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations
Adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the
Financial Reporting Standards Council as of December 31, 2016

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS		**Adopted**	**Not Adopted**	**Not Applicable**
Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS)				
PAS 1 (Revised)	Presentation of Financial Statements	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 1: Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 1: Disclosure Initiative	✓		
PAS 2	Inventories	✓		
PAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 7: Disclosure Initiative* *(effective January 1, 2017)*		✓	
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	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 12 - Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 12 - Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses* *(effective January 1, 2017)*		✓	
PAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 16: Bearer Plants			✓
	Amendments to PAS 16: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization	✓		
PAS 17	Leases	✓		
PAS 18	Revenue	✓		
PAS 19 (Revised)	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: Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	✓		
PAS 23 (Revised)	Borrowing Costs	✓		
PAS 24 (Revised)	Related Party Disclosures	✓		
PAS 26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans			✓
PAS 27 (Revised)	Separate Financial Statements	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 27: Investment Entities	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	✓		
PAS 28 (Revised)	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture* *(effective date deferred indefinitely)*		✓	
	Amendments to PAS 28: Investment Entities - Applying the Consolidation Exception	✓		
PAS 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies			✓
PAS 32	Financial Instruments: Presentation	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation	✓		
	Amendments 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	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 36: Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-financial Assets	✓		
PAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	✓		
PAS 38	Intangible Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization	✓		

P-H-O-E-N-I-X PETROLEUM PHILIPPINES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Schedule of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations
Adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the
Financial Reporting Standards Council as of December 31, 2016**

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
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	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 39: Eligible Hedged Items	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 39: Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting	✓		
PAS 40	Investment Property	✓		
PAS 41	Agriculture			✓
	Amendments to PAS 41: Bearer Plants			✓
Philippine Interpretations - International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC)				
IFRIC 1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities**	✓		
IFRIC 2	Members' Share in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments			✓
IFRIC 4	Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease	✓		
IFRIC 5	Rights to Interests Arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds**	✓		
IFRIC 6	Liabilities Arising from Participating in a Specific Market - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment			✓
IFRIC 7	Applying the Restatement Approach under PAS 29, Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies			✓
IFRIC 9	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives**	✓		
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretation IFRIC–9 and PAS 39: Embedded Derivatives**	✓		
IFRIC 10	Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment	✓		
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangements			✓
IFRIC 13	Customer Loyalty Programmes	✓		
IFRIC 14	PAS 19 - The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction	✓		
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretations IFRIC - 14, Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement and their Interaction**	✓		
IFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation			✓
IFRIC 17	Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners**	✓		
IFRIC 18	Transfers of Assets from Customers**	✓		
IFRIC 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments**	✓		
IFRIC 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine**			✓
IFRIC 21	Levies	✓		
Philippine Interpretations - Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC)				
SIC-7	Introduction of the Euro			✓
SIC-10	Government Assistance - No Specific Relation to Operating Activities			✓
SIC-13	Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers			✓
SIC-15	Operating Leases - Incentives	✓		
SIC-25	Income Taxes - Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders**	✓		
SIC-27	Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease	✓		
SIC-29	Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures			✓
SIC-31	Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services**	✓		
SIC-32	Intangible Assets - Web Site Costs**	✓		

* These standards will be effective for periods subsequent to 2016 and are not early adopted by the Group.

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

P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Financial Soundness Indicators
December 31, 2016

	Amount 2016	Amount 2015	Ratio 2016	Ratio 2015
A) LIQUIDITY RATIOS				
1 Current Ratio:				
Current Assets	17,012,189,450	17,039,531,659	**1.17**	**1.14**
Current Liabilities	14,595,794,902	15,001,170,902		
2 Quick Ratio:				
Current Assets - Inventories	14,013,409,304	14,400,916,971	**0.96**	**0.96**
Current Liabities	14,595,794,902	15,001,170,902		
3 Cash Ratio:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,338,780,526	1,631,788,201	**0.16**	**0.11**
Current Liablities	14,595,794,902	15,001,170,902		
B) SOLVENCY RATIOS				
1 Solvency Ratio:				
After Tax Net Profit + Depreciation	2,094,563,338	1,727,601,960	**0.12**	**0.08**
Long term liabilities + Short term Liabilities	16,775,944,188	20,903,245,879		
2 Debt to Equity Ratio:				
Total Liabilities	16,775,944,188	20,903,245,879	**1.72**	**2.09**
Equity	9,762,093,733	10,023,362,183		
3 Debt Service Coverage Ratio				
Net Operating Income	2,529,327,659	2,585,284,077	**2.06**	**1.91**
Net Interest Expense + Long-term repayments	1,230,719,493	1,352,697,696		
C) ASSET TO EQUITY RATIO				
Total Assets	26,538,037,921	30,926,608,062	**2.72**	**3.09**
Equity	9,762,093,733	10,023,362,183		
D) INTEREST RATE COVERAGE RATIO				
Earnings Before Interest and Taxes	2,125,677,159	1,878,641,537	**2.46**	**2.39**
Interest Expense	863,399,371	786,929,274		
E) PROFITABILITY RATIOS				
1 Gross Profit Margin:				
Sales - Cost of Goods Sold	5,452,718,777	4,789,783,460	**0.18**	**0.16**
Sales	30,576,668,006	30,053,839,144		
2 Return on Assets:				
Net Income	1,103,227,457	1,112,926,036	**0.04**	**0.04**
Total Assets	26,538,037,921	30,926,608,062		
3 Return on Equity:				
Net Income	1,103,227,457	1,112,926,036	**0.11**	**0.11**
Equity	9,762,093,733	10,023,362,183		