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**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

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Company Information

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Company Type Stock Corporation

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P H I L I P P I N E N A T I O N A L
C O N S T R U C T I O N C O R P O R A T I O N

(Company's Full Name)

P N C C C O M P L E X K M 1 5 E A S T S E R V I C
E R O A D B I C U T A N P A R A N A Q U E C I T Y

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

JANICE DAY E. ALEJANDRINO

Contact Person

846-2906

Company Telephone Number

1 2

Month

3 1

Day

Fiscal Year

17Q

FORM TYPE

0 3

Month

Annual Meeting

4th
Tuesday

Day

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number / Section

Total No. of Stockholders

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel Concerned

File Number

LCU

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STAMPS

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC FORM 17-Q**

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

1. For quarterly period ended June 30, 2016
2. SEC Identification Number 30939 BIR Tax Identification No. 000-058-330-000
3. Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter
PHILIPPINE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
4. Metro Manila, Philippine 6. (SEC Use Only)
Province, Country or other jurisdiction Industry Classification Code:
7. PNCC Complex, KM. 15, East Service Road, Bicutan, Parañaque City
8. (02) 846-3045 Fax: 846-1395
Registrant's telephone number, including area code
9. _____
Former name, former address and former year, if changed last report
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>
Common	75,000,000
Special Common	10,000,000
Preferred	<u>10,000,000</u>
	<u>95,000,000</u>

Note:

The Philippine Construction Corporation (PNCC) has 141,519,380 shares (99,444,759 common shares and 42,074,621 preferred shares) issued to different Government Financial Institution in 1983. For purposes of registration of said shares, PNCC with Feria Law offices as consultant filed its Amended Registration Statement on 15 August 2001. On December 19, 2001, SEC, under Resolution No. 726, Series of 2001 ruled that the equity securities of PNCC are exempt from registration requirements in accordance with Section 9.1 of the Securities Regulation Code.

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE (PSE)

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Financial Statements and, if applicable, Pro Forma Financial Statements meeting the requirements of RSA Rule 68, Form and Content of Financial Statements shall be furnished as specified therein. (Refer to attached)

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.
(Refer to attached)

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

The issuer may, at its option, report under this item any information not previously report in a report on SEC Form 17-C. If disclosure of such information is made under this Part II, it need not be repeated in a report on Form 17-C which would otherwise be required to be filed with respect to such information or in a subsequent report on Form 17-Q.

SIGNATURES

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 thereunto duly authorized.

Issuer PHILIPPINE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

Signature and Title



..... President/CEO

Duly Authorized Representative LUIS F. SISON

Date 15 August 2016

Signature and Title



..... Chief Finance Officer

Principal Financial/Accounting Officer/Controller MIRIAM M. PASETES

Date 15 August 2016

PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(Item 1 - Financial Statements)

(Item 1.1- Statemets of Financial Position)

**PHILIPPINE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

As of June 31, 2016

With Comparative Figures as of December 31, 2015

(In Thousand Pesos)

	June 30 2016 (Interim)	December 31 2015 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Current Assets	P	P
Cash and cash equivalents	850,447	693,740
Accounts receivables	312,708	365,539
Receivables from officers and employees	47,237	44,268
Prepayments	9,620	12,898
Total Current Assets	1,220,012	1,116,445
Non current Assets		
Investments	144,944	144,944
Investment property	10,669,948	10,669,948
Property and equipment, net	783,714	787,181
Other assets, net	347,405	344,311
Total Noncurrent Assets	11,946,011	11,946,384
TOTAL ASSETS	13,166,023	13,062,830
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	36,121	50,463
Due to the National Government and its Instrumentalities	8,265,241	8,137,300
Due to Government Owned or Controlled Corporation	1,203,000	1,203,000
Total Current Liabilities	9,504,362	9,390,762
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Deferred Tax Liabilities	3,409,933	3,409.93
Other payables	193,174	174,862
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	3,603,107	3,584,795
Stockholders' Equity (Capital Deficiency)	58,554	87,272
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	13,166,023	13,062,830

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
AGING OF RECEIVABLES & ADVANCES
AS OF JUNE 30, 2016

	Amount	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	Net Amount	Current	1-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91 days but not over 1 yr.	over 1 yr. But not over 5 yrs.	over 5 yrs.
Current Assets:										
Unbilled Contract Receivables	5,048		5,048					5,048		
Billed Contract Receivables	62,337		62,337	1,624				8,081	25	52,607
Contract Retention Receivables	2,755		2,755							2,755
Claims Receivable	65,051		65,051					23,095	1,180	65,051
Accounts Receivable - Trade	41,459		41,459	6,078	11,106					
Accounts Receivable Sub. & Aff. -Net	-27,379		-27,379	-27,379		946			9,251	
Other Accounts Receivables	14,317	1,116	13,201	3,004						
Advances for SSS/ECC Benefits	57		57	19				38		
Advances to Suppliers	142		142	83				55	4	
Advances to Cesla	37		37	7				25		
Advances to Bureau of Treasury	150,000		150,000	150,000				5		
Total Accounts Receivables	313,824	1,116	312,708	133,436	11,106	946	118	36,229	10,460	120,413
Receivable from Officers & Employees	47,237		47,237	3,000				1,657	39,420	3,160
Sub - Total (Current Assets)	361,061	1,116	359,945	136,436	11,106	946	118	37,886	49,880	123,573
Non-Current Assets:										
Accounts Receivable - Trade	50,879		50,879						22,868	28,011
Receivable from officers and Employees	12,582		12,582						12,082	500
Sub - Total (Non-Current Assets)	63,461		63,461	0	0	0	0	0	34,950	28,511
TOTAL	424,522	1,116	423,406	136,436	11,106	946	118	37,886	84,830	152,084

PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(Item 1 - Financial Statements)

(Item 1.2 - Statements of Profit or Loss)

**PHILIPPINE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS**

For the First Quarter of 2016 and 2015

(In Thousand Pesos)

		January to June	
		2016	2015
REVENUES			
Revenue/dividend shares from Joint Venture Companies	P	68,463	P 22,249
Rental Income		54,826	24,327
Service Income		19,913	
		143,202	46,576
COST OF SERVICES			
		18,478	14,282
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OVERHEAD			
		27,686	32,294
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS		97,038	
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES):			
Penalty charges		-127,941	-64,324
Interest income		4,781	1,440
Other income		-2,532	-641
		-125,692	-63,525
NET PROFIT (LOSS)		28,654	-31,231
Earnings (loss) per share:			
(a) income loss		-0.16	-0.18
(b) number of outstanding common shares		174,444,749	174,444,749

PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(Item 1 - Financial Statements)
(Item 1.3 - Statements of Changes in Equity)

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the First Quarter of 2016 and 2015
(In Thousand Pesos)

	Capital Stock P10 Par Value	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Subscriptions Receivable	Treasury Stock	Revaluation Increment in Property	Equity Adjustment- Loans Trans to Nat'l Gov't	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Total Equity
Balances, December 31, 2015	2,283,758	46,137	-56,159	-16,699	537,088	5,551,726	-8,258,579	87,272
Correction of prior years' income and expenses							-64	-64
	2,283,758	46,137	-56,159	-16,699	537,088	5,551,726	-8,258,643	87,208
Net Loss							28,654	28,654
Other comprehensive income								
As at June 30' 2016	2,283,758	46,137	-59,159	-16,699	537,088	5,551,726	8,287,297	58,554
Balances, December 31, 2014	2,283,758	46,137	-59,159	-16,699	377,332	5,551,726	-8,296,644	-110,549
Correction of prior years' income and expenses							-8,380	-7,007
	2,283,758	46,137	-59,159	-16,699	377,332	5,551,726	-8,305,024	-117,556
Net Loss							-16,118	
Other comprehensive income							-16,118	
As at June 30, 2016	2,283,758	46,137	-59,159	-16,699	377,332	5,551,726	8,321,142	-164,905

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
 STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 For the First Quarter of 2016 and 2015
 (In Thousand Pesos)

	March to June	
	2016	2015
CASH FLOW FROM OEPRATING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash receipts from customers:		
Revenue share	P 68,363	P 61,760
Rental	66,599	54,823
Service Income	18,287	
Others	3,051	573
	156,300	117,156
Payments to:		
Suppliers	-27,446	-23,102
Employees	-32,552	-13,829
Directors	-1,554	-1,294
Consultants/retainers	-204	-154
Cash provided by operations	94,543	78,777
Penalties	-131	-100
Taxes and licences	-2,181	-1,658
Deficiency taxes		
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	92,231	77,019
CASH FLOW FROM INVESSTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property and equipment	-326	-25
Proceeds from sale pf fixed asset/scrap materials	12,127	662
Interests	4,781	2,559
Dividends	21,503	18,335
Others	26,371	300
Net cash flows provided by investing activities	64,476	21,831
NET DECREASE (DECREASE)IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	156,707	98,850
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	693,740	398,342
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF FIRST QUARTER	850,447	497,192

Item 1.5 Earnings (loss) Per share

The Company's earning (loss) per share is presented on the face of the Income Statement (Item 1.3). Said earning (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) by the number of outstanding common shares.

Item 1.6 Disclosure that the issuer's interim financial report is in compliance with the generally accepted accounting principles

The interim financial statements of Philippine National Construction Corporation are prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investment property and equipment which are carried at revalued amounts. The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, which is the company's functional and presentation currency. The amounts are rounded off to the nearest thousand pesos.

Item 1.7 Notes to Financial Statements

1.7.a Accounting Policies and Methods

1.7.a.1 The same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in the interim financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statements.

1.7.a.2 Revenue Recognition

Pursuant to the Supreme Court En Banc Decision, the Company no longer recorded the tollways income from the North and South Luzon Tollways (NLT and SLT).

Pending issuance of the implementing rules and guidelines for the determination of the amounts due to the Company for its administrative expenses, the Company recognized 10% of its share from Joint Venture Companies' gross toll revenues, in accordance with the interim guidelines issued by the Toll Regulatory Board (TRB).

Rental income arising from the investment property is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

1.7.a.3 Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Allowance for doubtful accounts is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for potentially uncollectible receivables. The level of allowance is based on past collection experience and other factors that may affect collectively. Evaluation of the receivables, on a per account basis, is performed on a continues basis throughout the year.

1.7.a.4 Prepayments

Prepayments are expenses paid in advance and recorded as asset before they are utilized. The account comprises of insurance premiums, other prepaid items, and creditable withholding taxes. Prepayments that are expected to be realized for no more than twelve (12) months after the reporting date are classified as current assets, otherwise, these are classified as other non-current assets.

This account includes inventories consisting principally of construction materials, spare parts, and supplies are stated at cost, generally determined by the average cost method for a significant portion of domestic inventories and by the first in-first out method for other inventories. Allowance for inventory write down is provided for all non-moving/obsolete items of the inventory account.

1.7.a.5 Investments

The company accounts for its investments in wholly-owned/controlled subsidiaries at cost. Allowance for impairment is provided.

The company believes that the effects of not consolidating the subsidiaries are not material to the financial statements because these are no longer operating, except for DISC Contractors, Builders and General Services, Inc. (DCBGSI) which has been incurring losses, resulting to accumulated deficit.

In a regular board meeting held on November 14, 2011, the PNCC Board resolved to comply with the mandate of the Supreme Court to transfer and turn over the shares of stock in tollway joint venture companies which PNCC is holding in trust for the National Government.

Available for sale equity securities (club shares) are recorded/measured/presented at fair market value as provided under PAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

1.7.a.6 Investments Property

Investment property are land or building or both held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Investment property is recognizes as an asset when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the property flows to the entity and the cost of the property can be measured reliably.

Investment property is initially measured at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, the account is stated at fair value, which

has been determined based on the valuations performed by independent firms of appraisers. The changes in the value from year to year are recognized in the profit loss.

1.7.a.7 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment in value. Property and equipment are subsequently carried at revalued amounts.

Depreciation commences once the property and equipment are available for use and is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Useful</u>
<u>Lives</u>		
Land improvements	10years	
Buildings and improvements	10 to 33 years	
Construction equipment	2	to 10
years		
Transportation equipment	3 to 5 years	
Office equipment-furniture and fixtures	5 years	
Others	2 to 7 years	

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further depreciation are charged against operations.

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

1.7. a.8 Revaluation Increment in Property

The increase in the asset's carrying amount as well as a result of revaluation is credited to equity under the heading of "Revaluation Increment in Property". The revalued asset is being depreciated and as such, part of supplies is being realized as the asset is used. Realization of the revaluation increment is credited to Retained Earnings account.

Piecemeal realization of the revaluation increment is affected on a yearly basis.

1.7. a.9 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred. These costs represent the 2 percent penalty charges imposed by the Toll Regulatory Board (TRB) on unpaid concession fee.

1.7.a.10 Income Taxes

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

For financial reporting purposes, deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry forward benefits of unused tax credits from Net Operating Loss Carry-Over (NOLCO) and from excess Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) over Regular Corporate Income Tax (RCIT) to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred income tax assets can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized.

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

1.7.a.11 Adoption of New and Revised PFRS

The Company adopted the following PFRS effective January 01, 2012, summarized as follows:

- PFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Enhanced Derecognition and Transfer of Financial Assets Disclosure Requirements – The amended standard requires additional disclosure on financial assets that have been transferred but not derecognized and an entity's continuing involvement in the derecognized assets. This disclosure is required to enable the user of the financial statements to evaluate the remaining risk on the transferred assets.
- PAS 12, Income Taxes – Deferred Taxes: Recovery of Underlying Assets (Amended) - The amendment clarifies that the deferred tax on investment property measured using the fair value model in PAS 40, Investment Property, should be determined considering that the carrying value of the investment property will be recovered through a sale transaction. Deferred tax on non-depreciable assets that are

using the revaluation model in PAS 16, Property Equipment, should also be measured by determining the recoverability of the non-depreciable assets in a sale transaction.

These new and revised PFRS have no significant impact on the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements of the Company.

1.7.a.12 New and Revised PFRS Not Yet Adopted

A number of new revised standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after January 01, 2013 and have not been applied in preparing the financial statements. Under prevailing circumstances, the adoption of the following new and revised PFRS is not expected to have any material effect on the financial statements:

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2013:

- Pas 19, Employee Benefits (Amendment) – There were numerous changes ranging from the fundamental such as removing the corridor mechanism in the recognition of actuarial gains or losses and the concept of expected returns on plan assets to simple clarifications and re-wording.
- PAS 27, Separate Financial Statements (as Revised in 2011) As a consequence of the new PFRS 10 and PFRS 12, PAS 27 is now limited to accounting for subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities, and associates in separate financial statements.
- PAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (as Revised in 2011) – This standard prescribes the application of the equity method to investments in joint ventures and associates.
- PFRS 7, Financial Instruments Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments) – The amendment requires entities to disclose information that will enable users to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements on an entity's financial position. The new disclosure is required for all recognized financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement.
- PFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements – The standard replaces the portion of PAS 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements that addresses the accounting for consolidated financial statements and SIC-12, Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities. It establishes a

single control model that applies to all entities including special purpose entities. Management will have to exercise significant judgment to determine which entities are controlled, and are required to be consolidated by a parent company.

- PFRS 11, Joint Arrangements –PFRS 11 replaces PAS 31, Interests in Joint Ventures and SIC-13, Jointly-controlled Entities – Non-monetary Contributions by Ventures – The standard removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using proportionate consolidation. Instead, joint venture entities that meet the definition of a joint venture must be accounted for using the equity method.
- PFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests with Other Entities – The standard includes all of the disclosures that were previously in PAS 27 related to consolidated requirements that were previously included in PAS 31 AND PAS 28. This disclosures relate to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities. A number of new disclosure are also required.
- Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 11 and PFRS 12: Transition Guidance – The amendments provide additional transition relief in PFRS 10, PFRS 11 Joint Arrangements and PFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests on Other Entities, limiting the requirement to provide adjusted comparative information to only the preceding comparative period. Furthermore, for disclosures related to unconsolidated structured entities, the amendments will remove the requirement to present comparative information for periods before PFRS 12 is first applied.
- PFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement – The standard establishes a single source of guidance under PFRS for all fair value measurements. It does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under PFRS when fair value is required or permitted.
- Improvements to PFRS

The omnibus amendments to PFRS issued in May 2013, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, were issued primarily to clarify accounting and disclosure requirements to assure consistency in the application of the following standards:
-PFRS 1, First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

- PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements
- PAS 16, Property Plant and Equipment
- PAS 32, Financial Instrument: Presentation
- PAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2014:

- Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 27: Investment Entities - The amendments provide an exception from the requirements of consolidation to investment entities and instead require these entities to present their investments in subsidiaries as a net investment that is measured at fair value. Investment entity refers to an entity whose business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or both.
- Amendments to PAS 32: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – The amendments address inconsistencies in current practice when applying the offsetting criteria in PAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation. The amendments clarify (1) the meaning of ‘currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off’; (2) that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2015:

- PFRS 9, Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement -This standard is the first phase in replacing PAS 39 and applies to classification and measurement of financial assets as defined in PAS 39.

1.7.b Comments about the seasonality or cyclicity of interim operations

- Not applicable-

1.7.c Nature and amount of items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows that are unusual because of their nature, size or incidents

Cash and cash equivalents increased by 156.71 million or 22.59% from P693.740 million as of December 31, 2015 to P850.45 million as of the second quarter of 2016 due mainly to the cash flow provided by the Company’s operating and investing activities.

Accounts receivable decreased by 52.83 million 14.45% from P365.539 as of December 21, 2015 to P312.708 million as of June 30, 2016 attributable to the collection of accounts from the Joint Venture Companies and the tenants in the leased FCA property in Pasay.

Revenue and dividend shares from Joint Venture Companies increased by 7.007 million or 11.40% from 61.456 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2015 to 68.463 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 due to the increase in revenue share from JV Companies.

Rental Income increased by 6.527 million or 13.51% from 48.299 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2015 to 54.826 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 due to the additional revenue generated from increase of rental charges.

Service income increased by 19.913 million or 100% for the quarter ended June 30, 2016. This is an additional income derived by the company from services like supplying labor and construction. This income came from the operations of DISC (wholly-owned subsidiary) which was fully absorbed by the Company on Oct. 1, 2015.

General and administrative overhead decreased by 1.089 million or 3.78% from 28.775 million from the quarter ended June 30, 2015 to P27.686 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 due to the additional overhead expenses incurred for DISC operations absorbed by the company.

Interest income increased by 2.26 million or 89.65% from P2.521 million for the second quarter ended June 30, 2015 to 4.78 million as of June 30, 2016 resulting from the interest earned from bank deposits and short term investments

Other income increased by P0.182 million or 19.92% from 0.962 million for the second quarter ended June 30, 2015 to P1.14 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2016. No other additional revenues were recognized.

- 1.7.d Nature and amount of changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim periods of the current financial year or changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior financial years, if those changes have material effects in the current interim period

-Not applicable-

- 1.7.e Issuances, repurchases, and repayments of debt and equity securities

PNCC was not able to make any settlement of its concession fee obligation to the Toll Regulatory Board (TRB) during and as of the first quarter of June 30, 2016. The last payment was made on July 16, 2010. Penalty charges of 2% accruing from the TRB loan are continuously recognized in the books.

The company intends to pay recognizes debts using the proceeds from the sale of its investment properties. The Board approved the offer to apply part of FCA to pay liabilities to the National Government (NG). The Company sent a letter dated July 21, 2015 to the Office of the President (OP) recognizing to the NG in the amount of P7.9 billion and proposing to

“pay off” the recognizes obligations, particularly given that the obligation to the TRB carries a 2% penalty charge. The company is awaiting the decision of the OP.

1.7.f Payment of dividend

There were no dividends paid during and as of the first quarter Of 2016.

1.7.g Segment revenue and segment result for business segments or geographical segments, whichever id the issuer’s primary basis of segment reporting.

PNCC's sources of revenues are as follows:

1. Revenue and dividend shares from Joint Venture Companies; and
2. Rental income from the leased FCA property.

The turn over of the NLEX and SLEX operations to the new operators in February 2005 and in May 2010, respectively, resulted to PNCC's entitlement/recognition of 10% of its share from the Joint Venture Companies gross toll revenues, in accordance with the interim guidelines issued by the Toll Regulatory Board (TRB).

Rental income is derived out of the PNCC's real estate properties not used in business and being leased out to third parties, renewable under such terms and conditions as maybe agreed upon by both parties.

The following tables present the revenue and income information and certain asset and liability information regarding the business segments for the quarters ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015. Segment assets and liabilities exclude income tax assets and liabilities.

For the Period Ended June 30, 2016	Revenue/ Dividend Shares	Rental Income	Others	Total
<i>Revenue:</i>				
Total revenue	88,376	54,826	5,924	149,127
Segment results			177,782	177,782
Net Income				(28,655)
<i>Assets and Liabilities:</i>				
Segment assets			1,545,403	1,545,403
Segment liabilities			9,627,655	9,627,655
<i>Other segment information:</i>				
Investment Property			10,669,948	10,669,948
Property, Plant & Equipt.(net)			783,714	783,714
Depreciation/Amortization			3,676	3,676

For the Period Ended June 30, 2015 (P000):	Revenue/ Dividend Shares	Rental Income	Others	Total
<i>Revenue:</i>				
Total Revenue		23,972		23,972
Segment Results				-
Net Income	39,207	23,972	(79,297)	-16,118
<i>Assets and Liabilities:</i>				
Segment Assets			1,406,144	1,406,144
Segment Liabilities			9,362,625	9,362,625
<i>Other Segment information:</i>				
Investment Property			10,442,198	10,442,198
Property, Plant, & Equipment (net)			561,851	561,851
Depreciation/Amortization			1,219	1,219

- 1.7. h Material events subsequent to the end of the interim per have not been reflected in the financial statements for the interim period.

-None-

- 1.7.i Effect of changes in the composition of the issuer during the interim period, including business combinations, acquisition, or disposal of subsidiaries and long term investments, restructurings, and discontinuing operations.

-None-

- 1.7.j Changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets since the last annual balance sheet due

-None-

- 1.7. k Exercise of material contingencies and any other events or transactions that are material to an understanding of the current interim period

1.7.k.1 Pending Lawsuits and Litigations:

The Company is involved in continuing litigations relating to labor and civil cases. The ultimate outcome of these litigations cannot be determined yet and no provision for any liability that may result can be made in the financial statements.

The labor case consist of those filed against the Company comprised mostly of claims for illegal dismissal, backwages, and separation pay. Most of these cases have been ruled by Labor Arbiter in favor of complainant. However, these cases are on appeal by the Company before the National Labor Relation Commission (NLRC).

The civil cases consist of those filed against the Company consist of cases damages, collection of money, and attorney's fees which are still in litigation before the various Regional Trial Courts (RTC). On the other hand, those filed by the Company against other individual companies consist of suits involving sum of money, damages, and breach of contract which involve undeterminable amount of money.

1.7.k.2 Tax Matters

The Company was assessed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) of its deficiencies in various taxes. However, no provision for any liability has been made yet in the financial statements.

1.7.k.2 1980 Deficiency income tax, deficiency contractor's tax and deficiency documentary stamp tax assessments by the BIR totaling P212.52 million.

The Company sought reinvestigation of the case on November 08, 1995, and as a consequence, the BIR issued a final decision on September 09, 2004 ordering PNCC to pay the amount of P101.46 million representing deficiency contractor's tax. The BIR resolved to cancel and withdraw the said assessment, it being bereft of merit and lack of legal basis, thus finding Company's contention meritorious.

The Company, in its letter of February 15, 2005, informed the BIR that it had filed a Petition with the Department of Justice (DOJ) seeking reversal of the Bureau's resolution holding the Company still liable for the aforesaid tax deficiencies and had applied for an interim order or measure from the DOJ to suspend or stop the collection of subject amount pending resolution of the Petition.

1.7.k.2.b Deficiency business tax of P64 million due the Belgian Consortium, the Company's partner in its LRT Project.

1.7.k.2.c 1992 Deficiency income tax, deficiency value-added tax and deficiency expanded withholding tax of P1.04 billion which was reduced to P709 million after the Company's written protest.

Management, however, requested for a meeting/conference for the clarification of the issue, the reduced amount still being the result of a jeopardy assessment. The Bureau has not responded to date.

1.7.k.2.d 2002 Deficiency internal revenue taxes totaling P72.92 million.

Management, in close coordination with the concerned BIR officers presented a more detailed analysis of the accounts. Said presentation and the Company's availment of the tax amnesty had substantially reduced the aforesaid deficiency taxes.

1.7.k.2.e 2006 Proposed deficiency taxes amounting to P116.141 million (inclusive of interest of P48.76 million).

Management, in its letter of October 29, 2010 to the BIR, protested the aforesaid proposed deficiency taxes pursuant to Section 203 of the NIRC of 1997 (Prescription of limitation upon assessment and collection) and Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 12-99

(which requires discussion between the Company and the BIR Examiner/s before submission of the report to BIR Chief concerned).

No discussion happened as the Company came to know of the findings on the alleged deficiency taxes only on October 22, 2010 way beyond the three (3) year prescription period of April 15, 2010.

To date, the Company has not received any formal communication from the BIR after its letter of October 29, 2010.

1.7.k.2.f 2009 Proposed deficiency taxes in the amount of P51.957 million (exclusive of interest and penalty charges of P35.457 million).

After series of written protests/communications with and presentation of documentary evidences to the BIR, the proposed deficiency taxes of P87.414 million was reduced to P21.147 million (basic tax of P11.384 million and interest/penalty charges of P9.763 million).

The basic tax of P6.565 million (expanded withholding tax, withholding tax on compensation, and fringe benefit tax) and P4.819 million (final withholding tax) were paid on November 28, 2013 and on January 10, 2014, respectively.

On January 10, 2014, the Company requested consideration for the attendant charges of P9.763 million, in the amount equitable to both the BIR and the Company Pursuant to Section 204 of the National Internal Revenue Code (NIRC) and the related revenue regulations.

PART I- FINANCIAL INFORMATION (Item 2 – Management Discussion and Analysis (MDA) of Financial Condition and Results of Operations)

Item 2.1 Comparable discussion that will enable the reader to assess material changes in financial condition and results of operation since the end of the last fiscal year and for the comparable interim period in the preceding financial year.

Financial Position:

As of June 30, 2016, the Company's resources totaled P13.166 billion, higher by P103.20 million or 0.80% compared to the December 31, 2015 figure of P13.063 billion.

The increase in resources was mainly attributable to the increase in cash and cash equivalents provided by the Company's operating and investing activities.

Results of Operation:

The Company's net loss of P28.655 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 decreased by P10.641 million or 66% compared to the reported net loss of P16.118 million for the same period of 2015. This is mainly due to the 21.2% increase in profit from operations, practically brought about by the 30.7% increase in revenue and dividend share from Joint Venture Companies and rental income from its leased FCA property in Pasay City and the inclusion of service income from DISC operations.

Presented hereunder is the discussion of the Company's key performance indicators

Performance Indicators	As of		Explanation
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	
Current Ratio (Current Assets / Current Liabilities)	0.135	0.099	The Company's ability to meet its current obligations as they fall due increased from P0.099 to P0.124 as of the 1 st quarter of 2016 against the same period of 2015. This was mainly due to the higher increase in current assets that compensated for the increase in liabilities.
Quick Ratio (Quick Assets / Current Liabilities)	0.089	0.098	The Decrease in the quick ratio or acid test ratio was due to the 7.8% decrease in quick assets vis-à-vis the 2.88% increase in current liabilities
Total Debt to Total Assets	99.55%	101.08%	The ratio measures the Company's ability to pay its maturing obligations. The Company's debt to assets ratio or solvency ratio increased from 101.08% as of march 31, 2015 to 99.38% as of same period of 2016. This is due to the 4.9% increase in total assets vis-à-vis the 3.18% increase in total liabilities resulting from the accrual of the 2% penalty charges on unpaid concession fee.
Total Debt to Equity	22.215.25%	-9356.57%	The ratio measures the Company's ability to pay its maturing obligations. The Company's debt to equity ratio from a negative 9356.57% as of June 30, 2015 to a positive 22.215.25% as of June 30, 2016 due to the reversal of the company's capital deficiency to a positive equity balance.

Item 2.2 Discussion and analysis of material event/s and uncertainties known to management that would address the past and would have an impact on future operations on the following:

2.2.a Any Known trends, demands, commitments, events, uncertainties that will have a material impact on the issuer's liquidity

2.2.a.1. The Company's inability to settle its outstanding obligations with the TRB and the National Government brought about by the

difficulties in collecting receivables from various government agencies.

- 2.2.a.2 Pending labor cases which consist of those filed against the Company involving dismissal, backwages, and separation pay; most of which had been ruled by the Labor Arbiter in favor of the complaints, pending appeal by PNCC before the National Labor Relation Commission (NLRC).
- 2.2.a.3 Pending civil cases which consist of those filed against the Company involving damages, collection of money, and attorney's fees which are still on litigation before the various Regional Trial Courts (RTC).
- 2.2.a.4 Pending assessments on deficiency on deficiency taxes. Discussion is contained under item 1.7.k.2 including courses of actions already undertaken by the Company to address the issue.

To address PNCC's liquidity concern, the Company implemented a program of manpower rightsizing in 2001 and has been pursued gradually during the quarter. The program will be considered in the succeeding quarter/years until the Company attains manpower complement to match its present revenue level which is generated by its share in the Joint Venture Companies' gross toll revenue and its earnings from the leased FCA property.

The company intends to pay all recognized debts using the proceeds from the sale of the FCA property. The Board will come up with the terms of the proposed sale subject to required approvals.

The Company does not have material off0balance sheet transaction and arrangement during the reporting period.

As of reporting quarter, there is nothing that trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, except for the default in payment of its TRB loan and the recognition of debts to the National Government.

- 2.2.b. Any material commitments for capital expenditures, the general purpose of such commitments and the expected source of funds for such expenditures.

-None-

- 2.2.c Any known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales/ revenues/income from continuing operations.

The following had affected the revenue generating capacity of the Company:

- The veering away from the construction business since 2002;
- The turn-over of the North Luzon Tollway operations to the MNTC on February 10, 2005;
- The turn-over of its South Luzon Tollway operations to SLTC/MATES on May 02, 2010; and
- DPWH's take over of the Daang Hari Project (pursuant to its PPP mandate)

2.2.d Any significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from the issuer's continuing operations

-Not applicable-

2.2.e The causes for any material change/s (5% or more) from period to period in one or more line items of the issuer's financial statements

Material changes (5% or more) from period in one or more line items of the issuer's financial statements

Balance Sheet (P000)	As of		Increase (Decrease)		Explanations f Variances
	June 30, 2016	Dec. 31, 2015	Amount	%	
Cash and cash equivalents	850,447	693,740	156,707	22.59%	Attributable to the cash flow provided by the Company's operating and investing activities.
Accounts receivables	312,708	365,539	52,831	-14.45%	Collection of receivables from the Joint Venture Companies and tenants in the leased FCA property in Pasay

Income Statement	For the Second Quarter Ended		Increase (Decrease)		Explanations f Variances
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	Amount	%	
Revenue and dividend shares from Joint Venture Companies	68,463	61,456	7,007	11.40	Increase in revenue shares dividends from JV companies
Rental income	54,826	48,299	6,527	13.51	Additional revenue from increase of rental charges in the leased FCA property.
Service income	19,913	0	19,913	100	Income derived from supplying labor for DISC operations
General and administrative overhead	27,686	28,775	-1,089	(3.78)	Additional overhead expenses incurred from DISC operations
Interest income	4,784	2,251	2,260	89.65	Interest earned on bank deposits and short term investments
Other income	1,144	962	182	18.92	No other additional revenues were recognized

2.2 f Any seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition of results of operations

-Not applicable-

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

For the Second Quarter of 2016 and 2015

	January to June	
	2016	2015
1 Current/Liquidity Ratios:		
Current Ratio	0.135	0.099
Quick Asset Ratio	0.089	0.098
2 Solvency Ratios:		
Debt to Assets	99.55%	101.08%
Debt to Equity	22,215.25%	-9356.57%
3 Asset to Equity Ratio	22,315.25%	-9256.57%
4 Interest Rate Coverage Ratio		
	0.796	0.728
	0.796	0.728
5 Profitability Ratios:		
Gross Profit Ratio	67.83%	73.26%
Return on Assets	-0.02%	-0.13%
Return on Equity	-49.15%	-11.94%