



CONCRETE AGGREGATES CORPORATION

14 May 2015

THE PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE, INC.

3rd Floor, Philippine Stock Exchange Plaza
Ayala Triangle, Ayala Avenue, Makati City


Attention: **Ms. Janet A. Encarnacion**
Head, Disclosure Department

Gentlemen:

In compliance with the Disclosure Rules of the Philippine Stock Exchange, we are submitting a copy of Concrete Aggregates Corporation's Quarterly Report for the first quarter of 2015.

Thank you and best regards.

Very truly yours,


MICHAEL DAVID I. ABUNDO III
Corporate Information Officer

COVER SHEET

3 6 1 4 0

S.E.C. Registration Number

C O N C R E T E A G G R E G A T E S

C O R P .

(Company's Full Name)

9 T H F L O O R O R T I G A S B U I L D I N G

O R T I G A S A V E N U E , P A S I G C I T Y

(Business Address: No. Street City / Town / Province)

MICHAEL DAVID I. ABUNDO III

Contact Person

6311231

Company Telephone Number

1 2 3 1

Month Day
Fiscal Year

0 6 2 5

Month Day
Annual Meeting

S E C F O R M 1 7 - Q (1 S T Q U A R T E R)

FORM TYPE

P E R M I T T O O F F E R S E C U R I T I E S

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

560

Total No. of Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document I.D.

Cashier

STAMPS

Remarks = pls. use black ink for scanning purposes

PSE Security Code _____
SEC Number 36140
File Number _____

CONCRETE AGGREGATES CORP.

(Company's Full Name)

9TH FLOOR, ORTIGAS BUILDING, ORTIGAS AVENUE, PASIG CITY

(Company's Address)

631-1231 / Fax no.: 631-6517

(Company's Telephone Number)

DECEMBER 31

**(Fiscal Year Ending)
(Month & Day)**

SEC FORM 17-Q: 1st Quarter 2015

(FORM TYPE)

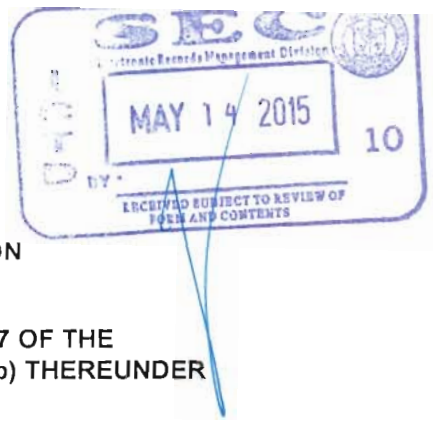
(Amendment Designation if Applicable)

31 March 2015

Period Ended Date

Permit to Offer Securities for Sale

(Secondary License Type, if any)



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC FORM 17-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE
SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SRC RULE 17(2) (b) THEREUNDER

1. For the quarterly period ended 31 March 2015
2. SEC Identification Number 36140
3. BIR Tax Identification No. 000-201-881
4. Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter CONCRETE AGGREGATES CORP.
5. Philippines
Province, Country or other jurisdiction of
Incorporation or organization
6. (SEC Use Only)
Industry Classification Code;
7. 9th Floor, Ortigas Building, Ortigas Avenue, Pasig City 1605
Address of issuer's principal office Postal Code
8. (02) 631-1231 / Fax no.: 631-6517
Registrant's telephone number, including area code
9. Not applicable
Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding</u>
Common Shares	27,466,449
11. Are any or all of these securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange?
Yes (x) No () Classes Common "A" and Common "B"
12. Check whether the registrant:
 - (a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the SRC and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Section 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 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports);
Yes (x) No ()
 - (b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes (x) No ()

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Please see the following attached documents:

- Unaudited Balance Sheet Statement, as of 31 March 2015
- Unaudited Statement of Income, as of 31 March 2015
- Unaudited Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Equity, as of 31 March 2015
- Unaudited Statement of Cash Flows, as of 31 March 2015
- Aging of Accounts Receivables, as of 31 March 2015
- Statement of Management's Responsibility
- Notes to Financial Statements

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Concrete Aggregates Corporation ("CAC" or the "Company") underwent changes in 2008 which had a significant impact on its operations and, consequently, its financial condition. The most significant of these changes was the selection and appointment of a third party as the operator of the Company's quarry in Angono, Rizal. As discussed in previous disclosures, the Board of Directors of CAC, during a regular meeting held on 18 June 2007, authorized the conduct of a bidding to select an operator of its Angono quarry for a period of fifteen (15) years. Three companies qualified to participate in the bidding of which two submitted formal bids on 16 November 2007. On 29 November 2007, the Company's Board of Directors declared that the consortium of Republic Cement Corporation and Lafarge Holdings (Philippines), Inc. (the "Consortium") won the bid for the right to operate the Company's Angono quarry.

The declaration that the Consortium was the winning bidder was affirmed by the Company's stockholders during a special meeting held on 18 January 2008, including the execution of all agreements necessary to implement the foregoing. After securing stockholders' approval, the Company and the Consortium entered into an Agreement on 18 January 2008, setting forth the actions to be taken by each party as well as the agreements to be executed by them in order to carry out their intentions.

Complying with its obligations under the 18 January 2008 Agreement, the Company incorporated Batong Angono Aggregates Corp. (BAAC). Thereafter, the Company and BAAC entered into an Operating Agreement on 23 January 2008, which became effective as of 1 June 2008. On 2 June 2008, the parties completed all the specified actions in the 18 January 2008 Agreement including the execution of the Asset Purchase Agreement, Trademark License Agreement and Transition Services Agreement by CAC and BAAC as well as the execution by CAC and the Consortium of a Share Purchase Agreement. With the execution of the Share Purchase Agreement, the Consortium became the owner of 100% of the outstanding capital stock of BAAC.

Pursuant to the foregoing transactions, the Company formally turned over the operation of its Angono quarry to BAAC on 1 June 2008. Under the Operating Agreement, BAAC was granted the right to operate the Angono quarry for fifteen (15) years subject to the conditions indicated in the agreement, CAC's Mineral Production Sharing Agreements (MPSAs) and its Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC). During the latter part of 2013, BAAC changed its name to Lafarge Republic Aggregates, Inc. (LRAI).

The Company recorded revenues of ₱9.08 million for the first quarter of 2015 as compared to ₱9.42 million for the first quarter of 2014 coming from the 2.5% royalty on the value of aggregates sold by

BAAC/LRAI. Net income after tax for the first quarter of 2015 was ₱4.33 million while net income after tax for the same period in 2014 was ₱4.51 million. The decrease was caused by lower royalty fees earned from BAAC/LRAI.

The Company currently has no significant liquidity or credit risks. Its ₱141 million current assets are more than enough to cover its ₱9.86 million current liabilities. In addition, the Company's recurring income is also more than enough to meet its administrative expenses and expenses for maintenance of its idle assets. Furthermore, there are several future cash inflows which the Company expects to receive in the near future mostly from the receivables from Ortigas & Company, Limited Partnership (OCLP) on the Longos property sale. The Company's Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies are discussed in Note 3 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Operating Results

Revenues

The Company earned ₱9.08 million in royalties during the first quarter of 2015. No revenues from aggregates sales were realized due to the transfer of the quarry operations to BAAC/LRAI beginning 1 June 2008.

Cost of sales

Because of the absence of aggregates sales, the Company did not incur any cost of sales during the first quarter of 2015.

Selling expenses

The Company likewise did not incur selling expenses related to aggregate sales during the same period due to the previously mentioned transfer of quarry operations.

General and administrative expenses

The Company's general and administrative expenses of ₱4.39 million for the first quarter of 2015 decreased by 7% from last year's figure of ₱4.72 million mostly due to the decline in personnel cost and professional fees net of the increase in taxes and licenses. Expenses incurred in 2015 came mostly from depreciation, salaries and wages of the Company's remaining employees, professional fees, and payment of real property tax on various real estate properties.

Other income (expenses)

The Company's other income of ₱1.33 million for the first quarter of 2015 came mainly from interest and accretion income pertaining to the Longos property sold to OCLP. This is lower than last year's figure of ₱1.61 million mostly due to the lower income earned from investment properties.

Net income after tax

Operations for the first quarter of 2015 resulted in a net profit of ₱4.33 million after making provisions for income taxes. Net profit for the same period in 2014 was ₱4.51 million. As stated above, the decrease was mostly due to the Company's lower Revenues and Other Income.

Financial Condition

Cash

Cash balance in the amount of ₱116.25 million represents an increase of 5% compared to the Company's cash balance as of 31 December 2014 due to the collection of installment receivable from OCLP.

Receivables

Receivables as of the end of the first quarter of 2015, net of allowances and provisions, amounted to ₱21.73 million which increased by 26% compared to the ₱17.27 million receivables as of 31 December 2014. The increase was caused by higher receivables from BAAC/LRAI.

Other current assets

The Company's other current assets as of March 31, 2015 decreased by 36% to ₱3.21 million compared to ₱4.99 million as of 31 December 2014 mainly due to the application of creditable withholding tax and amortization of prepaid real property tax for the first quarter of 2015.

Investment Properties

Investment properties as at March 31, 2015 amounted to ₱57.67 million representing a decrease of ₱0.02 million from the December 31, 2014 balance due to the depreciation for the first quarter of 2015.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment (net) as at March 31, 2015 amounted to ₱61.80 million representing a decrease of ₱0.08 million compared to the December 31, 2014 balance of ₱61.86 million basically due to depreciation for the first quarter of 2015.

Deferred Income Tax Assets

The Company's deferred income tax asset currently at ₱8.52 million was the result of the write-off of trade receivables.

Installment Receivable – Non-current portion

This pertains to the ₱27.83 million non-current portion of the installment receivable from the sale of the Longos to OCLP. The ₱3.75 million decrease as compared to December 31, 2014 was due to the reclassification of non-current portion to current portion net of the realized amortization of the Day 1 loss charged to retained earnings.

Other noncurrent assets

The Company's other noncurrent assets, currently at ₱10 million, are composed of Available for Sale Investments, Mine Rehabilitation Fund and other deposits.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables of ₱4.98 million are composed of trade accounts payable of ₱3.48 million and other payables of ₱1.50 million. This is lower from last year's figure of ₱4.81 million due to payment of various accruals in the first quarter of 2015.

Dividends payable

Dividends payable amounting to ₱4.87 million represents unclaimed dividend checks as of March 31, 2015.

Stockholders' Equity

Stockholders' equity as of the end of the first quarter of 2015 was ₱297.16 million. The ₱4.33 million increase in stockholders' equity from the amount as of December 31, 2014 came from the Company's net income after tax for the first quarter of 2015.

Book value per share was at ₱10.82 per share as at March 31, 2015 compared to ₱10.66 per share at December 31, 2014.

- i. Due to the Company's sound financial condition, and the transfer of its quarry operations to BAAC/LRAI, there are no foreseeable trends, events or uncertainties that may have a material impact on its long-term or short-term liquidity.

- ii. There are no events that will trigger any direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.
- iii. There are no off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.
- iv. Funding will be sourced from internally-generated cash flow, and also from borrowings or available credit facilities from local and international commercial banks, if warranted.
- v. At the moment, there are no material commitments yet for capital expenditures other than those performed in the ordinary course of trade or business.
- vi. The causes for any material changes in the unaudited financial statements from the first quarter of 2015 as compared to the first quarter of year 2014 and as of year ending 2014 are explained in the Management Discussion and Analysis, as well as in the accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.
- vii. There is no known significant element of income or loss that did not arise from the Company's continuing operations, except as disclosed above and in the attached unaudited financial statements.
- viii. Accounts that registered material changes of 5% or more and the causes thereof are as follows:

Accounts	as of 31 March 2015	as of 31 March 2014	Increase (Decrease)	Remarks
Royalties	9,077,981	9,424,794	(346,813)	The decrease was due to the lower revenues from aggregates sold by BAAC/LRAI.
General and administrative expenses	4,393,163	4,715,009	(321,846)	The decline was caused by lower personnel cost and professional fees net of the increase in taxes and licenses.
Other income (expense)	1,327,043	1,607,063	(280,020)	The decrease was due to the lower income earned by the investment properties.
Cash and cash equivalents	116,248,630	110,562,048	5,686,582	The increase was due to the collection of installment receivables from OCLP.
Receivables	21,728,961	17,271,793	4,457,168	The increase was caused by the higher receivables from BAAC/LRAI.
Other current assets	3,213,255	4,990,098	(1,776,843)	The decrease was caused by the application of creditable withholding tax and the amortization of prepaid real property tax.

Accounts	Unaudited as of 31 March 2015	Audited as of 31 December 2014	Increase (Decrease)	Remarks
Installment receivable (non-current)	27,834,718	31,583,856	(3,749,138)	The decrease was caused by the reclassification of the current portion net of the realized amortization of the Day 1 loss charged to retained earnings.
Retained earnings	20,683,742	16,350,990	4,332,752	The increase represents the net income realized for the first quarter of 2015.

Key Performance Indicators

The Company has identified the following Key Performance Indicators affecting its operation:

<u>Measures</u>	<u>31 March 2015</u>	<u>31 December 2014</u>
Current Ratio	14.32	13.62
Debt/Equity Ratio	0.03	0.03
Return on Assets	6%	5%
Return on Equity	6%	5%

<u>Measures</u>	<u>31 March 2015</u>	<u>31 March 2014</u>
Net Income Rate	48%	48%

Current Ratio = Current Assets ÷ Current Liabilities

Debt/Equity Ratio = Total Liabilities ÷ Total Stockholders' Equity

Return on Assets = Annualized Net Income ÷ Total Assets

Return on Equity = Annualized Net Income ÷ Total Assets

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Regulation Code, the issuer has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereto duly authorized.



Ceasar D. Buenaventura
Head of Finance/Authorized Officer
14 May 2015

Concrete Aggregates Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheet

31 March 2015

(With comparative figures at 31 December 2014)

(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	Unaudited March 2015	Audited December 2014
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	116,248,630	110,562,048
Receivables, net	6	21,728,961	17,271,793
Other current assets	7	3,213,255	4,990,098
Total current assets		141,190,846	132,823,939
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment, net	8	61,804,509	61,885,295
Investment properties, net	9	57,670,059	57,695,338
Installment receivable, net of current portion	16	27,834,718	31,583,856
Deferred tax assets, net	15	8,519,163	8,519,162
Other non-current assets, net	10	9,996,822	9,996,821
Total non-current assets		165,825,271	169,680,473
Total assets		307,016,117	302,504,413
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	4,987,518	4,853,923
Dividends payable	12	4,869,580	4,869,580
Total current liabilities		9,857,098	9,678,146
EQUITY			
Share capital	12	274,664,490	274,664,490
Share premium		1,069,304	1,069,304
Fair value reserve on available-for-sale securities		741,483	741,483
Retained earnings		20,683,742	16,350,990
Total equity		297,159,019	292,826,267
Total liabilities and equity		307,016,117	302,504,413

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.)

Concrete Aggregates Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Total Comprehensive Income
 For the 1st Quarter ended 31 March 2015
 (With comparative figures for the 1st Quarter ended 31 March 2014)
 (All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	Unaudited January to March 2015	Unaudited January to March 2014
REVENUE			
Basic royalty fee	19	9,077,981	9,424,794
General and administrative expenses	13	4,393,163	4,715,009
OPERATING INCOME			
		4,684,818	4,709,785
OTHER INCOME, net	14	1,327,043	1,607,063
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		6,011,861	6,316,848
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	15	1,679,109	1,805,139
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		4,332,752	4,511,709
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		4,332,752	4,511,709
Basic/Diluted earnings per share	17	0.16	0.16

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.)

Concrete Aggregates Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the 1st Quarter ended 31 March 2015
(With comparative figures for the 1st Quarter ended 31 March 2014)

(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Share Capital (Note 12)	Share Premium	Fair Value Reserve on Available-for- Sale Financial Assets (Note 10)	Retained Earnings (Note 12)	Total
Balances, December 31, 2013	274,664,490	1,069,304	577,417	25,771,281	302,082,492
Comprehensive income					
Net income for the period	-	-	-	4,511,709	4,511,709
Other comprehensive income					
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-		
Balances, March 31, 2014	274,664,490	1,069,304	577,417	30,282,990	306,594,201
Balances, December 31, 2013	274,664,490	1,069,304	577,417	25,771,281	302,082,492
Comprehensive income					
Net income for the year	-	-	-	15,299,513	15,299,513
Other comprehensive income	-	-	164,066	-	164,066
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	164,066	15,299,513	15,463,579
Transaction with owners					
Cash dividends				(24,719,804)	(24,719,804)
Balances, December 31, 2014	274,664,490	1,069,304	741,483	16,350,990	292,826,267
Comprehensive income					
Net income for the period	-	-	-	4,332,752	4,332,752
Other comprehensive income					
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-
Balances, March 31, 2015	274,664,490	1,069,304	741,483	20,683,742	297,159,019

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.)

Concrete Aggregates Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
 For the 1st Quarter ended 31 March 2015
 (With comparative figures for the 1st Quarter ended 31 March 2014)
 (All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	Unaudited January to March 2015	Unaudited January to March 2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from (used in) operations	19	1,130,426	5,368,358
Interest received on:			
Installment receivable	16	696,628	902,519
Bank deposits	5	327,585	190,563
Net cash flows from operating activities		2,154,639	6,461,440
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from:			
Collections of installment receivable	16	3,561,163	-
Acquisitions of:			
Property, plant and equipment	8	(29,219)	-
Investment property	9	-	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		3,531,944	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid	12	-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	-
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
		-	-
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		5,686,582	6,461,440
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
At January 1	5	110,562,048	99,287,491
At March 31	5	116,248,630	105,748,931

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.)

CONCRETE AGGREGATES CORP.**ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AGING (Unaudited)
FOR THE 1ST QUARTER ENDING 31 MARCH 2015**

Description	Total	1-120 days	Over 120 days	Under Litigation
A. Trade Receivables Angono Aggregates	25,782,678		25,782,678	
Subtotal Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	25,782,678 (25,782,678)		25,782,678 (25,782,678)	
Net Trade Receivables	0		0	
B. Other Receivables				
BAAC/LRAI	6,877,696	6,877,696	0	
Others	319,872	-	319,872	
C. Current Portion of Installment Receivables	14,531,393	14,531,393	0	
Total	21,728,961	21,409,089	319,872	

Concrete Aggregates Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As at and for the 1st quarter ended 31 March 2015

(In the Notes, all amounts are shown in Philippine Peso unless otherwise stated)

Note 1 - General information

Concrete Aggregates Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on August 23, 1968. The Company is listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange and is primarily engaged in quarrying, crushing and selling basalt concrete aggregates. As its secondary purpose, the Company is permitted to engage in real estate business and purchase, own, subdivide, sell, lease, rent, mortgage, take option or otherwise deal in real property, improved or unimproved, be it residential, commercial, or agricultural, insofar as may be permitted by law.

Upon securing the approval of the Philippine SEC, the Company's common shares were officially listed and offered to the public through the local exchange on April 2, 1973. There was no other share offering since then.

The Company's quarrying operations in its property in Barangay San Isidro, Angono, Rizal is allowed by virtue of Mineral Production Sharing Agreements (MPSA) and Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECC) issued by the government.

The Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries, namely, CAC Insurance Agency Corporation (CIAC) and CAC Marketing and Services Corporation (CMSC) are both incorporated in the Philippines and are currently dormant companies. The Company's immediate parent is Ortigas & Company, Limited Partnership (OCLP), and its ultimate parent is OCLP Holdings Incorporated (OHI), which are both domiciled in the Philippines.

On June 1, 2008, the consortium of Republic Cement Corporation and Lafarge Holdings (Philippines), Inc. (the "Consortium") through Batong Angono Aggregates Corporation (BAAC) took over the Company's quarrying operations by virtue of the Company's Memorandum of Agreement with the Consortium dated January 18, 2008 and its Operating Agreement with BAAC dated January 23, 2008. In return, the Company shall receive lump sum and basic royalty fees in accordance with the terms of its Operating Agreement with BAAC (Note 19).

The registered office address of the Company is located at 9th Floor, Ortigas Building, Ortigas Avenue, Pasig City.

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors (BOD) on April 8, 2015.

Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). The term PFRS in general includes all applicable PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS), and interpretations of the Philippine Interpretations Committee (PIC), Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) which have been approved by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) and adopted by the SEC.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets included under other non-current assets (Note 10).

The Company has also prepared consolidated financial statements in accordance with PFRS for the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group").

The users of these consolidated financial statements should read them together with the Group's consolidated financial statements in order to obtain full information on the financial position, results of operations and changes in financial position of the Group as a whole. The Group's consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the SEC.

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with PFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The following standards relevant to the Company have been adopted effective January 1, 2015:

- *PFRS 1, First time adoption of PFRS.* The basis for conclusions on IFRS 1 is amended to clarify that, where a new version of a standard is not yet mandatory but is available for early adoption; a first-time adopter can use either the old or the new version, provided the same standard is applied in all periods presented.
- *PFRS 3, Business combinations.* The standard is amended to clarify that PFRS 3 does not apply to the accounting for the formation of any joint arrangement under PFRS 11. The amendment also clarifies that the scope exemption only applies in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.
- *PFRS 13, Fair value measurement.* The amendment clarifies that the portfolio exception in IFRS 13, which allows an entity to measure the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis, applies to all contracts (including non-financial contracts) within the scope of PAS 39 or PFRS 9. An entity shall apply the amendment prospectively from the beginning of the first annual period in which PFRS 13 is applied.

- *PAS 40, Investment property.* The standard is amended to clarify that PAS 40 and IFRS 3 are not mutually exclusive. The guidance in PAS 40 assists preparers to distinguish between investment property and owner-occupied property. Preparers also need to refer to the guidance in PFRS 3 to determine whether the acquisition of an investment property is a business combination.

There are no other standards, amendments or interpretations that are effective beginning or after January 1, 2015 that are relevant or would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less from the dates of acquisition and that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Receivables

Receivables arising from the Company's operations, particularly from the royalty agreement, with normal credit terms of 30 days, are recorded initially at invoice amount, which approximates fair value, and subsequently measured at amortized cost less any provision for impairment.

Other receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

Receivables are classified as current assets if expected to be recovered within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables (Note 2.4.3).

When a receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for receivables. Receivables and its related provision for impairment are written off when the Company has determined that the receivable is uncollectible as they have already exerted all collection efforts, including filing a legal case. Bad debts written off are specifically identified by the Company's marketing department after exhausting all collection efforts (i.e. sending demand letters and legal notice of default to debtors), and is approved by the respective product manager and subsequently by the Board of Directors. Write offs represent the release of previously recorded provision from the allowance account and credited to the related receivable account following the Company's assessment that the related receivable will no longer be collected after all collection efforts have been exhausted.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written-off are credited in profit or loss. Reversals of previously recorded impairment provision are recognized in profit or loss based on the result of management's update assessments, considering available facts and changes in circumstances, including but not limited to results of recent discussions and arrangements entered into with customers as to the recoverability of receivable at reporting date.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: (a) at fair value through profit or loss; (b) loans and receivables; (c) held-to-maturity; and (d) available-for-sale. The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories: (a) at fair value through profit or loss; and (b) at amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets and liabilities were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition.

As at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, apart from loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets, the Company does not hold financial assets under the other categories. Also, the Company does not have financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

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 are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date, which are then classified as non-current assets.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents (Note 2.2), receivables (Note 2.3), installment receivable and miscellaneous deposits included in other non-current assets are classified under this category.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months from the reporting date.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost pertain to financial liabilities that are not held for trading or not designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon the inception of the liability.

The Company's trade and other payables (excluding payables to government agencies) (Note 2.10), and dividends payable are classified under this category.

Recognition and measurement

Recognition

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade date (the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset).

Receivables are recognized when the related revenue is recognized and a contractual right to receive cash is established. Other receivables are recognized when a contractual right to receive cash is established.

Trade and other payables are recognized in the period in which the related goods or services are received or when a legally enforceable claim against the Company is established.

Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs.

Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment, if any.

Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently carried at fair value; changes in the fair value of assets classified as available-for-sale are recognized in other comprehensive income. However, investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost.

Dividend income from available-for-sale equity securities is recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established.

Financial liabilities other than at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Short-term receivables and payables are carried at invoice amounts as the impact of discounting is immaterial.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'lost event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. The identification of impairment and the determination of recoverable amount is a process involving various assumptions and factors, including the financial condition of the counterparty, expected future cash flows, observable market prices and expected net selling prices.

Assets carried at amortized cost

The Company assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and collectively for receivables that are not individually significant. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered as objective evidence that the receivables are impaired.

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

If a receivable is determined to be impaired, the amount of loss is measured as the difference between the receivable's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the receivable's original effective interest rate. If a variable interest rate was used, the discounted rate for measuring the impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of loss is recognized in profit or loss.

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

Assets classified as available-for-sale

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is evidence that an asset classified as available-for-sale is impaired. In the case of available-for-sale debt instruments, objective evidence of impairment is assessed in the same manner as for assets carried at amortized cost. For available-for-sale equity instruments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of security below its cost shall indicate impairment. The Company treats a decline in the fair value of the instrument of 20% or more as significant and greater than twelve months as prolonged. For all financial assets classified as available-for-sale, the amount of impairment loss is the difference between its current fair value and its original cost. The accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in equity are transferred to profit or loss. For available-for-sale equity instruments, reversal of previously recognized impairment losses is not recognized in profit or loss. For available-for-sale debt instruments, reversal of impairment losses is reversed through profit or loss, to the extent that the initial impairment loss was transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss. The reversal must be objectively supported by an increase in the fair value of the instrument after the impairment loss was recognized.

For unquoted equity instruments that are not carried at fair value because their fair value cannot be reliably measured, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investment have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Receivables are derecognized upon collection or when written off in the ordinary course of business.

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized when the obligation is discharged or is cancelled or expired.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment, excluding land, quarry land and construction in progress, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment losses. Land and quarry land are stated at cost less any impairment losses. Construction in progress is stated at cost and is not depreciated until such time the relevant assets are completed and ready for intended use.

The initial cost of property and equipment is comprised of the purchase price and costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to their intended use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Borrowing costs related to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of that asset.

Subsequent expenditures incurred after the assets have been put into operation are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	In years
Buildings and improvements	20
Plant site improvements	3 to 20
Machinery and equipment	3 to 10
Transportation and rolling equipment	3 to 5
Furniture and fixtures	1 to 2

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

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. 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 (Note 2.10).

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use. No further charge for depreciation is made in respect of those assets.

The carrying amount of an item of property and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. When assets are derecognized, their cost, accumulated depreciation and amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any, are eliminated from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in profit or loss of such period.

Investment property

Properties that are held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that are not occupied by the Company, are classified as investment property. Investment properties comprise land and improvements, building and improvements, and parking improvements leased out under operating lease agreements.

Recognition of investment property takes place only when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the property will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. This is usually the day when all risks and rewards are transferred to the Company.

Investment property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Cost is the fair value of the consideration given to acquire the property which includes transaction costs such as legal fees and taxes on the purchase of the property. The cost of a self-constructed asset includes all directly attributable costs required to bring the property to its required working condition.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property, except land, is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Land is carried at cost less any impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure should demonstrably enhance the original asset to qualify for asset recognition. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation and amortization on investment property, except land, is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
Land improvements	10
Condominium unit	10

Property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property is classified as investment property under construction in progress. Construction in progress is stated at cost and depreciated only when the relevant assets are completed and ready for intended use. Upon completion, these properties are reclassified to an appropriate investment property account.

Transfers to, or from, investment property are made when, and only when, there is a change in use. A transfer is made to investment property when owner-occupation has ended and/or an operating lease to another party has commenced. A transfer is made from investment property to property and equipment when owner-occupation has commenced. A transfer is made from investment property to real estate inventory when development with a view to sale has begun. A transfer between investment property, property and equipment and real estate inventory does not change the carrying amount of the property transferred nor does it change the cost of that property for measurement or disclosure purposes. Transfers to investment property do not result in gain or loss.

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 (Note 2.10).

Investment property is derecognized when it has either been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefit is expected from its disposal. Gains or loss on derecognition of investment property is calculated as the difference between any disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the related asset and is recognized in profit or loss in the year of derecognition.

Investments in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, 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. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the cost method. Under this method, the investments are recognized at cost; the Company does not recognize its share in the earnings or losses of subsidiaries. Dividends received are reported as income in profit or loss when the right to receive dividends has been established. Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment.

The Company determines whether it is necessary to recognize any additional impairment with respect to the Company's investment in subsidiaries. The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any indicator that the investment in subsidiaries is impaired. If this is the case, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as being the difference between the recoverable amount of the subsidiaries and the carrying cost and recognizes the amount in profit or loss for the year.

When investments in subsidiaries are disposed of, the cost and the related accumulated provision for impairment, if any, are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Fair value measurement

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

The fair value of financial and non-financial liabilities takes into account non-performance risk, which is the risk that the entity will not fulfill an obligation.

The Company classifies its fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The appropriate level is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

(a) Financial assets and financial liabilities

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. 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. The quoted market price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value is used. These instruments are included in Level 1.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.

- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the reporting date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value.
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

(b) *Non-financial assets*

The fair value of a non-financial asset is measured based on its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and applies the technique consistently. Commonly used valuation techniques are as follows:

- Market approach - A valuation technique that uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable (i.e., similar) assets, liabilities or a group of assets and liabilities, such as a business.
- Income approach - Valuation techniques that convert future amounts (e.g., cash flows or income and expenses) to a single current (i.e., discounted) amount. The fair value measurement is determined on the basis of the value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts.
- Cost approach - A valuation technique that reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset (often referred to as current replacement cost).

Impairment of non-financial assets

Property and equipment, investment property, investments in subsidiaries, land held for development and sale and other non-financial assets that have finite useful lives are reviewed for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that are impaired are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables (excluding payables to government agencies) are recognized, measured and derecognized using the accounting policies for financial liabilities at amortized cost as discussed in Note 2.4. Payables to government agencies are recognized in the period when a legally enforceable claim against the Company is established.

Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Share capital and Share premium

Common shares, which are stated at par value, are classified as share capital.

Share premium represents premiums or consideration received in excess of par value on the issuance of share capital.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in capital funds as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

Dividend distribution

The Company pays cash dividend as its cash position permits and retains that portion of earnings needed in development projects and other business requirements.

Dividend distribution to the shareholders is recognized as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the BOD.

Stock dividends are likewise recognized in the consolidated financial statements at declaration date.

Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing income applicable to common shares by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year with retroactive adjustments for stock dividends. Diluted EPS is computed in the same manner as basic EPS; however, net income attributable to common shares and the weighted average number of shares outstanding are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares.

Revenue and expense recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax and discount.

The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is possible that future economic benefits will flow into the Company and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measured until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Royalty income

Royalty income is earned and calculated as a fixed percentage of the monthly sales and volume report as stated in the Memorandum of Agreement with BAAC (Note 19).

Sale of real estate properties

Revenues from sales of undeveloped land properties or completed real estate projects are recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have been transferred to the buyer, the Company retains neither continuing involvement nor effective control over the property sold, the amount of revenue and costs can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company.

There were no sales of real estate properties for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Costs and expenses

Cost and expenses are recognized in profit or loss as they are incurred.

Other operating income/expenses are recognized in profit or loss when earned/incurred.

2.16 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

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. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reserved and derecognized.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but they are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements unless realization of income is virtually certain. It is disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Current and deferred income taxes

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax (DIT) is recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, DIT is not accounted for if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. DIT is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

DIT assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax losses (net operating loss carryover or NOLCO) and unused tax credits (excess minimum corporate income tax or MCIT) to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences, NOLCO and MCIT can be utilized. The Company reassesses at each reporting date the need to recognize a previously unrecognized DIT asset.

DIT liabilities are recognized in full for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill. DIT liabilities are provided on taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries except for DIT liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Only where there is an agreement in place that gives the Company the ability to control the reversal of the temporary difference not recognized.

DIT assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

DIT assets and liabilities are derecognized when the related temporary difference are realized or settled.

Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and these are capable of being measured reliably. Provisions made in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement. Provisions made in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to a termination, that is there is a detailed formal plan to terminate the employment of current employees without possibility of withdrawal. 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 date are discounted to present value.

Profit-sharing and bonus plans

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

Foreign currency transactions and translations

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Philippine Peso using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transaction or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency 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.

For income tax purposes, foreign exchange gains and losses are treated as taxable income or deductible expense in the period such are realized.

Leases (the Company as the lessor)

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

When the Company enters into an arrangement, comprising a transaction or a series of related transactions, that does not take the legal form of a lease but conveys the right to use an asset or is dependent on the use of specific asset or assets, the Company assesses whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease. The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement. In such cases, when the Company has assessed that the arrangement is, or contains, a lease, the Company accounts for it as either an operating or a finance lease.

2.21 Related party relationships and transactions

Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control, directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercises significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationship also exists between and/or among entities which are under common control with the reporting enterprise, or between and/or among the reporting enterprise and its key management personnel, directors, or its shareholders. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

2.22 Subsequent events (or Events after the reporting date)

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

Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker who allocates resources to and assesses the performance of the operating segments of the Company. The Company has determined its President as its chief operating decision maker.

All transactions between business segments and intra-segment revenue and costs are eliminated upon consolidation. Income and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining business segment performance.

For the periods ended March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company has only one operating segment, which is the quarrying business. In view of the current status of the Company's operation which is limited only to this and minimal rental income and interest on receivables, the performance of the

Company is being assessed as a single unit. Consequently, detailed segment reporting as required under PFRS 8 is deemed not relevant.

Note 3 - Financial risk and capital management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, market risk (mainly currency risk and price risk), and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

The Company's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyze these risks and to monitor the risks by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Company regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practices.

The President and General Manager, under the direction of the BOD, are responsible for the management of financial risks. The objective of risk management is to minimize adverse impacts on the Company's financial performance due to the unpredictability of financial markets.

The most important types of risk the Company manages are: credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company has no significant assets and liabilities exposed to significant market risks such as foreign currency risks, cash flow and fair value interest rate risks and price risks.

Financial risk management

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will cause a financial loss to the Company by failing to discharge an obligation. Significant changes in the economy, or in the prospects of a particular industry segment that may represent a concentration in the Company's business, could result in losses that are different from those provided for at the reporting date. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. With respect to credit risk arising from other financial assets of the Company, which comprise mainly of cash and cash equivalents, the credit risk is considered negligible since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

The maximum credit risk exposure relating to significant financial assets in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	Notes	2015	2014
Cash and cash equivalents	5	116,132,006	110,445,424
Receivables			
Trade receivables	6	6,877,696	2,692,250
Installment receivable	16	42,366,112	45,840,027
Other receivables, net	6	319,871	166,240
Other non-current assets			
Miscellaneous deposits	10	2,393,254	2,393,254
		168,088,939	161,537,195

Cash and cash equivalents excludes cash on hand as at March 31, 2015 amounting to P116,624 (2014 - P116,624) (Note 5).

The Company does not hold any collateral as security for receivables noted above. There were no financial assets whose terms were renegotiated.

Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Company using internal credit ratings. The table below summarizes the credit quality of the Company's financial assets:

	Neither Past Due nor Impaired		Past Due But Not Impaired	Impaired	Total
	High Grade	Standard Grade			
2015					
Cash and cash equivalents	116,132,006	-	-	-	116,132,006
Receivables					
Trade receivables	6,877,696	-	-	-	6,877,696
Installment receivable	42,366,112	-	-	-	42,366,112
Other receivables, gross	319,871	-	-	25,782,678	26,102,549
Other non-current assets					-
Miscellaneous deposits	2,393,254	-	-	-	2,393,254
	168,088,939	-	-	25,782,678	193,871,617
2014					
Cash and cash equivalents	110,445,424	-	-	-	110,445,424
Receivables					
Trade receivables	2,692,250	-	-	-	2,692,250
Installment receivable	45,840,027	-	-	-	45,840,027
Other receivables, gross	166,240	-	-	26,390,525	26,556,765
Other non-current assets					-
Miscellaneous deposits	2,393,254	-	-	-	2,393,254
	161,537,195	-	-	26,390,525	187,927,720

High grade rating is given to those counterparties with no history of default. On the other hand, standard grade rating is given to counterparties or customers with low collection risk and with history of default but eventually, collection of amounts due were made.

The Company manages credit risk on its cash and cash equivalents by placing investments in banks that qualified in the criteria of the Company. Some of these criteria are stability, financial performance, industry-accepted ratings, quality, diversity and responsiveness of products and services.

As at March 31, 2015, the Company's cash and cash equivalents amounting to P116.13 million (2014 - P110.44 million) are maintained in universal and commercial banks (Note 5).

In 2015 and 2014, the balance of impaired other receivables includes impaired advances to employees and suppliers and contractors amounting to P617,735. Bulk of the impaired accounts pertained to receivables from customers of the discontinued Engineering and Construction Division of the Company (Note 6).

Market risks

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings or future cash flows arising from changes in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in equity prices, interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and other market changes.

The Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk is insignificant as it has no assets, liabilities or transactions denominated in foreign currency.

Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates, while fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to cash flow interest rate risk as there are no variable-interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities. The Company is likewise not exposed to fair value interest rate risk as its installment contract receivable bears fixed rates and is carried at amortized cost.

Price risk

The Company has minimal exposure to equity price risk which arises mainly from available-for-sale equity securities. Equity price risk arises because of fluctuations in market prices of equity securities. The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay creditors and fulfill commitments.

The Company's liquidity management process, as carried out within the Company and monitored by the Accounting Department includes:

- Day-to-day funding requirement, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met;
- Efficient cash collection program;
- Monitoring liquidity ratios in the statement of financial position against internal requirements; and
- Managing the profile of debt maturities.

Monitoring and reporting take the form of cash flow measurement and projections for the next day, week and month, respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management. The starting point for these projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets.

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

	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 Months	Total
2015			
Trade payables	-	3,236,937	3,236,937
Dividends payable	-	4,869,580	4,869,580
Accrued expenses	837,224	-	837,224
Due to a related party	245,783	-	245,783
Other payables	-	148,000	148,000
	1,083,007	8,254,517	9,337,524
2014			
Trade payables	-	3,236,937	3,236,937
Dividends payable	-	4,869,580	4,869,580
Accrued expenses	716,306	-	716,306
Due to a related party	253,187	-	253,187
Other payables	-	148,000	148,000
	969,493	8,254,517	9,224,010

As at March 31, 2015, payables to government agencies amounting to P519,574 (2014 - P454,136) (Note 11) are considered non-financial liabilities.

Management does not foresee any significant liquidity risk due to its strong cash position as at the reporting date.

Fair value estimation

The fair values of available-for-sale securities are based on quoted market prices at the reporting date and are classified under Level 1 of fair value hierarchy.

The Company uses market approach in determining the fair values of its investment properties which uses observable inputs, such as prices, broker quotes and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or group of assets. The fair values of the Company's investment properties as disclosed in Note 10 fall under Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company does not have non-financial assets or liabilities classified under Level 3 at the reporting date.

The following table presents the Company's financial assets that are measured at fair value at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 following the fair value hierarchy definition as described in Note 2.9 - Fair value measurement.

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
2015			
Recurring measurements			
Available-for-sale securities			
Listed equity securities	1,433,030	-	1,433,030
2014			
Recurring measurements			
Available-for-sale securities			
Listed equity securities	1,433,030	-	1,433,030

There are no financial instruments classified as Level 2 or 3 as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. There were also no transfers between the levels in the fair value hierarchy during the periods ended March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

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

The Company's capital consists of total equity as shown in the statement of financial position.

As part of the reforms of the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) to expand capital market and improve transparency among listed firms, the PSE requires listed entities to maintain a minimum of ten percent (10%) of their issued and outstanding shares, exclusive of any treasury shares, held by the public. The Company has fully complied with this requirement.

Note 4 - Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments

Estimates, assumptions and judgments 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.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates, assumptions and judgments that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Useful lives of long-lived assets (Notes 8 and 9)

The useful life of each of the Company's property and equipment and investment property is estimated based on the period over which the asset is expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on a collective assessment of practices of similar businesses, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful life of each asset is reviewed periodically and 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 asset. It is possible however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the amounts and timing or recorded expenses brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above. A reduction in the estimated useful life of any item of property and equipment and investment property would increase the recorded operating expenses and decrease non-current assets.

Property and equipment have a net carrying amount of P61.80 million at March 31, 2015 (2014 - P61.88 million). Investment properties have a net carrying amount of P57.67 million as at March 31, 2015 (2014 - P57.70 million).

There is no change in the estimated useful lives of property and equipment and investment properties for the periods ended March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Critical judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies

(a) Impairment loss on receivables (Notes 6 and 16)

A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered as indicators that the receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate.

As at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, allowance for impairment loss on receivables amounted to P26.39 million.

Impairment of long-lived assets (Notes 8 and 9)

The Company determines whether there are indicators of impairment on its property and equipment and investment properties at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of recoverable amount which is higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less cost to sell and value-in-use. Estimating the value-in-use requires the Company to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the CGU and also to choose an appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Estimating the fair value less cost to sell is based on the information available to reflect the amount that

the Company could obtain as at the reporting date. In determining this amount, the Company considers the outcome of recent transactions for similar assets within the same industry.

As at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, management has not identified any impairment indicators for its long-lived assets.

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

The Company follows the guidance of PAS 36 in determining whether its investments in subsidiaries are impaired. Investments in subsidiaries are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Investments in subsidiaries that are impaired are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

As the subsidiaries do not own any asset and have been dormant, investments in subsidiaries amounting to P1.38 million have been fully provided for as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Recognition of deferred tax assets (Note 15)

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets at each reporting date and reduces deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. The Company has recognized net deferred tax assets amounting to P8.52 million as at March 31, 2015 (2014 - P8.52 million).

Note 5 - Cash and cash equivalents

The account consists of:

	Unaudited March 2015	Audited December 2014
Cash in banks	5,638,472	7,095,393
Cash on hand	116,624	116,624
Short-term placements	110,493,534	103,350,031
	116,248,630	110,562,048

Cash in banks consist of current and savings deposits with universal and thrift banks which earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates. The short-term placements consist of time deposits which are made for varying periods of up to two months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and earn interest ranging from 1.25% to 3% per annum in 2014 and 2013.

Interest income arising from savings and time deposits amounted to P0.33 million in the first quarter of 2015 (2014 - P0.84 million) (Note 14).

Note 6 - Receivables

The account consists of:

	Notes	Unaudited March 2015	Audited December 2014
Trade receivables	19	6,877,696	2,692,250
Current portion of installment receivable	16	14,531,393	14,256,171
Other receivables		26,102,550	26,713,897
		47,511,639	43,662,318

Less allowance for impairment of other receivables	(25,782,678)	(26,390,525)
	21,728,961	17,271,793

As at March 31, 2015 and December 31, other receivables include P17.11 million pertaining to receivables from customers of the Company's discontinued Engineering and Construction Division. Also presented in other receivables are advances from officers and employees and advances to suppliers and contractors as at March 31, 2015 amounting to P0.33 million (2014 - P0.71 million).

The movements in and details of the allowance for impairment of other receivables follow:

	Note	Unaudited March 2015	Audited December 2014
At January 1		25,782,678	26,390,525
Reversals of provisions	13	-	-
Write-offs		-	-
		25,782,678	26,390,525

Note 7 - Other current assets

The account consists of:

	Unaudited March 2015	Audited December 2014
Prepaid expenses	2,863,030	3,205,927
Creditable withholding tax	334,028	1,730,260
Input value-added tax	16,197	53,911
	3,213,255	4,990,098

Prepaid expenses consist of real property tax paid in advance.

The movements in creditable withholding tax are presented below:

	Unaudited March 2015	Audited December 2014
At January 1	1,730,260	5,977,049
Tax withheld by customers	282,877	1,775,831
Applied to income tax payable	(1,679,109)	(6,022,620)
	334,028	1,730,260

Note 8 - Property and equipment

Details of property and equipment and their movements during the period follow:

	Land	Quarry Land	Buildings and Improvements	Plant Site Improvements	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation and Rolling Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Gross carrying amount								
At January 1, 2014	42,285,255	16,208,973	8,290,541	258,929	2,564,067	7,164,495	1,162,501	77,934,761
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,375	38,375
At December 31, 2014	42,285,255	16,208,973	8,290,541	258,929	2,564,067	7,164,495	1,200,876	77,973,136
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,219	29,219
At March 31, 2015	42,285,255	16,208,973	8,290,541	258,929	2,564,067	7,164,495	1,230,095	78,002,355
Accumulated depreciation and amortization								
At January 1, 2014	-	-	4,550,901	258,929	2,564,067	6,920,300	1,084,284	15,378,481
Depreciation and amortization (Note 13)	-	-	394,181	-	-	244,195	70,984	709,361
At December 31, 2014	-	-	4,945,082	258,929	2,564,067	7,164,495	1,155,268	16,087,841
Depreciation and amortization (Note 13)	-	-	98,544	-	-	-	11,462	110,006
At March 31, 2015	-	-	5,043,626	258,929	2,564,067	7,164,495	1,166,730	16,197,846
Net carrying amount								
At December 31, 2014	42,285,255	16,208,973	3,345,459	-	-	-	45,608	61,885,295
At March 31, 2015	42,285,255	16,208,973	3,246,914	-	-	-	67,187	61,804,509

Note 9 - Investment properties

Details of investment properties and their movements during the period follow:

	Land	Land Improvements	Condominium Unit	Total
Gross carrying amount				
At January 1, 2014	10,383,648	16,070,133	19,341,883	45,795,664
Reclassification	46,693,487	-	-	46,693,487
At December 31, 2014	57,077,135	16,070,133	19,341,883	92,489,151
Additions	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2015	57,077,135	16,070,133	19,341,883	92,489,151
Accumulated depreciation and amortization				
At January 1, 2014	-	15,324,890	19,341,883	34,666,773
Depreciation and amortization (Note 13)	-	127,040	-	127,040
At December 31, 2014	-	15,451,930	-	34,793,813
Depreciation and amortization (Note 13)	-	25,279	-	25,279
At March 31, 2015	-	15,477,209	-	34,819,092
Net carrying amount				
At December 31, 2014	57,077,135	618,203	-	57,695,338
At March 31, 2015	57,077,135	592,924	-	57,670,059

In 2014, the company's 9.7-hectare property in Sto. Tomas, Batangas was reclassified to investment property at its carrying amount of P46.70 million.

As at March 31, 2015, the fair value of the Company's land and land improvements is P588.80 million (2014 - P588.80), while the fair value of the condominium unit is P6.22 million (2014 - P6.22 million). The fair value of the Company's investment properties was determined by management using the market approach. Under this approach, fair value is based on management's information about the actual sales prices of comparable properties within the vicinity.

In the first quarter of 2015, rent income from investment properties amounted to P0.09 million (2014 - P0.79 million) (Note 14), while expenses consisting mostly of real property taxes and security services amounted to P1.81 million (2014 - P7.71 million) (Note 13).

Note 10 - Other non-current assets

The account consists of:

	Unaudited March 2015	Audited December 2014
Investments in subsidiaries:		
CAC Marketing & Services	1,213,763	1,213,763
CAC Insurance	161,237	161,237
	1,375,000	1,375,000
Less allowance for impairment	(1,375,000)	(1,375,000)
Mine rehabilitation fund	5,827,867	5,827,867
Miscellaneous deposits	2,393,255	2,393,255
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,775,700	1,775,700
	9,996,822	9,996,822

Pursuant to the requirements of Republic Act (RA) No. 7942, otherwise known as “The Philippine Mining Act of 1995”, the Company maintains a mine rehabilitation fund (MRF) with the Land Bank of the Philippines. The MRF shall be used for the physical and social rehabilitation of areas affected by the Company’s quarrying activities, and for research in the social, technical and preventive aspects of the mine rehabilitation. Under the Company’s Operating Agreement with BAAC (see Note 19), BAAC shall have the exclusive right to manage, operate and provide additional MRF as may be required by applicable laws and regulations provided that the MRF will remain in the name of the Company as the contracting party to the MPSA.

Miscellaneous deposits pertain to cash deposits in escrow fund set aside for settlement of labor cases filed by former employees.

Available-for-sale financial assets include investments in golf club shares and equity securities of which P342,670 is carried at cost as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Note 11 - Trade and other payables

The account consists of:

	Note	Unaudited March 2015	Audited December 2014
Trade payables		3,236,937	3,236,937
Accrued expenses		837,224	716,306
Payables to government agencies		519,574	454,136
Due to a related party	16	245,783	253,187
Other payables		148,000	148,000
		4,987,518	4,808,566

Other payables consist of customer’s deposits and advances made by BAAC on behalf of the Company.

Note 12 - Equity

Details of the Company’s share capital are as follows:

	Class A	Class B	Total
Common shares, P10 par value			
Authorized shares			
Number of shares	40,000,000	10,000,000	50,000,000
Amount	400,000,000	100,000,000	500,000,000
Issued and outstanding shares			
Number of shares	22,077,771	5,388,678	27,466,449
Amount	220,777,710	53,886,780	274,664,490

As at March 31, 2015, issued and outstanding share capital of the Company is held by 560 shareholders (2014 - 641) of which 408 shareholders (2014 - 485) each own 100 or more shares.

Class A and Class B common shares have the same rights and privileges. Class A common shares shall be issued solely to Filipino citizens, while Class B common shares may be issued to Filipino and non-Filipino citizens.

As at March 31, 2015, there are 22,077,771 issued and outstanding Class A common shares, of which 4,909,640 are floating shares, whereas there are 5,388,678 issued and outstanding Class B common shares, of which 403,066 are floating shares. The latest closing price for Class A common shares as at May 6, 2015 was recorded at P67.50 per share (2014 – P70 per share), while Class B common shares did not have trading activity since their listing date.

Cash dividends were declared to shareholders as authorized by the Company's BOD as follows:

Date declared	Shareholders of record as at	Paid on	Amount per share	Amount
20 March 2014	3 April 2014	11 April 2014	0.90	24,719,804
29 November 2012	14 December 2012	27 December 2012	2.62	71,962,096

As at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, unclaimed dividends amount to P4.87 million.

Note 13 - General and administrative expenses

The account for the periods ended consists of:

	Notes	Unaudited March 2015	Unaudited March 2014
Professional fees	16	1,527,892	1,635,754
Taxes and licenses		1,020,674	942,936
Security, janitorial and other services		975,493	869,397
Personnel costs		444,031	518,754
Depreciation and amortization		135,285	264,752
Directors' fees		32,500	112,500
Repairs and maintenance		19,018	82,379
Insurance		10,097	65,786
Power, light and water		35,485	48,516
Rentals		48,253	46,435
Entertainment, amusement and recreation		6,358	10,001
Transportation and communication		8,093	7,147
Others		129,984	110,652
		4,393,163	4,715,009

Depreciation and amortization shown above are attributable to the following:

	Notes	Unaudited March 2015	Unaudited March 2014
Property and equipment	8	110,006	220,033
Investment property	9	25,279	44,719
		135,285	264,752

Details of the personnel costs shown above are as follows:

	Unaudited March 2015	Unaudited March 2014
Salaries and wages	290,916	368,063
Other benefits	153,115	150,691
	444,031	518,754

As disclosed in Note 19, the Company entered into an Operating Agreement, constituting the transfer of quarrying operations, including employees, to BAAC in 2008. Consequently, the Company settled its retirement obligation to almost all of its employees amounting to P29.95 million. In addition, the Company's retirement plan assets amounting to P3.68 million were returned to the Company in 2009. The Company has only 3 employees as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Note 14 - Other income, net

Details of other income and charges are as follows:

	Notes	Unaudited March 2015	Unaudited March 2014
Interest income on installment receivable	16	783,875	1,011,673
Interest income on bank deposits, net of final tax	5	327,585	190,563
Rent income	9	92,962	405,227
Others, net		122,621	(400)
		1,327,043	1,607,063

Note 15 - Income taxes

Income tax expense for the periods ended consists of:

	Unaudited March 2015	Unaudited March 2014
Current	1,679,109	1,805,139
	1,679,109	1,805,139

DIT assets, net for the periods ended are as follows:

	Unaudited March 2015	Audited December 2014
DIT asset		
Allowance for impairment of other receivables	8,590,438	8,590,438
DIT liability		
Unrealized fair value gain on available-for-sale securities	71,275	71,275
	8,519,163	8,519,163

DIT asset and liability are expected to be realized/settled beyond 12 months from the reporting date.

The movements in DIT assets, net for the periods ended are as follows:

	Unaudited March 2015	Audited December 2014
At January 1	8,519,163	8,531,837
Charged to profit or loss	-	-
Charged to other comprehensive income	-	(12,674)
	8,519,163	8,519,163

DIT asset was not recognized in respect of provisions for impairment losses on investments as the temporary differences are not expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The reconciliation of income tax computed at the statutory income tax rate to the income tax expense recognized in profit or loss is as follows:

	Unaudited March 2015	Unaudited March 2014
Income tax computed at statutory income tax rate	1,803,558	1,895,054
Adjustments to income tax resulting from:		
Accretion income	(26,174)	(32,746)
Interest income subjected to final tax	(98,275)	(57,169)
Income tax expense	1,679,109	1,805,139

Note 16 - Related party transactions

The table below summarizes the Company's transactions with its related parties:

Description	Unaudited March 2015	Audited December 2014
Collection of installment contract receivable		
Parent company	Refer to (a) below.	3,561,342
Management fees		
Parent company	Refer to (b) below.	392,337
Advances		
Parent company	Refer to (c) below.	245,783
Dividends		
Parent company	Refer to Note 12	-
Salaries and other short-term benefits		
Key management personnel	Refer to (d) below.	205,500

Sale of properties

In November 2007, OCLP purchased the Company's 12 hectares of land located in Longos, Bagumbayan, Quezon City for P1.13 billion, with P260 million down payment and the remaining balance payable in forty (40) equal quarterly payments starting April 2009 at interest of 6% per annum on the principal. The fair value of the installment receivable from OCLP amounted to P835.26 million resulting in a "Day 1 loss" of P34.74 million.

The following table shows the subsequent amortization of the Day 1 loss:

	Unaudited March 2015	Audited December 2014
At January 1	601,852	1,006,603
Accretion income during the year	(87,247)	(404,751)
	514,605	601,852

In July 2010, OCLP purchased the Company's property located in Tatala, Binangonan, Rizal consisting of land with a total area of 4.4 hectares, more or less, for a consideration of P30.9 million, with a P3.09 million down payment and the remaining balance payable in three (3) equal annual payments starting July 2011 with 6% interest per annum on the principal.

The movements in installment receivable for the periods ended are presented below:

	Note	Unaudited March 2015	Audited December 2014
At January 1		45,840,027	59,161,368
Collections of installment due		(3,561,163)	(13,726,092)
Accretion income		87,247	404,751
		42,366,111	45,840,027
Less current portion	6	14,531,392	14,256,171
Non-current portion		27,834,719	31,583,856

Interest income on installment receivable recognized for the periods ended includes:

	Note	Unaudited March 2015	Unaudited March 2014
Nominal interest income		696,628	902,519
Accretion income		87,247	109,154
	14	783,875	1,011,673

Management agreement with OCLP

On January 24, 2006, the Group entered into a Management Agreement with OCLP. The monthly management fee is P0.10 million, inclusive of VAT, plus an additional fee of 5% of incremental audited net income after tax. The parties then amended the Management Agreement on 4 December 2009 to take into consideration the Operating Agreement entered into by the Group with BAAC that resulted in the scaling down of its business operations.

Thereafter, on October 28, 2010, the Group and OCLP renewed the Management Agreement, which renewal shall be for a period of five years beginning November 1, 2010. Under the renewed Management Agreement, the Group shall pay the following:

- A monthly fee of P114,765.00 subject to annual escalation fee of 5% or the average inflation rate for the immediately preceding year, whichever is higher.
- A supervision fee amounting to 12.5% of the total proceeds of the sale in case OCLP actively participates in the development of real property owned by Group.

Total management fee recognized in the first quarter of 2015 amounted to P0.39 million (2014 - P1.49 million), included as part of professional fees in profit or loss (Note 13). The outstanding balance due to OCLP, which was recorded under trade and other payables account (Note 11) amounted to P0.25 million as at March 31, 2015 (2014 - P0.25 million). Invoices for management fee carry a 30-day term.

Advances

In the normal course of business, OCLP makes payments of expenses on behalf of the Company and vice versa. These advances are non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand.

Key management compensation

The compensation of key management personnel, which includes salaries and short-term benefits, amounted to P0.21 million for the first quarter of 2015 (2014 - P1.40 million). Directors' fees amount to P0.03 million in the first quarter of 2015 (2014 - P0.34 million). There are no long-term employee benefits granted to key management personnel.

Outstanding balances of due to related parties are as follows:

	Terms and conditions	Unaudited March 2015	Audited December 2014
Parent company OCLP	Due on demand, unsecured and non-interest bearing	(245,783)	(253,187)

Due to OCLP pertains to expenses advanced on behalf of the Company and presented under trade and other payables (Note 11). The amounts due from subsidiaries which have been previously fully provided for were written off in 2013.

Note 17 - Basic/diluted earnings per share

Basic/diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated as follows:

	Unaudited March 2015	Audited December 2014
Net income for the period	4,332,752	15,299,513
Divided by weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year	27,466,449	27,466,449
Basic/diluted earnings per share	0.16	0.56

The basic and diluted earnings per share are the same for the periods as the Company does not have dilutive potential common shares as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Note 18 - Cash generated from operations

Details of cash generated from operations for the periods ended as follow:

	Notes	Unaudited March 2015	Unaudited March 2014
Income before income tax		4,332,752	4,511,709
Adjustments for:			
Interest income on:			
Installment receivable	14, 16	(783,875)	(1,011,673)
Bank deposits	5, 14	(327,585)	(190,563)
Depreciation and amortization	13	135,285	264,753
Operating income (loss) before changes in operating assets and liabilities		3,356,577	3,574,226
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase) decrease in:			
Receivables		(4,181,945)	171,761
Other current assets		1,776,843	1,967,652
Other non-current assets		-	2,282
(Decrease) increase in:			
Trade and other payables		178,950	(347,663)
		1,130,426	5,368,358

Note 19 - Significant agreements

On June 1, 2008, the Consortium, through BAAC, took over the Company's quarrying operations by virtue of the Agreement dated January 18, 2008 executed between the Company and the Consortium. The Agreement provided for, among others, the execution of the following agreements:

- Operating Agreement with BAAC (see below);
- Asset Purchase Agreement with BAAC, pursuant to which BAAC purchased all the rights, title and interest of the Company in certain operating assets, which include property and equipment, for P217.6 million;
- Share Purchase Agreement with the Consortium, pursuant to which the Consortium purchased all the Company's rights, title and interest in BAAC for P587 million; and
- Trademark License Agreement with BAAC (see below).

The Asset Purchase and Share Purchase Agreements were consummated in 2008.

Operating Agreement with BAAC

On January 23, 2008, the Company executed an Operating Agreement with BAAC, pursuant to which BAAC shall, among others:

- Extract aggregates at least at the minimum extraction rate, which means 1.6 million metric tons (MMT) (or 1.06 million cubic meters) per annum at the ECC maximum extraction limit of 2.7 MMT (or 1.8 million cubic meters) per annum at the time the Operating Agreement was executed and after the second anniversary date of the approval by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) of the Company's application for increase of the maximum extraction limit from 2.7 MMT to 5.25 MMT (or 3.6 million cubic meters), means 2.6 MMT per annum (or 1.74 million cubic meters).
- Conduct quarrying operations for a period of fifteen (15) years: (i) in accordance with the MPSA between the Company and the DENR, the ECC issued by the DENR, applicable laws and regulations and applicable industry standards; and (ii) in accordance with the existing development plan of the Company.

MPSA represents Mineral Production Sharing Agreement No.032-95-IV (1st MPSA) and No.055-96-IV (2nd MPSA) entered into with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines through DENR.

- Pay the Company royalty with the following terms:
 - i. two-and-a-half percent (2.5%) of the value of the aggregates sold;
 - ii. a lump-sum amount of P300 million after the approval by the DENR of the increase in the maximum extraction rate from 2.7 MMT to 5.25 MMT per annum; and
 - iii. the royalty amount to be adjusted/indexed annually to the weighted average price of the aggregates sold on an arms' length pricing.
- Maintain the MPSA in good standing, as well as complete and accurate records relating to the quarrying operations.

As at December 31, 2010, the Company has received the full settlement of P300 million lump sum amount in accordance with the agreed payment terms as follows:

	<i>In millions</i>
Upon approval by the DENR of the Operating Agreement with respect to the 1st MPSA on April 3, 2008 - collected on June 2, 2008	232.00
Balance in three equal installments upon approval by the DENR of the Operating Agreement with respect to the 2nd MPSA on January 13, 2009:	
First installment	22.67

Second installment	22.67
Total received as at December 31, 2009	277.34
Third installment (collected on January 15, 2010)	22.66
	300.00

Out of the P232 million lump sum payment received in 2008, the amount of P11.67 million was recognized as royalty fee for that year and the balance of P220.33 million, of which P20 million represents current portion in 2008, was recognized as unearned lump sum royalty fee to be amortized over the life of the Operating Agreement. Due to subsequent fulfillment of conditions contained in an Amendment to the Agreement dated January 18, 2008 executed by the Company and the Consortium, the total unearned lump sum royalty fee at the end of 2008 of P220.33 million was recognized as royalty fee in 2009.

As at December 31, 2009 and 2008, the lump sum portion of royalty fee recognized by the Company amounted to P288.33 million and P11.67 million, respectively.

Basic royalty fee of 2.5% of the value of the aggregates sold amounted to P9.08 million in the first quarter of 2015 (2014 - P35.73 million). Outstanding receivable arising from royalty fee amounted to P6.88 million as at March 31, 2015 (2014 - P2.69 million) (Note 6).

Trademark License Agreement

On June 2, 2008, in relation to the Operating Agreement, the Company and BAAC entered into a Trademark License Agreement granting BAAC a license to use the following trademarks and servicemarks for the period and under the terms and conditions set out in the said agreement:

- “Concrete Aggregates Corporation and Device”;
- “Blue Sand”;
- “Blue Sand and Device”;
- “Blue Rock”;
- “Blue Rock and Device”; and
- “Blue Sand Vibro and Device”.

No separate fees are charged to BAAC in relation to this agreement; fees are embedded in the royalty fees charged to BAAC on account of the Operating Agreement discussed above.

Note 20 - Contingencies

The Company is involved in various legal proceedings incidental to its normal business activities. The Company’s management and legal counsel are of the opinion that the amount of the ultimate liability with respect to these matters would not have a material adverse effect on the financial position, financial performance or liquidity of the Company. The detailed information of these legal proceedings were not disclosed as it might prejudice the ongoing litigations.

Concrete Aggregates Corp.
SCHEDULES
As at 31 March 2015

Schedule A - Financial Assets

Name of issuing entity and association of each issue	Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes	Amount shown in the statement of financial position	Valued based on market quotation at end of reporting period	Income received and accrued
Cash and cash equivalents	-	116,248,630	-	327,585
Receivables	-	7,197,567	-	-
Installment receivable (current and non-current)	-	42,366,111	-	696,628
Other non-current assets			-	
Miscellaneous deposits	-	2,393,254	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets		1,775,700	-	-
	-	169,981,262	-	1,024,213

Schedule B - Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)

Name and designation of debtor	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Amounts collected, liquidated or re-classed	Amounts written off	Current	Not current	Balance at end of period
Various employees	68,230	-	(3,500)	-	64,730	-	64,730
OCLP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCLP installment receivable – current	14,256,172	3,836,384	(3,561,163)	-	14,531,392	-	14,531,392
OCLP installment receivable – non-current	31,583,856	87,247	(3,836,384)	-	-	27,834,719	27,834,719
TOTAL	45,908,258	3,923,631	(7,401,047)	-	14,596,122	27,834,719	42,430,842

Schedule C - Amounts Receivable from Related Parties, which are Eliminated During the Consolidation of Financial Statements

Receivables of the parent company from its wholly-owned subsidiaries, which have been fully provided for impairment losses, are as follows:

Name and designation of debtor	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Amounts collected	Amounts provided/written off	Current	Not current	Balance at end of period
Not Applicable							

Schedule D - Intangible Assets - Other Assets

Description	Beginning balance	Additions at cost	Charged to cost and expenses	Charged to other accounts	Other changes additions (deductions)	Ending balance
Not Applicable						

Schedule E - Long Term Debt

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
Not Applicable			

Schedule F - Indebtedness to Related Parties

Name of affiliate	Balance at beginning of period	Balance at end of period
Ortigas and Company, Limited Partnership	253,187	245,783
	253,187	245,783

Schedule G - Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers

Name of issuing entity of securities guaranteed by the company for which this statement is filed	Title of issue of each class of securities guaranteed	Total amount guaranteed and outstanding	Amount owned by person for which statement is filed	Nature of guarantee
Not Applicable				

Schedule H - Capital Stock

The details of authorized and paid-up capital stock are as follows:

Title of issue	Number of shares authorized	Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under related balance sheet caption	Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights	Number of shares held by affiliates	Directors, officers and employees	Others
Common Class "A" at P10 par value each	40,000,000	22,077,771	Not Applicable	16,021,976	1,146,155	4,909,640
Common Class "B" at P10 par value each	10,000,000	5,388,678	Not Applicable	4,985,612	-	403,066
	50,000,000	27,466,449		21,007,588	1,146,155	5,312,706

Class "A" and Class "B" common shares have the same rights and privileges. Class "A" common shares shall be issued solely to Filipino citizens, while Class "B" common shares may be issued to Filipino and non-Filipino citizens.

As of March 31, 2014, there are 22,077,771 listed and outstanding Class A common shares of which 4,909,640 are floating shares whereas there are 5,388,678 listed and outstanding Class B common shares of which 403,066 are floating shares. The latest closing price for Class A common shares was recorded at ₱67.50 (as of May 6, 2015) while Class B common shares have never been traded since their listing date.

Concrete Aggregates Corp.

**Financial Soundness Indicators
As at 31 March 2015**

	<u>March 31, 2015</u>	<u>December 31, 2014</u>
Current Ratio	14.32	13.72
Debt to Equity Ratio	0.03	0.03
Asset to Equity Ratio	1	1.03

	<u>March 31, 2015</u>	<u>March 31, 2014</u>
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	-	-
Net Income Ratio	0.48	0.48