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SEC Registration Number

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(Company's Full Name)

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

Mariejo P. Bautista

(Contact Person)

870-0100

(Company Telephone Number)

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Month *Day*
 (Calendar Year)

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(Form Type)

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Month *Day*
 (Annual Meeting)

Not Applicable

(Secondary License Type, If Applicable)

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Dept. Requiring this Doc.

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Amended Articles Number/Section

2,990

Total No. of Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings	
—	—
Domestic	Foreign

 To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

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File Number

_____ LCU

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Document ID

_____ Cashier

STAMPS

Remarks: Please use BLACK ink for scanning purposes.

SEC Number 08811
File Number

TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION
(Company's Full Name)

Level 11 Phinma Plaza, 39 Plaza Drive, Rockwell Center, Makati City
(Company's Address)

870-0100
(Telephone Number)

December 31
(Fiscal Year ending)
(month & day)

17-A
(Form Type)

Amendment Designation (If Applicable)

December 2015
(Period Ended Date)

(Secondary License Type and File Number)

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-A, AS AMENDED

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

1. For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2015**
2. SEC Identification Number **AS094-8811**
3. BIR Tax Identification No. **004-500-964-000**
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter **TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION**
5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization **Philippines**
6. Industry Classification Code **(SEC Use Only)**
7. Address of principal office **Level 11 PHINMA Plaza, 39 Plaza Drive,
Rockwell Center, Makati City, 1210**
8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code **(632) 870-0100**
9. Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the SRC, or Sec. 4 and 8 of the RSA
- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Number of shares of common stock outstanding | 250,000,000 shares |
| Amount of debt outstanding | NIL |
11. Are any or all of these securities listed on a Stock Exchange.
- Yes No
- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Stock exchange | Philippine Stock Exchange |
| Classes of securities listed | Common |

12. Check whether the issuer:

(a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the SRC and SRC Rule 17.1 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 twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports);

Yes No

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

Yes [] No []

13. State the aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant. The aggregate market value shall be computed by reference to the price at which the stock was sold, or the average bid and asked prices of such stock, as of a specified date within sixty (60) days prior to the date of filing. If a determination as to whether a particular person or entity is an affiliate cannot be made without involving unreasonable effort and expense, the aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates may be calculated on the basis of assumptions reasonable under the circumstances, provided the assumptions are set forth in this Form. (See definition of "affiliate" in "Annex B").

NA

14. Check whether the issuer has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court or the Commission.

NA

15. Documents incorporated by reference

- (a) Any annual report to security holders
- (b) Any information statement filed pursuant to SRC Rule 20

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PART I – BUSINESS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1: BUSINESS

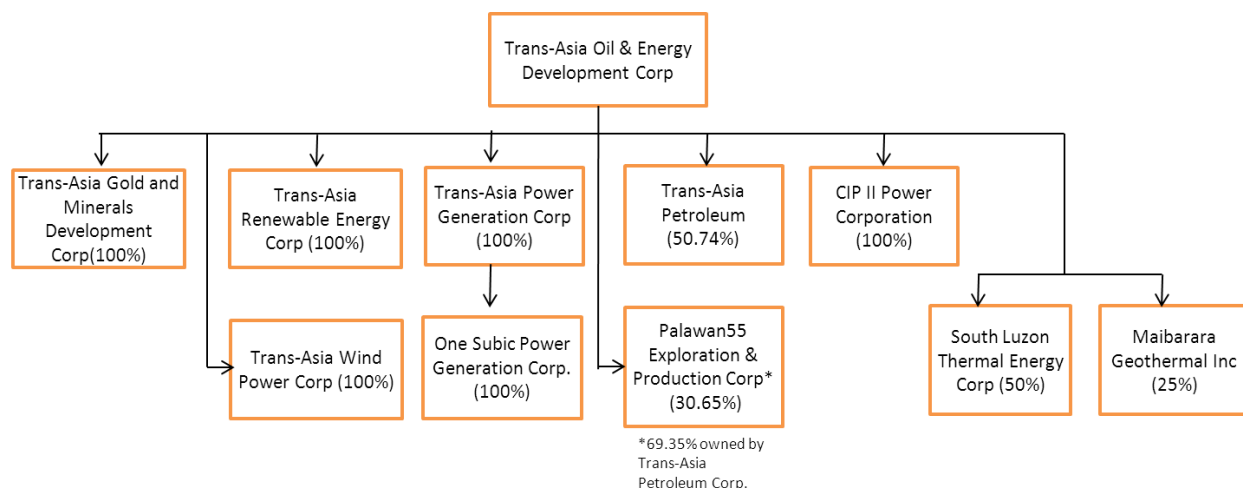
Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation (TA Petroleum) is a Philippine corporation organized on 28 September 1994 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Trans – Asia Oil and Energy Development Corporation (TA Oil). The Company’s Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws were amended on 28 August 2012, to focus the primary purpose of the Company to the business of oil and gas exploration, development, and production both domestically and internationally, and to change its name from “Trans-Asia (Karang Besar) Petroleum Corporation” to its present name.

Petroleum exploration involves the search for commercially exploitable subsurface deposits of oil and gas through geological, geophysical and drilling techniques. A petroleum discovery is made when significant amounts of oil and/or gas are encountered in a well, and are flowed to the surface. Following a discovery, additional wells (appraisal or delineation wells) are drilled to determine whether the petroleum accumulation could be economically extracted or not. If the results are positive, the oil or gas field is developed by drilling production wells, and installing the necessary production facilities such as wellheads, platforms, separators, storage tanks, pipelines, and others.

Material dates

November 2012	SEC approves increase of capital and restructuring of TA Petroleum.
November 2012	TA Petroleum subscribes to 25 billion new shares at par value of ₱0.01. ¹
November 2012	Palawan55, a subsidiary of TA Petroleum and TA Oil, is incorporated.
December 2012	TA Petroleum and TA Oil sign a Memorandum of Agreement and Deeds of Assignment for the transfer of SC 6 (Block A and B), SC 51 and SC 69; Palawan 55 and TA Oil sign a Memorandum of Agreement and Deed of Assignment for the transfer of SC 55.
February 2013	TA Oil requests DOE approval of the assignment contracts.
April 23, 2013	The DOE approves the assignment of the entire participating interests of TA Oil in: 1) SC 6 Block A, SC 6 Block B, SC 51 and SC 69 to Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation, and 2) in SC 55 to Palawan55.
May 31, 2013	SEC approves the increase in par value of TA Petroleum from ₱0.01 to ₱1.00 per share.
September 27, 2013	SEC approves the amendment to include the Lockup Requirements in accordance with the PSE’s Listing Rules for Main and SME Boards.
August 14, 2014	SEC approves the listing of shares of TA Petroleum.
August 28, 2014	TA Petroleum listed its shares at the Philippine Stock Exchange by way of introduction with “TAPET” as its stock symbol.

¹In 2013, the par value of TA Petroleum shares was increased to ₱1.00 per share.



Petroleum Exploration and Production

The Company's primary business is the exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas through interests in petroleum contracts and through holdings in resource development companies with interests in petroleum contracts. Crude oil, natural gas and coal are fossil fuels that are derived from organic material deposited and buried in the earth's crust millions of years ago. Fossil fuels currently account for more than half of primary energy mix in the Philippines. Coal and natural gas are used to fuel nearly two thirds of power generation in the country. It is likely that fossil fuels will continue to be major energy source over the next decades, even with the aggressive development of alternative sources of energy.

A petroleum discovery is made when significant amounts of oil and/or gas are encountered in a well and are flowed to the surface. Following a discovery, additional wells (called appraisal or delineation wells) are drilled to determine whether the petroleum accumulation could be economically extracted or not. If the results are positive, the oil or gas field is developed by drilling production wells, and installing the necessary production facilities such as wellheads, platforms, separators, storage tanks, pipelines and others.

Crude oil is usually sold at market price in its natural state at the wellhead after removal of water and sediments, if any. Depending on the location of the oil field, the oil produced may be transported via offshore tankers and/or pipeline to the refinery. On the other hand, natural gas may be flared, reinjected to the reservoir for pressure maintenance, or sold, depending on the volume of reserves and other considerations. Natural gas is commonly transported by pipeline. However, if the deposit is very large and the market is overseas, the gas may be transformed into liquefied natural gas and transported using specialized tankers.

Domestic Petroleum Exploration and Production

Petroleum exploration in the Philippines dates back to 1896 with the drilling of Toledo1 in Cebu Island by Smith & Bell. Exploration activities increased from the 1950s to 1970s, under Republic Act No. 387, known as the "Petroleum Act of 1949" which ushered in the era of the concession system.

The current Service Contract system was introduced in 1973 with the enactment of Presidential Decree No. 87, known as the "Oil Exploration and Development Act of 1972". Under the Service Contract system, the service contractor undertakes to perform all petroleum operations in the contract area and provide all necessary services, technology and financing for such operations at its sole cost and risk. In consideration for its performance of its obligations as a service contractor, the contractor is entitled to a share in petroleum revenues in the event of commercial production.

The extensive exploration program in the 1970s resulted in several oil and gas discoveries in the West Palawan basins. Nido1 well, drilled by Philippine Cities Service in 1976, was the first oil discovery in the Northwest Palawan basin. Several small fields, all located in offshore Northwest Palawan, were subsequently developed and produced.

In 1989, relatively large deposits were discovered in the deep waters off Palawan. Occidental Petroleum discovered the Camago gas field. In 1990, Shell discovered the extension of the Camago deposit and the combined accumulation became known as the Malampaya gas field, the largest natural gas find in the country to date. The Malampaya gas field commenced production in late 2002, providing fuel for 2,700 MW of gas fired power generation facilities in the Luzon grid.

At the end of 2005, the estimated petroleum resources of the Philippines amounted to 456 million Barrels of Fuel Oil Equivalent (BFOE). This consists of 25 million barrels of oil, 2,135 billion cubic feet of gas and 54 million barrels of condensate. These petroleum resource estimates cover the sixteen sedimentary basins situated from the Cagayan Valley Basin in the north down to the Agusan Davao Basin in the south as well as the Northwest Palawan Basin and the Sulu Sea Basin along the western flank of the archipelago. These basins are located in both offshore and onshore areas.

Under Presidential Decree No. 87, petroleum service contractors are entitled to the following incentives:

- Service fee of up to 40% of net production
- Cost reimbursement of up to 70% gross production with carry forward of unrecovered costs
- Filipino Participation Incentive Allowance of up to 7.5% of the gross proceeds for SC with minimum Filipino participation of 15%
- Exemption from all taxes except income tax
- Income tax obligation paid out of government's share
- Exemption from all taxes and duties for importation of materials and equipment for petroleum operations
- Easy repatriation of investments and profits
- Free market determination of crude oil prices, i.e., prices realized in a transaction between independent persons dealing at arm's length
- Special income tax of 8% of gross Philippine income for subcontractors
- Special income tax of 15% of Philippine income for foreign employees of service contractors and subcontractors

There are presently 28 active petroleum SCs in the Philippines:

No.	PSC NO.	Operator	Location/Area (hectares)
1	6	Blade Petroleum	NW Palawan / 3,397.186
2	6A	Pitkin Petroleum Plc.	NW Palawan / 108,146.587
3	6B	The Philodrill Corp.	NW Palawan / 53,293.945
4	14	The Philodrill Corp. / Galoc Production Co./ Pitkin Petroleum Ltd.	NW Palawan / 70,887.52
5	37	Philippine National Oil Co. – Exploration Corporation	Cagayan / 36,000.00
6	38	Shell Philippines Exploration B. V.	NW Palawan / 83,000
7	40	Forum Exploration Inc.	North Cebu / 458,000.00
8	44	Gas To Grid Pte. Ltd.	Central Cebu / 75,000
9	47	Philippine National Oil Co. – Exploration Corp.	Offshore Mindoro / 1,466,700
10	49	China International Mining Petroleum Co., Ltd.	South Cebu / 265,000
11	50	Frontier Oil Corporation	Calait, NW Palawan / 128,000

12	51	Otto Energy Investments Ltd.	East Visayan Basin / 332,000
13	52	Frontier Oil Corporation	Piat San Jose, Cagayan / 96,000
14	53	Pitkin Petroleum Ltd.	Onshore Mindoro / 660,000
15	54	Nido Petroleum Phil's. Pty. Ltd	NW Palawan (Area A / B = 401,616.15 /
16	55	Otto Energy Investments Ltd.	West Palawan Ultra Deep water / 900,000
17	56	Mitra Energy (Philippines) Ltd.	Sulu Sea / 862,000
18	57	Philippine National Oil Co. – Exploration Corp.	Calamian Block, NW Palawan / 712,000
19	58	Nido Petroleum Phil's. Pty. Ltd.	West Calamian Block, NW Palawan / 1,344,000
20	59	BHP Billiton Petroleum (Philippines) Corporation	West Balabac, SW Palawan/ 1,476,000
21	63	Philippine National Oil Co. – Exploration Corp.	SW Palawan / 1,056,000
22	64	Ranhill Bhd.	Sulu Sea / 1,264,940
23	69	Otto Energy	Visayan Basin / 704,000
24	70	Polyard Petroleum International Co. Ltd.	Central Luzon Basin / 684,000
25	72	Forum (GSEC101) Ltd.	Reed Bank / 1,063,000
26	73	Otto Energy Philippines, Inc.	Mindoro Cuyo/844,000
27	74	Pitkin Petroleum Plc and The Philodrill Corporation	Northwest Palawan/426,800
28	75	Philex Petroleum Corp/Philippine National Oil Co. – Exploration Corp./Petroenergy Resources Corporation	Northwest Palawan/616,000

Competition

While competition for market of petroleum does not have a significant bearing in the operations of the Company, competition occurs on two fronts, namely: 1) petroleum acreage and 2) investment capital.

The Department of Energy (DOE) awards petroleum contracts to technically and financially capable companies through competitive bidding. Thus, the Company competes with foreign firms and local exploration companies, such as PNOC Exploration Corporation, The Philodrill Corporation, Oriental Petroleum and Minerals Corporation, and Petroenergy Resources Corporation, for acquisition of prospective blocks. While there is competition in the acquisition of exploration rights, the huge financial commitments associated therewith also provide opportunities for partnership, especially between local and foreign companies. Under a service contract, a substantial financial incentive is given to consortia with at least 15% aggregate Filipino equity. As a result, foreign firms invite local exploration companies in joint ventures to take advantage of said benefit and vice versa.

TA Petroleum and other listed companies also compete for risk capital in the securities market. This may be in the form of initial public offerings, rights offerings, upward change in capitalization, and other vehicles. These domestic companies may also seek full or partial funding of projects from foreign companies through farmout of interest (dilution of equity in exchange for payment of certain financial obligations).

TA Petroleum is a recognized leader in the local petroleum industry. The Company is comparatively financially robust and has low level of debt. Its foreign partners and the DOE recognize its management

and technical expertise in the field of energy exploration. Given these strengths, TA Petroleum remains a strong competitor in the local exploration and production industry.

Suppliers and Customers

TA Petroleum's exploration business is not dependent on a single supplier nor on a single customer.

Related Party Transactions

TA Petroleum's exploration business is not dependent on related parties, nor were there any transactions involving related parties.

Research and Development

The Company incurs minimal expenses for research and development activities, which do not amount to a significant percentage of its exploration costs.

Regulatory Framework

The Company's petroleum business is subject to the following laws, rules and regulations:

P.D. 87, as amended, or The Oil Exploration and Development Act of 1972

P.D. 87, as amended, declares that the State should accelerate the discovery and production of indigenous petroleum through utilization of government and/or private resources, local and foreign, under arrangements calculated to yield maximum benefit to the Filipino people and revenues to the Philippine government, and to assure just returns to participating private enterprises, particularly those that will provide services, financing, and technology, and fully assume all exploration risks. The government may undertake petroleum exploration and production by itself or may indirectly undertake the same through Service Contracts. Under a service contract, service and technology are furnished by a contractor for which it would be entitled to a service fee of up to 40% of net production proceeds. Where the Government is unable to finance petroleum exploration or in order to induce the contractor to exert maximum efforts to discover and produce petroleum, the service contract would stipulate that, if the contractor furnishes service, technology and financing, the proceeds of the sale of the petroleum produced under the service contract would be the source of payment of the service fee and the operating expenses due the contractor. Operating expenses are deductible up to 70% of gross production proceeds. If, in any year, the operating expenses exceed 70% of gross proceeds from production, the unrecovered expenses may be recovered from the operations of succeeding years. Intangible exploration costs may be reimbursed in full, while tangible exploration costs (such as capital expenditures and other recoverable capital assets) are to be depreciated for a period of five (5) or ten (10) years. Any interest or other consideration paid for any financing approved by the Government for petroleum development and production would be reimbursed to the extent of 2/3 of the amount, except interest on loans or indebtedness incurred to finance petroleum exploration.

Aside from reimbursement of its operating expenses, a contractor with at least 15% Filipino participation is allowed to recover a Filipino participation incentive allowance equivalent to a maximum of 7.5 % of the gross proceeds from the crude oil produced in the contract area. Incentives to service contractors include (i) exemption from all taxes except income tax which is paid out of Government's share, (ii) exemption from all taxes and duties on importation of machinery, equipment, spare parts, and materials for petroleum operations, (iii) repatriation of investments and profits, and (iv) free market determination of crude oil prices. Finally, a subcontractor is subject to special income tax rate of eight percent (8%) of

gross Philippine income while foreign employees of the service contractor and the subcontractor are subject to a special tax rate of 15 % on their Philippine income.

A service contract has a maximum exploration period of 10 years and a maximum development and production period of 40 years. Signature bonus, discovery bonus, production bonus, development allowance and training allowance are payable to the Government. Other pertinent laws and issuances include P.D. 1857, a law amending certain sections of P.D. 87, as amended, offering improved fiscal and contractual terms to service contractors with special reference to deep water oil exploration; DOE Circular No. 2009040004, a circular that establishes the procedures for the Philippine Contracting Rounds; DOE Circular No. 200305006, a circular that provides the guidelines to the financial and technical capabilities of a viable petroleum exploration and production company; Executive Order No. 66 issued in 2002 which designated the DOE as the lead government agency in developing the natural gas industry; and DOE Circular 200208005, a circular setting the interim rules and regulations governing the transmission, distribution and supply of natural gas.

Under P.D. 87, as amended, every service contractor that produces petroleum is authorized to dispose of same either domestically or internationally, subject to supplying the domestic requirements of the country on a prorata basis. There is a ready market for oil produced locally inasmuch as imported oil which comprised about 34% of the Philippines' primary energy mix as of 2010. Heavy dependence on foreign oil supply is not expected to change significantly over the next 10 years. On a case by case basis, the Government has allowed the export of locally produced crude oil in the past. The domestic natural gas industry is at the nascent stage, with supply coming from a single offshore field. Domestic gas production accounted for about seven percent (7%) of the country's primary energy mix in year 2010. The Government is actively promoting the use of natural gas for power, industry, commercial and transport applications, owing to environmental considerations and the need to diversify energy supply.

R.A. 8371 or The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997

R.A. 8371 or "The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997" requires the free and prior informed consent of IPs who will be affected by resource exploration and extraction activities. Under the IPRA, IPs is granted certain preferential rights to their ancestral domains and all resources found therein. Ancestral domains are defined as areas generally belonging to IPs, subject to property rights within ancestral domains already existing or vested upon the effectivity of the IPRA, comprising lands, inland waters, coastal areas, and natural resources, held under a claim of ownership, occupied or possessed by IPs themselves or through their ancestors, communally or individually, since time immemorial, continuously to the present, except when interrupted by war, force majeure or displacement by force, deceit, stealth, or as a consequence of government projects or any voluntary dealings entered into by the Government and private persons, and which are necessary to ensure their economic, social and cultural welfare.

Under the IPRA, no concession, license, lease or agreement shall be issued by any government agency without the certification precondition ("CP") from the National Commission on Indigenous People. The CP states that the free, prior and informed consent ("FPIC") has been obtained from the concerned IPs. For areas not occupied by IPs, a certificate of nonoverlap is issued instead by the NCIP. For areas occupied by IPs, the applicant and representatives from the NCIP will conduct consultations and consensus building to obtain the consent of IPs. The FPIC is manifested through a memorandum of agreement with IPs, traditionally represented by their elders. The CP is then issued by the NCIP stating that the FPIC has been obtained from the IPs concerned.

R. A. 8749 or The Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999

R.A. 8749 or the Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999 is a comprehensive air quality management program which aims to achieve and maintain healthy air for all Filipinos. Under this, the DENR is mandated to formulate a national program on how to prevent, manage, control, and reverse air pollution using regulatory and market based instruments, and setup a mechanism for the proper identification and indemnification of victims of any damage or injury resulting from the adverse environmental impact of any

project, activity or undertaking. To implement this law, the Government is promoting energy security through policies on energy independence, sustainability, and efficiency. These involve:

- (1) increasing oil and gas exploration;
- (2) strengthening of the PNOC to spearhead the development of indigenous energy resources and building global partnerships and collaborative undertakings;
- (3) pursuing the development of renewable energy such as geothermal, wind, solar, hydropower, and biomass, and the vigorous utilization of the cleaner development mechanism and the emerging carbon market;
- (4) expansion in the use of natural gas; and
- (5) adoption of energy efficiency promotion strategies.

In support of this legislation, TA Petroleum is participating in oil and gas exploration and development of renewable energy sources.

The Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System

Projects relating to resource exploration and extraction are required to comply with the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System. The EIS System was established by virtue of P.D. 1586 issued by former President Ferdinand E. Marcos in 1978. The EIS System requires all government agencies; government owned or controlled corporations and private companies to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for any project or activity that affects the quality of the environment. An EIA is a process that involves evaluating and predicting the likely impacts of a project (including cumulative impacts) on the environment and includes designing appropriate preventive, mitigating and enhancement measures to protect the environment and the community's welfare. An entity that complies with the EIS System is issued an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC), which is a document certifying that, based on the representations of the project proponent, the proposed project or undertaking will not cause significant negative environmental impacts and that the project proponent has complied with all the requirements of the EIS System.

To strengthen the implementation of the EIS System, the Office of the President of the Philippines issued Administrative Order No. ("AO") 42 in 2002. It provided for the streamlining of the ECC application processing and approval procedures. Pursuant to AO 42, the DENR promulgated DENR AO 200330, also known as the Implementing Rules and Regulations for the Philippine EIS System ("IRR"), in 2003.

Under the IRR, only projects that pose potential significant impact to the environment would be required to secure ECCs. In determining the scope of the EIS System, two factors are considered, namely: (i) the nature of the project and its potential to cause significant negative environmental impacts, and (ii) the sensitivity or vulnerability of environmental resources in the project area.

Specifically, the criteria used to determine projects covered by the EIS System are as follows:

- a. Characteristics of the project or undertaking
 - i. size of the project;
 - ii. cumulative nature of impacts compared to other projects;
 - iii. use of natural resources;
 - iv. generation of wastes and environment related nuisance; and
 - v. environment related hazards and risk of accidents.
- b. Location of the project
 - i. vulnerability of the project area to disturbances due to its ecological importance endangered or protected status;
 - ii. conformity of the proposed project to existing land use, based on approved zoning or on national laws and regulations; and
 - iii. relative abundance, quality and regenerative capacity of natural resources in the area, including the impact absorptive capacity of the environment.

- c. Nature of the potential impact
 - i. geographic extent of the impact and size of affected population;
 - ii. magnitude and complexity of the impact; and
 - iii. likelihood, duration, frequency, and reversibility of the impact.

The ECC of a project not implemented within five (5) years from its date of issuance is deemed expired. The proponent must reapply for a new ECC if it intends to still pursue the project. The reckoning date of project implementation is the date of ground-breaking, as stated on the proponent's work plan submitted to the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB).

Petroleum service contractors are mandated to comply with all environmental laws and rules and regulations in all phases of exploration and production operations. ECCs or certificates of no coverage, if applicable, are obtained from the EMB of the DENR, in coordination with the DOE.

The exploration, production and sale of oil are subject to extensive national and local laws and regulations. The Company and its subsidiaries may incur substantial expenditures to comply with these laws and regulations, which may include permitting costs, adoption and implementation of antipollution equipment, methods and procedures, and payment of taxes and royalties.

Under these laws, the Company could be subject to claims for personal injury or property damages, including damages to natural resources, which may result from the Company's operations. Failure to comply with these laws may also result in the suspension or termination of the Company's operations and subject it to administrative, civil and criminal penalties. Moreover, these laws could be modified or reinterpreted in ways that substantially increase the Company's costs of compliance. Any such liabilities, penalties, suspensions, terminations or regulatory changes could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations

Statement of Active Business Pursuit

The Company is at present a co-contractor in four (4) Service Contracts (SCs) with the Philippine government. An SC grants the contractor the exclusive right to explore, develop and produce petroleum resources within the contract area. In the event of commercial production, the Government and the contractor share in the profit. SCs grant the contractor an exploration period of seven years, with may be extended for a limited number of years. If the reserves found are deemed commercial, the SC allows a production period of twenty five years, which may be extended

The Company applies for or acquires interest in selected petroleum SCs covering areas usually in the exploration phase. Due to the high risk and capital intensive nature of the business, the Company normally participates in several consortia and takes a minority interest, usually below a 30% stake. Subject to results of technical and risk economic studies prior to exploratory drilling, the Company may farm out or dilute its interest in exchange for financial consideration and/or non-payment of its prorata share of forward exploration drilling costs. If a petroleum discovery is made, the Company will fund its share of appraisal drilling and economic studies. Upon delineation of a commercial discovery, financing for up to 70% of field development costs is available in the international market.

Interests in Petroleum Contracts

The following describes the Company's interest in various petroleum contracts. This includes a discussion of the status of the exploration projects and estimated investment requirements for each participative interest.

TA Petroleum has the right to actively participate in the exploration for and/or extraction of natural resources within the Service Contract through adequate rights which give the Company sufficient influence in decisions over the said exploration for and/or extraction of natural resources. Under the Service Contracts, the Company as the Contractor is the exclusive party to conduct petroleum operations in the covered Contract Area. TA Petroleum, as a Contractor, is solidarily liable with other Contractors to the Philippine government to perform the obligations under the Service Contracts. The Philippine Government may require the performance of any or all obligations under the Service Contracts by any or all of the Contractors. As a Contractor, TA Petroleum has the right and obligation to participate actively in the exploration, development, and production of petroleum resources within the contract area. The Service Contracts provide for minimum work commitments and minimum exploration expenditures which must be complied with by any or all of the Contractors. TA Petroleum's obligations under the Service Contracts include delineation and operation of Production Area, preparation of the annual Work Program and budget to carry out Petroleum Operations, including exploration, development and production, and, determination of commerciality of Crude Oil or Natural Gas discoveries. TA Petroleum's rights under the Service Contracts include, among others, the right to export and sell its share of petroleum production in the open market, subject to the obligation to supply a portion of domestic petroleum requirements.

A summary of the existing projects and the Service Contracts where TA Petroleum has participating interests, as of February 23, 2016 are as follows:

Contract	Location	Interest	Issue Date	Commercial Terms	Partners	Work Program 2016
SC 51 (oil & gas)	Eastern Visayas	33.34%* *Post-withdrawal of Otto	8 July 2005	A	Otto Energy Investments, Alcorn Petroleum and Minerals Corp., PetroEnergy Resources Corp. Operator: Otto Energy Investments	Awaiting DOE approval of transfer of interest post withdrawal of Otto.
SC 55 (oil & gas)	Offshore West Palawan	6.82% (carried free in up to 2 wells)	5 August 2005	A, B	Otto Energy Philippines, Otto Energy Investments Operator: Otto Energy Investments	Drilling completed in August 2015. Consortium requested a 2-year moratorium on contract obligations

Contract	Location	Interest	Issue Date	Commercial Terms	Partners	Work Program 2016
SC 6 Block A (oil & gas)	Northwest Palawan	7.78%	1 September 1973	A	Philodrill Corp., PetroEnergy Resources, Philex Petroleum, Forum Energy Philippines, AngloPhilippine Holding, Alcorn Petroleum and Minerals Operator: Philodrill Corp	Geological and geophysical studies.
SC 6 Block B (oil)	Northwest Palawan	14.063%	1 September 1973	A	Philodrill Corp., Nido Petroleum Ltd., Oriental Petroleum & Minerals Corp., Forum Energy Philippines Corp., Alcorn Petroleum & Minerals Corp. Operator: Philodrill Corp.	Geological and Geophysical studies
SC 69 (oil & gas)	Camotes Sea, Eastern Visayas	50.00%	7 May 2008	A	Otto Energy, Frontier Gasfields Pty. Ltd. Operator: Otto Energy	Geological and Geophysical Studies
SC 50 (Oil)	North Palawan	10%			Frontier Gasfields Pty. Ltd.	Moratorium requested. Awaiting transfer of interest

Note: A = Contractor provides all required services and technology funding. Contractor is entitled to a service fee out of production equivalent to 40% of net proceeds. Net proceeds would refer to the balance of gross income after deducting Filipino participation incentive allowance and operating expenses.

Note: B = The 6.82% interest in SC 55 is owned by Palawan55, a 69.35% owned subsidiary of TA Petroleum.

SC 6: Cadlao, Block A and B (Northwest Palawan)

SC 6 A

SC 6 covers three blocks located in Offshore Northwest Palawan, namely: Block A with 108,000 hectares, and Block B with 53,300 hectares and the Cadlao production area.

SC 6 grants the contractor the exclusive right to explore, develop and produce petroleum resources within the contract area. The contractor assumes all exploration risks. In the event of commercial production, the Government and the contractor share in the profit on a 60:40 basis. The exploration period is seven (7) years, extendible by three (3) years. The production period is 25 years, extendible by 15 years. SC 6 was awarded on 1 September 1973 and is valid until 28 February 2024 subject to certain conditions.

The DOE granted a 15-year extension of the term of SC 6 over the Cadlao Production Area, Block A and Block B effective 1 March 2009. Under SC 6, once a production area is delineated, the contractor is allowed to retain an additional 12.5% of the original contract area. The production area was termed as Cadlao Production Area, whereas the retention areas, namely: Block A and Block B were delineated in 1988. The Cadlao oil field produced some 11 million barrels of oil from 1981 until 1990 when production was suspended due to economic reasons. At an average crude oil price of US\$20 per barrel, TA Oil earned an estimated US\$3.6 million from its royalty interest in the Cadlao Production Area. (Note: It is difficult to convert the US\$ earnings to its Philippine Peso equivalent because the exchange rate changed considerably during the production period).

In 2010, TA Oil assigned its 1.65% royalty interest in the Cadlao Production Area under SC 6 to Peak Royalties Limited (BVI) and recognized US\$1.325 million income equivalent to Philippine Pesos 58.50 million using the exchange rate on the date of the assignment from such transaction. Cadlao oil field commenced production in 1981. The field has been shut-in since 1990 when production was suspended to allow transfer of its dedicated floating production facility to another field.

Block A and Block B were retained from the original contract area in 1988, subject to performance of meaningful exploration work in either of the blocks in each contract year. Block A and Block B consortia have complied with this conditionality by drilling exploratory and appraisal wells, and conducting various geological and geophysical studies. An economically marginal field discovery (hitherto named “Octon Discovery”) was made in Block A, but such field has not been developed to this date.

On 9 May 1988, an Operating Agreement was entered into by and among Balabac, Oriental, TA Oil and Philodrill in respect of SC 6 Block A where Philodrill was appointed operator. This agreement is in full force and effect during the term of SC 6.

On 7 March 2007, SC 6 Block A consortium entered into a Farm-In Agreement with Vitol GPC Investments S.A. of Switzerland. Under this agreement, Vitol shall undertake, at its sole cost and risk, geological, geophysical and engineering studies over a one (1) year period. At the end of the study period, Vitol shall decide whether to acquire 70% participating interest in Block A. Vitol completed the first phase of its technical due diligence over Block A and concluded that development of the Octon discovery hinges on tieback to Galoc production facilities. Following several extensions of the Farm-In Agreement, Vitol informed the consortium in November 2010 that it is not exercising its option to acquire interest in the block.

Pitkin Petroleum Plc. (U.K.) and the SC Block A consortium signed on 11 July 2011 a Farm-In Agreement and a Deed of Assignment assigning 70% interest in the block to the former. In exchange for the assignment of interest, Pitkin shall carry the consortium members in a 500 sq. km. 3D seismic program and the drilling of two wells. On 2 September 2013, the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development issued a Strategic Environmental Plan clearance for the programmed 500sq km 3D seismic survey.

Pitkin, the Operator, completed on 7 November 2013 a 500 sq. km 3D seismic survey pursuant to the Farm-In Agreement.

Pitkin notified the partners on 28 August 2014 that it shall not exercise its option under the Farm-in Agreement to drill a well in the block and will withdraw from the block by yearend. By yearend, Pitkin completed geological and geophysical work programs in fulfilment of its obligations under the first exploration phase. The remaining partners agreed to pursue the geological evaluation of the block.

By third quarter of 2015, the consortium completed its work program consisting of geological and geophysical evaluation.

On 03 November, 2015, the DOE approved the 2016 work program consisting of specialized geophysical studies. The pertinent geophysical program commenced in November 2015. As at 23 February 2016 the study is still ongoing.

The Company's interest reverted to 7.78% from 2.334% following the withdrawal of farminee, Pitkin Petroleum, and subsequent approval of the assignment of interest by the DOE on 24 June 2015.

SC 6 B

The SC 6 Block B consortium members, excluding Nido Petroleum, signed on 4 February 2011 a Farm-In Agreement with Peak Oil and Gas Philippines Limited (Australia), Blade Petroleum Philippines Limited (Australia) and Venturoil Philippines Inc. Under said Agreement, the Farm-Inees (Peak, Blade and Venturoil) have the option to acquire 70% of the farmors' participating interests, upon their completion of an agreed technical work program. In the event the Farm-Inees exercise their option, they will shoulder all the forward costs of the farmors up to the production of first oil in the block. Following the exercise of the option by the Farm-Inees, the Parties signed on 2 December 2011 an Amended Deed of Assignment transferring 64.5316% participating interest of the farmors to Peak, Blade and Venturoil. However, the DOE disapproved in 22 July 2013 the Deed of Assignment due to the failure of the Farm-Inees to demonstrate the required financial capacity.

On 13 September 2013, DOE approved the work program and budget for SC 6 Block B for the 5th year of extension period. Geological and geophysical program commenced in October 2013 and was completed in February 2014.

The consortium formulated a work program for the next five years of the extension period which started on 1 March 2014. Partners submitted, for the DOE's approval, a 3-year work program consisting mainly of geophysical studies with a corresponding budget amounting to US\$724,000. By yearend, the consortium completed seismic interpretation and satellite gravity studies. Seismic reprocessing work commenced in August 2015 and is progressing.

On 15 September 2015, the DOE approved a six- month extension of the current Sub-phase to 28 August 2016.

The Company holds 7.78% and 14.063% participating interests in Block A and Block B, respectively. SC 6 is valid until 28 February 2024 subject to fulfilment of work commitments for each of the three 5-year terms comprising the 15-year extension period of SC 6 in respect of Block A and payment of training assistance, development assistance and scholarship funds to the DOE.

The partners in SC 6 Block A and B and their respective participating interests are as follows:

SC 6 Block A

Petro Energy	16.67%	
Philodrill	51.65%	(Operator)
Anglo	11.11%	
TA PETROLEUM	7.78%	
Forum	5.56%	
Philex Petroleum	5.56%	
Alcorn	1.67%	

Pitkin Petroleum, the Operator, notified partners that it shall not exercise its option under the Farm-In Agreement dated 11 July 2011 to drill a well in the block and has withdrawn from block by year end. However, the reassignment of its interest will only be effective upon DOE approval.

In 2015, The Company's interest reverted to 7.78% following the withdrawal of farminee, Pitkin Petroleum, and subsequent approval of the assignment of interest by the DOE

SC 6 Block B

Nido Petroleum Phils. Pty. Ltd.	7.812%	
Phoenix	28.125%	
TA PETROLEUM	14.063%	
Philodrill Corp.	21.875%	(Operator)
Oriental A	14.063%	
Basic Petroleum & Minerals Inc.	7.0310%	
Alcorn (ex Cosco)	7.0310%	

Note: 14.063% is the original interest of TA Petroleum in SC 6 Block B. The farmout to Peak, Blade and Venturoil which would have reduced TA Petroleum's interest by 70% did not materialize because the proposed Farm-In of the three (3) companies were disapproved by the DOE.

SC 51 East Visayas

SC 51 was awarded on 8 July 2005. The exploration period is valid for seven (7) years, extendible for three (3) years, and the production period is 25 years. It covers an area of 444,000 hectares in the Eastern Visayas region, consisting of a 204,000 hectare block in Cebu Strait and a 240,000 hectare block mostly over the northwest peninsula of Leyte island and partly the adjoining offshore area. The block has three (3) primary prospects and several leads. TA Oil initially had 33.34% participating interest. TA Oil signed a Farm-In Agreement with Australasian Energy Ltd. and Ottoman Energy Ltd. on August 5, 2005, thereby diluting its participating interest to 6.67% in exchange for a carry in costs of certain work programs. Under said Farm In Agreement, the farmees agreed to undertake and fund at their sole cost and risk the minimum work program for the first exploration sub-phase shown below. Further, should the farmees elect to drill an exploratory well in the contract area, they shall shoulder the farmers' or Farm-Ing our parties' share of the drilling costs associated with said well in exchange for 85% interest in SC 51. The farmees subsequently merged their interests in Otto Energy Investments Ltd. ("Otto Energy", formerly "NorAsian Energy Ltd."). The members of the consortium and their corresponding interests are Otto Energy (Australia), 80%; Cosco Resources Corporation, 9.32%; TA Oil, 6.67% and PetroEnergy, 4.01%. Otto Energy is the Operator.

The consortium committed to undertake a new 250km 2D seismic program over the Cebu Strait and an engineering study of the Villaba – 1 sub-commercial gas discovery in offshore Northwest Leyte, within the first 18 months of the contract term. The 2D seismic program was designed to pick the drilling location for the Argao prospect and to upgrade a neighbouring lead to drillable status. The Villaba engineering study aimed to determine whether the sub-commercial Villaba gas discovery could be developed on a standalone basis using minimalist options or whether additional reserves from neighbouring prospects would be necessary or enough to ensure commerciality. The partners have successive options to drill exploratory wells during the balance of the seven (7) year exploration period.

The consortium requested the DOE to amend the schedule of work commitments in view of the difficulty of securing drilling rigs in the market. The approved amended exploration period is as follows:

1st Sub Phase	8 July '05 – 8 Apr '07	acquire, process and interpret 261 km of 2D seismic data and conduct Villaba Engineering Study
2nd Sub Phase	8 Apr '07 – 8 Feb '08	acquire, process and interpret 146 sq. km of 3D
3rd Sub Phase	8 Feb '08 – 8 Mar '09	drill one well (Argao)
4th Sub Phase	8 Mar '09 – 8 Jan '10	drill one well
5th Sub Phase	8 Jan '10 – 8 July '11	drill one well
6th Sub Phase	8 July '11 – 8 July '12	drill one well

The DOE approved the consortium's entry into the 3rd Sub Phase of the exploration period (from 8 February 2008 to 7 March 2009), which involves a commitment to drill one (1) exploratory well. The consortium completed a GeoMicrobial Survey. The governor of Cebu province issued Executive Order

No. 10 on 29 May 2009 revoking Executive Order No. 9 which ordered the DOE to cease and desist from conducting oil exploration surveys in the coastal waters of the municipalities of Argao and Sibonga.

Upon request of the consortium, the DOE agreed to amend the timetable of SC 51 as follows:

3rd Sub Phase	8 Feb '08 – 31 July '11	drill one well
4th Sub Phase	31 July '11 – 31 July '12	drill one well
5th Sub Phase	31 July '12 – 31 July '13	drill one well
6th sub phase	31 July '13 – 08 Mar '14	drill one well

In early 2011, the joint operating agreement was amended to accommodate the entry of Swan Oil and Gas Ltd. ("Swan"), and to split SC 51 into the North and South Blocks, after Otto Energy elected not to participate in the South Block. In 2012, Swan failed to perform its obligation and was forced to give up its interest in SC 51.

The remaining local partners of the South Block executed a Farm-In option agreement with Frontier Oil Corporation, giving the latter an option to acquire an 80% interest in the South Block, in exchange for drilling the offshore Argao1 exploratory well. Frontier did not exercise its option.

The consortium completed the drilling of an onshore well in Leyte in May 2011 without reaching the target formation.

In 2012, Otto Energy acquired 100km of new high quality 2D seismic data over the San Isidro anticline in the North Block. The results of the new seismic data confirmed a large target, which could be tested through the drilling of the Duhat2 well in mid2013. The data acquisition phase of said seismic program commenced in May 2012 but was stopped by the unilateral one month suspension of work by the Chinese seismic contractor. Due to delays caused by this event and inclement weather in the field, the consortium requested the DOE a six month extension of the 4th Sub Phase until 31 January 2013.

Upon request of the consortium, the DOE granted a further one year extension of the 4th Sub Phase to 31 January 2014.

Otto Energy spudded the Duhat2 well in onshore northwest Leyte on 24 July 2013, but on 26 July 2013 abandoned the well without reaching the reservoir objective due to unexpected drilling problems. Otto completed the demobilization for the Duhat2 well on 30 August 2013 and conducted post well studies. On behalf of partners, Otto Energy requested and was granted by its coventurers an extension of the current Sub Phase 5 to 31 July 2014, in order to undertake postwell geological, geophysical and engineering studies.

The DOE notified Otto Energy on 12 September 2013 of its ruling that the drilling of Duhat2 well is not in compliance with work and financial obligations under Sub Phase 5.

On 28 April 2014, Otto Energy notified the DOE and its consortium partners of its withdrawal from SC 51.

On 10 June 2014, Otto Energy requested the DOE's reconsideration of its decision not to approve the drilling of Duhat2 well as compliant with the Sub Phase 5 commitment.

On 28 June 2014, the non-operating partners requested the DOE to suspend the running of Sub Phase 5 to allow the deferment of the election to enter Sub Phase 6, pending resolution of the request for DOE to favorably reconsider its decision regarding the compliance of the drilling of Duhat2 well. Specifically, the non-withdrawing parties requested that the suspension period start on the date Otto Energy submitted its notice of withdrawal from SC 51 and end on the date the DOE approves the transfer of Otto Energy's participating interest in SC 51 to the remaining partners.

On 11 May 2015, DOE approved the request for an extension of Sub Phase 5 to July 8, 2016.

As at 23 February 2016, the approval of the aforementioned transfer of interest and request for suspension of Sub Phase 5 remains pending with the DOE.

The partners in SC 51 and their respective participating interests are as follows:

Otto Energy	80.00%	(Operator)
Alcorn (ex Cosco)	9.32%	
TA PETROLEUM	6.67%	
PetroEnergy	4.01%	

The Company's 6.67% participating interest in SC 51 would be adjusted to 33.34% upon DOE approval of the withdrawal of Otto Energy.

SC 55 West Palawan

SC 55 was awarded by the DOE on August 5, 2005. The exploration period is valid for seven (7) years, extendible for three (3) years, and the production period is valid for 25 years. The members of the consortium and their corresponding interests are Otto Energy Investments, Ltd. (Otto Energy) the Operator, with 85% and TA Oil with 15%. TA Oil has a Participation Agreement with the predecessor's interest of Otto Energy which provides that the latter will shoulder TA Oil's share of costs up to the drilling of the first exploratory well. In addition, TA Oil has the option to acquire 5% interest from Otto Energy after the drilling of the first well under the SC.

SC 55 covers 900,000 hectares in offshore West Palawan. It is a deep-water block in the middle of a proven regional oil and gas fairway that extends from the productive Borneo offshore region in the southwest, to the offshore Philippine production assets northwest of Palawan. At that time, the block was deemed to have one (1) giant prospect (with at least 500 million barrels mean resource potential) and a number of leads. The consortium committed to undertake a work program consisting of a new 400 – km 2D seismic survey, processing and interpretation of 200 km of vintage 2D seismic data and 358 km of gravity and magnetic data, within the first 18 months of the contract term. The partners have successive options to drill up to four (4) wells during the balance of the seven (7) – year exploration period.

The DOE approved the consortium's entry into the 2nd Sub Phase of the exploration period, which entails a commitment to drill one (1) ultra deep-water well. Processing and interpretation of 954 km of 2D seismic data acquired in June 2007 were already completed, but due to no availability of a suitable rig, the DOE approved the consortium's request to swap work commitments for the 2nd and 3rd Sub Phases of the exploration period to allow the drilling of the first commitment well by 4 August 2010 instead of 4 August 2009.

The consortium requested and the DOE agreed to the substitution of a 2D 3D seismic program for one (1) ultra deep-water well commitment under the 3rd Sub Phase of the exploration period (from 5 August 2009 to 5 August 2010), and deferment of the mandatory partial relinquishment of the contract area until completion of the proposed substitute 2D 3D seismic program. The consortium further requested and the DOE approved a one year extension of the 3rd Sub Phase to 5 August 2011 following execution by Otto Energy of a Farm-In Option Agreement with BHP Billiton Petroleum (Philippines) Corporation of Canada ("BHP Billiton") which provided for BHP Billiton's funding of a new 3D seismic survey over the area.

On 3 June 2010, TA Oil signed an Option Agreement with Frontier Gasfields Pty. Ltd. of Australia which granted the latter the option to acquire the 5% interest that TA has the option to acquire from Otto Energy after the drilling of the first well in the area.

On 3 February 2011, TA Oil signed an Agreement with Otto Energy assigning TA Oil's 8.18% participating interest to the latter in exchange for a carry in the costs of a second well in the block, should

Otto Energy elect to participate in said well. Estimated budget for drilling the second well is US\$ 65 million or ₱2.86 billion at an exchange rate of US\$ 1 = ₱44.

In December 2011, BHP Billiton acquired 60% participating interest in SC 55 from Otto Energy and committed to drill one deep-water well at its sole cost within the 4th Sub Phase.

The consortium elected to enter the 4th Sub Phase which entails a commitment to drill one deep-water well by 5 August 2012.

The revised work schedule is shown below:

Sub Phase	Date	Work program
4	August 2011 August 2013	1 deep-water well
5	August 2013 August 2014	1 deep-water well

The DOE granted a one year extension of the 4th Sub Phase until 5 August 2013 to enable BHP Billiton to procure a suitable drilling rig that could drill an identified deep-water prospect. On 3 May 2013, BHP Billiton filed a Force Majeure notice with the DOE due to significant delays in obtaining a clearance from the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development for the drilling of the Cinco1 well.

On 4 June 2013, the Sangguniang Panlalawigan of Palawan voted to favorably endorse the proposed Cinco1 drilling to the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (“PCSD”). The PCSD approved the issuance of the Strategic Environmental Plan Clearance (“SEP”) clearance for the drilling of Cinco1 well but BHP Billiton sought amendment and clarification on certain conditions set by PCSD. As at 30 October 2013, BHP Billiton received the amended SEP clearance and requested the DOE a 14month extension of the current Sub Phase considering the length of the Force Majeure period.

In the first week of November 2013, BHP Billiton verbally informed the partners that it has decided not to participate in the drilling of the Cinco1 well. In March 2014, the DOE approved the transfer of BHP Billiton’s interest to Otto Energy Philippines, Inc. (Otto Philippines) Otto Energy submitted a revised work program focusing on the drilling of the Hawkeye prospect. The DOE approved the new work program in April 2014 and revised the schedule of the remaining Sub Phases as follows:

Sub Phase	Work Program and Budget	Revised Work Schedule
4	Drill 1 deep-water well @ US\$ 3 MM	6 August 2011 – 23 December 2014
5	Drill 1 deep-water well @ US\$ 3 MM	23 December 2014 – 23 December 2016

In January 2014, BHP Billiton and Otto Energy signed definitive agreements for the reassignment of the former’s participating interest to the latter. The DOE approved the transfer of the 60% participating interest of BHP Billiton to Otto Energy Philippines, Inc. and the transfer of Operatorship to Otto Energy. The approval formalized the exit of BHP Billiton in SC 55.

Otto Energy submitted a revised work program to the DOE focused on the drilling of an ultra deep-water prospect and commenced a farm-out campaign. The new work program was subsequently approved by the DOE. On 29 April 2014, the DOE extended the term of Sub-Phase 4 to 23 December 2014. Otto Energy commenced preparations for exploratory drilling.

On 15 October 2014, Otto Energy requested the DOE a one-year extension of Sub-Phase 4 to 23 December 2015. The requested extension was approved by the DOE on 7 November 2014.

On 31 July 2015, Otto Energy commenced drilling of the Hawkeye-1 exploratory well and on 17 August 2015 completed the drilling to a total depth of 2,920 meters. The well discovered gas which is deemed to be non-commercial. Otto Energy informed its partners of its decision to withdraw from the service contract.

On 22 December 2015, the consortium requested the DOE a two year contract moratorium and proposed technical studies that would assess the impact of the results of Hawkeye - 1 on the remaining prospectively of the area. As at February 23, 2016, the request for moratorium remains pending with the DOE.

The partners in SC 55 and their respective participating interests are as follows:

Otto Energy	18.18%	(Operator)
Otto Philippines	60.00%	
Red Emperor	15.00%	
Palawan55	6.82%	

SC 69 Camotes Sea

SC 69 covers an area in the Camotes Sea, Eastern Visayas. The DOE awarded SC 69 (formerly, Area 8 of the 2006 Philippine Energy Contracting Round) on 7 May 2008 to a consortium composed of TA Oil (with 30% interest) and Otto Energy Philippines Inc. ("Otto Philippines", formerly NorAsian Energy Philippines, Inc. with 70% interest). SC 69 has an exploration period of seven (7) years, divided into five (5) Sub Phases and extendible for three (3) years, and a production period of 25 years. While the area is underexplored, initial indications show that it has significant petroleum potential in view of gas discoveries in onshore Northern Cebu and offshore Northwest Leyte.

The consortium commenced a geological and geophysical review and reprocessing of some 3000 km of vintage 2D seismic data in fulfilment of work obligations under the 1st Sub Phase of the exploration period (from 7 May 2008 to 6 May 2009).

The consortium elected to enter the 2nd Sub Phase of the exploration period (from 7 May 2009 to 6 November 2010), which entails a commitment to conduct either a minimum of a 50square kilometer 3D seismic survey or a minimum of 750line kilometer 2D seismic survey, with expected expenditures of US\$2 million for the 3D seismic survey or US\$1 million for the 2D seismic survey. The DOE approved extension of the 2nd Sub Phase until 7 February 2011 to enable completion of interpretation of the newly acquired 900 km of 2D seismic data.

On 3 June 2010, TA Oil signed a Farm-In Option Agreement with Frontier Gasfields Ltd. ("Frontier") which granted the latter the option to acquire 15% of TA Oil's interest in SC 69. Frontier exercised its option on 3 February 2011 for a total consideration of US\$ 395,000. The consortium elected to enter the 3rd Sub Phase (7 February 2011 to 7 August 2012) which entails a minimum commitment of either a 50 sq. km. of 3D seismic survey or one exploratory well and minimum expenditures of \$2 MM or \$3 MM, respectively.

On 3 February 2011, TA Oil signed an Agreement with Otto Philippines assigning an additional 9% of TA Oil's participating interest to the latter in exchange for reimbursement of certain past costs, a partial carry in the cost of the 3D seismic program and a full a carry in the costs of the first well in the block, should Otto Philippines elect to participate in said well. The total consideration for the reimbursement of past costs and partial carry in the cost of the 3D seismic program amounts to US\$313,000.

Otto Philippines completed a 229 sq. km. 3D seismic survey in June 2011. Processing of the seismic data was completed in April 2012. Seismic interpretation confirmed the presence of two sizeable reef structures: Lampos and Lampos South; and a third smaller prospect, Managau East.

On 4 April 2013 the DOE granted the consortium's request for 9month extension of the 3rd Sub Phase to 7 May 2013, and a subsequent extension to 6 November 2013, to enable completion of seismic interpretation work and predrill studies. On 23 August 2013, Otto confirmed that it did not intend to enter Sub Phase 4 of SC 69.

Otto Philippines notified the Company and Frontier of its withdrawal in SC 69 on 4 October 2013. The Company and Frontier subsequently jointly requested the DOE a six-month extension of the 7 October 2013 deadline to elect to enter the next exploration Sub Phase, which starts on 7 November 2013. Due to the length of time needed for the transfer of the participating interest of Otto Energy Philippines, TA Petroleum and Frontier requested a further extension of the current Sub Phase to 31 December 2014.

On 17 March 2014, the Parent Company and Frontier Gasfields jointly requested the DOE an extension of the term of SC 69 until 31 December 2014. The DOE extended the term of Sub-Phase 3 to May 7, 2015 to enable the remaining parties to proceed with planned exploration activities.

As at 17 April 2015, the consortium entered Sub-Phase 4 (May 7, 2015 to November 7 2016) which entails a commitment to either undertake a 3D seismic program or drill an exploratory well. The DOE approved the consortium's requests that participation in a proposed multi-client 2D seismic survey be credited as fulfilment of its work obligation under the current Sub-Phase and a 6 – month extension of the term of SC 69 to November 2016.

The partners in SC 69, Camotes Sea and their respective participating interests are as follows:

Frontier	50.00%	
TA PETROLEUM	50.00%	(Operator)

Options to Acquire Participating Interests

TA Petroleum may acquire participating interests in the following Service Contracts:

SC 50 Offshore Northwest Palawan

SC 50 was awarded on 11 March 2005 to the predecessors' interest of Frontier Energy Ltd. ("FEL") and a royalty interest holder, RGA Resources, Inc., covering a 1.280 sq. km. block in the Northwest Palawan petroleum province.

The block hosts two (2) undeveloped oil discoveries made in 1991 and 1992, respectively, by Petro Corp Ltd./Fletcher Challenge, Ltd, namely: the Calait and Calait South finds. PNOG Exploration Corporation re-entered the Calait1B discovery well in 1997 and conducted extended tests, flowing up to 9,500 barrels of oil per day (bopd), but with significant amounts of water. Calait South1 flowed 3,286 bopd when tested in 1992. The oil reservoir in both fields is the fractured Nido Limestone, which is the main producing reservoir in other nearby fields.

FEL planned to develop the Calait oilfield using recent technical innovations. This will involve the drilling of two (2) horizontal wells which will be produced via a Mobile Offshore Production Unit (MOPU) and Floating Storage and Offtake (FSO). Total project cost was estimated at around US\$ 50 million. This excludes the US\$ 7.5 million that have already been spent by FEL under SC 50. Drilling operations were expected to commence in the first half of 2015.

TA Petroleum has agreed to acquire 10% participating interest in SC 50 from FEL.

On 22 August 2014, TA Petroleum signed a Memorandum of Agreement with FEL and Frontier Oil Corporation ("Frontier Oil") regarding TA Petroleum's acquisition of 10% participating interest. While the Farm In Agreement had been signed, approval of the assignment of interest is still pending with the DOE. On 29 January 2015, Frontier Oil requested the DOE to place SC 50 on Force Majeure status. In a letter dated 16 February 2015, the DOE denied Frontier Oil's request and gave the consortium until 11 March 2015 to comply with the Sub Phase 3 work commitments. Frontier Oil filed a motion for consideration of the DOE's ruling on 5 March 2015.

On 5 October 2015, the DOE denied the Operator's request and, consequently, ruled that the contract effectively expired in March 2015. As at 20 October 2015, Frontier Oil contested DOE's position and engaged the DOE in discussions aimed at a mutually acceptable resolution of the issue.

In January 2016, Frontier requested a 2-year moratorium on contract obligations. As at February 23, 2016, request for moratorium remains pending with the DOE.

SC 52 (Cagayan Province)

SC 52 was awarded on 8 July 2005 to a consortium composed of Frontier Oil Corporation ("Frontier Oil"), Frontier and E. F. Durkee and Associates, Inc. It covers a 96,000 hectare onshore area in Cagayan province.

The block hosts the Nassiping Dome prospect located in Gattaran, Cagayan, about 50 km north of Tuguegarao. The Nassiping2 well was drilled by PetroCanada in 1994 to a depth of 3,725 meters and was abandoned due to drilling problems. The well was not flow tested although gas shows were recorded then. The first exploratory well on the prospect, the Nassiping1 well drilled in 1961, also yielded gas shows. The Cagayan Valley is a proven hydrocarbon province with the PNOC's San Antonio gas field in Isabela producing 3.6 billion cubic feet of gas from 1994 until 2008.

TA Oil and Frontier Oil executed on 12 January 2012 a Farm-In Option Agreement which granted Trans-Asia the option to acquire 10% participating interest in SC 52 from Frontier Oil, which may be exercised after completion of re-entry and testing of the Nassiping2 well.

Frontier Oil re-entered the Nassiping2 well in February 2012 to evaluate gas shows above 3,000 meters that were encountered in the well. The well flowed gas to the surface, but at unstable rates. Frontier Oil suspended the well for future re-entry after confirming the presence of movable gas in the target interval. Technically, the Nassiping2 re-entry would be classified as a discovery well.

TA Oil and Frontier Oil signed an Amendment Agreement extending the former's option to 90 days after completion of programmed retesting operations on the Nassiping2 well.

The Department of Energy approved the consortium's entry into Sub Phase 4 (8 July 2012 to 8 July 2013) with the Nassiping2 Stimulation and Testing Program as work commitment. This Stimulation and Testing was intended to be an appraisal of the gas discovery made earlier.

Frontier Oil attempted to perform an acid stimulation and testing program on the zones of interest in November 2012, but suspended operations in December 2012 due to down hole equipment problems.

Consequently, Frontier Oil elected to enter Sub Phase 5 (ending July 2014) with the commitment to deepen the Nassiping2 well and test all prospective gas bearing intervals in the borehole.

TA Oil and Frontier Oil signed a Second Amendment to their Farm-In Option Agreement in July 2013 that extended the option period and expanded the coverage of TA Oil's option to include the untested deeper prospective gas bearing intervals identified in the well.

In December 2013, Frontier Oil signed a drilling rig contract for the deepening and testing of the Nassiping2 well.

On 21 November 2014, Frontier Oil filed a request for six month extension of Sub Phase 5 which was due to expire on 8 January 2014. On 10 February 2015, Frontier Oil requested Force Majeure for its work commitments under Sub Phase 5. In a letter dated 16 February 2015, the DOE informed Frontier Oil that the term of SC 52 shall expire on 8 July 2015 if the work obligation is not fulfilled by then.

On 2 February 2016, the DOE denied Frontier Oil's request for moratorium of work commitments on the basis of Force Majeure. Frontier Oil is preparing a motion for reconsideration.

Pursuant to the amended Farm in Option Agreement, TA Oil shall evaluate the results of the operations within 90 days of completion and decide whether to exercise its option or not. If the option to acquire 10% interest in SC 52 is exercised, TA Oil will cause Frontier Oil to assign said interest directly to TA Petroleum.

Holdings in Upstream Oil & Gas Companies

Palawan55 Exploration & Production Corporation

Palawan55 is an upstream oil and gas company which holds participating interest in SC 55.

Other Material Agreements

The material agreements are mentioned in a preceding section entitled "Interests in Petroleum Contracts."

In addition, TA Petroleum is a party to Joint Operating Agreements under SC 6 Block A, SC 6 Block B, SC 51, SC 55 (through Palawan55) and SC 69. Joint Operating Agreements govern the relationship of the parties and the conduct of joint operations under the SC.

Memorandum of Agreement between TA Petroleum and TA Oil.

Under this Memorandum of Agreement, TA Oil agreed to assign to TA Petroleum, a Subsidiary of TA Oil, and the SC Participating Interests of TA Oil as follows:

1. Participating interest under SC 51;
2. Participating interest under SC 69;
3. Participating interest under SC 6 with respect to SC6 Block A; and
4. Participating interest under SC 6 with respect to SC6 Block B.

Memorandum of Agreement between TA Oil and Palawan55.

Under this Memorandum of Agreement, TA Oil agreed to assign to Palawan55, a Subsidiary of TA Oil, and the SC Participating Interests of TA Oil under SC 55.

Deed of Assignment between TA Petroleum and TA Oil.

Under this Deed of Assignment, TA Oil assigned to TA Petroleum, a Subsidiary of TA Oil, and the SC Participating Interests of TA Oil as follows:

1. Participating interest under SC 51;
2. Participating interest under SC 69;
3. Participating interest under SC 6 with respect to SC6 Block A; and
4. Participating interest under SC 6 with respect to SC6 Block B.

Deed of Assignment between TA Oil and Palawan55.

Under this Deed of Assignment, TA Oil assigned to Palawan55, a Subsidiary of TA Oil, and the SC Participating Interests of TA Oil under SC 55.

MANPOWER

TA Petroleum's total regular employees as at 31 December 2015 are 3.

RISK FACTORS

RISKS RELATING TO THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS

There are uncertainties inherent in the business of petroleum exploration and development. It is vulnerable to contingencies such as:

- **Failure to discover oil and gas resources that can be developed for commercial production**

The Company's ability to sustain itself depends on the discovery of oil and gas resources that can be developed for commercial production. There is no assurance that exploration activities of the Company and the corporations in which it has invested (collectively with the Company, the "Group") will result in the discovery of oil or gas deposits because of the uncertainties in locating and estimating the size of subsurface deposits of oil or gas despite advances in exploration technology. Even if a substantial oil or gas deposit is discovered, there are other factors that may prevent or delay its commercial development, such as drilling and production hazards; political, social and/or environmental issues; and insufficient market demand and/or infrastructure, particularly for a natural gas development. If exploration and development activities of the Group are not successful, the Company's ability to generate future cash flow and obtain additional financing to continue operations may be adversely affected.

The Company mitigates exploration and development risks mainly by investing in a portfolio of exploration assets, working with partners and contractors with proven track records, and undertaking phased exploration with exit options.

- **Failure to fund expenditures and investments for exploration and development activities**

The exploration and development of oil and gas resources are capital intensive. The Company's ability to fund such expenditures and investments depends on numerous factors, including the ability to generate cash flow from the Group's production, availability and terms of external financing, and the extent to which work commitments can be adjusted under the relevant SCs and similar agreements. If the Group is unable to obtain the required funding, the Group will have to adjust its business plans and strategies, which may adversely affect the Company's future prospects, market value and results of operations.

The Company mitigates the foregoing risks by sharing the costs and risks of exploration and development with suitable joint venture partners and undertaking phased exploration with exit options. Where funding is insufficient, the Company may adjust its business plans and strategies.

- **Operating risks resulting in losses**

Exploration and production of oil and gas are subject to various operating risks such as fires, explosion, spills, gas leaks, collisions, mechanical failures, and natural disasters that may result in injuries, loss of

lives, suspension of operations, and damage to property and the environment. As a result, losses and liabilities arising from the occurrence of any of these risks may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

The Company addresses operating risks by ensuring that the consortium where it has participation employs good oil field practices consistent with the international oil and gas industry standards.

The foregoing risk is also mitigated by insurance coverage; however, please note that insurance coverage applies against some, but not all, potential losses and liabilities. The Company will assess the acceptability of residual risks not covered by insurance policies, and if the Company deems that such risks are not within the levels that the Company is willing to accept, the Company may decide to avoid the risk by either terminating or forgoing the activity, project or investment.

- **Laws, regulations and contingencies adding to the cost and effort of doing business**

The petroleum industry is highly regulated. In addition to complying with the laws and regulations for doing business in the Philippines and in the other jurisdictions where the Group operates, the nature of the Group's business also subjects the Group to laws and regulations regulating the industry, as well as those on environment, occupational health and safety standards. Despite efforts to comply with all such laws and regulations, the Company's business may be exposed to significant liabilities and restrictions due to accidents and unforeseen circumstances. Furthermore, such laws and regulations are subject to changes which may result in delays or restrictions on exploration, development or production activities as well as increased cost of compliance. There is no assurance that these costs will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

The foregoing risk is mitigated by the Group's respective policies, which are geared towards compliance with laws and regulations, as well as with good industry practice relating to health, safety and environment. Some of the risks and potential losses and liabilities arising there from may not be covered by insurance. The Company will assess the acceptability of residual risks not covered by insurance policies, and if the Company deems that such risks are not within the levels that the Company is willing to accept, the Company may decide to avoid the risk by either terminating or forgoing the activity, project or investment.

- **Price fluctuations and substantial or extended decline in prices**

Prices of oil and gas have demonstrated significant volatility in the past. Historically, prices of oil and gas are influenced by a number of factors, including global and regional supply and demand, geopolitical uncertainty, market speculation, domestic and foreign governmental regulations and actions, global and regional economic conditions, weather conditions and natural disasters. It is not possible to accurately forecast future oil and gas price movements and trends. Declines in crude oil and gas prices will adversely affect the Company's business, prospects, and results of operations.

The Company mitigates price risks by evaluating the economic sensitivity of investment opportunities to low product prices and taking this into consideration when making investment decisions.

- **Estimates used in the business may be unreliable or incorrect**

Estimates of reserves and resources may change as additional technical and commercial information becomes available. Not only are such estimates based on information which is currently available, but such estimates are also subject to the uncertainties inherent in the application of judgmental factors in interpreting such information. The quantities that might actually be recovered should they be discovered and developed may differ significantly from the initial estimates.

As estimates of reserves and resources change over time, the Company will have to adjust its business plans and strategies. Any significant downward revision in the estimates of reserves and resources may adversely affect the Company's financial condition, future prospects and market value.

- **Compliance with laws, regulations and contracts, failing which the Company may lose its contracts, licenses and approvals from the Government or otherwise be penalized**

Substantially all of the Company's revenues are or will be derived from SCs, which give the Group and their respective joint venture partners' exclusive rights to conduct exploration and development operations over certain blocks covered by SCs. The Group and their joint venture partners are also expected to secure business licenses and permits in relation to their operations. The Group and their joint venture partners' operations may be restricted, suspended or terminated if the Group, their joint venture partners or any of their respective contractors and assignees fail to satisfy its contractual obligations under the contracts, and the laws, rules and regulations governing such contracts, or to secure and maintain required licenses and permits. This may prevent the Group and their joint venture partners from further exploration and development activity within the relevant concession areas which in turn could materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The foregoing risk is mitigated by the Group's respective policies, which include compliance with laws, regulations and contracts, and exerting all reasonable efforts to secure and maintain licenses and permits required for its business and undertakings. The Group also adopts provisions in their agreements with their joint venture partners to address defaults and noncompliance with laws, regulations and contracts.

- **Competition in securing exclusive rights may hamper the company's growth and expansion**

The Government has been taking steps to attract investments in the exploration and development of oil and gas in the Philippines, particularly with respect to the application and award of petroleum SCs, which is done through competitive public bidding. The Company's competitors may have greater financial, technical, and organizational capabilities than the Company, particularly international oil and gas companies. Significant competitive pressure could result in the failure or increased costs to acquire additional exploration and production assets, thereby causing a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

The Company intends to remain competitive by leveraging the strengths discussed in "Description of Business."

RISKS RELATING TO THE PHILIPPINES

- **Any political instability in the Philippines may adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition**

The Philippines has from time to time experienced political instability. In the last few years, there has been political instability in the Philippines, including public and military protests arising from alleged misconduct by the former administration. No assurance can be given that the political environment in the Philippines will remain stable and any political or social instability in the future could result in inconsistent or sudden changes in regulations and policies that affect the Group or any member of the Group, which could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

- **Terrorist activities in the Philippines could destabilize the country, adversely affecting the Company's business environment**

The Philippines has been subject to sporadic terrorist attacks in the past several years. The Philippine military has been in conflict with the Abu Sayyaf organization, which has been identified as being responsible for kidnapping and terrorist activities in the country, and is also alleged to have ties to the

AlQaeda and Islamic State terrorist networks. There can be no assurance that the Philippines will not be subject to further acts of terrorism in the future, and violent acts arising from, and leading to, instability and unrest may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

- **Risk of any downgrade in the sovereign credit rating of the Philippines may adversely affect the Company's business**

In March 2013, Fitch Ratings raised the Philippines' sovereign credit rating to BBB, the first time that the country has received an investment grade rating from a major credit rating agency. An investment grade rating could lower the country's cost of borrowing and widen its base of potential investors, as some funds have restrictions on holding sub investment grade debt. Other major credit rating agencies such as Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's have rated the Philippines as one notch below investment grade with a positive outlook. The sovereign credit ratings of the Government directly affect companies residing in the Philippines as international credit rating agencies issue credit ratings by reference to that of the sovereign. No assurance can be given that Moody's, Standard & Poor's or any other international credit rating agency will not in the future downgrade the credit ratings of the Government and, therefore, Philippine companies, including the Company. Any such downgrade could have an adverse impact on the liquidity in the Philippine financial markets, the ability of the Government and Philippine companies, including the Company, to raise additional financing and the interest rates and other commercial terms at which such additional financing will be made available.

- **The occurrence of natural catastrophes may materially disrupt the Company's operations**

The Philippines has experienced a number of major natural catastrophes in recent years, including typhoons, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, mudslides, droughts, floods and other weather related events. Natural catastrophes may disrupt the Company's business operations, lead to disruptions in the electrical supply to the Company's project sites and impair the economic conditions in the affected areas, as well as the Philippine economy. The Company cannot assure prospective investors that the insurance coverage it maintains for these risks will adequately compensate the Company for all damages and economic losses resulting from natural catastrophes, including possible business interruptions.

RISKS RELATED TO THE SHARES

- **The market price of securities can and does fluctuate. The relative volatility and illiquidity of the Philippine securities market may substantially limit investors' ability to sell the Shares at a suitable price or at a time they desire.**

The market prices of securities can and do fluctuate, and it is impossible to predict whether the price of the Shares will rise or fall. Securities may experience upward or downward movements, and may even lose all value. There is an inherent risk that losses may be incurred rather than profit made as a result of buying and selling securities. There may be a substantial difference between the buying price and the selling price of such securities. Trading prices of the Shares will be influenced by, among other things:

- variations in the Company's operating results;
- success or failure of the Company's management team in implementing business and growth strategies;
- gain or loss of an important business relationship;
- changes in securities analysts' recommendation, perceptions or estimates of the Company's financial performance;
- changes in conditions affecting the industry, the general economic conditions or stock market sentiments or other events or factors;
- differences between the Company's actual financial operating results and those expected by investors and analysts;
- additions or departures of key personnel;

- changes in general market conditions and broad market fluctuations; and
- involvement in litigation.

These fluctuations may be exaggerated if the trading volume of the Shares is low.

- **Future sales of Shares in the public market could adversely affect the prevailing market price of the Shares and shareholders may experience dilution in their holdings.**

In order to finance the Company's business and operations, and any expansion thereof, the Board will consider funding options available to the Company, which may include the issuance of new Shares. The market price of the Shares could decline as a result of future sales of substantial amounts of the Shares in the public market or the issuance of new shares, or the perception that such sales, transfers or issuances may occur. This could also materially and adversely affect the prevailing market price of the Shares or the Company's ability to raise capital in the future at a time and at a price that the Company deems appropriate.

In addition, if additional funds are raised through the issuance of new equity or equity linked securities by the Company other than on a *pro rata* basis to existing shareholders, the percentage ownership of existing shareholders may be diluted. Such securities may also have rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of the Shares.

- **The Company's investment structure may impede the Company's ability to pay dividends.**

The Company may hold interests in petroleum and gas contracts through corporations that it has invested in. Thus, the availability of funds to pay dividends to its shareholders and to service debt obligations depends in part upon dividends that may be received from the Company's subsidiary and affiliates. If the Company's subsidiary and affiliates incur debt or losses, such indebtedness or losses may impair their ability to pay dividends or other distributions to the Company. As a result, the Company's ability to pay dividends and to service the Company's indebtedness may be restricted.

The Company's ability to declare dividends in relation to the Company's Shares will also depend on the Company's future financial performance, which, in turn, depends on successfully implementing the Company's strategy, and on financial, competitive, regulatory, and other factors, general economic conditions, demand and prices for the Company's petroleum and other future products, costs of raw materials and other factors specific to the Company's industry or specific projects, many of which are beyond the Company's control. The receipt of dividends from the Company's subsidiary and affiliates may also be affected by the passage of new laws, adoption of new regulations or changes to, or in the interpretation or implementation of existing laws and regulations and other events outside the Company's control. Philippine law requires that dividends be paid only out of unrestricted retained earnings calculated according to Philippine accounting principles. In addition, restrictive covenants in bank credit facilities, convertible bond instruments or other agreements that the Company or its subsidiary may enter into in the future may also restrict the ability of the Company's subsidiary to make contributions to the Company and the Company's ability to receive distributions or distribute dividends.

Finally, there is no assurance that the Company will maintain and increase its holdings in its subsidiary and various affiliates. The Company evaluates each additional investment in its subsidiary, and may choose to waive its right to invest in these entities, which could result in the dilution of its interest therein.

SUBSIDIARY

Palawan 55 Exploration & Production Corporation ("Palawan55")

Palawan55 is a subsidiary with 69.35% of its shares owned by the Company. This corporation was incorporated and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on 16 November 2012. Palawan55 is engaged in the exploration, development and production of crude oil,

natural gas, natural gas liquids and other forms of petroleum. It holds a 6.82% interest in SC 55. The corporation has not started its commercial operation.

ITEM 2: PROPERTIES

Service Contracts

A summary of the existing projects and the Service Contracts where TA Petroleum has participating interests, as of 23 February 2016 are as follows:

Contract	Location	Interest	Issue Date	Commercial Terms	Partners	Work Program 2016
SC 51 (oil & gas)	Eastern Visayas	33.34%* *Post-withdrawal of Otto	8 July 2005	A	Otto Energy Investments, Alcorn Petroleum and Minerals Corporation, PetroEnergy Resources Corp.	Awaiting transfer of Operator's interest.
SC 55 (gas)	Offshore West Palawan	6.82% (carried free in 2 wells)	5 August 2005	A, B	Otto Energy Philippines, Otto Energy Investments, Red Emperor	Request for moratorium on contract obligations pending with the DOE ,
SC 6 Block A (oil & gas)	Northwest Palawan	7.78%	1 September 1973	A	Pitkin Petroleum, Philodrill Corp., PetroEnergy Resources, Philex Petroleum, Forum Energy Philippines, AngloPhilippine Holding, Alcorn Petroleum	Geological and geophysical studies,
SC 6 Block B (oil)	Northwest Palawan	14.063%	1 September 1973	A	Philodrill Corp., Nido Petroleum Ltd., Oriental Petroleum & Minerals Corp., Forum Energy Philippines Corp., Alcorn Petroleum	Geological and Geophysical studies
SC 50	North Palawan	10%			Frontier Oil Corp.	Request for moratorium
SC 69 (oil & gas)	Camotes Sea, Eastern Visayas	50.00%	7 May 2008	A	Frontier Gasfields Pty. Ltd.	Geological and Geophysical Studies

Note: A = Contractor provides all required services and technology funding. Contractor is entitled to a service fee out of production equivalent to 40% of net proceeds. Net proceeds would refer to the balance of gross income after deducting Filipino participation incentive allowance and operating expenses.

Note: B = The 6.82% interest in SC 55 is owned by Palawan55, a 69.35% owned subsidiary of TA Petroleum.

All of TA Petroleum's contract blocks that are situated in the West Philippine Sea are some 40 to 50 km off the west coast of Palawan and are not included in the areas under dispute between the Philippines and China, such as Recto Bank (international name: Reed Bank) and the Kalayaan Group (international name: Spratly Islands), which are 250 to 300 km off the west coast of Palawan.

FIXED ASSETS

TA Petroleum also owns the following fixed assets:

Properties	Location	Amount
Office Equipment	Makati City	₱245,000
Miscellaneous Assets	Makati City	94,515
Total		₱339,515
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		122,603
Net Book Value		₱216,912

Source: Audited consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2015

Office equipment and miscellaneous assets pertain to acquired computer and software used by the Company in the technical evaluation of its petroleum contracts.

There are no mortgages, liens and/or encumbrances over the foregoing property, plant and equipment which are under the full use and control of the Company.

The Company has not entered into any leases of property.

There is no intention to acquire additional property, plant and equipment other than those that may be required for the continuing activities.

ITEM 3: LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There are no pending legal proceedings involving claims for damages the aggregate amount of which exceeds 10% of the current assets of the registrant or any of its subsidiaries. Likewise, no legal proceedings of such nature were terminated during the fourth quarter of the calendar year covered by this report.

ITEM 4: SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

As of March 14, 2016, there were 250,000,000 shares of TA Petroleum common stock outstanding and entitled to vote at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting. Only holders of the Company's stock of record at the close of business on March 14, 2016 acting in person or by proxy on the day of the meeting are entitled to notice and to vote at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting to be held on April 12, 2016.

Cumulative voting is allowed for election of the members of the Board of Directors. Each stockholder may vote the number of shares of stock outstanding in his own name as of the record date of the meeting for

as many persons as there are directors to be elected or he may cumulate said shares and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors to be elected multiplied by the number of his shares shall equal, or he may distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall see fit; provided that the total number of votes cast by him shall not exceed the number of shares owned by him as shown in the books of the corporation multiplied by the whole number of directors to be elected and provided, however, that no delinquent stock shall be voted.

ITEM 5: MARKET FOR ISSUER'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

MARKET PRICE

TA Petroleum common shares (symbol: TAPET) are listed with the Philippine Stock Exchange. Below are the high and low sales prices as of 29 February 2016 and for the calendar years 2015 and 2014:

Period	High	Low
Calendar 2016		
February 29	2.64	1.79
January 31	2.26	1.68
Calendar 2015		
Fourth quarter	2.91	2.06
Third quarter	11.48	2.00
Second quarter	12.80	4.06
First quarter	4.75	3.67
Calendar 2014		
Fourth quarter	5.49	3.90
Third quarter	9.00	4.30

STOCKHOLDERS

As of February 29, 2016, the Company has 2,989 shareholders. The following table sets forth the top 20 shareholders of the Company, their nationality, the number of shares held, and the percentage of ownership as of February 29, 2016.

	NAME OF STOCKHOLDER	CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER OF SHARES HELD	% OF OWNERSHIP
1	PCD NOMINEE CORPORATION	Filipino	244,627,288	97.85%
2	PCD NOMINEE CORPORATION (NONFILIPINO)	Foreign	1,455,613	00.58%
3	EMAR CORPORATION	Filipino	950,740	00.38%
4	FRANCISCO GENARO OZAMIZ LON		423,300	00.17%
5	FRANCISCO L. VIRAY	Filipino	114,193	00.05%
6	ALBERT MENDOZA &/OR JEANNIE MENDOZA	Filipino	76,193	00.03%
7	PHIL. REMNANTS CO. INC.	Filipino	71,431	00.03%

8	PETER MAR OR ANNABELLE C. MAR	Filipino	52,020	00.02%
9	RAMON R. DEL ROSARIO JR.	Filipino	45,467	00.02%
10	VICTOR JUAN DEL ROSARIO	Filipino	41,453	00.02%
11	RENATO O. LABASAN	Filipino	38,760	00.02%
12	TERESITA A. DELA CRUZ	Filipino	38,306	00.02%
13	BELEK INC.	Filipino	37,842	00.02%
14	YVONNE HANNON AWAD	American	37,130	00.01%
15	RIZALINO G SANTOS	Filipino	36,643	00.01%
16	JOSEPH D. ONG	Filipino	35,640	00.01%
17	WILLIAM HOW &/OR BENITO HOW	Chinese	34,003	00.01%
18	ALEXANDER J. TANCHAN &/OR DOLORES U. TANCHAN	Filipino	27,358	00.01%
19	BENJAMIN S. AUSTRIA	Filipino	26,086	00.01%
20	VICTOR J. DEL ROSARIO OR MA. RITA S. DEL ROSARIO	Filipino	24,342	00.01%

DIVIDENDS

The Company has not declared any cash or other dividends from the time of its incorporation.

Apart from legal restrictions governing the declaration of dividends there are no restrictions that limit the Company's ability to pay dividends whether currently or in the future.

RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED OR EXEMPT SECURITIES (INCLUDING RECENT ISSUANCE OF SECURITIES CONSTITUTING AN EXEMPT TRANSACTION)

On 28 August 2012, the Board and stockholders representing at least two-thirds of the Company's outstanding capital stock approved the increase of the Corporation's authorized capital stock from Forty Million Pesos (₱40,000,000.00), divided into Four Billion (4,000,000,000) shares at ₱0.01 per share, to One Billion Pesos (₱1,000,000,000.00) divided into One Hundred Billion (100,000,000,000) shares at the same par value. Out of the increase, TA Oil subscribed to an additional ₱240,000,000.00 divided into 24,000,000,000 Shares at ₱0.01 per share, which subscription was fully paid for in cash on 21 December 2012. The increase in capital stock was approved by the SEC on 28 November 2012.

Subscription for shares of the capital stock of a corporation in pursuance of an increase in its authorized capital stock, when no expense is incurred, no commission, compensation or remuneration is paid or given in connection with the sale or disposition of such securities, and only when the purpose for soliciting, giving or taking of such subscriptions is to comply with the required minimum 25% subscribed capital stock, is exempt from registration under the SRC. No notice or confirmation of exemption is required to be filed for the issuance of shares pursuant to an increase in authorized capital stock.

On 22 April 2013, the Board and stockholders representing at least two thirds of the Company's outstanding capital stock approved the increase the par value of the shares of the Corporation from ₱0.01 per share to ₱1.00 per share, resulting to an authorized capital stock of ₱1,000,000,000.00, divided into 1,000,000,000 shares at the par value of ₱1.00 per share. The change in par value was approved by the SEC on 31 May 2013.

PART II – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 6: MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION

PLAN OF OPERATION

TA Petroleum is currently a participant in five (5) petroleum Service Contracts with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, namely: SC 6, SC 51, SC 69, SC 50 and SC 55 (through its subsidiary, Palawan55 Exploration & Production Corporation). All these contracts are in the exploratory stage, i.e. without any commercial production.

TA Petroleum intends to maintain its participation in the aforementioned service contracts over the next twelve (12) months and to defray regular business expenses using available cash and investments held for trading. In the event that these contracts are successful, the Company will reap revenues that will more than offset losses incurred.

CALENDAR 2015

SC 6 (Offshore Northwest Palawan)

Block A

Philodrill, The Operator, engaged a contractor to perform the programmed seismic data processing and quantitative interpretation. The consortium completed its CY 2015 work program consisting of geological and geophysical evaluation in third quarter of 2015.

The DOE approved the consortium’s CY 2016 work program consisting of specialized geophysical studies. The project commenced in the fourth quarter of 2015.

TAPET’s participating interest reverted to 7.78% following the withdrawal of farminee, Pitkin Petroleum.

Block B

The consortium completed seismic interpretation and satellite gravity studies Seismic reprocessing of 400 sq. km. 3D seismic data continued. The project is about 75% complete as of end 2015.

The DOE approved a six - month extension of the current Sub-Phase to 28 August 2016.

The Company holds 7.78% and 14.063% participating interests in Block A and Block B, respectively.

SC 51 (Northwest Leyte/Cebu Strait)

The DOE granted a six month extension of Sub-Phase 5 to 31 July 2014 to enable the Operator, Otto, to complete its post well evaluation of the results of the Duhat2 well.

The Duhat2 well was plugged and abandoned in 3Q 2013 when it failed to reach its reservoir objective due to drilling problems.

On 5 May, 2014, Otto Energy notified the Company and the other partners in the consortium that it has elected to withdraw from SC 51. Otto Energy’s withdrawal from SC 51 and the transfer of its participating interest to the remaining parties are subject to the approval of the DOE.

The remaining Filipino partners opted to continue exploration work in the area, but requested the DOE suspension of the term of Sub-Phase 5 from the date Otto Energy notified the DOE of its withdrawal from SC 51, until the DOE approves the transfer of Otto's interest to the Filipino partners.

The DOE denied Otto's request that Duhat-2 well be credited as a compliant well under Sub-Phase 5, but Otto has contested the DOE's ruling. The partners are in discussion with the DOE on how to address this issue.

The Company owns 6.67%% participating interest in SC 51 which will become 33.34% upon DOE approval of the withdrawal of Otto Energy.

SC 55 (Offshore West Palawan)

Otto Energy, the Operator, completed the drilling of the Hawkeye – 1 well to a total depth of 2,920 meters. The well discovered gas which is deemed to be non-commercial. Otto Energy informed its partners of its decision to withdraw from the service contract.

On 22 December 2015, the consortium requested the DOE a 2 - year contract moratorium and proposed technical studies that would assess the impact of the results of Hawkeye - 1 on the remaining prospectivity of the area. As at 23 February 2016, the DOE has not approved the request for moratorium.

Palawan55 Exploration & Production Corporation, a subsidiary of TA Petroleum, holds 6.82% participating interest in SC 55.

SC 69 (Camotes Sea)

Following DOE approval of the assignment of Otto Philippines' interests to the Company and Frontier Gasfields, the Company's participating interest in SC 69 was adjusted from the current 6% to 50%.

On 17 March 2014, the Parent Company and Frontier Gasfields jointly requested the DOE an extension of the term of SC 69 until December 31, 2014. The DOE extended the term of Sub-Phase 3 to May 7, 2015 to enable the remaining parties to proceed with planned exploration activities.

As at 17 April 2015, the consortium entered Sub-Phase 4 (May 2015 to May 2016) which entails a commitment to either undertake a 3D seismic program or drill an exploratory well. The DOE approved the consortium's requests that participation in a proposed multi-client 2D seismic survey be credited as fulfillment of its work obligation under the current Sub-Phase and a 6 – month extension of the term of SC 69 to November 2016.

SC 50 (North Palawan)

Frontier Oil, the Operator, applied for a Force Majeure in view of the unilateral cancellation of its rig contract by the counterparty.

On 5 October 2015, the DOE denied the Operator's request and, consequently, ruled that the contract effectively expired in March 2015. As at 20 October 2015, Frontier Oil contested DOE's position and engaged the DOE in discussions aimed at a mutually acceptable resolution of the issue.

Frontier requested a 2-year moratorium on contract obligations in January 2016.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

2015 compared with 2014

Consolidated Statements of Income

	For the year ended December 31		Increase (Decrease)	
	2015	2014	Amount	%
Interest income	₱69,058	₱130,486	(₱61,428)	-47%
Cost and expenses	11,908,116	14,498,337	(2,590,221)	-18%
Other income (loss)				
Gain on changes in fair value of investments held for trading - net	1,245,176	734,986	510,190	69%
Foreign exchange losses	(35,299)	(5,561)	(29,738)	-535%
	1,209,877	729,425	480,452	66%
Loss before income tax	(10,629,181)	(13,638,426)	(3,009,245)	-22%
Provision for (benefit from) income tax	65,433	(69,193)	134,626	-
Net loss	(₱10,694,614)	(₱13,569,233)	(₱2,874,619)	-21%

The Company posted a lower consolidated net loss for the year compared to previous year of the same period. The following are the material changes in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

- Interest income decreased due to transfer of financial assets from cash to unit investments trust funds (UITFs) during the second quarter of 2015.
- Cost and expenses declined due to lower professional fees and filing and registration fees paid during the year. Prior year's expenses were related to the Company's listing activities with PSE.
- Other income increased due to higher gain on changes in fair value of investments held for trading
- Provision for income tax resulted from the reversal of previously recognized deferred tax asset in 2014.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

	2015	2014	Increase (Decrease)	
			Amount	%
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	₱4,456,177	₱42,808,622	(₱38,352,445)	-90%
Investments held for trading	95,837,558	70,471,867	25,365,691	36%
Receivables	20,056,945	895,389	19,161,556	2140%
Prepaid expense	55,732	-	55,732	-
Total Current Assets	120,406,412	114,175,878	6,230,534	5%
Noncurrent Assets				
Receivable from a third party	-	20,000,000	(20,000,000)	-100%
Property and equipment	216,912	330,084	(113,172)	-34%
Deferred exploration costs	89,129,867	85,967,118	3,162,749	4%

Deferred income tax asset	3,440	68,873	(65,433)	-95%
Total Noncurrent Assets	89,350,219	106,366,075	(17,015,856)	-16%
TOTAL ASSETS	₱209,756,631	₱220,541,953	(₱10,785,322)	-5%

The following are the material changes in asset accounts in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

- In 2015, the Company repositioned its financial assets from cash and cash equivalents to investments held for trading.
- Receivables went up due to the reclassification of ₱20 million receivable from Frontier Oil Corporation from current to non-current.
- Prepaid expense pertains to license paid in advance used by the Company in its technical reviews.
- Decrease in property and equipment is attributed to annual depreciation.
- Deferred income tax asset declined due to the reversal of previously recognized net operating loss carry over (NOLCO). Remaining deferred income tax asset pertains to foreign currency movements.
- Deferred exploration costs represent the Company's share in the expenditures incurred under petroleum SCs with DOE. The increase during the year is from the Company's participation in SC 6 (Northwest Palawan).

Details of deferred exploration costs are as follows:

	2015	2014	Increase (Decrease)	
			Amount	%
TA Petroleum:				
SC 51 (East Visayas)	₱32,665,864	₱32,665,864	₱-	-
SC 69 (Camotes Sea)	15,085,259	15,085,259	-	-
SC 6 (Northwest Palawan):				
Block A	19,083,683	18,804,924	278,759	1%
Block B	4,862,765	1,978,775	2,883,990	146%
SC 50 (Northwest Palawan)	11,719,086	11,719,086	-	-
	83,416,657	80,253,908	3,162,749	4%
Palawan55:				
SC 55 (Southwest Palawan)	5,713,210	5,713,210	-	-
	₱89,129,867	₱85,967,118	₱3,162,749	4%

Deferred exploration costs include mainly expenditures for geological and geophysical studies and, in some instances, exploratory drilling costs. The service contracts provide for certain minimum work and expenditure obligations and the rights and benefits of the contractor. Cash calls are made by the service contract operator in accordance with the work program and budget for the particular phase of the service contract as approved by the DOE.

	2015	2014	Increase (Decrease)	
			Amount	%
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Current Liability				
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	₱597,928	₱688,636	(₱90,708)	-13%
Equity				
Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company:				
Capital stock	250,000,000	250,000,000	-	-
Deficit	(43,256,854)	(32,688,443)	10,568,411	32%
	206,743,146	217,311,557	(10,568,411)	-5%

Non-controlling interest	2,415,557	2,541,760	(126,203)	-5%
Total Equity	209,158,703	219,853,317	(10,694,614)	-10%
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	₱209,756,631	₱220,541,953	(₱10,785,322)	-5%

The following are the material changes in liability and equity accounts in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

- Decrease in current liabilities pertains mainly to payment of accrued expenses.
- Deficit increased due to the 2015 net loss attributable to the Parent Company.
- Non-controlling interest was reduced by its proportionate share in the consolidated net loss of the Company.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the year ended December 31		Increase (Decrease)	
	2015	2014	Amount	%
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(₱11,062,025)	(₱14,768,724)	(₱3,706,699)	-25%
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(27,238,264)	36,556,215	(63,794,479)	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(38,345,289)	21,787,491	(60,132,780)	-
Effect of exchange rate changes	(7,156)	(8,770)	1,614	18%
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	42,808,622	21,029,901	21,778,721	104%
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	₱4,456,177	₱42,808,622	(₱38,352,445)	-90%

The following are the material changes in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

- Net cash flows used in operating activities declined in 2015 due to lower expenses incurred during the year.
- Net cash flows used in investing activities in 2015 is from additions to investments held for trading and cash call in SC 6. In 2014, net cash flow provided by investing activities was from the redemption of investments held for trading.
- No financing activities occurred in 2015 and 2014.
- Effect of exchange rate changes is from foreign exchange rate movements.

The key performance indicators of Trans-Asia Petroleum and subsidiary, as consolidated, are the following:

Key Performance Indicator	Formula	2015	2014	Increase (Decrease)	
				Amount	%
Liquidity Ratios					
Current Ratio	Current assets Current liabilities	201.37	165.80	35.57	21%

Key Performance Indicator	Formula	2015	2014	Increase (Decrease)	
				Amount	%
Acid test ratio	Cash + Short-term investments + Accounts receivables + Other liquid assets	201.28	165.80	35.48	21%
	Current liabilities				
Solvency Ratios					
Debt-to-equity ratio	Total liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	-9%
	Total equity				
Asset-to-equity ratio	Total assets	1.00	1.00	0.00	0%
	Total equity				
Interest coverage ratio	Earnings before interest & tax (EBIT)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Interest expense				
Net debt-to-equity ratio	Debt - cash and cash equivalents	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total equity				
Profitability Ratios					
Return on equity	Net income after tax	-4.99%	-5.99%	-1.00%	-17%
	Average stockholders' equity				
Return on assets	Net income before taxes	-5.07%	-6.18%	-1.12%	-18%
	Average total assets				
Asset turnover	Revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total assets				

Current ratio and Acid test ratio

Current ratio and acid test ratio improved due to increase in receivables.

Debt to equity ratio

The Company has minimal liabilities and is funded majority through equity.

Asset to equity ratio

Asset to equity ratio remained at 1.00 because of minimal liabilities of the Company.

Interest coverage ratio and Net debt to equity ratio

These ratios are not applicable since the Company has no borrowings.

Return on equity and Return on assets

The Company showed negative returns because it has not started commercial operations and posted net losses on the periods covered.

Asset turnover

This ratio is not applicable since the Company has not started commercial operations.

During the calendar year 2015:

- There were no unusual items that affected assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows.
- There were no known trends or any known demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that would likely affect adversely the liquidity of the Company.
- There were no events that trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.
- There were no material 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.
- Except for the uncertainty of any termination of the Company's Service Contracts, there were no known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material or unfavorable impact on revenues or income from continuing operations.
- There were no significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from continuing operations that had a material effect on the financial condition or result of operations.
- There were no seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations.

CALENDAR 2014

SC 6 (Offshore Northwest Palawan)

Block A

Pitkin Petroleum Plc., the Operator, notified partners that it shall not exercise its option under the Farm-In Agreement dated 11 July 2011 to drill a well in the block at its sole cost, and shall withdraw from SC 6 Block A effective 31 December 2014.

By yearend, Pitkin completed geological and geophysical work programs in fulfillment of its obligations under the first exploration phase. The remaining partners agreed to pursue the geological evaluation of the block. The Department of Energy ("DOE") approved the 2015 work program submitted by the non-withdrawing parties consisting of geological and geophysical studies.

Upon reassignment of Pitkin's 70% participating interest, TA Petroleum's holdings shall revert from 2.334% to 7.78%

Block B

The DOE disapproved the assignment of 70% of the Farm-In out parties' ("Farmors" which includes Trans-Asia) combined participating interests to Peak Oil and Gas Philippines, Ltd., Blade Petroleum Philippines, Ltd. and Venturoil Philippines, Inc. ("Farm-inees") due to the Farm-inees' failure to satisfy the DOE's requirements for service contractors .

Under the Farm-In Agreement dated February 4, 2011, the Farm-inees were supposed to shoulder all the Farmors' share of exploration and development expenditures in the block up to the production of first oil.

In view of this development, original consortium members proposed to the DOE the conduct of a geological and geophysical program designed to evaluate two prospects in the block. The DOE subsequently approved the proposed 2014-15 work program.

Trans-Asia, through its wholly owned subsidiary, TA Petroleum, holds 2.334% and 14.063% participating interests in Block A and Block B, respectively.

SC 51 (Northwest Leyte/Cebu Strait)

The DOE granted a six month extension of Sub-Phase 5 to 31 July 2014 to enable the Operator, Otto, to complete its post well evaluation of the results of the Duhat 2 well.

The Duhat 2 well was plugged and abandoned in 3Q 2013 when it failed to reach its reservoir objective due to drilling problems.

On 28 April 2014, Otto notified the DOE and partners of its withdrawal from SC 51.

Otto requested the DOE to reconsider its decision not to accept the drilling of the Duhat 2 well as fulfillment of the work obligation under Sub-Phase 5.

As of yearend, the DOE has not acted upon Otto's plea.

The remaining Filipino partners opted to continue exploration work in the area, but requested the DOE suspension of the term of Sub-Phase 5 from the date Otto Energy notified the DOE of its withdrawal from SC 51, until the DOE approves the transfer of Otto's interest to the Filipino partners.

Upon DOE approval of the reassignment of interests, TA Petroleum's participating interest will be adjusted from 6.67% to 33.34%.

SC 55 (Offshore West Palawan)

Following the withdrawal of BHP Billiton Petroleum (Philippines) Corporation ("BHPB") from SC 55, Otto Energy Investments, Ltd. ("OEL") reassumed operatorship.

The Department of Energy ("DOE") approved the consortium's request for extension of exploration Sub-Phase 4 from 5 August 2011 to 23 December 2015 and a revised work program consisting of the drilling of the Hawkeye prospect with a budget of US \$ 49 MM.

As part of the exit settlement under their farm-In agreement, BHPB paid Otto US \$ 3 MM and committed to contribute US \$ 24.5 MM towards the drilling of the first well in the area. Preparations for the drilling of the Hawkeye1 well are underway.

Palawan55 Exploration & Production Corporation, 69% owned subsidiary of TA Petroleum, holds 6.82% participating interest in SC 55 that is carried free in the cost of drilling of two (2) wells in the block.

Palawan55 Exploration & Production Corporation, a subsidiary of Trans-Asia, holds 6.82% participating interest in SC 55.

SC 69 (Camotes Sea)

Following an unsuccessful campaign to farm out its participating interest, Otto Energy Philippines, Inc. (“Otto Philippines”) notified the partners of its withdrawal from SC 69.

On 17 October 2014, the DOE approved the transfer of Otto Philippines’ interest to TA Petroleum (50%) and Frontier Gasfields Pty. Ltd. (“Frontier Gasfields”) (50%)

TA Petroleum and Frontier Gasfields jointly requested the DOE an extension of the term of exploration Sub-Phase 3 to 7 May 2015. The DOE approved said request on 3 December 2014.

SC 50 (Offshore North Palawan)

In 2013, the Company commenced negotiations with Frontier Energy Limited, the Operator, regarding a Farm-In Agreement that would provide for the Company’s acquisition of 10% participating interest in SC 50.

Subject to execution of said Farm-In Agreement, the Company has committed to subscribe to 136 million in Frontier Oil Corporation shares through the latter’s planned initial public offering.

On August 22, 2014, the Parent Company entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with Frontier Energy Limited and Frontier Oil Corporation where the Parent agreed to extend a financial accommodation to Frontier Oil Corporation amounting to ₱20 million subject to certain terms and conditions.

On October 16, 2014, the Parent Company signed the following agreements providing for its acquisition of 10% participating interest in SC 50:

1. Farm In Agreement with Frontier Energy Limited and Frontier Oil Corporation.
2. Deed of Assignment with Frontier Energy Limited
3. Loan Agreement with Frontier Oil Corporation

Approval of the assignment of 10% participating interest in SC 50 to the Parent remains pending with the DOE.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

2014 compared with 2013

Consolidated Statements of Income

	For the year ended December 31		Increase (Decrease)	
	2014	2013	Amount	%
Interest income	₱130,486	₱798,288	(₱667,802)	-84%
Cost and expenses	14,498,337	9,380,729	5,117,608	55%
Other income (loss)				
Gain (loss) on changes in fair value of investments held for	734,986	(4,740,323)	5,475,309	-

trading - net

Foreign exchange losses	(5,561)	1,068	(6,629)	-
	729,425	(4,739,255)	5,468,680	-
Loss before income tax	(13,638,426)	(13,321,696)	316,730	2%
Provision for (benefit from) income tax	(69,193)	320	(69,513)	-21723%
Net loss	(P13,569,233)	(P13,322,016)	P247,217	2%

The material change in financial income of the Consolidated Statements of Income for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

- Decrease in interest income was driven by lower investments held for trading during the year.
- Cost and expenses increased due to additional expenses incurred related to the Company's listing activities in the PSE and engagement of professional services.
- Other income in 2014 is from unrealized gain from changes in fair value of investments held for trading, a reversal from loss in 2013.
- Provision from (benefit from) income tax is from NOLCO of Palawan⁵⁵, which is expected to be utilized in 2015.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Positions

	2014	2013	Increase (Decrease)	
			Amount	%
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	P42,808,622	P21,029,901	P21,778,721	104%
Investments held for trading	70,471,867	138,411,121	(67,939,254)	-49%
Receivables	895,389	3,033	892,356	29422%
Total Current Assets	114,175,878	159,444,055	(45,268,177)	-28%
Noncurrent Assets				
Receivable from a third party	20,000,000	-	20,000,000	-
Property and equipment	330,084	-	330,084	-
Deferred exploration costs	85,967,118	74,736,195	11,230,923	15%
Deferred income tax asset	68,873	-	68,873	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	106,366,075	74,736,195	31,629,880	42%
TOTAL ASSETS	P220,541,953	P234,180,250	(P13,638,297)	-6%

The following are the material changes in asset accounts of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

- Cash and cash equivalents doubled from the proceeds of the Company's investments held for trading.
- In 2014, the Company redeemed half of its investments held for trading.
- The Parent Company has a current receivable from Otto Energy arising from return of cash call relating to SC 6.
- Noncurrent receivable is from the Memorandum of Agreement of the Parent Company with Frontier Energy Limited and Frontier Oil Corporation where the Parent Company agreed to extend a financial accommodation to Frontier Oil Corporation amounting to P20 million subject to certain terms and conditions.
- Property, plant and equipment are newly acquired office equipment and miscellaneous assets.

- Deferred tax asset represents recognized NOLCO of Palawan55 incurred during the year.
- Deferred exploration costs represent the Company's share in the expenditures incurred under petroleum SCs with Department of Energy. The increase during the year is from the Company's participation in SC 50 (Offshore North Palawan).

Details of deferred exploration costs are as follows:

	2014	2013	Increase (Decrease)	
			Amount	%
TA Petroleum:				
SC 51 (East Visayas)	₱32,665,864	₱32,665,864	₱-	-
SC 69 (Camotes Sea)	15,085,259	15,972,361	(887,102)	-6%
SC 6 (Northwest Palawan):				
Block A	18,804,924	18,804,924	-	-
Block B	1,978,775	1,579,836	398,939	25%
SC 50 (Northwest Palawan)	11,719,086	-	11,719,086	-
	80,253,908	69,022,985	11,230,923	16%
Palawan55:				
SC 55 (Southwest Palawan)	5,713,210	5,713,210	-	-
	₱85,967,118	₱74,736,195	₱11,230,923	15%

Deferred exploration costs include mainly expenditures for geological and geophysical studies and, in some instances, exploratory drilling costs. The service contracts provide for certain minimum work and expenditure obligations and the rights and benefits of the contractor. Cash calls are made by the service contract operator in accordance with the work program and budget for the particular phase of the service contract as approved by the DOE. Exploration budgets for each service contract are as follows:

Contract	Period Covered	Budget (100%) In US\$ Million
SC 6 Block A	2015	0.18
SC 6 Block B	2015	0.62
SC 51	2015	*
SC 55	2015	48
SC 69	2015	

*No budget for 2015 pending transfer of interest of withdrawing party

The Company's committed amounts as of this date are minimal. The Company has commitments for DOE training under SC 6 Block A and SC 69, a commitment for geological and geophysical work under SC 6 Block B once the work program for the next 2 years is approved by the DOE, but these will also be a small amount. The Company is carried free in current programs for SC 51, SC 55 and SC 69. There are no additional expected contributions required from the Company in these Service Contracts.

	2014	2013	Increase (Decrease)	
			Amount	%
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Current Liability				
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	₱688,636	₱757,380	(₱68,744)	-9%
Noncurrent Liability				
Deferred income tax liability	-	320	(320)	-
Equity				

Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company:

Capital stock	250,000,000	250,000,000	-	-
Deficit	(32,688,443)	(19,171,733)	13,516,710	71%
	217,311,557	230,828,267	(13,516,710)	-6%
Non-controlling interest	2,541,760	2,594,283	(52,523)	-2%
Total Equity	219,853,317	233,422,550	(13,569,233)	-8%
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	₱220,541,953	₱234,180,250	(₱13,638,297)	-6%

The following are the material changes in liability and equity accounts in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

- Decrease in current liabilities is mainly due to decline in accrual of expenses.
- Noncurrent liability pertains to recognized minimum corporate income tax (MCIT), which was paid in 2014.
- Deficit increased due to the 2014 net loss attributable to the Parent Company.
- Non-controlling interest was reduced by its proportionate share in the consolidated net loss of the Company.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the year ended December 31		Increase (Decrease)	
	2014	2013	Amount	%
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(₱14,768,724)	₱800,017	(₱15,568,741)	-1,946%
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities	36,556,215	(145,668,741)	182,224,956	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	21,787,491	(144,868,724)	166,656,215	-
Effect of exchange rate changes	(8,770)	1,068	(9,838)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	21,029,901	165,897,557	(144,867,656)	-87%
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	₱42,808,622	₱21,029,901	₱21,778,721	104%

The following are the material changes in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

- Net cash flows used in operating activities increased with the expenses incurred related to the listing activities of the Company in 2014.
- Net cash flows from investing activities in 2014 pertain to proceeds from redemption of investments held for trading. In 2013, net cash flows used in investing activities are additions to investments held for trading and deferred exploration costs.
- No financing activities occurred in 2014 and 2013.
- Effect of exchange rate changes is mainly movements in foreign exchange rate.

The key performance indicators of Trans-Asia Petroleum and subsidiary, as consolidated, are the following:

Key Performance Indicators	Formula	Years Ended December 31		Increase (Decrease)	
		2014	2013	Amount	%
Liquidity Ratios					
Current ratio	Current assets	165.80	210.52	15.68	7.45%
	Current liabilities				
Acid test ratio	Cash + Short-term investments + Accounts Receivables + Other liquid assets	165.80	210.52	46.03	21052.00%
	Current liabilities				
Solvency Ratios					
Debt/Equity ratio	Total Liabilities	-	-	-	-
	Total Equity				
Asset-to Equity Ratio	Total Assets	1.00	1.00	-	0.00%
	Total Equity				
Interest coverage ratio	Earnings before interest & tax (EBIT)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Interest expense				
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	Debt Cash & cash equivalents	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total equity				
Profitability Ratios					
Return on equity	Net income after tax	-5.99%	-5.71%	0.46%	8.06%
	Average stockholders' equity				

Key Performance Indicators	Formula	Years Ended December 31			
				Increase (Decrease)	
		2014	2013	Amount	%
Return on assets	Net income before taxes	-6.18%	-5.69%	0.46%	8.08%
	Total assets				
Asset turnover	Revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total assets				

Current ratio and Acid test ratio

Current ratio and acid test ratio significantly decreased due to decrease in investments held for trading.

Debt to equity ratio

The Company has minimal liabilities and is funded majority through equity.

Asset to equity ratio

Asset to equity ratio remained at 1.00 because of minimal liabilities of the Company.

Interest coverage ratio and Net debt to equity ratio

These ratios are not applicable since the Company has no borrowings.

Return on equity and Return on assets

The Company showed negative returns because it has not started commercial operations and posted net losses on the periods covered. Capital infusion in 2012 improved return on equity and return on assets.

Asset turnover

This ratio is not applicable since the Company has not started commercial operations.

During the calendar year 2014:

- The Company has no known trends or any known demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will result in or that are reasonably likely to result in the Company's liquidity increasing or decreasing in any material way.
- Events that may trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation, are as follows:
 - The Company's subscription to Frontier Oil Corporation (FOC) shares, in the event of a successful Initial Public Offering of FOC.
 - The Company's payment for the participating interest in SC 52, in the event the Option is exercised (TA Oil intends to assign its interest in SC 52 to the Company).

- There were no unusual items that affected assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows.
- The company had only one (1) reportable segment which is petroleum and mining exploration.
- There were no events that had occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date that required adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements other than those already disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- There are no material 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.
- The Company's material commitment for capital expenditure is its subscription in FOC shares, in the event of a successful Initial Public Offering of FOC.
- The uncertainty on the price of FOC shares, if listed, and any termination of the Company's Service Contract(s), are reasonably expected to have a material favourable or unfavourable impact on net sales or revenues or income from continuing operations, or can cause a material change in the relationship between costs and revenues.
- There are no significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from the Company's operations.
- There are no seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations.

CALENDAR 2013

SC 6 (Offshore Northwest Palawan)

Block A

Pitkin Petroleum Plc., the Operator, completed a geophysical review of the block.

Partners approved the conduct of a new 500 sq. km. 3D seismic program over selected prospects and leads in the first half of 2013, subject to issuance of local government permits.

Under the Farm In Agreement dated July 11, 2011, Pitkin shall carry your Company and the other non-operating consortium members in the costs of said seismic program and the drilling of two (2) wells, in exchange for the assigned 70% participating interest.

Block B

Approval of the assignment of 70% of the Farm-Ing out parties' ("Farmors" which includes Trans-Asia) combined participating interests to Peak Oil and Gas Philippines, Ltd., Blade Petroleum Philippines, Ltd. and Venturoil Philippines, Inc. ("Farm-Inees") remains pending with the Department of Energy.

Under the Farm-In-Agreement dated February 4, 2011, the Farm-Inees shall shoulder all the Farmors' share of exploration and development expenditures in the block up to the production of first oil.

Trans-Asia holds 2.334% and 4.2189% participating interests in Block A and Block B, respectively.

SC 14 Block B1 (Offshore Northwest Palawan)

The North Matinloc field produced 10,517 barrels of oil in year 2012. Trans-Asia has 6.103% participating interest in the block.

SC 51 (Northwest Leyte/Cebu Strait)

In April 2012, the Operator, Otto Energy Investments Ltd. (formerly "NorAsian Energy Ltd.") commenced a 100km 2D seismic program in the town of San Isidro, Leyte primarily to pick the optimum location for the drilling of the Duhat prospect, whose reservoir objective was not reached by the Duhat1 and Duhat1A wells in 2011.

In mid May 2012, the seismic acquisition contractor unilaterally suspended its field operations as instructed by its government.

In view of said development, the Department of Energy granted the consortium's request for a six month extension of the current Sub Phase 4 to January 31, 2013.

The 2D seismic survey resumed after a one month suspension and was completed on October 1, 2012. Data processing was completed by yearend.

The consortium elected to enter Sub-Phase 5 (January 31, 2013 to January 31, 2014) with the drilling of Duhat2 well in northwest Leyte as work commitment.

Swan Oil and Gas Ltd. withdrew from SC 51 in September 2013 after settling disputes over the North Block (Northwest Leyte) and the South Block (Cebu Strait) with Otto and Filipino partners, respectively. Consequently, the 40% participating interest of Swan in the North Block reverted to Otto, and as between Otto and the Filipino partners, the latter retained 100% interest in the South Block.

The Filipino partners signed a Farm-In Option Agreement with Frontier Oil Corporation over the South Block on October 23, 2012. Under said Agreement, Frontier has the option to acquire 80% participating interest in the area by undertaking to drill the Argao1 well at its sole cost during Sub Phase 6 of SC 51 (January 31, 2014 to July 8, 2015). Frontier may exercise its option no later than January 31, 2013.

Trans-Asia owns 6.67% participating interest in SC 51.

SC 55 (Offshore West Palawan)

The Department of Energy approved a 12month extension of exploration Sub Phase 4 to August 5, 2013 to enable BHP Billiton Petroleum (Philippines) Corporation, the Operator, to secure a drilling rig with specialized well control equipment for the committed Cinco1 well.

The Cinco1 well will test a large interpreted carbonate structure in 1,400 meters of water.

Trans-Asia's 6.82% participating interest will be carried in the drilling cost of Cinco1 under its Participation Agreement dated March 15, 2005 with the predecessor interest of Otto Energy Investments Ltd.

SC 69 (Camotes Sea)

Interpretation of the 229 sq. km. 3D seismic data acquired in June 2011 generated three (3) drillable prospects.

The DOE granted the consortium's request for a 9month extension of the current Sub Phase 3 to May 7, 2013 to allow completion of technical studies.

SC 52 (Cagayan Province)

Trans-Asia and Frontier Oil Corporation ("Frontier") executed on January 12, 2012 a Farm-In Option Agreement which granted Trans-Asia the option to acquire 10% participating interest from Frontier, which may be exercised after completion of re-entry and testing of the Nassiping2 well.

The Nassiping2 well was drilled by Petro Canada in 1994 but was not tested although gas shows were recorded.

Test operations conducted by Frontier in February 2012 failed to establish a stable gas flow despite high surface pressure and strong initial flow rates. Frontier suspended the well for future re-entry after confirming the presence of movable gas in the target interval.

Trans-Asia and Frontier signed an Amendment Agreement extending the former's option to 90 days after completion of programmed retesting operations on the Nassiping2 well.

The Department of Energy approved the consortium's entry into Sub Phase 4 (July 8, 2012 to July 8, 2013) with the Nassiping2 Stimulation and Testing Program as work commitment.

Frontier suspended the Stimulation and Testing Program in December 2013 after repeated attempts to remove a plug that would have allowed acidization of the upper test zones failed.

Preparations are underway for the testing of the well in the second quarter of 2013.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

2013 compared with 2012

Income and Expenses

	2013	2012	Increase (Decrease)	
			Amount	%
Interest income	P798,288	P263,418	P534,870	203.05%
Costs and expenses	9,380,729	3,294,285	6,086,444	184.76%
Other charges	(4,739,255)	–	4,739,255	–
Loss before income tax	13,321,696	3,030,867	10,290,829	339.53%
Provision for income tax	320	–	320	–
Net loss	P13,322,016	P3,030,867	P10,291,149	339.54%

Following are the material changes in the Consolidated Income Statement for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

- Interest income tripled from higher investments in investments held for trading during the year.
- Higher costs and expenses incurred relate to the Company's listing activities in the PSE and engagement of professional services.
- Other charges pertain to losses on changes in fair value of investments held for trading.
- Provision for income tax pertain to recognized tax on foreign exchange gains.
- Above movements resulted to a higher consolidated net loss for the Company.

Assets

	2013	2012	Increase (Decrease)	
			Amount	%
<i>(Amounts in thousands)</i>				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	P21,030	P165,898	(P144,868)	(87.32%)
Investments held for trading	138,411	–	138,411	–
Advances to a related party	–	8,666	(8,666)	(100%)
Other receivables	3	9	(6)	(66.67%)
Total Current Assets	159,444	174,573	(15,129)	(8.67%)

Noncurrent Assets				
Deferred exploration costs	74,736	72,219	2,517	3.49%
Total Noncurrent Assets	74,736	72,219	2,518	3.49%
TOTAL ASSETS	₱234,180	₱246,792	(₱12,612)	(5.11%)

Following are the material changes in the asset accounts of the Consolidated Balance Sheets between December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

- Decrease in cash and cash equivalents were mainly driven by the Company's additions to investments held for trading.
- Advances to a related party were fully paid during the year.
- Deferred exploration costs went up due to the Company's participation in SC 69 and SC 6 Block B.

Liabilities

Current liabilities as at 31 December 2013 increased to ₱757,700 from ₱46,935 in 2012, mainly due to accrual of expenses for the year.

Equity

Total Equity decreased by 5% to ₱233.4 million as at December 31, 2013 from ₱246.7 million in 2012. Deficit tripled to ₱19.2 million from ₱6.3 million in 2012 due to the 2013 Net Loss attributable to the Parent Company of ₱12.9 million. Noncontrolling Interest decreased to ₱2.6 million as at December 31, 2013, reduced by its proportionate share in the Consolidated Net Loss of the Company.

Cash Flows

Net Cash Used in Operating Activities amounted to ₱2.4 million for the year 2013 and ₱11.7 million for the same period in 2012. Cash Used in Investing Activities, mainly additions to Investments Held for Trading and Deferred Exploration Costs, amounted to ₱142.4 million in 2013 compared to ₱72.2 million in 2012. No Financing Activities occurred in 2013. In 2012, Net Cash Provided from Financing Activities amounted to ₱249.8 million with ₱240.0 million from subscription of stocks, ₱6.7 million collection of subscription receivable and ₱3.1 million advances from a related party.

The key performance indicators of TA Petroleum and subsidiary, as consolidated, are the following:

Key Performance Indicators	Formula	Years Ended December 31		Increase (Decrease)	
		2013	2012	Amount	%
Liquidity Ratios					
Current ratio	Current assets Current liabilities	210.52	3,719.45	(3,508.93)	94.34%

Key Performance Indicators	Formula	Years Ended December 31		Increase (Decrease)	
		2013	2012	Amount	%
Acid test ratio	Cash + Short-term investments + Accounts Receivables	210.52	3,719.45	(3,508.93)	94.34%
	+ Other liquid assets Current liabilities				
Solvency Ratios					
Debt/Equity ratio	Total Liabilities	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A
	Total Equity				
Asset to equity ratio	Total Assets	1.00	1.00	N/A	N/A
	Total Equity				
Interest coverage ratio	Earnings before interest & tax (EBIT)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Interest expense				
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	Debt - Cash & cash equivalents	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total equity				
Profitability Ratios					
Return on equity	Net income after tax	-5.71%	-2.46%	-3.25%	132.11%
	Average stockholders' equity				
Return on assets	Net income before taxes	-5.69%	-1.23%	-4.46%	362.60%
	Total assets				

Key Performance Indicators	Formula	Years Ended December 31		Increase (Decrease)	
		2013	2012	Amount	%
Asset turnover	Revenues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total assets				

Current ratio and Acid test ratio

Current ratio and acid test ratio significantly dropped from in 2013, due to increase in current liabilities.

Debt to equity ratio

The Company has minimal liabilities and is funded mainly through equity.

Asset to equity ratio

Asset to equity ratio remained at 1.00 because of minimal liabilities of the Company.

Interest coverage ratio and Net debt to equity ratio

These ratios are not applicable since the Company has no borrowings.

Return on equity and Return on assets

The Company showed negative returns because it has not started commercial operations and posted net losses on the periods covered. Capital infusion in 2012 improved return on equity and return on assets.

Asset turnover

This ratio is not applicable since the Company has not started commercial operations.

During the calendar year 2013:

- There were no unusual items that affected assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows.
- There were no events that had occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date that required adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements other than those already disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- There are no material 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.
- There were no material trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties known to the Company that would likely affect the liquidity of the Company except for those mentioned above
- There were no material contingencies and any other events or transactions that occurred that were material to an understanding of the current year except for those mentioned above.
- There are no significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from the Company's operations.

- There are no seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations.

ITEM 7: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements of TA Petroleum and a subsidiary included in the 2015 Annual Report to Stockholders are incorporated herein for reference.

The schedules listed in the accompanying Index to Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules are filed as part of this Form 17-A.

ITEM 8: CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

There was no change in the Company's independent accountants since the Company's incorporation in 1994, except for the changes in audit engagement partner.

There were no disagreements with any accountant on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, nor was there any resignation or dismissal of any accountant who was previously engaged as the principal accountant to audit the Company's financial statements, or an independent accountant who was previously engaged to audit a significant subsidiary and on whom the principal accountant expressed reliance in its report.

PART III – CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

ITEM 9: DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE ISSUER EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Board of Directors

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the overall management and direction of the Company. The Board meets regularly on a monthly basis, or as often as required, to review and monitor the Company's financial position and operations.

The directors of the Company are elected at the Annual Stockholders Meeting to hold office for one (1) year and until their respective successors have been elected and qualified.

The officers are likewise elected annually by the Board of Directors and serve for one (1) year and until their respective successors have been elected and qualified.

None of the members of the Board of Directors directly owns more than 2% of TA Petroleum shares.

Listed are the incumbent directors of the Company with their qualifications which include their ages, citizenship, current and past positions held and business experience for the past five years.

Directors	Age	Citizenship	Position
Ramon R. del Rosario, Jr.	71	Filipino	Chairman
Oscar J. Hilado	78	Filipino	Director
Magdaleno B. Albarracin, Jr.	79	Filipino	Director
Francisco L. Viray	67	Filipino	Director, President and CEO
Victor J. del Rosario	67	Filipino	Director
Roberto M. Laviña	65	Filipino	Director
Pythagoras L. Brion, Jr.	63	Filipino	Director, EVP Treasurer & CFO
Raymundo A. Reyes, Jr.	63	Filipino	Director, EVP & COO
Edward S. Go	77	Filipino	Independent Director
Raphael Perpetuo M. Lotilla	57	Filipino	Independent Director
Romeo L. Bernardo	61	Filipino	Independent Director

Ramon R. del Rosario, Jr. was elected as Chairman of the Board of the Company and is the Vice Chairman of Trans-Asia Oil and Energy Development Corporation since April 16, 2008. He obtained his BSC-Accounting and AB-Social Sciences degrees (*Magna cum Laude*) from De La Salle University and Masters in Business Administration degree from Harvard Business School. He is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Philippine Investment Management (PHINMA), Inc. and PHINMA Corporation, Chairman of Trans-Asia Power Generation Corporation, Trans-Asia Renewable Energy Development Corporation, Microtel Inns and Suites (Pilipinas), Inc. and One Subic Power Generation Corporation. He is also the Chairman of the Boards of Trustees of Araullo University, Cagayan de Oro College, University of Iloilo and University of Pangasinan. He is a director of several PHINMA-managed companies and currently serves as a member of the Boards of Directors of Ayala Corporation and Holcim (Phils.), Inc. and as Chairman of United Pulp and Paper Company of the Siam Cement Group. Mr. del Rosario served as Secretary of Finance of the Philippines from 1992 to 1993. He is the Chairman of the Makati Business Club, Philippine Business for Education (PBED), and De La Salle Philippines Inc. He is the brother of Mr. Victor J. del Rosario. He has been a Director of the Company since 2002.

Oscar J. Hilado has been the Chairman of the Board of Trans-Asia Oil and Energy Development Corporation (TA Oil) since April 16, 2008. He served as Vice Chairman of TA Oil's Board of Directors for 13 years and Chairman of the Executive Committee for 17 years. He has been the Chairman of Philippine Investment Management (PHINMA), Inc. since January 1994 and has served as Chief Executive Officer thereof from January 1994 to August 2005. He is likewise the Chairman of the Board & Chairman of the Executive Committee of PHINMA Corporation, Chairman of the Board of PHINMA Property Holdings Corporation and Vice Chairman of Trans-Asia Power Generation Corporation. He is a director of One Subic Power Generation Corporation, Manila Cordage Corporation, Seven Seas Resorts & Leisure, Inc., First Philippine Holdings Corporation, A. Soriano Corporation and Philex Mining Corporation, Smart Communications, Inc. Digital Telecommunications Phils., Inc. (DIGITEL), Rockwell Land Corporation and Roxas Holdings, Inc. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce from De La Salle College (Bacolod) in 1958 and his Master's degree in Business Administration from the Harvard Graduate School of Business in 1962.

Magdaleno B. Albarracin, Jr. joined the PHINMA Group in 1971 as a consultant. He is currently the Vice-Chairman of Philippine Investment Management (PHINMA), Inc. and is the Chairman of its Executive Committee. He is the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of San Carlos in Cebu City. He is also Vice Chairman of Araullo University, Cagayan De Oro College, University of Iloilo and University of Pangasinan. He is a member of the Boards of Directors of PHINMA Foundation, Union

Galvasteel Corporation, Trans-Asia Power Generation Corporation, One Subic Power Generation Corp., PHINMA Property Holdings Corp. and UP Board of Regents. Dr. Albarracin received his Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of the Philippines and Master of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Michigan. He received his Master's degree in Business Administration from the University of the Philippines and Doctorate degree in Business Administration from Harvard University. He was formerly Chairman of UP Engineering Research and Development Foundation and President of Holcim Philippines, Inc. He was a director of the Company (Holcim) from 1986 to 2014.

Francisco L. Viray is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. He is concurrently the President and Chief Executive Officer of Trans-Asia Oil and Energy Development Corporation, Trans-Asia Power Generation Corporation, Trans-Asia Renewable Energy Corporation, Trans-Asia Gold and Minerals Development Corporation and Trans-Asia Wind Power Corporation. He is the Vice-Chairman of One Subic Power Generation Corp. At present, Mr. Viray is a member of the Boards of Trustees of Araullo University, Cagayan de Oro College and University of Pangasinan of the PHINMA Education Network. Mr. Viray received his Bachelor of Science and Master's degrees in Electrical Engineering from the University of the Philippines and his Doctorate degree in Engineering from West Virginia University. He joined the PHINMA Group in 1999, a year after he served as Secretary of the Department of Energy from 1994 to 1998. Earlier, he was President of the National Power Corporation beginning May 1993. He also served on the Board of Directors of Meralco, Petron, Union Cement Corporation (now Holcim Philippines, Inc.) and United Pulp and Paper Company, Inc.

Victor J. del Rosario was elected as Director of the Company on 08 August 2013. He is an Economics and Accounting graduate of De La Salle University and holds a Master of Business Administration degree from Columbia University. He is the Vice Chairman of Union Galvasteel Corporation and is also the Executive Vice President and Chief Strategic Officer of Philippine Investment Management (PHINMA), Inc. He is Executive Vice President and Chief Finance Officer of PHINMA Corporation. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of PHINMA Inc. and various PHINMA-managed companies. Mr. Del Rosario is the brother of Mr. Ramon R. del Rosario, Jr.

Roberto M. Laviña has a Bachelor of Arts in Economics degree from Ateneo de Manila University and a Masters in Business Management from Asian Institute of Management. He finished his Program for Management Development at Harvard University in 1988. He is the Senior Executive Vice President/Chief Operating Officer of Philippine Investment Management (PHINMA), Inc. & PHINMA Corp. and concurrently as President & CEO of PHINMA Property Holdings Corp. He is also the Treasurer of Trans-Asia Oil and Energy Development Corporation and is a Member of the Board of all the companies in the PHINMA Group which include companies in power generation, education, hotels, steel roofing, property development, oil exploration, strategic consulting and insurance brokerage.

Pythagoras L. Brion was elected Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company in 2012. He received his Bachelor of Science in Management Engineering degree from Ateneo de Manila University and holds a Master in Business Administration degree from University of the Philippines. He is concurrently SVP/Treasurer of Philippine Investment Management (PHINMA) Inc. and PHINMA Corporation and serves various executive posts in the PHINMA-managed companies including Union Galvasteel Corp and PHINMA Property Holdings Corp. He joined the PHINMA group in 1992.

Raymundo A. Reyes, Jr. holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry and Master of Science degree in Geology from the University of the Philippines and is both a licensed geologist and chemist. After a short teaching and graduate assistantship stint at the U.P. Department of Chemistry and Department of Geology and Geography, he started his career as a geologist with the Philippine National Oil Company in 1976, and was subsequently seconded to the Department of Energy and its predecessor agencies. In 1987, he joined Trans-Asia Oil and Energy Development Corporation (TA Oil) as Exploration Manager and in 1994, became its Vice President for Exploration. He is currently TA Oil's Senior Vice President - Energy Resources Development. He is concurrently the President of Palawan55 Exploration and Production Corporation, Executive Vice President and COO of PSE-listed Trans-Asia

Petroleum Corporation, Vice President of Trans-Asia Gold and Minerals Development Corporation and Vice President of Maibarara Geothermal, Inc., a 25%-owned subsidiary of TA Oil. He is a Director of both Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation (since February 2013) and Palawan55 Exploration and Production Corporation (since February 2013).

Edward S. Go currently serves as Chairman of the Board of Hyundai Asia Resources, Inc. and of ASA Philippines Foundation. He is an Independent Director of Metro Pacific Investments Corporation, PLDT Communications and Energy Ventures, Inc. (PCEV) and Filipino Fund Inc. He is also Chairman of the PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund and member of the Board of BTF Holdings, Inc., Mediaquest Holdings, Inc., TV5 Network, Inc., Cignal TV, Inc., BusinessWorld Publishing Corporation, PhilSTAR Daily, Inc., AB Capital Investment Corporation, Vicsal Investment Corporation, Union Galvasteel Corporation and Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation. He has over 40 years of management experience in banking and finance, starting as Executive Trainee with Citibank N.A. and became President of Philippine Bank of Communications in 1974 and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Chinabank in 1985. Mr. Go is also Chairman of the Audit Committee of MPIC and PCEV. He obtained his Bachelor of Arts Degree (*Magna cum Laude*) and underwent postgraduate studies at the Ateneo de Manila University (Ateneo), where he served as member of the Board of Trustees from 1998 to 2014. He was Chairman of the Board of Ateneo during his last four years in the Board.

Raphael Perpetuo M. Lotilla has a strong background in law, legislation, ocean law and marine affairs, energy, power sector reform, privatization, sustainable development, and justice and development. He is currently a Fellow in Residence of the Philippine Center for Economic Development (PCED) at the University of the Philippines School of Economics. He also serves as an independent director of several private companies, and is a Board Member & Research Fellow, Center for Advancement of Trade Integration and Facilitation (CATIF). Mr. Lotilla also served as the Secretary of the Department of Energy from 2005 to 2007.

Romeo L. Bernardo has a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Economics from the University of the Philippines and a Master's Degree in Development Economics from Williams College, Mass. USA. He co-founded Lazaro Bernardo Tiu and Associates, Inc. in 1997. His public sector work spans teaching finance at the state university, a career in the Department of Finance rising to the Undersecretary post and working in multilateral institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank, based in Washington DC, as well as the ADB in Manila. Presently, he is a Director in leading listed Philippine companies such as ALFM family of funds (Chairman), Bank of the Philippine Islands, Globe Telecom, Aboitiz Power, RFM Corporation, National Reinsurance Corporation of the Philippines, Institute of Development and Econometric Analysis, Inc. and an independent director of Philippine Investment Management (PHINMA), Inc. His past positions include Alternate Director in Asian Development Bank, Finance Attache for the Philippine Mission to the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, as well as an Assistant Chief for the technical staff. He has also written and co-written economics-related articles that were prepared for The World Bank and ADB. He also does/has done policy advisory for multilateral and bilateral institutions and the Philippine government in public finance, capital markets, public-private partnership, pension reform, economic governance. He is the lead Philippine partner/advisor to Global Source Partners, a global network of independent analysts.

Independent Directors

The following independent directors are not officers or substantial shareholders of TA Petroleum nor are they directors or officers of its related companies:

1. Mr. Edward S. Go
2. Mr. Raphael Perpetuo M. Lotilla
3. Mr. Romeo L. Bernardo

Executive Officers

None of the Officers of the Company owns more than 2% of the Company' shares.

Listed are the incumbent officers of the Company with their qualifications which include their ages, citizenship, current and past positions held and business experience for the past five years.

Executive Officers	Age	Citizenship	Position
Ramon R. del Rosario, Jr.	71	Filipino	Chairman
Francisco L. Viray	67	Filipino	President and CEO
Raymundo A. Reyes, Jr.	63	Filipino	EVP & COO
Pythagoras L. Brion, Jr.	63	Filipino	EVP Treasurer & CFO
Mariejo P. Bautista	51	Filipino	SVP Finance & Controller
Juan J. Diaz	85	Filipino	Corporate Secretary
Alan T. Ascalon	41	Filipino	VP legal/Assistant Corporate Secretary
Benjamin S. Austria	70	Filipino	Senior Adviser
Cecille B. Arenillo	58	Filipino	VP-Compliance Officer
Danielle R. del Rosario	38	Filipino	AVP-Corporate Affairs
Arthur R. Villacorte	49	Filipino	AVP-Materials Management

Ramon R. del Rosario, Jr. was elected as Chairman of the Board of the Company and is the Vice Chairman of Trans-Asia Oil and Energy Development Corporation since April 16, 2008. He obtained his BSC-Accounting and AB-Social Sciences degrees (*Magna cum Laude*) from De La Salle University and Masters in Business Administration degree from Harvard Business School. He is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Philippine Investment Management (PHINMA), Inc. and PHINMA Corporation, Chairman of Trans-Asia Power Generation Corporation, Trans-Asia Renewable Energy Development Corporation, Microtel Inns and Suites (Pilipinas), Inc. and One Subic Power Generation Corporation. He is also the Chairman of the Boards of Trustees of Araullo University, Cagayan de Oro College, University of Iloilo and University of Pangasinan. He is a director of several PHINMA-managed companies and currently serves as a member of the Boards of Directors of Ayala Corporation and Holcim (Phils.), Inc. and as Chairman of United Pulp and Paper Company of the Siam Cement Group. Mr. del Rosario served as Secretary of Finance of the Philippines from 1992 to 1993. He is the Chairman of the Makati Business Club, Philippine Business for Education (PBED), and De La Salle Philippines Inc. He is the brother of Mr. Victor J. del Rosario. He has been a Director of the Company since 2002.

Francisco L. Viray is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. He is concurrently the President and Chief Executive Officer of Trans-Asia Oil and Energy Development Corporation, Trans-Asia Power Generation Corporation, Trans-Asia Renewable Energy Corporation, Trans-Asia Gold and Minerals Development Corporation and Trans-Asia Wind Power Corporation. He is the Vice-Chairman of One Subic Power Generation Corp. At present, Mr. Viray is a member of the Boards of Trustees of Araullo University, Cagayan de Oro College and University of Pangasinan of the PHINMA Education Network. Mr. Viray received his Bachelor of Science and Master's degrees in Electrical Engineering from the University of the Philippines and his Doctorate degree in Engineering from West Virginia University. He joined the PHINMA Group in 1999, a year after he served as Secretary of the Department of Energy from 1994 to 1998. Earlier, he was President of the National Power Corporation beginning May 1993. He also served on the Board of Directors of Meralco, Petron, Union Cement Corporation (now Holcim Philippines, Inc.) and United Pulp and Paper Company, Inc.

Raymundo A. Reyes, Jr. holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry and Master of Science degree in Geology from the University of the Philippines and is both a licensed geologist and chemist. After a short teaching and graduate assistantship stint at the U.P. Department of Chemistry and Department of Geology and Geography, he started his career as a geologist with the Philippine National Oil Company in 1976, and was subsequently seconded to the Department of Energy and its predecessor agencies. In 1987, he joined Trans-Asia Oil and Energy Development Corporation (TA Oil) as Exploration Manager and in 1994, became its Vice President for Exploration. He is currently TA Oil's Senior Vice President - Energy Resources Development. He is concurrently the President of Palawan55 Exploration and Production Corporation, Executive Vice President and COO of PSE-listed Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation, Vice President of Trans-Asia Gold and Minerals Development Corporation and Vice President of Maibarara Geothermal, Inc., a 25%-owned subsidiary of TA Oil. He is a Director of both Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation (since February 2013) and Palawan55 Exploration and Production Corporation (since February 2013).

Pythagoras L. Brion was elected Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company in 2012. He received his Bachelor of Science in Management Engineering degree from Ateneo de Manila University and holds a Master in Business Administration degree from University of the Philippines. He is concurrently SVP/Treasurer of Philippine Investment Management (PHINMA), Inc. and PHINMA Corporation and serves various executive posts in the PHINMA-managed companies including Union Galvasteel Corp and PHINMA Property Holdings Corp. He joined the PHINMA group in 1992.

Mariejo P. Bautista obtained her Bachelor of Science in Business Administration and Accountancy degree from the University of the Philippines. She is a Certified Public Accountant with a Master's degree in Business Management from the Asian Institute of Management. She worked with SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co. in 1987 and with various multinational manufacturing and service companies up to August 2011. She joined the Energy Group of PHINMA in September 2011 and was appointed as Vice President – Controller of the Company, Trans-Asia Oil and Energy Development Corporation, Trans-Asia Power Generation Corporation, CIP II Power Corporation, Trans-Asia Renewable Energy Corporation and One Subic Power Generation Corporation.

Juan J. Diaz is a member of the Philippine Bar and has a Master of Laws degree from Harvard Law School. He is the Corporate Secretary of the Company and the PHINMA Group.

Alan T. Ascalon graduated from the University of the Philippines with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Journalism in 1996 and a Bachelor of Laws degree in 2000. He was elected Assistant Corporate Secretary of the Company in 2012. He was also the Assistant Legal Counsel of Philippine Investment Management (PHINMA), Inc. from 2005 to 2008 and is currently the Vice President- Legal of Trans-Asia Oil and Energy Development Corporation (TA Oil). He is a Director of Palawan55 Exploration & Production Corporation and Trans-Asia Renewable Energy Corporation. He is also the Corporate Secretary of Trans-Asia Renewable Energy Corporation, Trans-Asia Wind Power Corporation and One Subic Power Generation Corporation. He is the Assistant Corporate Secretary of TA Oil, Trans-Asia Gold & Minerals Development Corporation, Trans-Asia Power Generation Corporation and CIP II Power Corporation.

Benjamin S. Austria is a registered Geologist who retired on May 31, 2011 from the University of the Philippines (U.P.) as Professor of Geology after 45 years of service, teaching courses in *Economic Geology*, *Geochemistry* and *Crystallography*. The UP National Institute of Geological Sciences building was completed while he was Director of the Institute from 1987 to 1993. He held several Professorial Chairs while serving in UP: Lepanto Consolidated Chair, Don Celestino Dizon Chair and just before his retirement, the Henry A. Brimo Chair in Economic Geology. Dr. Austria received his BS Geology from UP in 1965 and his MA (Geology) from Harvard University in 1968, supported by a United Nations Fellowship in *Ore Mineralogy*. He was conferred with the PhD (Geology) by Harvard (PhD Dissertation: *Geochemical Implications of Iron in Sphalerite*) in 1975. He was a Harvard University scholar and Teaching Fellow during the Spring Term of 1968. After this term, his PhD studies were completed under a Rockefeller Foundation scholarship. A Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists since 1993, Dr.

Austria is recognized as Distinguished Geologist by the Geological Society of the Philippines in 1989, by the National Research Council of the Philippines with the 1992 Achievement Award in Earth Sciences and by the Professional Regulation Commission of the Philippines as the Outstanding Professional in the Field of Geology for 2001. He is the PhilAAS Gregorio Y. Zara Awardee for Basic Research in 2001. Dr. Austria is currently Independent Director of Philex Petroleum Corporation since 2011; Senior Adviser of Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation since 2013; Executive Director of Philippine Petroleum Association of the Upstream Industry (Oil & Gas) since 2013; Chairman, Committee on Power and Energy, Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry since 2014; Vice President (Earth Sciences & Geography, Philippine Association for the Advancement of Science & Technology since 2001. On 08 March 2016, Dr. Austria was appointed Member of the Professional Regulations Commission Board of Geology,

Cecille B. Arenillo is a Certified Public Accountant with a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce from the University of Sto. Tomas. She is currently the Vice President-Treasury and Compliance Officer of PHINMA Corp., Vice President-Compliance Officer of Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation and PHINMA Property Holdings Corporation, Vice President & PHINMA Group Compliance Officer of PHINMA, Inc. and Asst. Treasurer of Union Galvasteel Corporation. She was elected as the Vice-President-Compliance Officer of the Company on September 30, 2014.

Danielle R. del Rosario joined the PHINMA Energy Group in 2013 as Head of Corporate Affairs. She was elected as Assistant Vice President (AVP) for Corporate Affairs of the Company in 2015. She also heads the Corporate Affairs of Trans-Asia Oil and Energy Development Corporation, Trans-Asia Renewable Energy Corporation, Trans-Asia Power Generation Corporation, CIP II Power Corporation, and One Subic Power Generation Corporation. As AVP for Corporate Affairs, Ms. Del Rosario also serves as concurrent head of Corporate Communications and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). She is also the Business Resiliency Officer and Integrity Assurance Officer for the PHINMA Energy Group. Prior to joining the Company, she was with the PHINMA Foundation from 2011-2013 as Program Director for the PHINMA National Scholarship Program, a leadership building initiative which supports college level scholars in PNU and UP Diliman. Formerly with the banking industry, she trained in Citibank as a relationship manager and investment specialist (2003-2007) and with BDO Private Bank Wealth Advisory and Trust Group (2007-2009). She received her education from UP Diliman, attaining a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration and Accountancy (*Cum Laude*). She is currently a candidate for her Master in Business Administration from the University of Regis joint program with the Ateneo Graduate School of Business. She is a member of the Makati Business Club and Integrity Initiative.

Arthur R. Villacorte is a graduate of Bachelor of Science in Electronics & Communications Engineering. Before joining Trans-Asia Oil and Energy Development Corporation (TA Oil) in October 2007, he was the Purchasing Officer of Union Cement Corporation from October 1991 to March 2003 (now La Farge-Holcim). During his term, he handled major expansion projects of the Cement Group. He later migrated to Canada and served as one of the procurement personnel in the Vancouver-Canada Line SNC-SELI Project from September 2004 to May 2006. Upon his return to the Philippines, he joined as the Procurement Lead of the Ramcar Group of Companies-Battery Group from July 2006 to October 2007 earning him more than 15 years of experience in a Procurement environment. Presently, he is the Assistant Vice President of the Materials Management Department of TA Oil and at the same time spearheading the Procurement Consolidation Program of the different companies of PHINMA. In addition to his Basic Management Program from Asian Institute of Management (AIM) in May 2013, he is preparing for the Certified International Procurement Manager (CIPM) and Certified International Sourcing Manager (CISM) certification from the International Purchasing and Supply Chain Management Institute (IPSCMI) in June 2016. He was elected as the AVP-Materials Management of the Company on September 28, 2015.

Significant Employee

Other than the aforementioned Directors and Executive Officers identified in the item on Directors and Executive Officers in this Information Statement, there are no other employees of the Company who may have significant influence in the Company's major and/or strategic planning and decision-making.

Family Relationships

Mr. Ramon R. del Rosario, Jr. is the father of Ms. Danielle R. del Rosario and the brother of Mr. Victor J. del Rosario. There is no other member of the Board of Directors nor any Executive Officer of the Company related by affinity or consanguinity other than the ones disclosed.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

As of January 31, 2016 to the knowledge and/or information of the Company, the nominees for election as directors of the Company, present members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Officers are not, presently or during the last five (5) years, in any legal proceedings which will have any material effect on the Company, its operations, reputation, or financial condition, and none of its directors and senior executives has been subject of the following during the last five (5) years: (a) bankruptcy petition by or against any business of which such director was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two (2) years prior to that time; (b) a conviction by final judgment, in a criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign; (c) to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, domestic or foreign, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities or banking activities; (d) being found by a domestic or foreign court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Commission or comparable foreign body, or a domestic or foreign Exchange or other organized trading, market or self-regulatory organization, to have violated the securities or commodities law or regulation, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended or vacated.

As of December 31, 2015, there are no material pending legal proceedings to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries is a party or of which any of the property of the Company or that of its subsidiaries is the subject.

Executive Compensation

For the calendar years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the total salaries, allowances and bonuses paid to the directors and executive officers, as well as estimated compensation of directors and executive officers for calendar year 2016 are as follows:

Name/Position	Year	Salaries	Bonus	Others
CEO and Top 4 Officers (Total Compensation)				
Francisco L. Viray, President and CEO				
Raymundo A. Reyes, Jr., Executive Vice President & COO				
Benjamin S. Austria, Senior Adviser				
Pythagoras L. Brion, Jr., Executive Vice President & CFO				
Juan J. Diaz, Corporate Secretary				
	2016 (est)	2,354,625	-	552,000
	2015	2,242,500	-	714,500
	2014	2,145,000	-	350,000
All Other Officers and Directors as a Group (Total Compensation)				
Unnamed	2016 (est)	-	-	792,000
	2015	-	-	722,000
	2014	-	-	450,000

Compensation of Directors

The Directors receive per diem and bonus based on a percentage of the net income of the Company for each fiscal year.

There are no other existing arrangements/agreements to which said directors are to be compensated during the last completed fiscal year and the ensuing year.

Employment Contracts and Termination of Employment and Change-in-Control Arrangements

There are no special employment contracts between the Company and its named Executive Officers.

Under Article VI, Section 2 of the Company's By-Laws, the Chairman of the Board, the Vice Chairman, the President, the Vice President(s), the General Manger, the Secretary and the Treasurer shall be elected annually by affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the Board. Each officer shall hold office until his successor is elected and qualified in his stead, or until he shall have resigned or shall have been removed in the manner hereinafter provided. Such other officers as may from time to time be elected or appointed by the Board shall hold office for such period, have such authority and perform such duties as are provided in these By-Laws or as the Board may determine. The Chairman of the Board, the Vice Chairman and the President shall be chosen from among the directors, and the Secretary shall be a resident and a citizen of the Philippines.

Compensatory Plan or Arrangement

The compensation received by officers who are not members of the Board of Directors of the Company represents salaries, bonuses and other benefits.

All permanent and regular employees of the Company and its subsidiaries are covered by the PHINMA Group retirement plan (the "Plan"). The Plan provides benefits upon normal retirement beginning at age 60, early retirement beginning at age 50 with completion of at least 10 years of service, voluntary separation beginning upon completion of at least 10 years of service, total and physical disability, death and involuntary separation. Benefits are based on the employee's final monthly basic salary and length of service.

Warrants and Options Outstanding

As of December 31, 2015, none of the Company's Directors and Executive Officers hold any warrants or options in the Company.

ITEM 10: SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The table below shows the persons or groups known to TA Petroleum as of February 29, 2016 to be directly or indirectly the record and/or beneficial owners of more than 5% of the company's voting securities:

Title of Class of Shares	Name & Address of Record Owner & Relationship with Issuer	Name & Address of Beneficial Owner & Relationship	Citizenship	No. of Shares Held	% Held
Common	Philippine Depository and Trust Corporation ² MSE Bldg. Ayala Avenue, Makati City Stockholder		Filipino 97.85% Foreign 0.58%	246,082,90 1	98.43 %

Security Ownership of Management

The table below shows the securities beneficially owned by all directors' nominees and executive officers of Trans-Asia Oil as of February 29, 2016:

Title of Class	Name of Beneficial Owner	Citizenship	No. of Shares Held	Nature	% of Class
Common	Ramon R. del Rosario, Jr.	Filipino	424,155 682,015	Direct Indirect	0.44% -

² **Philippine Depository and Trust Corporation (PDTTC)** is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Philippine Central Depository, Inc. (PCD) which acts as trustee-nominee for all shares lodged in the PCD system. It was formerly known as PCD Nominee Corporation. The beneficial owners of such shares are the participants of PCD which holds the shares on their behalf or in behalf of their clients.

PCD is a private institution established in March 1995 to improve operations in securities transactions. PCD seeks to provide a fast, safe and highly efficient system for securities settlement. The PCD was organized to implement an automated book-entry system of handling securities transaction in the Philippines.

AB Capital Securities, Inc. (ABCSI) is the only PCD Nominee who holds more than 5% of the Company's securities. The only beneficial owners of these shares with more than 5% shareholdings are Trans-Asia Oil and Energy Development Corporation (TA Oil), Philippine Investment Management (PHINMA), Inc. and PHINMA Corporation. Mr. Oscar J. Hilado who is Chairman of the Board of TA Oil, PHINMA Inc. and PHINMA Corp. is the person appointed to exercise voting power.

ABCSI is one of the Philippines' leading local stock brokerage firms with over thirty years industry presence. It is one of the pioneers in online stock trading.

Common	Oscar J. Hilado	Filipino	114,751	Direct	0.05%
Common	Magdaleno B. Albarracin, Jr.	Filipino	53	Direct	0%
Common	Francisco L. Viray	Filipino	214,959	Direct	0.09%
Common	Roberto M. Laviña	Filipino	427,833	Direct	0.17%
Common	Raymundo A. Reyes, Jr.	Filipino	32,230	Direct	0.01%
Common	Raphael Perpetuo M. Lotilla	Filipino	1	Direct	0%
Common	Victor J. del Rosario	Filipino	92,320	Direct	0.31%
			682,015	Indirect	-
Common	Pythagoras L. Brion, Jr.	Filipino	10,201	Direct	0%
Common	Edward S. Go	Filipino	1	Direct	0%
Common	Romeo L. Bernardo	Filipino	1	Direct	0%
Common	Benjamin S. Austria	Filipino	30,000	Direct	0.01%
Common	Mariejo P. Bautista	Filipino	11,047	Direct	0.01%
Common	Juan J. Diaz	Filipino	1,688	Direct	0%
Common	Alan T. Ascalon	Filipino	1,818	Direct	0%
Common	Cecille B. Arenillo	Filipino	2,550	Direct	0%
Common	Giles R. Katigbak	Filipino	0	Direct	0
Common	Danielle R. del Rosario	Filipino	2,000	Direct	0%
Common	Arthur R. Villacorte	Filipino	858	Direct	0%
Total Directors and Officers			2,730,496		1.09%

Voting Trust Holders of 5% or more

None of the directors and officers owns 5% or more of the outstanding capital stock of the Company. The Company is not also aware of any person holding 5% or more of the Company's outstanding shares under a voting trust agreement or similar agreement.

Changes in Control

There are no arrangements that may result in a change in control of the Company, nor has there been any change in control since the beginning of the last fiscal year and for the last three years.

ITEM 11: CERTAIN RELATIONSHIP AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly, or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely its legal form.

In the last two (2) years, the Company has not been a party in any transaction in which a Director or Executive Officer of the Company, any nominees for election as a director, any security holder owning more than 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares and/or any member of his immediate family had a material interest thereon.

Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash throughout the financial year. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has not recorded any impairment of

receivables on amounts owed by the related parties. The assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company transacts with associates, affiliates and other related parties on operating and reimbursement of expenses, management service agreements and advances.

As at and for the Year Ended December 31, 2015					
Company	Amount/ Volume	Nature	Outstanding Balance	Terms	Conditions
<i>Ultimate Parent Company</i>					
-					
PHINMA, Inc.					
Accounts payables	P720,000	Management fees	P-	30-60 day terms;	Unsecured noninterest-bearing
Accounts payables	141,532	Share in expenses	56,681	30-60 day terms;	Unsecured noninterest-bearing
<i>Affiliates</i>					
T-O Insurance, Inc.					
Accounts payables	2,244	Insurance expense	-	30-60 day terms;	Unsecured noninterest-bearing
PHINMA Corporation (PHINMA Corp)					
Accounts payables	45,864	Share in expenses	42,625	30-60 day terms;	Unsecured noninterest-bearing

As at and for the Year Ended December 31, 2014					
Company	Amount/ Volume	Nature	Outstanding Balance	Terms	Conditions
<i>Affiliates</i>					
T-O Insurance, Inc.					
Accounts payables	P2,130	Insurance expense	P-	30-60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured
PHINMA Corporation (PHINMA Corp)					
Accounts payables	30,800	Employee cost	-	30-60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured
<i>Ultimate Parent Company -</i>					
PHINMA, Inc.					
Accounts payables	810,148	Professional fees	3,748	30-60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured

As at and for the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Company	Amount/ Volume	Nature	Outstanding Balance	Terms	Conditions
<i>Intermediate Parent</i>					
<i>Company -</i>					
TA Oil					
Advances from a related party	P1,339,793	Advances	P–	On demand; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured
Accounts payables	156,800	Professional fees	–	30-60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured
<i>Ultimate Parent</i>					
<i>Company -</i>					
PHINMA, Inc.					
Accounts payables	806,400	Management fees	–	30–60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured

PHINMA, Inc.

The Company has a management contract with PHINMA, Inc. up to January 1, 2018, renewable thereafter upon mutual agreement. Under this contract, PHINMA, Inc. has a general management authority with corresponding responsibility over all operations and personnel of the Company including planning, direction, and supervision of all the operations, and other business activities. Under the existing agreement, the Company pays PHINMA, Inc. a fixed monthly management fee plus an annual incentive based on a certain percentage of the Company's net income. As of December 31, 2015, PHINMA Inc. owns 30,985,111 shares which represent 12.39% of total outstanding shares of stock of the Company.

PHINMA Corp.

PHINMA Corp. is likewise controlled by PHINMA, Inc. through a management agreement. PHINMA Corp. bills the Company for its share in expenses.

T-O Insurance

T-O Insurance is likewise controlled by PHINMA, Inc. through a management agreement. The Company insures its properties through T-O Insurance.

PART IV – CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

ITEM 13: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

COMPLIANCE POLICY

In accordance with the State's policy to actively promote corporate governance reforms aimed to raise investor confidence, develop capital market and help achieve high sustained growth for the corporate sector and the economy, the Board of Directors, Management, and Employees of Trans-Asia Petroleum

Corporation (the “Company”) commit to the principles and best practices contained in the Manual on Good Corporate Governance approved as of December 2014.

ANNUAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Under the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Memorandum Circular No. 3, Series of 2015, the Compliance Officer will submit the Company’s first Annual Corporate Governance Report on May 30, 2016, two years after its listing on August 28, 2014. As of December 31, 2015, the Company complied with the principles and best practices contained in the Manual on Good Corporate Governance. There were no sanctions imposed on any director, officer or employee for non-compliance of the Manual.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMPLIANCE REPORT

As required by the Philippine Stock Exchange, the Compliance Officer will submit the Company’s Compliance Report on Corporate Governance on or before March 31, 2016.

COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND IMPROVING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Compliance Officer (and the Internal Auditor) monitor the Company’s compliance with the Manual and the timely submission of reports and disclosures to both SEC and PSE. In addition, the SEC and PSE websites are constantly monitored for relevant circulars or memorandums affecting, improving, and updating the corporate governance of the Company and amending the Manual, if necessary.

As a result of the Compliance Program, there is effective management of the relationships between shareholders, stakeholders, directors, creditors, government, and employees. Furthermore, the internal workings of the Company are directed and controlled leading to corporate integrity, transparency, and enhanced corporate performance, a dominant theme of good corporate governance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Composition

The Board of Directors consists of 11 members, nominated in accordance with the By-Laws of the Company. In compliance with the requirement of the SEC for publicly-listed corporations, TA Petroleum’s Board of Directors includes three (3) independent directors. The independent directors are not officers or substantial shareholders of the Company and have no relationship with the Company that may hinder their independence from the Company or management or would interfere with their exercise of independent judgment in carrying out their responsibilities.

In order that no director or small group of directors can dominate the decision making process, the Board is a combination of executive and non-executive directors.

The Board of Directors held 5 regular and 1 organizational meetings in 2015 and 2 regular meetings in 2016. The details of the matters taken up during the board meetings are included in the Definitive Information Statement sent to the shareholders.

The attendance of the directors in the board meetings is as follows:

BOARD MEETINGS FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 2015 TO FEBRUARY 2016

INCUMBENT DIRECTOR	23 February Regular Meeting	7 April Regular Meeting	7 April Org. Meeting	27 July Regular Meeting	28 September Regular Meeting	23 November Regular Meeting	25 January Regular Meeting	23 February Regular Meeting
Ramon R. del Rosario, Jr.	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Oscar J. Hilado	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
Magdaleno B. Albarracin, Jr.	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Francisco L. Viray	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Victor J. del Rosario	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Roberto M. Laviña	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
Pythagoras L. Brion, Jr.	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Raymundo A. Reyes, Jr.		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Edward S. Go (Independent)	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
Raphael Perpetuo M. Lotilla (Independent)	P	P	P	P	A	P*	P*	P
Romeo L. Bernardo (Independent)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

P: Present

A: Absent

* via teleconference

Board Committees

To aid in compliance with the principles of good corporate governance, the Board constitutes committees which directly report to the Board in accordance with duly approved procedures.

For 2015, the board committees and their members are as follows:

INCUMBENT DIRECTOR	Executive Committee	Audit and Risk Management Committee	Nomination and Governance Committee	Compensation Committee
Ramon R. del Rosario, Jr.	M		C	
Oscar J. Hilado	C		M	
Magdaleno B. Albarracin, Jr.	M			C
Francisco L. Viray	M		M	
Victor J. del Rosario		M		
Roberto M. Laviña	M	M		M
Pythagoras L. Brion, Jr.				
Raymundo A. Reyes, Jr.				
Edward S. Go (Independent)		C	M	M
Raphael Perpetuo M. Lotilla (Independent)	M			
Romeo L. Bernardo (Independent)				

C: Chairman

M: Member

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee is composed of three (3) directors, one of whom is an independent director. The Nomination Committee pre-screens and shortlists all candidates nominated to become members of the Board of Directors in accordance with the qualification and disqualification guidelines as specified in the Company's Manual on Corporate Governance.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee is composed of three (3) directors, one of whom is an independent director. The duties and responsibilities of this committee include establishing policies on executive remuneration, ensuring that the compensation is consistent with the Company's culture, strategy and control environment, and strengthening policies on conflict of interest, salaries and benefits and compliance with statutory requirements.

There was no Compensation Committee meeting held in 2015 and none was required.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is composed of one (1) independent director and two (2) executive directors. An independent director chairs the Audit Committee. The Committee has accounting expertise and adequate understanding of the Company's business and industry in which it operates.

The roles and responsibilities of the Audit Committee are defined in the Audit Committee Charter approved by the Board of Directors. We assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibility to the shareholders relating to the financial statements and financial reporting process, internal control system, internal and external auditor's performance, risk management, and compliance with legal and regulatory matters.

The Audit Committee had four (4) meetings during the year. The first and last meetings obtained complete attendance while the second and third meetings only had two members in attendance. Overall, attendance is at eighty three percent (83%). The meetings were timed to review the quarterly and yearly financial reporting of the Company. Also, the Committee reviewed the results of the annual audit of the external auditor, SGV & Co., the findings and status of Group Internal Audit's engagements, the status of Business Resiliency and Integrity Assurance activities and the 2014 Audit Committee Report.

EXTERNAL AUDITOR

The External Auditor contributes to the enforcement of good corporate governance through independent examination of the financial records and reports of the Company.

The Company has complied with SRC Rule 68, paragraph 3(b)(ix) requiring the rotation of external auditors or signing partners every five (5) years of engagement and the mandatory two-year cooling-off period for the re-engagement of the same signing partner or individual auditor. The engagement partner who conducted the audit for Calendar Year 2015 is Ms. Marydith C. Miguel, an SEC accredited auditing partner of SGV. This is Ms. Miguel's third year as engagement partner for the Company.

Following are the fees for professional services rendered by SGV & Co. for the past 3 years:

Year	Audit Fees	Others
2015	P150,000	P-
2014	100,000	275,000
2013	100,000	-

The Audit Committee discusses with the external auditor before the audit commences, the nature and scope of the audit. It pre-approves audit fees, plans, scope and frequency one (1) month before the conduct of external audit. It evaluates and determines non-audit work by external auditor and keeps under review the non-audit fees paid to external auditor both in relation to their significance to the audit and in relation to the Company's total expenditure on consultancy.

The Audit Committee, the Board of Directors and the Stockholders of the Company approved the Company's engagement of SGV as external auditor.

INTERNAL AUDIT

The Internal Audit group of the Company provides the Board, senior management and stockholders with reasonable assurance that its key organizational and procedural controls are effective, appropriate and faithfully complied with.

DISCLOSURE AND TRANSPARENCY

In addition to submitting annual and quarterly financial information and other statutory requirements, the Company promptly discloses to the SEC and the PSE all material information such as key results of operations, execution of contracts, declaration of dividends and investments, among others. Such disclosures are promptly up-loaded at the Company's website for the benefit of the investing public.

CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct of the Company contains policies on professional decorum, conflict of interest and penalties for violations. Employees are required to always act in the best interest of the Company. As a matter of policy, every employee and officer of the Company should avoid any situation that could interfere or appear to interfere with their independent judgment in performing their duties. The policy also prohibits using one's official position to secure a contract of employment for a related party, soliciting gifts or any property for personal gain from any individual or organization that deals with the Company and using Company information for personal gain. No employee may engage in any business or undertaking that is indirectly or directly in competition with or prejudicial to the interests of the Company.

PART V – EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES

ITEM 14: EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON SEC FORM 17-C

List of Exhibits

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| Exhibit A | - | Consolidated Audited Financial Statements for the Calendar Year 2015 |
| Exhibit B | - | Supplementary Schedules to the Consolidated Audited Financial Statements |
| Exhibit C | - | Parent Audited Financial Statements for the Calendar Year 2015 |

Reports on SEC Form 17-C

The Company filed the following reports on SEC 17-C during fiscal year 2015 covered by this report:

Date of Filing	Items Reported
January 7, 2015	<p>Service Contract No. 69 Camotes Sea, Visayas</p> <p>Please be informed that the Department of Energy extended the term of the current exploration Sub-Phase 3 to 7 May 2015.</p> <p>The consortium has until 7 April 2015 to decide whether to enter Sub-Phase 4 which entails a commitment to either drill one exploratory well or undertake a 3D seismic survey.</p> <p>Trans-Asia Petroleum has 50% participating interest in SC 69.</p>
January 9, 2015	<p>Philodrill resumption of operatorship of Service Contract 6A – Octon Block</p> <p>We confirm the truth of the news report "Philodrill regains operatorship of Octon Block service contract" appearing in a Manila Bulletin article published today, quoted as follows:</p> <p><i>“The Philodrill Corporation has re-assumed operatorship of the Service Contract 6A – Octon Block effective January 1 this year, replacing erstwhile operator Pitkin Petroleum Limited which opted out of the Octon Block partnership following their decision not to proceed to Phase 2 of the Farm-in Agreement last July 11, 2011.</i></p> <p>....</p> <p>Philodrill and Pitkin Petroleum are now working</p>

on the documents that will formally re-convey Pitkin's participating interest back to the continuing consortium partners. Subject to approval of the Department of Energy, the following will be the composition of the new Service Contract 6A Consortium with Philodril Corporation having equity worth 51.650 % followed by Petro Energy Resources Corporation with 16.670%, Anglo Philippine Holdings, Inc. with 11.110%, Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation with 7.780%, Forum Energy Philippines, Inc. with 5.560%, Philex Petroleum Corporation with 5.560% and Alcorn Petroleum and Minerals Corporation with equity of 1.670%."

February 4, 2015

NOTICE OF ANNUAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

Please be advised that the annual meeting of shareholders of TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION will be held on Tuesday, 7 April 2015 at 10:00 o'clock in the morning at the Manila Peninsula Hotel, Makati City. The Agenda of the Meeting is as follows:

AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Proof of Notice and Determination of Quorum
3. Minutes of Previous Meeting
4. Annual Report of Management and Ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and Management since the last Annual Shareholders Meeting
5. Election of Directors (including the Independent Directors)
6. Amendment of Articles of Incorporation (statement of precise address)
7. Appointment of External Auditors
8. Other Matters
9. Adjournment

The record date for the determination of the shareholders entitled to notice of said meeting and to vote thereat is 6 March 2015.

February 23, 2015

Matters taken up during the board meeting held today, 23 February 2015

Approval of Audited Financial Statement as of year ended 31 December 2014

Attached letter to PSE dated 23 February 2015

Amended attachment to include: The Company

has not started commercial operations as of today.

April 7, 2015

Results of Annual Stockholders' Meeting of Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation:

1. Confirmation of Annual Report of Management including Financial Statements
2. Ratification of all acts and resolutions of the Board of Directors and Management since the last annual shareholders meeting.
3. Amendment of Articles of Incorporation (statement of precise address)
4. Appointment of SGV& Co as External Auditors

April 7, 2015

Change of Principal Office

The Board of Directors of Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation approved today the change of Trans-Asia Petroleum's principal office address from "Makati, Rizal, Philippines" to "Level 11, PHINMA Plaza, 39 Plaza Drive, Rockwell Center, Makati City, Philippines".

April 7, 2015

Results of the Organizational Meeting of the Board of Directors of Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation

The newly-elected Directors of Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation held its organizational meeting on 7 April 2015 at the Manila Peninsula Hotel following its Annual Shareholders' Meeting

April 8, 2015

Change of Principal Office

Amended to include approval of both the Board of Directors and Shareholders of the Company.

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation approved today the change of Trans-Asia Petroleum's principal office address from "Makati, Rizal, Philippines" to "Level 11, PHINMA Plaza, 39 Plaza Drive, Rockwell Center, Makati City, Philippines".

April 8, 2015

This refers to subject news article entitled "Trans-Asia Petroleum seeks offshore investments which reported in part that:

"Trans-Asia Petroleum Corp., the exploration unit of Trans-Asia Oil and Energy Development Corp., is looking for investment opportunities in Australasia that includes Australia, New Zealand,

New Guinea and neighboring islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Raymundo Reyes Jr., Trans-Asia Petroleum executive vice president, told reporters at the sidelines of the stockholders' meeting that any fund raising this year would depend on investment opportunities available.

'We're actively looking at opportunities in the region so if we find some, we will have to spend,' Reyes said, adding Trans-Asia Petroleum might buy into existing oil and gas exploration fields.

Reyes said the company tapped a consultancy group to 'engage in shortlist opportunities.'

'That study will take at least two months. After that we will have to do detailed review,' he said..."

Please be informed that the above excerpt is accurate except for the second to the last paragraph which should read as follows:

"Reyes said the company is planning to tap a consultancy group to come up with a shortlist of opportunities."

April 17, 2015

Petroleum Service Contract No. 69

Please be informed that Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation ("TAPET") and its partner, Frontier Gasfields Pty. Ltd. ("FGL"), jointly notified the Department of Energy of their election to enter exploration Sub-Phase 4 covering the period 7 May 2015 to 7 May 2016.

The work commitment under Sub-Phase 4 is either one exploratory well or a 50 sq. km. 3D seismic survey with minimum expenditures of US \$ 3 million or US \$ 2 million, respectively.

TAPET and FGL also notified the DOE of the change in operatorship of SC 69 from FGL to TAPET effective on 7 May 2015.

TAPET has 50% participating interest in SC 69.

May 05, 2015

Service Contract No. 55
Offshore Southwest Palawan

Please be informed that Otto Energy

Investments, Ltd. ("Otto"), Operator of SC 55, notified Palawan55 Exploration & Production Corporation ("Palawan55"), subsidiary of Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation that Otto had signed a binding contract with Maersk Drilling to secure the Maersk Venturer ultra deep-water drillship for the drilling of the Hawkeye-1 exploratory well.

Otto further confirmed that commencement of the drilling window will be between 17 July and 15 August 2015. Drilling operations are expected to be completed in around 23 days.

Estimated well cost on a dry hole basis is US \$30 to \$35 million. If the well encounters oil and/or gas, more detailed evaluation will be undertaken and the total well cost may increase by US \$2 to \$3 million.

Palawan55 holds 6.82% participating interest in SC 55 that is carried free in the cost of the Hawkeye-1 drilling program.

June 24, 2015

Service Contract 6 Block A Northwest Palawan.

Please be informed that we received advice from the SC 6 Block A Operator that the Department of Energy has approved the re-assignment of participating interests to the farmers resulting from the withdrawal of erstwhile farminee, Pitkin Petroleum Plc.

Trans-Asia Petroleum's participating interest in SC 6 Block A has reverted to 7.78%.

July 2, 2015

Petroleum Service Contract No. 55

Please be informed that the SC 55 Operator, Otto Energy Investments, Ltd. ("OEIL") notified Palawan55 Exploration & Production Corporation ("Palawan55") a subsidiary of Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation, that OEIL has issued a formal notice to Maersk Drilling to commence mobilization for the drilling of the Hawkeye-1 exploratory well.

Palawan55 has 6.82% participating interest in SC 55.

July 23, 2015

Change of Principal Office

The Board of Directors of Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation approved today the change of Trans-Asia Petroleum's principal office address from "Makati, Rizal, Philippines" to "Level 11,

PHINMA Plaza, 39 Plaza Drive, Rockwell Center, and Makati City, Philippines”.

August 03, 2015

Update on Petroleum Service Contract No.55

Please be informed that the SC 55 Operator, Otto Energy Investments, Ltd. (“OEIL”), notified Palawan55 Exploration & Production Corporation (“Palawan55”), subsidiary of Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation (PSE Symbol: TAPET), that OEIL commenced drilling of the Hawkeye-1 exploratory well in offshore southwest Palawan on 31 July 2015.

Water depth at the well location is 1,788 meters. Programmed well total depth is 2,887 meters below sea level and anticipated drilling duration is about 3 weeks. The well may be deepened depending on results.

Palawan55 holds 6.82% participating interest in SC 55.

August 17, 2015

Petroleum Service Contract No. 55- Offshore Southwest Palawan

Please be informed that the SC 55 Operator, Otto Energy Investments, Ltd., provided Palawan55 Exploration & Production Corporation (“Palawan55”), subsidiary of Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation, the following update on the drilling of the Hawkeye-1 exploratory well.

The well has been drilled to its final total depth of 2,920 meters. Hydrocarbons, mainly gas, were recorded between 2,710 to 2,737 meters in reservoir of variable quality. Fluorescence, which usually indicates oil, was observed in drill cutting returns obtained from the same depth interval.

According to log interpretation, the rock sequence below 2,737 meters contained good quality reservoirs which are water-saturated.

While the volume of hydrocarbons inferred from the well results is not of economic significance, Hawkeye-1 proved the presence of a petroleum system in the contract area. The Operator will evaluate its implications to the prospectivity of Cinco and other prospects and leads in the block in due course.

Palawan55 holds 6.82% participating interest in SC 55

August 17, 2015

Australia's Otto Energy abandons PH Hawkeye – 1 well.

This refers to subject news article entitled "Australia's Otto Energy abandons PH Hawkeye – 1 well" which reported in part that:

"MANILA - Australia-listed Otto Energy Ltd. said on Monday it would plug and abandon a deep-water exploratory well in the West Philippine Sea (South China Sea), which did not reveal commercial oil and gas volumes.

While the drilling of Hawkeye - 1 well in the Philippines' Palawan Basin has proven the existence of hydrocarbons in the area, the size was " at the very low end of expectations and is not economic to develop," Otto said in a statement.

. . . ."

Please be informed that the above excerpt is accurate Petroleum Plc.

Trans-Asia Petroleum's participating interest in SC 6 Block A has reverted to 7.78%.

August 17, 2015

Petroleum Service Contract No. 55
Floor Price: Issuer Request

This refers to your letter of 17 August 2015 requesting information relating to the unusual downward price movement of Trans-Asia Petroleum shares ("TAPET") at 9:30 a.m. today.

Please be informed that TAPET disclosed this morning to the PSE the negative results of the drilling of the Hawkeye - 1 exploratory well under Service Contract No. 55, which reached its final total depth over the weekend.

We are aware that our consortium partners Otto Energy, Ltd. (ASX: OEL) and Red Emperor Resources N.L. (ASX: RMP) also issued similar announcements this morning.

To the best of our knowledge, there is no undisclosed information concerning TAPET that might have caused the sudden drop in its share price.

September 28, 2015

Appointment of Officer

The Board of Directors of Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation approved today the appointment of

Arthur R. Villacorte as AVP-Materials
Management

December 22, 2015

Update on Petroleum Service Contract No. 55

Please be informed that the SC 55 Operator, Otto Energy Investments, Ltd., requested the Department of Energy a two-year moratorium under subject Service Contract.

The SC 55 consortium fulfilled the work obligation under the current exploration Sub-Phase by drilling the Hawkeye-1 exploratory well in August 2015. Although the well did not encounter gas in commercial quantities, it proved the presence of an active petroleum system in the contract area which hosts Cinco and several other prospects and leads.

Palawan55 Exploration & Production Corporation, subsidiary of Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation (PSE Symbol: TAPET) holds 6.82% participating interest in SC 55.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Code and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Makati on April 13, 2016.

Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation

By:


FRANCISCO L. VIRAY
President and CEO


RAYMUNDO A. REYES, JR.
Executive Vice President and COO


PYTHAGORAS A. BRION, JR.
Executive Vice President Treasurer and CFO



MARIEJO P. BAUTISTA
Senior Vice President – Finance and Controller


JUAN J. DIAZ
Corporate Secretary

(Republic of the Philippines)
Makati City) S.S.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this **APR 13 2016** day of April, 2016 affiant(s) exhibiting to me his/her Driver's License/Passport/Community Tax Certificates, as follows:

Name	Driver's License No./ Passport No./ Senior Citizen No.	Date of Issue/Expiration Date
Francisco L. Viray	EC3546900	Feb 25, 2015
Raymundo A. Reyes, Jr.	EB2193620	April 6, 2016
Pythagoras L. Brion, Jr.	EB6637129	October 23, 2017
Mariejo P. Bautista	N02-96-322934	May 13, 2017
Juan J. Diaz	1714595	March 2002



Notary Public
JOEL S. LLANILLO
COMMISSION NO. M-149
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR MAKATI CITY
UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2016
11/F THE PHINMA PLAZA, 39 PLAZA DRIVE
ROCKWELL CENTER, MAKATI CITY
ROLL NO. 53693
PTR NO. 5323613; 1/4/16; MAKATI CITY
IBP NO. 974819; 9/15/14 LIFETIME; BULACAN CHAPTER

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REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation

The Audit Committee is composed of one (1) independent director and two (2) executive directors. An independent director chairs the Audit Committee. The Committee has accounting expertise and adequate understanding of the Company's business and industry in which it operates.

We are pleased to report our activities for Calendar Year 2015.

The roles and responsibilities of the Audit Committee are defined in the Audit Committee Charter approved by the Board of Directors. We assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibility to the shareholders relating to the financial statements and financial reporting process, internal control system, internal and external auditor's performance, risk management, and compliance with legal and regulatory matters.

The Audit Committee had four (4) meetings during the year. The first and last meetings obtained complete attendance while the second and third meetings only had two members in attendance. Overall, attendance is at eighty three percent (83%). The meetings were timed to review the quarterly and yearly financial reporting of the Company. Also, the Committee reviewed the results of the annual audit of the external auditor, SGV & Co., the findings and status of Group Internal Audit's engagements, the status of Business Resiliency and Integrity Assurance activities and the 2014 Audit Committee Report.

We received information and support from Management, the Compliance Officer and Group Internal Audit to enable us to effectively carry out our functions as defined in the Audit Committee Charter.

ACTIVITIES

Management's Financial Report

We reviewed and endorsed to the Board of Directors for approval the 2014 audited consolidated financial statements and the 2015 unaudited quarterly consolidated financial statements.

Informatively, in our first meeting for 2016 held on February 19, 2016, we likewise reviewed and endorsed to the Board of Directors for approval the 2015 audited consolidated financial statements presented in this 2015 annual report. These activities were performed in the following context:

- Management has the primary responsibility for the financial statements and the financial reporting process.
- SyCip, Gorres, Velayo & Co. (SGV & Co.) is responsible for expressing an opinion on the annual audited consolidated financial statements in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards.

The related party transactions were also reviewed for potential conflicts of interest. The Audit Committee found these related party transactions to be part of the regular course of business with terms and conditions based on market and in the best interest of the Company.

External Audit

We endorsed to the Board of Directors the nomination of SyCip, Gorres, Velayo & Co. (SGV) as the Company's external auditor for 2015. We reviewed and approved the scope and deliverables of the SGV audit plan. The Committee ensured that SGV's scope included the review of Company's compliance to Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). Non-audit services and related fees for their services were also reviewed and we concluded that these fees are not significant to impair their independence.

We also proposed to the Board of Directors to retain SGV & Co. as the external auditor for 2016 as discussed in our Committee meeting held February 19, 2016.

Internal Audit

We reviewed and approved the Internal Audit plan for 2015 and found them to be appropriate. Based on this plan, the Committee received and reviewed the audit reports submitted by Group Internal Audit and found that the Company's internal control system is adequate and effective. Various audit and control issues, including actions taken by management, were discussed in the Committee meetings. This is to ensure that management has taken appropriate corrective actions in a timely manner.

We also reviewed the organization and performance of Group Internal Audit for 2015 and found them to be sufficiently independent and effective.

Business Resiliency Program

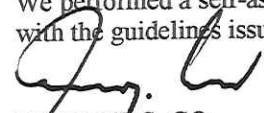
We reviewed the status of ongoing activities related to the Business Resiliency program as we are tasked to lead and monitor the same. This program encompasses a wide range of disciplines, including Business Continuity Management and Risk Management. We believe the program is both comprehensive and efficient in terms of the management and resolution of the company's risks.


Integrity Assurance Program

We reviewed the status of ongoing activities related to the Integrity Assurance program. This program provides a formal structure for institutionalizing policies, programs and mechanisms based on good corporate governance and ethical business practices, including the adoption of the Code of Business Conduct and the creation of a whistleblower policy and hotline. We also received assurance that the Company's officers and employees have substantially complied with the policies under the Code.

Audit Committee Performance

We performed a self-assessment of the Committee's performance against the approved Audit Committee Charter in line with the guidelines issued by Securities and Exchange Commission for publicly listed companies.


EDWARD S. GO
Chairman, Independent Director


ROBERTO M. LAVIÑA
Executive Director


VICTOR J. DEL ROSARIO
Executive Director

EXHIBIT A

**TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2015 and 2014
And Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013**



TRANS-ASIA
PETROLEUM


SECURITIES & EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC Building, EDSA, Greenhills
Mandaluyong City

**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**


The management of **Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation and Subsidiary** (the "Company") is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, including the additional components attached therein, in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes designing and implementing internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the consolidated financial statements and submits the same to the Stockholders.

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co., the independent auditors, appointed by the stockholders for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, has examined the consolidated financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing and in its report to the Stockholders, has expressed their opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such examination.


RAMON R. DEL ROSARIO, JR.
Chairman of the Board


FRANCISCO L. VIRAY
President & Chief Executive Officer


PYTHAGORAS L. BRION, JR.
EVP-Treasurer and CFO

Signed this 23rd day of February 2016

(Page 2 of Statement of Management's
Responsibility for Financial Statements)

(REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
Makati City) S.S.

MAR 16 2016

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this _____ affiant(s)
exhibiting to me their Passport and Driver's License, as follows:

Name	Passport No.	Date of Issue	Place of Issue
Ramon R. Del Rosario, Jr.	EB9971711	13 January 2014	Manila
Francisco L. Viray	EC3546900	25 Feb 2015	Manila
Pythagoras L. Brion, Jr.	EB6637129	24 October 2012	Manila

JOEL S. LLANILLO
COMMISSION NO. M-149
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR MAKATI CITY
UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2016
11/F THE PHINMA PLAZA, 39 PLAZA DRIVE
ROCKWELL CENTER, MAKATI CITY
ROLL NO. 53693
PTR NO. 5323613; 1/4/16; MAKATI CITY
IBP NO. 974819; 9/15/14 LIFETIME; BULACAN CHAPTER

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Financial Highlights and Key Performance Indicator

For the years ended December 31

	2015	2014	2013
Current Assets	120,406,412	114,175,878	159,444,055
Total Assets	209,756,631	220,541,953	234,180,250
Current Liabilities	597,928	688,636	757,380
Total Liabilities	597,928	688,636	757,700
Total Equity	209,158,703	219,853,317	233,422,550
Paid-in Capital	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Total Revenues	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Net Loss	10,694,614	13,569,233	13,322,016
Loss Per Share	0.04	0.05	0.05
Current Ratio	201.37:1	165.80:1	210.52:1
Acid Test Ratio	201.28:1	165.80:1	210.52:1
Debt/Equity Ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Asset-to-Equity Ratio	1:1	1:1	1:1
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Return on Equity	-4.99%	-5.99%	-5.71%
Return on Assets	-5.07%	-6.18%	-5.69%
Asset Turnover	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

(Amounts in pesos except earnings per share and ratios)

Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation and A Subsidiary

Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2015 and 2014
and Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014
and 2013

and

Independent Auditors' Report



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation and its subsidiary, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

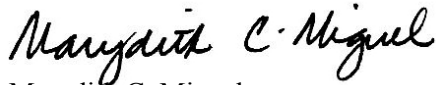
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Opinion

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

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Marydith C. Miguel

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 65556

SEC Accreditation No. 0087-AR-3 (Group A),
January 18, 2013, valid until April 30, 2016

Tax Identification No. 102-092-270

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-55-2015,
February 27, 2015, valid until February 26, 2018

PTR No. 5321664, January 4, 2016, Makati City

February 23, 2016



TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION AND A SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31	
	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	₱4,456,177	₱42,808,622
Investments held for trading (Note 5)	95,837,558	70,471,867
Receivables (Note 6)	20,056,945	895,389
Prepaid expense	55,732	–
Total Current Assets	120,406,412	114,175,878
Noncurrent Assets		
Receivable from a third party (Note 6)	–	20,000,000
Property and equipment (Note 7)	216,912	330,084
Deferred exploration costs (Note 8)	89,129,867	85,967,118
Deferred income tax asset (Note 12)	3,440	68,873
Total Noncurrent Assets	89,350,219	106,366,075
TOTAL ASSETS	₱209,756,631	₱220,541,953
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liability		
Accounts payable and other current liabilities (Note 9)	₱597,928	₱688,636
Equity		
Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company:		
Capital stock (Note 11)	250,000,000	250,000,000
Deficit	(43,256,854)	(32,688,443)
	206,743,146	217,311,557
Non-controlling interest (Note 14)	2,415,557	2,541,760
Total Equity	209,158,703	219,853,317
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	₱209,756,631	₱220,541,953

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION AND A SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Years Ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
INTEREST INCOME (Note 4)	₱69,058	₱130,486	₱798,288
EXPENSES			
Employee costs	4,840,359	4,724,533	3,431,578
Management and professional fees (Note 10)	4,738,367	6,792,430	4,894,440
Supplies	519,625	553,880	41,595
Filing and registration fees	497,437	1,943,221	923,563
Insurance (Note 10)	259,117	2,130	1,122
Meetings	177,480	194,122	–
Transportation	143,971	149,499	9,409
Depreciation (Note 7)	113,172	9,431	–
Taxes and licenses	49,751	18,968	64,360
Others	568,837	110,123	14,662
	11,908,116	14,498,337	9,380,729
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES)			
Gains (losses) on changes in fair value of investments held for trading - net (Note 5)	1,245,176	734,986	(4,740,323)
Foreign exchange gains (losses) - net	(35,299)	(5,561)	1,068
	1,209,877	729,425	(4,739,255)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX	10,629,181	13,638,426	13,321,696
PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) DEFERRED INCOME TAX (Note 12)	65,433	(69,193)	320
NET LOSS	₱10,694,614	₱13,569,233	₱13,322,016
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	₱10,568,411	₱13,516,710	₱12,877,179
Non-controlling interest (Note 14)	126,203	52,523	444,837
	₱10,694,614	₱13,569,233	₱13,322,016
Basic/Diluted Loss Per Share (Note 13)	₱0.042	₱0.054	₱0.052

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION AND A SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
NET LOSS	₱10,694,614	₱13,569,233	₱13,322,016
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	–	–	–
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	₱10,694,614	₱13,569,233	₱13,322,016
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	₱10,568,411	₱13,516,710	₱12,877,179
Non-controlling interest (Note 14)	126,203	52,523	444,837
	₱10,694,614	₱13,569,233	₱13,322,016

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION AND A SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015, 2014 AND 2013

	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company			Non-controlling Interest (Note 14)	Total Equity
	Capital Stock (Note 11)	Deficit	Total		
BALANCES AT JANUARY 1, 2015	₱250,000,000	(₱32,688,443)	₱217,311,557	₱2,541,760	₱219,853,317
Net loss for the year	–	(10,568,411)	(10,568,411)	(126,203)	(10,694,614)
BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2015	₱250,000,000	(43,256,854)	₱206,743,146	₱2,415,557	₱209,158,703
BALANCES AT JANUARY 1, 2014	₱250,000,000	(₱19,171,733)	₱230,828,267	₱2,594,283	₱233,422,550
Net loss for the year	–	(13,516,710)	(13,516,710)	(52,523)	(13,569,233)
BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2014	₱250,000,000	(₱32,688,443)	₱217,311,557	₱2,541,760	₱219,853,317
BALANCES AT JANUARY 1, 2013	₱250,000,000	(₱6,294,554)	₱243,705,446	₱3,039,120	₱246,744,566
Net loss for the year	–	(12,877,179)	(12,877,179)	(444,837)	(13,322,016)
BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2013	₱250,000,000	(₱19,171,733)	₱230,828,267	₱2,594,283	₱233,422,550

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION AND A SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before income tax	(₱10,629,181)	(₱13,638,426)	(₱13,321,696)
Adjustment for:			
Net losses (gains) on changes in fair value of investments held for trading (Note 5)	(1,245,176)	(734,986)	4,740,323
Interest income (Note 4)	(69,058)	(130,486)	(798,288)
Depreciation (Note 7)	113,172	9,431	–
Foreign exchange losses (gains) – net	11,465	4,234	(1,068)
Operating loss before working capital changes	(11,818,778)	(14,490,233)	(9,380,729)
Decrease (increase) in:			
Advances to a related party (Note 10)	–	–	8,666,268
Receivables	834,028	(500)	5,826
Prepaid expenses	(55,732)	–	–
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other current liabilities	(90,708)	(408,259)	710,445
Interest income received	69,165	130,268	798,207
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(11,062,025)	(14,768,724)	800,017
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from redemption of investments held for trading	10,189,485	116,324,240	39,754,108
Advances to a third party (Note 6)	–	(20,000,000)	–
Additions to:			
Investments held for trading	(34,310,000)	(47,650,000)	(182,905,552)
Deferred exploration costs (Note 8)	(3,162,749)	(12,118,025)	(2,517,297)
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(27,283,264)	36,556,215	(145,668,741)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(38,345,289)	21,787,491	(144,868,724)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(7,156)	(8,770)	1,068
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	42,808,622	21,029,901	165,897,557
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 4)	₱4,456,177	₱42,808,622	₱21,029,901
NONCASH ACTIVITIES			
Cash call refund not yet received (Note 8)	₱–	₱887,102	₱–
Acquisition of property and equipment on account (Note 7)	–	(339,515)	–

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION AND A SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation (TA Petroleum or the Parent Company) and Palawan55 Exploration & Production Corporation (Palawan55 or the Subsidiary), collectively referred to as “the Company”, were incorporated in the Philippines on September 28, 1994 and November 16, 2012, respectively, to engage in oil and gas exploration, exploitation and production. Palawan55 is 69.35% owned by the Parent Company. The Parent Company and its subsidiary are 50.74% and 30.65% directly owned, respectively, by Trans-Asia Oil and Energy Development Corporation (TA Oil). The ultimate parent company is Philippine Investment Management (PHINMA), Inc. TA Oil and PHINMA, Inc. are both incorporated and domiciled in the Philippines. The Company has not yet started commercial operations as at February 23, 2016.

On August 14, 2014, the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) approved the listing of shares of TA Petroleum. On August 28, 2014, TA Petroleum listed its shares at the Philippine Stock Exchange by way of introduction with “TAPET” as its stock symbol.

On April 7, 2015, the Board of Directors (BOD) and shareholders of TA Petroleum approved the change of principal office address from Makati, Rizal, Philippines to Level 11, PHINMA Plaza, 39 Plaza Drive, Rockwell Center, Makati City. The SEC approved the change of principal office address on July 3, 2015.

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Parent Company’s BOD on February 23, 2016.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting and Financial Reporting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investments held for trading, which have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso (Peso) which is the Parent Company’s functional and presentation currency. All values are rounded off to the nearest Peso, except when otherwise indicated.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiary, Palawan55, as at December 31, 2015 and 2014. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Company controls an investee if, and only if, the Company has:

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



The Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income, and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Company gains control until the date the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Company and to the non-controlling interests (NCI), even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Company's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Company are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Company loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

NCI represents the interest in the subsidiary not held by the Parent Company, and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from equity attributable to holders of the Parent Company.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following amendments and improvements to the Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. The adoption of these amendments and improvements did not have significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to PAS 19, *Employee Benefits - Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions*
- Annual Improvements to PFRS (2010–2012 Cycle)
 - PFRS 2, *Share-based Payment - Definition of Vesting Condition*
 - PFRS 3, *Business Combinations - Accounting for Contingent Consideration in a Business Combination*
 - PFRS 8, *Operating Segments - Aggregation of Operating Segments and Reconciliation of the Total of the Reportable Segments' Assets to the Entity's Assets*
 - PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment - Revaluation Method - Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Depreciation*, and PAS 38, *Intangible Assets - Revaluation Method - Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Amortization*
 - PFRS 24, *Related Party Disclosures - Key Management Personnel*
- Annual Improvements to PFRS (2011–2013 cycle)
 - PFRS 3, *Business Combinations - Scope Exceptions for Joint Arrangement*
 - PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement - Portfolio Exception*



- PAS 40, *Investment Property*

Future Changes in Accounting Policies

The Company will adopt the following standards and interpretations enumerated below when these become effective.

Effective January 1, 2016

- PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and PAS 38, *Intangible Assets - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization* (Amendments)

The amendments clarify the principle in PAS 16 and PAS 38 that revenue reflects a pattern of economic benefits that are generated from operating a business (of which the asset is part) rather than the economic benefits that are consumed through use of the asset. As a result, a revenue-based method cannot be used to depreciate property, plant and equipment, and may only be used in very limited circumstances to amortize intangible assets. The amendments are effective prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments will not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements as the Company has not used a revenue-based method to depreciate its noncurrent assets.

- PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and PAS 41, *Agriculture - Bearer Plants* (Amendments)

The amendments change the accounting requirements for biological assets that meet the definition of bearer plants. Under the amendments, biological assets that meet the definition of bearer plants will no longer be within the scope of PAS 41. Instead, PAS 16 will apply. After initial recognition, bearer plants will be measured under PAS 16 at accumulated cost (before maturity) and using either the cost model or revaluation model (after maturity). The amendments also require that produce that grows on bearer plants will remain in the scope of PAS 41 measured at fair value less costs to sell. For government grants related to bearer plants, PAS 20, *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*, will apply. The amendments are retrospectively effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. The amendments are not applicable to the Company as it does not have any bearer plants.

- PAS 27, *Separate Financial Statements - Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements* (Amendments)

The amendments will allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates in their separate financial statements. Entities already applying PFRS and electing to change to the equity method in its separate financial statements will have to apply that change retrospectively. For first-time adopters of PFRS electing to use the equity method in its separate financial statements, they will be required to apply this method from the date of transition to PFRS. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments will not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.



- PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements - Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations* (Amendments)

The amendments to PFRS 11 require that a joint operator accounting for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation, in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business must apply the relevant PFRS 3 principles for business combinations accounting. The amendments also clarify that a previously held interest in a joint operation is not remeasured on the acquisition of an additional interest in the same joint operation while joint control is retained. In addition, scope exclusion has been added to PFRS 11 to specify that the amendments do not apply when the parties sharing joint control, including the reporting entity, are under common control of the same ultimate controlling party.

The amendments apply to both the acquisition of the initial interest in a joint operation and the acquisition of any additional interests in the same joint operation and are prospectively effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments are not expected to have any impact to the Company.

- PFRS 14, *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*

PFRS 14 is an optional standard that allows an entity, whose activities are subject to rate-regulation, to continue applying most of its existing accounting policies for regulatory deferral account balances upon its first-time adoption of PFRS. Entities that adopt PFRS 14 must present the regulatory deferral accounts as separate line items on the statement of financial position and present movements in these account balances as separate line items in the statement of income and OCI. The standard requires disclosures on the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity's rate-regulation and the effects of that rate-regulation on its financial statements. PFRS 14 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. The standard is not applicable to the Company since it is an existing PFRS preparer.

- PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, PFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* and PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception* (Amendments)

These amendments clarify that the exemption in PFRS 10 from presenting consolidated financial statements applies to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity (IE) that measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value and that only a subsidiary of an IE that is not an IE itself and that provides support services to the IE parent is consolidated. The amendments also allow an investor (that is not an investment entity and has an investment entity associate or joint venture), when applying the equity method, to retain the fair value measurement applied by the IE associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries. These amendments are effective from annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. These amendments will not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements since none of the entities within the Company is an investment entity nor does the Company have investment entity associates or joint venture.



- PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements - Disclosure Initiative* (Amendments)

The amendments are intended to assist entities in applying judgment when meeting the presentation and disclosure requirements in PFRS. The amendments clarify the following:

- That entities shall not reduce the understandability of their financial statements by either obscuring material information with immaterial information; or aggregating material items that have different natures or functions
- That specific line items in the statement of income and OCI and the statement of financial position may be disaggregated
- That entities have flexibility as to the order in which they present the notes to financial statements
- That the share of OCI of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method must be presented in aggregate as a single line item, and classified between those items that will or will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Early application is permitted and entities do not need to disclose that fact as the amendments are considered to be clarifications that do not affect an entity's accounting policies or accounting estimates. The Company does not expect the amendment to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- *Annual Improvements to PFRS* (2012–2014 cycle)

These improvements to the following standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on or before January 1, 2016 and are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

- PFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations - Changes in Methods of Disposal*

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that changing from a disposal through sale to a disposal through distribution to owners and vice-versa should not be considered to be a new plan of disposal, rather it is a continuation of the original plan. There is, therefore, no interruption of the application of the requirements in PFRS 5. The amendment also clarifies that changing the disposal method does not change the date of classification.

- PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Servicing Contracts*

PFRS 7 requires an entity to provide disclosures for any continuing involvement in a transferred asset that is derecognized in its entirety. The amendment clarifies that a servicing contract that includes a fee can constitute continuing involvement in a financial asset. An entity must assess the nature of the fee and arrangement against the guidance in PFRS 7 in order to assess whether the disclosures are required. The amendment is to be applied such that the assessment of which servicing contracts constitute continuing involvement will need to be done retrospectively. However, comparative disclosures are not required to be provided for any period beginning before the annual period in which the entity first applies the amendments.



- PFRS 7 - *Applicability of the Amendments to PFRS 7 to Condensed Interim Financial Statements*

This amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies that the disclosures on offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities are not required in the condensed interim financial report unless they provide a significant update to the information reported in the most recent annual report.

- PAS 19, *Employee Benefits - Regional Market Issue Regarding Discount Rate*

This amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that market depth of high quality corporate bonds is assessed based on the currency in which the obligation is denominated, rather than the country where the obligation is located. When there is no deep market for high quality corporate bonds in that currency, government bond rates must be used.

- PAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting - Disclosure of Information 'Elsewhere in the Interim Financial Report'*

The amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies that the required interim disclosures must either be in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference between the interim financial statements and wherever they are included within the greater interim financial report (e.g., in the management commentary or risk report).

Effective January 1, 2018

- PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*

In July 2014, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued the final version of PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*. The new standard (renamed as PFRS 9) reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, and all previous versions of PFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. PFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions. Early application of previous versions of PFRS 9 (2009, 2010 and 2013) is permitted if the date of initial application is before February 1, 2015. The Company did not early adopt PFRS 9.

The adoption of PFRS 9 is not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

No definite adoption date prescribed by the SEC and FRSC

- Philippine Interpretation International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) 15, *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*

This interpretation covers accounting for revenue and associated expenses by entities that undertake the construction of real estate directly or through subcontractors. The interpretation requires that revenue on construction of real estate be recognized only upon completion, except when such contract qualifies as construction contract to be accounted for under PAS 11 or involves rendering of services in which case revenue is recognized based on stage of



completion. Contracts involving provision of services with the construction materials and where the risks and reward of ownership are transferred to the buyer on a continuous basis will also be accounted for based on stage of completion. The SEC and the FRSC have deferred the effectivity of this interpretation until the final Revenue standard is issued by the IASB and an evaluation of the requirements of the final Revenue standard against the practices of the Philippine real estate industry is completed. The interpretation will not be applicable to the Company.

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

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

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in IFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognizing revenue. The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 15 and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date once adopted locally.

- IFRS 16, *Leases*

On January 13, 2016, the IASB issued its new standard, IFRS 16, *Leases*, which replaces International Accounting Standards (IAS) 17, the current leases standard, and the related Interpretations.

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

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

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



Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in consolidated statement of financial position based on current/noncurrent classification. An asset is current when it is:

- expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

- it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarized in Note 15.

Fair value is the estimated price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

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.

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), loans and receivables, held-to-maturity (HTM) investments, available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at FVPL, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement. For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at FVPL
- Loans and receivables
- HTM investments
- AFS financial assets



The Company has no financial assets which are HTM investments and AFS financial assets as at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

a. Financial assets at FVPL

Financial assets at FVPL include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at FVPL. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments as defined by PAS 39.

Net changes in fair value relating to the held-for-trading positions are recognized in the consolidated statement of income as gain or loss on changes in fair value of investment held for trading under “Gains (losses) on changes in fair value of investments held trading - net” included in “Other income (charges)” account. Interest and other financial income or charges are recorded when earned or incurred, respectively, while dividend income is recorded when the right to receive payment has been established.

The Company has no financial asset designated at FVPL on initial recognition.

The Company’s investments in unit investment trust funds (UITFs) are classified as financial assets held for trading (see Notes 5 and 15).

b. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization and loss arising from impairment are included in the consolidated statement of income.

The Company’s cash and cash equivalents and receivables are classified as loans and receivables (see Notes 4 and 6).

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Company’s consolidated statement of financial position) when:

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company’s continuing involvement. In that case, the



Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event'), has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial Assets Carried at Amortized Cost. For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Company first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them 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.

The amount of any impairment loss identified is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Interest income is recognized in the consolidated statement of income, continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Company. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement. Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.



The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable and other current liabilities (excluding statutory payables).

Subsequent Measurement. For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified either as financial liabilities at FVPL or loans and borrowings. The Company has no financial liabilities at FVPL as at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Loans and Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method.

Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

The Company's accounts payable and other current liabilities (excluding statutory payables) are classified as loans and borrowings (see Note 9).

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses, which mainly pertain to prepayments on computer software subscription, are expected to be amortized over a period not exceeding 12 months from the reporting date.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of income as incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.



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

Office equipment	3–5 years
Miscellaneous assets	3–5 years

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

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

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

The residual values and useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Foreign Currency Denominated Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or in the consolidated statement of income are also recognized in OCI or in the consolidated statement of income, respectively).

Interest in Joint Arrangements

PFRS defines a joint arrangement as an arrangement over which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities (being those that significantly affect the returns of the arrangement) require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Joint Operations. A joint operation is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities and share in the revenues and expenses relating to the arrangement.

The Company's service contracts (SC) are all under exploration stage, thus, the Company recognizes its share of the related exploration expenses as it is billed through cash calls.



Deferred Exploration Costs

The Company follows the full cost method of accounting for exploration costs determined on the basis of each SC area. Under this method, all exploration costs relating to each SC are tentatively deferred pending the determination of whether the contract area contains oil and gas reserves in commercial quantities, net of any allowance for impairment losses.

Expenditures for mineral exploration and development work on mining properties are also deferred as incurred, net of any allowance for impairment losses. These expenditures are provided with an allowance when an impairment occurs. These are written off against the allowance when the projects are abandoned or determined to be definitely unproductive. When the exploration work results are positive, the net exploration costs and subsequent development costs are capitalized and amortized from the start of commercial operations.

Impairment of Property and Equipment and Deferred Exploration Cost

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of income unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.



The following assets have specific characteristics for impairment testing:

Property and Equipment. For property and equipment, the Company assesses for impairment on the basis of impairment indicators such as evidence of internal obsolescence or physical damage.

Deferred Exploration Costs. Deferred exploration costs are assessed for impairment when:

- the period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Company has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; or
- sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

When facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, impairment loss is measured, presented and disclosed in accordance with PAS 36.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the consolidated statement of income net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Capital Stock

Capital stock represents the portion of the paid-in capital representing the total par value of the shares issued.

Deficit

Deficit represents the cumulative balance of net loss.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements, has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.



Interest. Income is recognized as the interest accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

Expenses

Expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows or decreases of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decrease in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. Expenses are recognized when incurred.

Taxes

Current Income Tax. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the consolidated statement of income.

Deferred Income Tax. Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nontaxable profit or loss;
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO) and excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over regular corporate income tax (RCIT) to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary



differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from unused NOLCO and excess MCIT over RCIT can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting 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 asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year 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 reporting date.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed based on weighted average number of issued and outstanding common shares during each year after giving retroactive effect to stock dividends declared during the year. Diluted EPS is computed as if the stock options were exercised as at the beginning of the year and as if the funds obtained from exercise were used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year. Outstanding stock options will have a dilutive effect under the treasury stock method only when the fair value of the underlying common shares during the period exceeds the exercise price of the option. Where the outstanding stock options have no dilutive effect and the Company does not have any potential common share nor other instruments that may entitle the holder to common shares, diluted EPS is the same as basic EPS.

Segment Reporting

The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products. Financial information on business segments is presented in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but 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 but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Events After the Reporting Period

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 consolidated financial statements when material.



3. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The Company's consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS require management to make judgments and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes. In preparing the Company's consolidated financial statements, management has made its best estimate and judgment of certain amounts, giving due consideration to materiality.

The estimates and judgments used in the accompanying consolidated financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Judgments

Determination of Functional Currency. Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances relevant to the Company, the functional currency of the Company has been determined to be the Philippine peso. The Philippine peso is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. It is the currency that mainly influences the operations of the Company.

Determining and Classifying a Joint Arrangement. Judgment is required to determine when the Company has joint control over an arrangement, which requires an assessment of the relevant activities and when the decisions in relation to those activities require unanimous consent. The Company has determined that the relevant activities for its joint arrangements are those relating to the operating and capital decisions of the arrangement. Judgment is also required to classify a joint arrangement. Classifying the arrangement requires the Company to assess their rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. Specifically, the Company considers:

- The structure of the joint arrangement - whether it is structured through a separate vehicle
- When the arrangement is structured through a separate vehicle, the Company also considers the rights and obligations arising from:
 - a) The legal form of the separate vehicle
 - b) The terms of the contractual arrangement
 - c) Other facts and circumstances (when relevant)

This assessment often requires significant judgment, and a different conclusion on joint control and also whether the arrangement is a joint operation or a joint venture, may materially impact the accounting. As at December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company's SCs are joint arrangements in the form of a joint operation.

Estimates

Impairment of Deferred Exploration Costs. The carrying value of deferred exploration costs is reviewed for impairment by management when there are indications that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Among the factors considered by management in the impairment review of deferred exploration costs are the expiration of the contracts and the technical evaluation that the remaining prospects in these areas are small and are likely to be uneconomic.



The Company has not recognized any impairment loss on its deferred exploration costs for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. Based on prior years' experience, management believes that extensions and moratoriums requested that are pending approval by the Philippine Department of Energy (DOE) as at February 23, 2016 will be eventually approved. The carrying value of deferred exploration costs amounted to ₱89,129,867 and ₱85,967,118 as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively (see Note 8).

Realizability of Deferred Income Tax Asset. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. However, there is no assurance that sufficient taxable income will be generated to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

The Company recognized deferred income tax asset amounting to ₱3,440 and ₱68,873 as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Unrecognized deferred income tax asset as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted to ₱10,744,652 and ₱8,152,083 respectively (see Note 12).

Estimating Allowance for Doubtful Account for the Receivable from a Third Party The Company maintains allowance for doubtful accounts based on the results of the individual assessment under PAS 39. Under the individual assessment, the Company considers the significant financial difficulties of the customer or significant delays in payments. Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on age and status of financial asset, as well as historical loss experience. The methodology and assumptions used for the impairment assessment are based on management's judgment and estimate. Therefore, the amount and timing of recorded expense for any period would differ depending on the judgments and estimates made for the year. As at December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company did not recognize any allowance for doubtful accounts. The carrying value of receivable from a third party amounted to ₱20.0 million each for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (see Note 6).

Determination of Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. PFRS requires that certain financial instruments are to be carried at fair value, which requires the use of accounting judgments and estimates. While significant components of fair value measurement are determined using verifiable objective evidence (i.e., interest rates, volatility rates), the timing and amount of changes in fair value would differ with the valuation methodology used. Any change in the fair value of these financial instruments would directly affect the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity. Further disclosures are given in Note 15.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2015	2014
Cash on hand and in banks	₱3,108,679	₱41,468,048
Short-term deposits	1,347,498	1,340,574
	₱4,456,177	₱42,808,622

Cash in banks earn interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods between one day and three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

Interest income on cash and short-term deposits amounted to ₱69,058, ₱130,486 and ₱798,288 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.



5. Investments Held for Trading

Investments held for trading consist of investments in UITFs amounting to ₱95,837,558 and ₱70,471,867 as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The changes in fair value on investments held for trading amounted to a gain of ₱1,245,176, ₱734,986 and a loss of ₱4,740,323 in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

6. Receivables

This account consists of the following:

	2015	2014
Current:		
Trade receivables	₱28,562	₱892,189
Receivable from a third party (Note 8)	20,000,000	-
Advances to officers and employees	28,383	3,200
	20,056,945	895,389
Noncurrent -		
Receivable from a third party (Note 8)	-	20,000,000
	₱20,056,945	₱20,895,389

As at December 31, the aging analysis of past due but not impaired receivables is as follows:

	2015					
	Total	Neither Past Due Nor Impaired	Past Due but not Impaired			
			<30 Days	31-60 Days	61-90 Days	Over 90 days
Trade receivables	₱28,562	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱28,562
Receivable from a third party	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	-	-	-
Advances to officers and employees	28,383	11,383	-	17,000	-	-
	₱20,056,945	₱20,011,383	₱-	₱17,000	₱-	₱28,562

	2014					
	Total	Neither Past Due Nor Impaired	Past Due but not Impaired			
			<30 Days	31-60 Days	61-90-Days	<30 Days
Trade receivables	₱892,189	₱-	₱892,189	₱-	₱-	₱-
Receivable from a third party	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	-	-	-
Advances to officers and employees	3,200	-	3,200	-	-	-
	₱20,895,389	₱20,000,000	₱895,389	₱-	₱-	₱-

Trade receivables mainly represent return of cash call from Otto Energy. The Company's receivables and advances to officers are noninterest-bearing and normally collected throughout the financial year.

Receivable from a third party is due 24 months after the release of the funds.



7. Property and Equipment

Details and movement of this account follow:

	2015		
	Office Equipment	Miscellaneous Assets	Total
Cost -			
Balance at beginning and end of year	P245,000	P94,515	P339,515
Less accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at beginning of year	6,806	2,625	9,431
Depreciation	81,672	31,500	113,172
Balance at end of year	88,478	34,125	122,603
Net book value	P156,522	P60,390	P216,912

	2014		
	Office Equipment	Miscellaneous Assets	Total
Cost:			
Balance at beginning of year	P-	P-	P-
Additions	245,000	94,515	339,515
Balance at end of year	245,000	94,515	339,515
Less accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at beginning of year	-	-	-
Depreciation	6,806	2,625	9,431
Balance at end of year	6,806	2,625	9,431
Net book value	P238,194	P91,890	P330,084

8. Deferred Exploration Costs

The Company and TA Oil executed Deeds of Assignment on December 21, 2012 transferring TA Oil's participating interests in the below SCs to the Company and the corresponding deferred exploration costs incurred.

On April 23, 2013, the Philippine Department of Energy (DOE) approved the assignment of the SCs to the Company.



Details of deferred exploration costs are as follows:

	2015	2014
TA Petroleum:		
SC 51/Geophysical Survey and Exploration		
Contract (GSEC) 93 (East Visayas)	₱32,665,864	₱32,665,864
SC 69 (Camotes Sea)	15,085,259	15,085,259
SC 6 (Northwest Palawan):		
Block A	19,083,683	18,804,924
Block B	4,862,765	1,978,775
SC 50 (Northwest Palawan)	11,719,086	11,719,086
	83,416,657	80,253,908
Palawan55 -		
SC 55 (Southwest Palawan)	5,713,210	5,713,210
	₱89,129,867	₱85,967,118

Below is the rollforward analysis of the deferred exploration costs as at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of year	₱85,967,118	₱74,736,195
Additions:		
Cash calls	3,162,749	398,939
Farm-in agreement	-	11,719,086
Cash call refund	-	(887,102)
Balance at end of year	₱89,129,867	₱85,967,118

The foregoing deferred exploration costs represent the Company's share in the expenditures incurred under petroleum SCs with the DOE. The contracts provide for certain minimum work and expenditure obligations and the rights and benefits of the contractor. Operating agreements govern the relationship among co-contractors and the conduct of operations under an SC.

As at December 31, 2015 and 2014, no impairment loss was recognized on the deferred exploration costs.

The following summarizes the status of the foregoing projects:

a. SC 51/GSEC 93 (East Visayas)

In April 2012, the Operator, Otto Energy Investments Ltd. (Otto Energy) [formerly "NorAsian Energy Ltd."] commenced a 100-kilometer (km) 2D seismic program in the town of San Isidro, Leyte primarily to pick the optimum location for the drilling of the Duhat prospect, which reservoir objective was not reached by the Duhat-1 and Duhat-1A wells in 2011.

In mid-May 2012, the foreign seismic acquisition contractor unilaterally suspended its field operations as instructed by its government.

In view of said development, the DOE granted on September 30, 2012 the consortium's request for a six-month extension of the current Sub-Phase 4 to January 31, 2013.



The 2D seismic survey resumed after a one-month suspension and was completed on October 1, 2012. Data processing was completed by December 31, 2012.

The consortium elected to enter Sub-Phase 5 (January 31, 2013 to January 31, 2014) with the drilling of Duhat-2 well in Northwest Leyte as work commitment.

Swan Oil and Gas Ltd. (Swan) withdrew from SC 51 in September 2012 after settling disputes over the North Block (Northwest Leyte) and the South Block (Cebu Strait) with Otto Energy and Filipino partners, respectively. Consequently, the 40% participating interest of Swan in the North Block reverted to Otto Energy, and as between Otto Energy and Filipino partners, the latter retained 100% interest in the South Block.

The Filipino partners signed a Farm-in Option Agreement with Frontier Oil Corporation (Frontier Oil) over the South Block on October 23, 2012. Under the said Agreement, Frontier Oil has the option to acquire 80% participating interest in the area by undertaking to drill the Argao-1 well at its sole cost during Sub-Phase 6 of SC 51 (January 31, 2014 to July 8, 2015). Frontier Oil may exercise its option not later than January 31, 2013, which was extended to February 28, 2013. The Farm-in Option Agreement lapsed since the option was not exercised by Frontier Oil.

On July 24, 2013, Otto Energy spudded the Duhat-2 well in Northwest Leyte but prematurely plugged and abandoned the well on July 26, 2013 at a depth of 201 meters for safety and environmental reasons, after encountering a high-pressure water zone. Otto Energy completed the demobilization for the Duhat-2 well on August 30, 2013 and conducted post-well studies. This new information will be considered in any future decisions on SC 51. The consortium requested the DOE a six-month extension of the current exploration Sub-Phase 5 to July 31, 2014 to be able to conduct post-well geological, geophysical and drilling studies. The DOE approved the foregoing request on November 7, 2013.

On May 5, 2014, Otto Energy notified the Company and the other partners in the consortium that it has elected to withdraw from SC 51. Otto Energy's withdrawal from SC 51 and the transfer of its participating interest to the remaining parties are subject to the approval of the DOE.

On June 28, 2014, the Filipino partners requested the DOE for suspension of the exploration of Sub-Phase 5 from the date Otto Energy notified the DOE of its withdrawal from SC 51 until the DOE approves the transfer of Otto Energy's participating interest to the Filipino partners.

On May 11, 2015, DOE approved the request for an extension of Sub-Phase 5 to July 8, 2016.

As at February 23, 2016, the approval of the aforementioned transfer of interest and request for suspension of Sub-Phase 5 remains pending with the DOE.

The Company's 6.67% participating interest in SC 51 would be adjusted to 33.34% upon DOE approval of the withdrawal of Otto Energy.



b. SC 69 (Camotes Sea)

Interpretation of the 229-square kilometers (sq. km.) 3D seismic data acquired in June 2011 generated three drillable prospects.

The DOE granted the consortium's request for a nine-month extension of Sub-Phase 3 to May 7, 2013 to allow completion of technical studies.

On April 4, 2013, the DOE granted the consortium's request for a further six-month extension of Sub-Phase 3 to November 6, 2013 to allow completion of technical studies and initiate farm-out efforts.

On August 23, 2013, the Operator, Otto Energy (Philippines) Inc. (Otto Philippines), confirmed to the Company that it did not intend to enter Sub-Phase 4 of SC 69 and will reassign 9% participating interest in SC 69 to the Company pursuant to the Assignment Agreement dated February 3, 2011.

Following an unsuccessful campaign to farm out its participating interest, Otto Philippines notified the Company and Frontier Gasfields Pty. Ltd. (Frontier Gasfields) of its withdrawal in SC 69 last October 4, 2013. The Company and Frontier Gasfields subsequently jointly requested the DOE a six-month extension of the October 7, 2013 deadline to elect to enter the next exploration sub-phase, which started on November 7, 2013. An additional extension of the contract term to December 31, 2014 was requested due to the delays in the transfer of participating interests and operatorship to the remaining partners.

Following DOE approval of the assignment of Otto Philippines' interests to the Company and Frontier Gasfields on October 14, 2014, the Company's participating interest in SC 69 was adjusted from the current 6% to 50%.

On March 17, 2014, the Parent Company and Frontier Gasfields jointly requested the DOE an extension of the term of SC 69 until December 31, 2014. The DOE extended the term of Sub-Phase 3 to May 7, 2015 to enable the remaining parties to proceed with planned exploration activities.

As at April 17, 2015, the consortium entered Sub-Phase 4 (May 2015 to May 2016) which entails a commitment to either undertake a 3D seismic program or drill an exploratory well. The DOE approved the consortium's requests that participation in a proposed multi-client 2D seismic survey be credited as fulfillment of its work obligation under the current Sub-Phase and a 6-month extension of the term of SC 69 to November 2016.

c. SC 6 (Northwest Palawan)

Block A

Pitkin Petroleum Plc. (Pitkin), the Operator, completed a geophysical review of the block.

Partners approved the conduct of a new 500-sq. km. 3D seismic program over selected prospects and leads in the first half of 2013, subject to issuance of local government permits.

Under the Farm-in Agreement dated July 11, 2011, Pitkin shall carry TA Oil and the other non-operating consortium members in the costs of said seismic program and the drilling of two wells, in exchange for the assigned 70% participating interest.



On June 4, 2013, the Sangguniang Panlalawigan of Palawan voted to favorably endorse the proposed bathymetry and 3D seismic survey over the area to the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD).

Pitkin completed a 500-sq. km. 3D seismic survey over selected prospects and leads.

Pitkin notified the partners on August 28, 2014 that it shall not exercise its option under the Farm-in Agreement to drill a well in the block and will withdraw from the block by December 31, 2014. By December 31, 2014, Pitkin completed geological and geophysical work programs in fulfillment of its obligations under the first exploration phase. The remaining partners agreed to pursue the geological evaluation of the block.

On August 28, 2015, the consortium completed its work program consisting of geological and geophysical evaluation.

On November 3, 2015, the DOE approved the 2016 work program consisting of specialized geophysical studies. The pertinent geophysical program commenced in November 2015. As at February 23, 2016, the study is still ongoing.

The Company's interest reverted to 7.78% from 2.334% following the withdrawal of farminee, Pitkin Petroleum, and subsequent approval of the assignment of interest by the DOE on June 24, 2015.

Block B

Pursuant to a Farm-in Agreement dated February 4, 2011, Peak Oil and Gas Philippines Ltd. (Australia), Blade Petroleum Philippines Ltd. (Australia) and Venturoil Philippines, Inc. ("Farminees") exercised their option to acquire 70% participating interest of the SC 6 Block B consortium, which includes TA Oil ("Farmors").

Under the Farm-in Agreement, the Farminees were supposed to shoulder all the Farmors' share of exploration and development expenditures in the Block up to the production of first oil.

The DOE denied the applications for the transfer of participating interests to the Farminees and transfer of operatorship due to failure of the Farminees to comply with DOE requirements. Under the Farm-in Agreement, the Farminees would have been eligible to earn a combined 70% of the participating interest of the farming out parties. On August 7, 2013, the DOE directed the original Operator, the Philodrill Corporation, to submit a new and comprehensive work program and budget of exploration activities over the Block.

On September 13, 2013, the DOE approved the work program and budget for SC 6 Block B for the 5th year of extension period. The pertinent geological and geophysical program commenced in October 2013 and was completed in January 2014.

The consortium formulated a work program for the next five years of the extension period which started on March 1, 2014. Partners submitted, for the DOE's approval, a 3-year work program consisting mainly of geophysical studies with a corresponding budget amounting to US\$724,000.

By December 31, 2015, the consortium completed seismic interpretation and satellite gravity studies. Seismic reprocessing work commenced in August 2015 and is 75% complete as at December 31, 2015.



On September 15, 2015, the DOE approved a six- month extension of the current Sub-phase to August 28, 2016.

The Company holds 7.78% and 14.063% participating interests in Block A and Block B, respectively. SC 6 is valid until February 28, 2024 subject to fulfillment of work commitments for each of the three 5-year terms comprising the 15-year extension period of SC 6 in respect of Block A and B and payment of training assistance, development assistance and scholarship funds to the DOE.

d. SC 50 (Northwest Palawan)

In 2013, the Company commenced negotiations with Frontier Energy Limited (Frontier Energy), the Operator, regarding a Farm-in Agreement that would provide for the Company's acquisition of 10% participating interest in SC 50.

Subject to execution of said Farm-in Agreement, the Company has committed to subscribe to 136,000,000 in Frontier Oil shares through the latter's planned initial public offering.

On September 1, 2014, the Company made advances to Frontier Oil amounting to ₱20,000,000 pursuant to the Memorandum of Agreement with Frontier Energy and Frontier Oil dated August 22, 2014 subject to execution of a Farm-in Agreement and Loan Agreement among the parties not later than 30 days from date of execution of the MOA. The advances is due 24 months after the release of the funds. In the event a Loan Agreement for ₱136,000,000 is signed between the Company and Frontier Oil, the advances shall be considered as initial drawdown on the Loan.

On October 16, 2014, the Parent Company signed the following agreements providing for its acquisition of 10% participating interest in SC 50:

1. Farm-in Agreement with Frontier Energy and Frontier Oil
2. Deed of Assignment with Frontier Energy
3. Loan Agreement with Frontier Oil

Frontier Oil, the Operator, applied for a Force Majeure in view of the unilateral cancellation of its rig contract by the counter party.

On October 5, 2015, the DOE denied the Operator's request and, consequently, ruled that the contract effectively expired in March 2015. On October 20, 2015, Frontier Oil contested DOE's position and engaged the DOE in discussions aimed at a mutually acceptable resolution of the issue.

In January 2016, Frontier requested a 2-year moratorium on contract obligations. As at February 23, 2016, the request for moratorium remains pending with the DOE.

As at February 23, 2016, approval of the assignment of 10% participating interest in SC 50 to the Parent Company remains pending with the DOE.



e. SC 55 (Southwest Palawan)

On May 2, 2012, the DOE approved a twelve-month extension of exploration Sub-Phase 4 to August 5, 2013 to enable BHP Billiton Petroleum (Philippines) Corporation (BHP Billiton), the Operator, to secure a drilling rig with specialized well control equipment for the committed Cinco-1 well. The Cinco-1 well will test a large interpreted carbonate structure in 1,400 meters of water.

The Company's 6.82% participating interest will be carried in the drilling cost of two (2) wells in the block under its Participation Agreement dated March 15, 2005 with the predecessors-in-interest of Otto Energy Investments Ltd. (Otto Energy) [formerly "NorAsian Energy Ltd."] and an Agreement with NorAsian Energy Ltd. dated February 3, 2011.

In May 2013, BHP Billiton filed a Notice of Force Majeure under SC 55 with the DOE in order to preserve the term of the current exploration sub-phase that requires the drilling of one exploratory well. It is deemed that the Force Majeure event commenced on September 7, 2012, at which time the endorsement of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan of the province of Palawan and the Strategic Environmental Plan (SEP) Clearance from the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) would have been released in the ordinary course of business.

On June 4, 2013, the Sangguniang Panlalawigan of Palawan voted to favorably endorse the proposed Cinco-1 drilling to the PCSD. The PCSD approved the issuance of the SEP clearance for the drilling of Cinco-1 well but BHP Billiton sought amendment and clarification on certain conditions set by PCSD. The SEP was issued by the PCSD and signed by all parties in October 2013.

BHP Billiton requested from the DOE an extension of the current Sub-Phase 4 to October 2014 to account for the Force Majeure period caused by the fourteen-month delay in issuance of the aforementioned PCSD clearance.

In November 2013, BHP Billiton verbally informed the partners of its decision not to drill a well under SC 55 and proposed to reassign its 60% participating interest to Otto Energy. Otto Energy subsequently signed a Letter of Intent with BHP Billiton providing for the termination of their Farm-out Agreement and the reassignment of BHP Billiton's participating interest, including a cash settlement.

In January 2014, BHP Billiton and Otto Energy signed definitive agreements for the reassignment of the former's participating interest to the latter. The DOE approved the transfer of the 60% participating interest of BHP Billiton to Otto Energy Philippines, Inc. and the transfer of Operatorship to Otto Energy. The approval formalized the exit of BHP Billiton in SC 55.

Otto Energy submitted a revised work program to the DOE focused on the drilling of an ultra deepwater prospect and commenced a farm-out campaign. The new work program was subsequently approved by the DOE. On April 29, 2014, the DOE extended the term of Sub-Phase 4 to December 23, 2014. Otto Energy commenced preparations for exploratory drilling.



On October 15, 2014, Otto Energy requested the DOE a one-year extension of Sub-Phase 4 to December 23, 2015. The requested extension was approved by the DOE on November 7, 2014.

On July 31, 2015, Otto Energy commenced drilling of the Hawkeye-1 exploratory well and on August 17, 2015 completed the drilling to a total depth of 2,920 meters. The well discovered gas which is deemed to be non-commercial. Otto Energy informed its partners of its decision to withdraw from the service contract.

On December 22, 2015, the consortium requested the DOE for a two-year contract moratorium and proposed technical studies that would assess the impact of the results of Hawkeye-1 on the remaining prospectively of the area. As at February 23, 2016, the request for moratorium remains pending with the DOE.

As at December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company holds 6.82% participating interest in SC 55.

9. Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities

This account consists of:

	2015	2014
Accounts payable (see Note 10)	₱118,241	₱339,515
Accrued expenses:		
Professional fees	236,311	147,000
Filing and registration fees	–	26,400
Withholding taxes	243,376	110,637
Others	–	65,084
	₱597,928	₱688,636

Accounts payable and other current liabilities are noninterest-bearing and will be settled on 30 to 60-day terms.

10. Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly, or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely its legal form.

Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash throughout the financial year. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.



The transactions and balances of accounts as at and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 with related parties are as follows:

As at and for the Year Ended December 31, 2015					
Company	Amount/ Volume	Nature	Outstanding Balance	Terms	Conditions
Ultimate Parent Company					
PHINMA, Inc.					
Accounts payables	P720,000	Management fees	P-	30-60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	-
Accounts payables (see Note 9)	141,532	Share in expenses	56,681	30-60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured
Affiliates					
T-O Insurance, Inc.					
Accounts payables	2,244	Insurance expense	-	30-60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	-
PHINMA Corporation (PHINMA Corp)					
Accounts payables (see Note 9)	45,864	Share in expenses	42,625	30-60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured
As at and for the Year Ended December 31, 2014					
Company	Amount/ Volume	Nature	Outstanding Balance	Terms	Conditions
Affiliates					
T-O Insurance, Inc.					
Accounts payables (Note 9)	P2,130	Insurance expense	P-	30-60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	-
PHINMA Corporation (PHINMA Corp)					
Accounts payables	30,800	Employee cost	-	30-60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	-
Ultimate Parent Company					
PHINMA, Inc.					
Accounts payables (Note 9)	810,148	Professional fees	3,748	30-60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured
As at and for the Year Ended December 31, 2013					
Company	Amount/ Volume	Nature	Outstanding Balance	Terms	Conditions
Intermediate Parent Company					
TA Oil					
Advances from a related party	P1,339,793	Advances	P-	On demand; noninterest-bearing	-
Accounts payables	156,800	Professional fees	-	30-60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	-
Ultimate Parent Company					
PHINMA, Inc.					
Accounts payables	806,400	Management fees	-	30-60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	-



PHINMA, Inc.

The Company has a management contract with PHINMA, Inc. up to January 1, 2018, renewable thereafter upon mutual agreement. Under this contract, PHINMA, Inc. has a general management authority with corresponding responsibility over all operations and personnel of the Company including planning, direction, and supervision of all the operations, and other business activities. Under the existing agreement, the Company pays PHINMA, Inc. a fixed monthly management fee plus an annual incentive based on a certain percentage of the Company's net income.

PHINMA Corp.

PHINMA Corp. is likewise controlled by PHINMA, Inc. through a management agreement. PHINMA Corp. bills the Company for its share in expenses.

T-O Insurance

T-O Insurance is likewise controlled by PHINMA, Inc. through a management agreement. The Company insures its properties through T-O Insurance.

11. Capital Stock

Following are the details of the Parent Company's capital stock as at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	<u>Number of Shares</u>
Authorized - ₱1 par value	1,000,000,000
Subscribed, issued and outstanding - ₱1 par value	250,000,000

On August 28, 2012, the Parent Company's BOD and stockholders approved the increase in the authorized capital stock, subject to the approval of the SEC, from ₱40 million divided into 4 billion shares with a par value of ₱0.01 per share to ₱1.0 billion divided into 100 billion shares with a par value of ₱0.01 per share. The increase in authorized capital stock was approved by the SEC on November 28, 2012.

On April 22, 2013, the Parent Company's BOD and stockholders voted to increase the par value of capital stock from ₱0.01 to ₱1.00 per share, which reduced the number of authorized capital stock from 100 billion to 1 billion and the issued and outstanding shares from 25 billion to 250 million. The increase in par value per share was approved by the SEC on June 3, 2013.



12. Income Taxes

- a. The reconciliation of the Company's provision for (benefit from) income tax using the statutory tax rate is as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
Income tax at statutory rate	(₱3,188,754)	(₱4,091,528)	(₱3,996,509)
Tax effects of:			
Movement in NOLCO for which no deferred income tax asset was recognized	3,648,458	4,281,977	3,787,986
Net gains (losses) on changes in fair value of investments held for trading	(373,553)	(220,496)	448,329
Interest income subject to final tax	(20,718)	(39,146)	(239,486)
	₱65,433	(₱69,193)	₱320

- b. The Company did not recognize deferred income tax asset on the unused NOLCO of ₱35,815,506 and ₱27,173,609 as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, because management believes that it is not probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available to allow said deferred income tax asset to be utilized.
- c. The details of the Company's NOLCO as at December 31, 2015 follows:

Year Incurred	Year of Expiration	Amount
2013	2016	₱9,380,729
2014	2017	14,498,595
2015	2018	11,936,182
		₱35,815,506

NOLCO amounting to ₱3,294,285, ₱36,750 and ₱36,208 expired in 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively.

- d. The Company recognized deferred income tax asset of ₱3,440 and ₱68,873 as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, as management believes that sufficient taxable income will be available to which the deferred income tax asset can be utilized.

13. Basic/Diluted Loss Per Share

Basic/diluted loss per share is computed as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
(a) Net loss attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	₱10,568,411	₱13,516,710	₱12,877,179
(b) Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000
Basic/diluted loss per share (a/b)	₱0.042	₱0.054	₱0.052



14. Material Partly-Owned Subsidiary

Financial information of Palawan55, a subsidiary that has material non-controlling interest (NCI), are provided below:

	2015	2014
Equity interest held by NCI	30.65%	30.65%
Accumulated balances of NCI	2,415,557	₱2,541,760
Net loss for the year allocated to NCI	126,203	52,523

The summarized financial information of Palawan55 are provided below. There were no intercompany transactions and balances for eliminations between the Parent Company and Palawan55.

Statements of Income and Statements of Comprehensive Income

	2015	2014	2013
Revenues	10,199	₱11,375	₱14,622
Expenses	354,366	250,342	1,465,967
Provision for (benefit from) deferred income tax	67,603	(67,603)	-
Net loss	₱411,770	₱171,364	₱1,451,345
Total comprehensive loss	₱411,770	₱171,364	₱1,451,345
Attributable to NCI	126,203	₱52,523	₱444,837

Statements of Financial Position

	2015	2014
Total current assets	₱2,227,529	₱2,562,576
Total noncurrent assets	5,713,210	5,780,813
Total current liabilities	59,320	50,200
Total equity	₱7,881,419	₱8,293,189
Attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	₱5,465,862	₱5,751,429
NCI	₱2,415,557	₱2,541,760



Cash Flow Information

	2015	2014	2013
Operating	(P331,739)	(P262,269)	(P734,166)
Investing	–	–	–
Financing	–	–	–
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(P331,739)	(P262,269)	(P734,166)

There were no dividends paid to NCI for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

15. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial instruments, managed by the PHINMA Group Treasury, comprise cash and cash equivalents, investments held for trading, receivables and accounts payable and other current liabilities (excluding statutory payables). The main purpose of the financial assets is to invest the Company's excess funds.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk, foreign currency risk, and market risk. The BOD reviews and approves policies for managing credit risk, foreign currency risk and market risk.

Credit Risk

The Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of the instruments.

The Company has assessed the credit quality of cash and cash equivalents as high grade since these are deposited in or transacted with reputable banks, which have low probability of insolvency.

The Company's receivables are categorized as high grade since these are transacted with entities that are in good financial condition.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of an investment will decrease due to drastic adverse market movements that consist of interest rate fluctuations affecting bid values or fluctuations in stock market valuation due to gyrations in offshore equity markets or business and economic changes. Interest rate, foreign exchange rate and risk appetite are factors of a market risk as the summation of the three defines the value of an instrument or a financial asset.

Market risk is managed through:

- Constant review of global and domestic economic and financial environments as well as regular discussions with banks' economists or strategy officers are done to get multiple perspectives on interest rate trends or forecasts;
- "Red Lines" are established then reviewed and revised as the need arises for major movements in the financial markets and are used to determine dealing parameters. Red lines are the strategic yield curves, bond prices or spreads that the PHINMA Group Treasury uses as guides whether to buy, hold or sell bonds as approved by the PHINMA Group Investment Committee or, in cases of high volatility, by the PHINMA Group Chief Financial Officer;



- In cases of high volatility, dealers constantly give updates to approving authorities regarding changes in interest rates or prices in relation to strategies; and
- Regular comparison of the portfolio's marked-to-market values and yields with defined benchmarks.

The Company's exposure to market risk is minimal. The underlying financial instruments in the Company's investments in UITFs are Peso fixed-rate bonds and low-risk fixed income securities.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company had foreign currency exposures arising from cash calls and refunds in currency other than the Philippine peso. As at December 31, 2015, the Company has receivables denominated in U.S. dollar amounting to \$606 or ₱28,562. Exchange rate used was ₱47.166 to \$1.00 in 2015.

Management has determined that the volume of foreign currency-denominated transactions is not significant to the Company and, accordingly, its exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates has no material impact to its profitability.

Capital Management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Capital includes all the items appearing in the equity section of the Company's consolidated statements of financial position totaling to ₱209,158,703 and ₱219,853,317 as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The following table shows the classifications, carrying values and fair values of the financial instruments:

	2015			
	Carrying Value	Fair Value		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Input (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Asset				
Financial assets at FVPL –				
Investments held for trading	₱95,837,558	₱–	₱95,837,558	₱–



		2014		
		Fair Value		
	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Input (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Asset				
Financial assets at FVPL:				
Investments held for trading	₱70,471,867	₱-	₱70,471,867	₱-
Receivable from a third party*	20,000,000	-	19,713,836	-

*Discount on receivable from a third party is not recognized in the financial statements as the effect of discounting is insignificant.

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Receivables and Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities (Excluding Statutory Payables). Due to the short-term nature of these balances, the fair values approximate the carrying values at reporting date.

Investments Held for Trading. Net asset value per unit has been used to determine the fair values of investments held for trading.

Receivables from a Third Party. The fair value is based on the discounted value of expected future cash flows using the applicable interest rate for similar types of instruments. The Company used a discount rate of 4.04% in 2014.

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, there were no transfers between levels of fair value measurement.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

There were no offsetting of financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

16. Segment Information

The Company has only one reportable segment, Petroleum and Gas, which is engaged in oil and gas exploration and development. Management monitors the operating results of the reportable segment for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. As at February 23, 2016, the Company has not started commercial operations yet and has no revenue or gross profit. The total assets of the segment of ₱209,756,631 and ₱220,541,953, as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, are the same as that reported elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements.

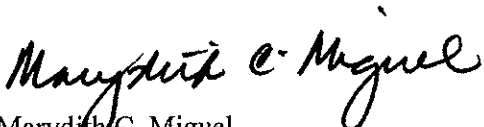


INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation
Level 11, PHINMA Plaza
39 Plaza Drive, Rockwell Center
Makati City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation and its subsidiary, as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, and have issued our report thereon dated February 23, 2016. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The schedules listed in the Index to the Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. These schedules are presented for purposes of complying with Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, As Amended (2011), and are not part of the basic financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly states, in all material respects, the information required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Marydith C. Miguel
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 65556
SEC Accreditation No. 0087-AR-3 (Group A),
January 18, 2013, valid until April 30, 2016
Tax Identification No. 102-092-270
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-55-2015,
February 27, 2015, valid until February 26, 2018
PTR No. 5321664, January 4, 2016, Makati City

February 23, 2016



**TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION
AND A SUBSIDIARY
INDEX TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES
FORM 17-A, Item 7**

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Report of Independent Public Accountants	Exhibit A
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at December 31, 2015 and 2014	Exhibit A
Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013	Exhibit A
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013	Exhibit A
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013	Exhibit A
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013	Exhibit A
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Financial Soundness Indicators	Attachment IV
Philippine Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations Effective as of December 31, 2015	Attachment V

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TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION AND A SUBSIDIARY
Supplementary Schedules Required by Paragraph 6D, Part II
Under SRC Rule 68, As Amended (2011)

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 balance sheet	Value based on market quotation at end of reporting period	Realized gain received and Unrealized loss accrued
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL)	P95,837,558	P95,837,558	P95,837,558	P1,245,176
Available-for-sale (AFS) Financial Assets	Not Applicable. The Company does not have any Available-for-sale Financial Assets as at December 31, 2015.			
Held-to-Maturity (HTM) investments	Not Applicable. The Company does not have any Held-to Maturity (HTM) Investments as at December 31, 2015.			

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	Amounts written off	Current	Noncurrent	Balance at end of period
Not Applicable. The Company does not have any receivable from directors, related parties and principal stockholders.							

Schedule C. Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are eliminated during the consolidation of financial statements

Name and Designation of debtor	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Amounts collected	Amounts written off	Current	Noncurrent	Balance at end of period
Not Applicable. The Company has no eliminating entries relating to amounts receivable from related parties as at December 31, 2015.							

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Schedule D. Intangible Assets – Other Assets

Description	Beginning balance	Additions at cost	Charged to cost and expenses	Charged to other accounts	Other charges additions (deductions)	Ending balance
Deferred exploration costs	₱85,967,118	₱3,162,749	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱89,129,867

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	Interest rates, amount or number of periodic installments, and maturity dates
Not Applicable. The Company has no long-term debt as at December 31, 2015.				

Schedule F. Indebtedness to Related Parties (Long-term loans from Related Companies)

Name of related party	Balance at beginning of period	Balance at end of period
Not Applicable. The Company has no liabilities to related parties as at December 31, 2015.		

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. The Company has not issued any guarantees as at December 31, 2015.				

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Schedule H. Capital Stock

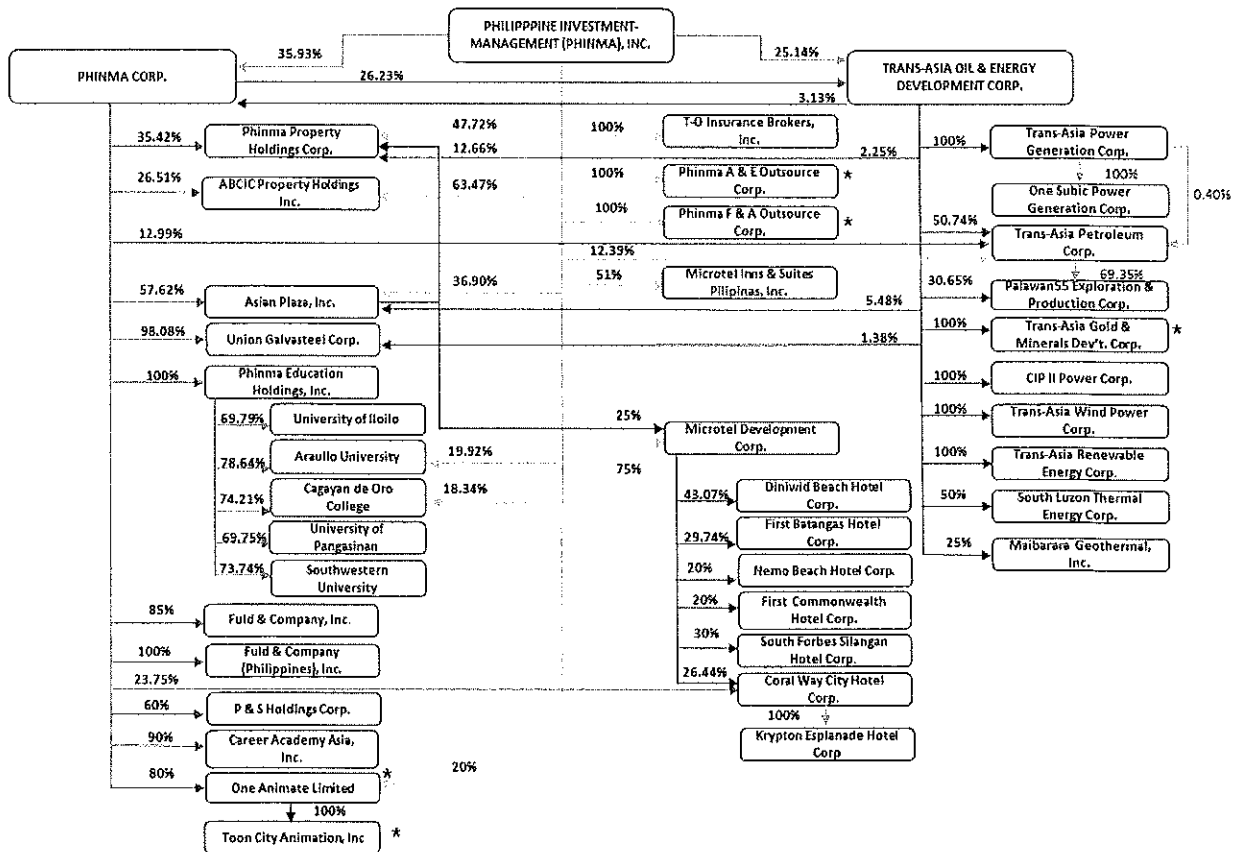
Title of Issue	Number of shares authorized	Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under related balance sheet caption	Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights	Number of shares held by related parties	Directors, officers and employees	Others
Common	1,000,000,000	250,000,000	–	192,768,941	2,730,496	54,500,563

TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION
RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS
AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION
As at December 31, 2015

	<u>Amount</u>
Deficit, beginning	(₱31,504,789)
Add: Net loss for the year based on the face of Audited Financial Statements	(10,282,844)
Unrealized fair value gains on change in fair value of FVPL	785,691
Increase in deferred income tax asset	2,170
Deficit, end	(₱40,999,772)

TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION AND A SUBSIDIARY
 SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE REQUIRED
 UNDER SRC RULE 68, AS AMENDED (2011)

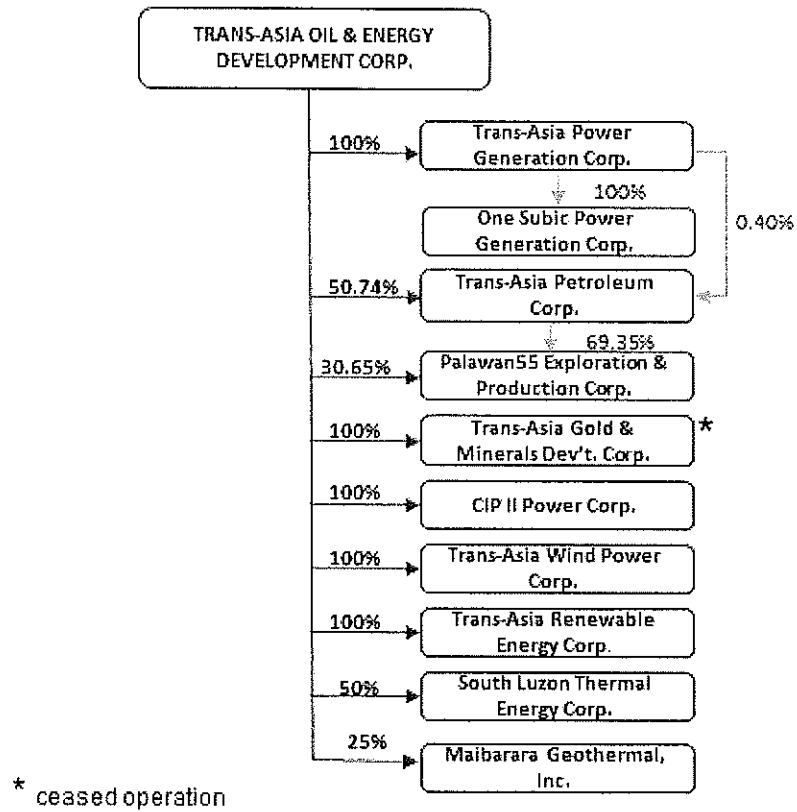
Conglomerate Map
 As of December 31, 2015



Map of relationships of the Companies within the Group
 As of December 31, 2015

* ceased operation

Map of Relationships of the Companies within the Group
As of December 31, 2015



TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION AND A SUBSIDIARY
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE REQUIRED
UNDER SRC RULE 68, AS AMENDED (2011)

Financial Soundness Indicators

Financial Ratios	Formula	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
<u>Liquidity Ratios</u>				
a) Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$	201.37	165.80	210.52
b) Acid test ratio	$\frac{\text{Cash + Short-term investments +Accounts Receivables +Other liquid assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$	201.28	165.80	210.52
<u>Solvency Ratios</u>				
c) Debt-to-equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Liabilities}}{\text{Total Equity}}$	–	–	–
d) Asset-to-equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Assets}}{\text{Total Equity}}$	1.00	1.00	1.00
e) Interest coverage ratio	$\frac{\text{Earnings before interest \& tax(EBIT)}}{\text{Interest expense}}$	N/A	N/A	N/A
f) Net debt-to-equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Debt - cash and cash equivalents}}{\text{Total equity}}$	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Profitability Ratios</u>				
g) Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net income after tax}}{\text{Average stockholders' equity}}$	-4.99%	-5.99%	-5.71%
h) Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Net income before taxes}}{\text{Total assets}}$	-5.07%	-6.18%	-5.69%
i) Asset turnover	$\frac{\text{Revenues}}{\text{Total assets}}$	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Current ratio and Acid test ratio

Current ratio and acid test ratio grew by 21% due to reclassification of receivable from third party from noncurrent asset to current asset.

Debt to equity ratio

The Company has minimal liabilities and is funded majority through equity.

Asset to equity ratio

Asset to equity ratio remained at 1.00 from December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 because of minimal liabilities of the Company.

Interest coverage ratio and Net debt to equity ratio

These ratios are not applicable since the Company has no borrowings.

Return on equity and Return on assets

The Company showed negative returns because it has not started commercial operations yet and posted net losses on the periods covered. Lower net loss is mainly driven by lower expenses incurred during the year compared to previous year, hence, the 17% improvement in return on equity.

Asset turnover

This ratio is not applicable since the Company has not started commercial operations yet as at February 23, 2016.

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**TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE REQUIRED
UNDER SRC RULE 68, AS AMENDED (2011)**

A. List of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs) effective as at December 31, 2015

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as at December 31, 2015		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements Conceptual Framework Phase A: Objectives and qualitative characteristics		X		
PFRSs Practice Statement Management Commentary				X
Philippine Financial Reporting Standards				
PFRS 1 (Revised)	First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards	X		
	Amendments to PFRS 1 and PAS 27: Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate			X
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters			X
	Amendment to PFRS 1: Limited Exemption from Comparative PFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters			X
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Date for First-time Adopters			X
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Government Loans			X
	Amendment to PFRS 1: First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards - Meaning of 'Effective PFRSs'			X
PFRS 2	Share-based Payment	X		X
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Vesting Conditions and Cancellations	X		X
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions	X		X
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Share-based Payment - Definition of Vesting Condition	X		X
PFRS 3 (Revised)	Business Combinations	X		
	Business Combinations - Accounting for Contingent Consideration in a Business Combination	X		X
	Business Combinations - Scope Exceptions for Joint Arrangements	X		
PFRS 4	Insurance Contracts	X		X
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 4: Financial Guarantee Contracts	X		X

**Standards and interpretations which will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2015.*

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PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as at December 31, 2015		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PFRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	X		X
	Amendments to PFRS 5: Changes in Methods of Disposal*	Not Early Adopted		
PFRS 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	X		
PFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	X		
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets	X		
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets - Effective Date and Transition	X		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments	X		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Transfers of Financial Assets	X		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	X		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Mandatory Effective Date of PFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures	X		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Servicing Contracts*	Not Early Adopted		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Applicability of the Amendments to PFRS 7 to Condensed Interim Financial Statements*	Not Early Adopted		
PFRS 8	Operating Segments	X		
	Amendments to PFRS 8: Operating Segments - Aggregation of Operating Segments and Reconciliation of the Total of the Reportable Segments' Assets to the Entity's Assets	X		
PFRS 9	Financial Instruments*	Not Early Adopted		
PFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	X		
	Amendments to PFRS 10: Investment Entities	X		X
	Amendments to PFRS 10: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception*	Not Early Adopted		
PFRS 11	Joint Arrangements	X		
	Amendments to PFRS 11: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations*	Not Early Adopted		

*Standards and interpretations which will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2015.

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PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as at December 31, 2015		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	X		
	Amendments to PFRS 12: Investment Entities	X		X
	Amendments to PFRS 12: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception*	Not Early Adopted		
PFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement	X		
	Amendment to PFRS 13: Short-term Receivables and Payables	X		
	Amendment to PFRS 13: Fair Value Measurement - Portfolio Exception	X		
PFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts*	Not Early Adopted		
Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS)				
PAS 1 (Revised)	Presentation of Financial Statements	X		
	Amendment to PAS 1: Capital Disclosures	X		
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation	X		X
	Amendments to PAS 1: Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	X		
	Amendments to PAS 1: Disclosure Initiative*	Not Early Adopted		
PAS 2	Inventories	X		
PAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows	X		
PAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	X		
PAS 10	Events after the Reporting Period	X		
PAS 11	Construction Contracts	X		X
PAS 12	Income Taxes	X		
	Amendment to PAS 12 - Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets	X		
PAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment	X		
	Amendment to PAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment - Revaluation Method - Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Depreciation	X		X
	Amendment to PAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation*	Not Early Adopted		
	Amendment to PAS 16: Agriculture - Bearer Plants*	Not Early Adopted		
PAS 17	Leases	X		
PAS 18	Revenue	X		

*Standards and interpretations which will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2015.

ATTACHMENT V

Page 4 of 6

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as at December 31, 2015		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PAS 19 (Revised)	Employee Benefits	X		X
	Amendments to PAS 19: Actuarial Gains and Losses, Group Plans and Disclosures	X		X
	Amendments to PAS 19: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions	X		X
	Amendments to PAS 19: Regional Market Issue Regarding Discount Rate*	Not Early Adopted		
PAS 20	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance			X
PAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	X		
	Amendment: Net Investment in a Foreign Operation			X
PAS 23 (Revised)	Borrowing Costs	X		X
PAS 24 (Revised)	Related Party Disclosures	X		
	Amendments to PAS 24: Key Management Personnel	X		
PAS 26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans			X
PAS 27 (Amended)	Separate Financial Statements	X		
	Amendments to PAS 27: Investment Entities	X		X
	Amendments to PAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements*	Not Early Adopted		
PAS 28 (Amended)	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	X		X
	Amendments to PAS 28: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception*	Not Early Adopted		
PAS 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies			X
PAS 32	Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation	X		
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation	X		X
	Amendment to PAS 32: Classification of Rights Issues	X		X
	Amendments to PAS 32: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	X		
PAS 33	Earnings per Share	X		
PAS 34	Interim Financial Reporting	X		
	Amendments to PAS 34: Disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report'*	Not Early Adopted		

*Standards and interpretations which will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2015.

ATTACHMENT V

Page 5 of 6

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as at December 31, 2015		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PAS 36	Impairment of Assets	X		
	Amendments to PAS 36: Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets	X		
PAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	X		
PAS 38	Intangible Assets	X		
	Amendments to PAS 38: Revaluation Method - Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Amortization	X		X
	Amendments to PAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Amortization*	Not Early Adopted		
PAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	X		
	Amendments to PAS 39: Transition and Initial Recognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	X		
	Amendments to PAS 39: Cash Flow Hedge Accounting of Forecast Intragroup Transactions	X		X
	Amendments to PAS 39: The Fair Value Option	X		X
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 4: Financial Guarantee Contracts	X		X
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets	X		
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets - Effective Date and Transition	X		
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-9 and PAS 39: Embedded Derivatives	X		X
	Amendment to PAS 39: Eligible Hedged Items	X		X
	Amendment to PAS 39: Recognition and Measurement - Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting	X		X
PAS 40	Investment Property	X		
	Amendment to PAS 40	X		
PAS 41	Agriculture			X
	Amendment to PAS 41: Agriculture - Bearer Plants*	Not Early Adopted		
Interpretations				
IFRIC 1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities	X		X
IFRIC 2	Members' Share in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments			X
IFRIC 4	<i>Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease</i>	X		X
IFRIC 5	Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds	X		X

*Standards and interpretations which will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2015.

ATTACHMENT V

Page 6 of 6

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as at December 31, 2015		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
IFRIC 6	<i>Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment</i>	X		X
IFRIC 7	<i>Applying the Restatement Approach under PAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i>			X
IFRIC 8	<i>Scope of PFRS 2</i>	X		X
IFRIC 9	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives	X		X
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-9 and PAS 39: Embedded Derivatives	X		X
IFRIC 10	<i>Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment</i>	X		
IFRIC 11	PFRS 2- Group and Treasury Share Transactions	X		X
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangements	X		X
IFRIC 13	Customer Loyalty Programmes	X		X
IFRIC 14	The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction	X		X
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretations IFRIC-14, Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement	X		X
IFRIC 15	Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*	Not Early Adopted		
IFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	X		X
IFRIC 17	Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners	X		
IFRIC 18	Transfers of Assets from Customers	X		X
IFRIC 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments	X		X
IFRIC 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine	X		X
IFRIC 21	Levies	X		
SIC-7	Introduction of the Euro	X		X
SIC-10	Government Assistance - No Specific Relation to Operating Activities	X		X
SIC-12	Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities	X		X
	Amendment to SIC - 12: Scope of SIC 12	X		X
SIC-13	Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers	X		X
SIC-15	Operating Leases - Incentives	X		X
SIC-25	Income Taxes - Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders	X		X
SIC-27	Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease	X		X
SIC-29	Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures	X		X
SIC-31	Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services	X		X
SIC-32	Intangible Assets - Web Site Costs	X		X

*Standards and interpretations which will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2015.

EXHIBIT C

TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION

Parent Company Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

And Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014



TRANS-ASIA
PETROLEUM


SECURITIES & EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC Building, EDSA, Greenhills
Mandaluyong City

**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR
PARENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**


The management of **Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation** (the "Company") is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company financial statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, including the additional components attached therein, in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes designing and implementing internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the parent company financial statements and submits the same to the Stockholders.

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co., the independent auditors, appointed by the stockholders for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, has examined the parent company financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing and in its report to the Stockholders, has expressed their opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such examination.


RAMON R. DEL ROSARIO, JR.
Chairman of the Board


FRANCISCO L. VIRAY
President & Chief Executive Officer


PYTHAGORAS L. BRION, JR.
EVP-Treasurer and CFO

Signed this 23rd day of February 2016



(Page 2 of Statement of Management's
Responsibility for Financial Statements)

(REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
Makati City) S.S.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this **MAR 18 2016** affiant(s)
exhibiting to me their Passport and Driver's License, as follows:

Name	Passport No.	Date of Issue	Place of Issue
Ramon R. Del Rosario, Jr.	EB9971711	13 January 2014	Manila
Francisco L. Viray	EC3546900	25 Feb 2015	Manila
Pythagoras L. Brion, Jr.	EB6637129	24 October 2012	Manila

JOEL S. LLANILLO
COMMISSION NO. M-149
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR MAKATI CITY
UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2016
11/F THE PHINMA PLAZA, 38 PLAZA DRIVE
ROCKWELL CENTER, MAKATI CITY
ROLL NO. 53693
PTR NO. 5323613; 1/4/16; MAKATI CITY
IBP NO. 974819; 9/15/14 LIFETIME; BULACAN CHAPTER

Doc. No. 92
Page No. 20
Book No. 7
Series of 2016

Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation

Parent Company Financial Statements
December 31, 2015 and 2014

and

Independent Auditors' Report



COVER SHEET

for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

A S O 9 4 - 8 8 1 1

COMPANY NAME

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

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

L E V E L 1 1 , P H I N M A P L A Z A , 3 9 P L A
Z A D R I V E , R O C K W E L L C E N T E R , M A K
A T I C I T Y

Form Type

A A F S

Department requiring the report

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

www.transasia-energy.com

Company's Telephone Number

8700-100

Mobile Number

No. of Stockholders

2,990

Annual Meeting (Month / Day)

04/23

Fiscal Year (Month / Day)

12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person

Mariejo P. Bautista

Email Address

mpbautista@phinma.com.ph

Telephone Number/s

8700-100

Mobile Number

CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS

Level 11, PHINMA Plaza, 39 Plaza Drive, Rockwell Center, Makati City

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

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation
Level 11, PHINMA Plaza
39 Plaza Drive, Rockwell Center
Makati City

Report on the Parent Company Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying parent company financial statements of Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation, which comprise the parent company statements of financial position as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the parent company statements of income, parent company statements of comprehensive income, parent company statements of changes in equity and parent company statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Parent Company Financial Statements

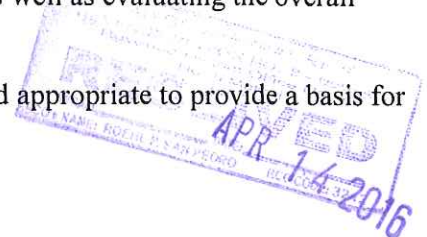
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these parent company financial statements in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company financial statements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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the parent company financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the parent company financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the parent company financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the parent company financial statements.

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



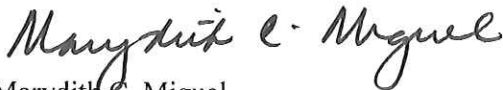
Opinion

In our opinion, the parent company financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations No. 15-2010

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under Revenue Regulations No. 15-2010 in Note 15 to the parent company financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the management of Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Marydith C. Miguel

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 65556

SEC Accreditation No. 0087-AR-3 (Group A),

January 18, 2013, valid until April 30, 2016

Tax Identification No. 102-092-270

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-55-2015,

February 27, 2015, valid until February 26, 2018

PTR No. 5321664, January 4, 2016, Makati City

February 23, 2016



TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31	
	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash in banks	₱2,229,091	₱40,249,797
Investments held for trading (Note 4)	95,837,558	70,471,867
Receivables (Note 5)	20,056,502	891,639
Prepaid expense	55,732	—
Total Current Assets	118,178,883	111,613,303
Noncurrent Assets		
Receivable from a third party (Note 5)	—	20,000,000
Property and equipment (Note 6)	216,912	330,084
Investment in a subsidiary (Note 7)	6,935,103	6,935,103
Deferred exploration costs (Note 8)	83,416,657	80,253,908
Deferred income tax asset (Note 12)	3,440	1,270
Total Noncurrent Assets	90,572,112	107,520,365
TOTAL ASSETS	₱208,750,995	₱219,133,668
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and other current liabilities (Notes 9 and 10)	₱538,628	₱638,436
Income tax payable	—	21
Total Current Liabilities	538,628	638,457
Equity		
Capital stock (Note 11)	250,000,000	250,000,000
Deficit	(41,787,633)	(31,504,789)
Total Equity	208,212,367	218,495,211
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	₱208,750,995	₱219,133,668

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.



TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
INTEREST INCOME FROM CASH IN BANKS	₱58,859	₱119,111
EXPENSES		
Management and professional fees (Note 10)	4,710,867	6,767,430
Employee cost	4,599,234	4,510,033
Supplies	519,625	553,350
Filing and registration fees	496,537	1,943,221
Insurance (Note 10)	257,995	1,008
Utilities	212,596	24,496
Meetings	177,280	194,122
Depreciation (Note 6)	113,172	9,431
Transportation	68,375	148,924
Taxes and licenses	41,978	10,353
Others	356,091	85,626
	11,553,750	14,247,994
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES)		
Gains on changes in fair value of investments held for trading - net (Note 4)	1,245,176	734,986
Foreign exchange losses – net	(35,299)	(5,561)
	1,209,877	729,425
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX	10,285,014	13,399,458
PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAX (Note 12)		
Current	–	21
Deferred	(2,170)	(1,270)
	(2,170)	(1,249)
NET LOSS	₱10,282,844	₱13,398,209

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.



TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
NET LOSS	₱10,282,844	₱13,398,209
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	₱10,282,844	₱13,398,209

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.



TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

	Capital Stock (Note 11)	Deficit	Total
BALANCES AT JANUARY 1, 2015	₱250,000,000	(₱31,504,789)	₱218,495,211
Net loss for the year	–	(10,282,844)	(10,282,844)
BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2015	₱250,000,000	(₱41,787,633)	₱208,212,367
BALANCES AT JANUARY 1, 2014	₱250,000,000	(₱18,106,580)	₱231,893,420
Net loss for the year	–	(13,398,209)	(13,398,209)
BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2014	₱250,000,000	(₱31,504,789)	₱218,495,211

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.



TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before income tax	(₱10,285,014)	(₱13,399,458)
Adjustments for:		
Net gains on changes in fair value of investments held for trading (Note 4)	(1,245,176)	(734,986)
Interest income from cash in banks	(58,859)	(119,111)
Depreciation (Note 6)	113,172	9,431
Unrealized foreign exchange losses - net	11,465	4,234
Operating loss before working capital changes	(11,464,412)	(14,239,890)
Decrease (increase) in:		
Receivables	830,828	2,700
Prepaid expense	(55,732)	-
Decrease in accounts payable and other current liabilities	(99,808)	(388,376)
Interest income received	58,859	119,111
Income tax paid	(21)	-
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(10,730,286)	(14,506,455)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from redemption of investments held for trading	10,189,485	116,324,240
Advances to a third party (Note 5)	-	(20,000,000)
Additions to:		
Investments held for trading	(34,310,000)	(47,650,000)
Deferred exploration costs (Note 8)	(3,162,749)	(12,118,025)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(27,283,264)	36,556,215
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH IN BANKS	(38,013,550)	22,049,760
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH IN BANKS	(7,156)	(8,770)
CASH IN BANKS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	40,249,797	18,208,807
CASH IN BANKS AT END OF YEAR	₱2,229,091	₱40,249,797
NONCASH ACTIVITIES		
Cash call refund not yet received	-	₱887,102
Acquisition of property and equipment on account	-	(339,515)

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.



TRANS-ASIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

Trans-Asia Petroleum Corporation (TA Petroleum or the Company) was incorporated on September 28, 1994 in the Philippines to engage in oil and gas exploration, development and production.

The Company is 50.74% owned by Trans-Asia Oil and Energy Development Corporation (TA Oil). The ultimate parent company is Philippine Investment Management (PHINMA), Inc. TA Oil and PHINMA, Inc. are both incorporated and domiciled in the Philippines. The Company has not started commercial operations yet as at February 23, 2016.

On August 14, 2014, the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) approved the listing of shares of TA Petroleum. On August 28, 2014, TA Petroleum listed its shares at the Philippine Stock Exchange by way of introduction with "TAPET" as its stock symbol.

On April 7, 2015, the Board of Directors (BOD) and shareholders of TA Petroleum approved the change of principal office address from Makati, Rizal, Philippines to Level 11, PHINMA Plaza, 39 Plaza Drive, Rockwell Center, Makati City. The SEC approved the change of principal office address on July 3, 2015.

The parent company financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors (BOD) on February 23, 2016.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting and Financial Reporting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The parent financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

The parent company financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investments held for trading, which have been measured at fair value. The parent company financial statements are presented in Philippine peso (Peso) which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All values are rounded off to the nearest Peso, except when otherwise indicated.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following amendments and improvements to the Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. The adoption of these amendments and improvements did not have significant impact on the parent company financial statements.

- Amendments to PAS 19, *Employee Benefits - Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions*



- Annual Improvements to PFRS (2010-2012 Cycle)
 - PFRS 2, *Share-based Payment - Definition of Vesting Condition*
 - PFRS 3, *Business Combinations - Accounting for Contingent Consideration in a Business Combination*
 - PFRS 8, *Operating Segments - Aggregation of Operating Segments and Reconciliation of the Total of the Reportable Segments' Assets to the Entity's Assets*
 - PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment - Revaluation Method - Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Depreciation*, and PAS 38, *Intangible Assets - Revaluation Method - Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Amortization*
 - PFRS 24, *Related Party Disclosures - Key Management Personnel*
- Annual Improvements to PFRS (2011-2013 cycle)
 - PFRS 3, *Business Combinations - Scope Exceptions for Joint Arrangement*
 - PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement - Portfolio Exception*
 - PAS 40, *Investment Property*

Future Changes in Accounting Policies

The Company will adopt the following standards and interpretations enumerated below when these become effective.

Effective January 1, 2016

- PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and PAS 38, *Intangible Assets - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization* (Amendments)

The amendments clarify the principle in PAS 16 and PAS 38 that revenue reflects a pattern of economic benefits that are generated from operating a business (of which the asset is part) rather than the economic benefits that are consumed through use of the asset. As a result, a revenue-based method cannot be used to depreciate property, plant and equipment, and may only be used in very limited circumstances to amortize intangible assets. The amendments are effective prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments will not have any impact on the parent company financial statements as the Company has not used a revenue-based method to depreciate its noncurrent assets.

- PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and PAS 41, *Agriculture - Bearer Plants* (Amendments)

The amendments change the accounting requirements for biological assets that meet the definition of bearer plants. Under the amendments, biological assets that meet the definition of bearer plants will no longer be within the scope of PAS 41. Instead, PAS 16 will apply. After initial recognition, bearer plants will be measured under PAS 16 at accumulated cost (before maturity) and using either the cost model or revaluation model (after maturity). The amendments also require that produce that grows on bearer plants will remain in the scope of PAS 41 measured at fair value less costs to sell. For government grants related to bearer plants, PAS 20, *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*, will apply. The amendments are retrospectively effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. The amendments are not applicable to the Company as it does not have any bearer plants.



- PAS 27, *Separate Financial Statements - Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements* (Amendments)

The amendments will allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates in their separate financial statements. Entities already applying PFRS and electing to change to the equity method in its separate financial statements will have to apply that change retrospectively. For first-time adopters of PFRS electing to use the equity method in its separate financial statements, they will be required to apply this method from the date of transition to PFRS. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments will not have any impact on the parent company financial statements.

- PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements - Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations* (Amendments)

The amendments to PFRS 11 require that a joint operator accounting for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation, in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business must apply the relevant PFRS 3 principles for business combinations accounting. The amendments also clarify that a previously held interest in a joint operation is not remeasured on the acquisition of an additional interest in the same joint operation while joint control is retained. In addition, scope exclusion has been added to PFRS 11 to specify that the amendments do not apply when the parties sharing joint control, including the reporting entity, are under common control of the same ultimate controlling party.

The amendments apply to both the acquisition of the initial interest in a joint operation and the acquisition of any additional interests in the same joint operation and are prospectively effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments are not expected to have any impact to the Company.

- PFRS 14, *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*

PFRS 14 is an optional standard that allows an entity, whose activities are subject to regulation, to continue applying most of its existing accounting policies for regulatory deferral rate account balances upon its first-time adoption of PFRS. Entities that adopt PFRS 14 must present the regulatory deferral accounts as separate line items on the statement of financial position and present movements in these account balances as separate line items in the statement of income and other comprehensive income (OCI). The standard requires disclosures on the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity's rate-regulation and the effects of that rate-regulation on its financial statements. PFRS 14 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. The standard is not applicable to the Company since it is an existing PFRS preparer.

- PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, PFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* and PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception* (Amendments)

These amendments clarify that the exemption in PFRS 10 from presenting parent company financial statements applies to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity (IE) that measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value and that only a subsidiary of an IE that is not an IE itself and that provides support services to the IE parent is parent. The amendments also allow an investor (that is not an investment entity and has an investment entity associate or joint venture), when applying the equity method, to retain the fair value measurement applied



by the IE associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries. These amendments are effective from annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. These amendments will not have any impact on the parent company financial statements since none of the entities within the Company is an investment entity nor does the Company have investment entity associates or joint venture.

- PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements - Disclosure Initiative* (Amendments)

The amendments are intended to assist entities in applying judgment when meeting the presentation and disclosure requirements in PFRS. The amendments clarify the following:

- That entities shall not reduce the understandability of their financial statements by either obscuring material information with immaterial information; or aggregating material items that have different natures or functions
- That specific line items in the statement of income and OCI and the statement of financial position may be disaggregated
- That entities have flexibility as to the order in which they present the notes to financial statements
- That the share of OCI of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method must be presented in aggregate as a single line item, and classified between those items that will or will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Early application is permitted and entities do not need to disclose that fact as the amendments are considered to be clarifications that do not affect an entity's accounting policies or accounting estimates. The Company does not expect the amendment to have a significant impact on the parent company financial statements.

- *Annual Improvements to PFRS* (2012-2014 cycle)

These improvements to the following standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on or before January 1, 2016 and are not expected to have a material impact on the parent company financial statements.

- PFRS 5, *Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations - Changes in Methods of Disposal*

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that changing from a disposal through sale to a disposal through distribution to owners and vice-versa should not be considered to be a new plan of disposal, rather it is a continuation of the original plan. There is, therefore, no interruption of the application of the requirements in PFRS 5. The amendment also clarifies that changing the disposal method does not change the date of classification.

- PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Servicing Contracts*

PFRS 7 requires an entity to provide disclosures for any continuing involvement in a transferred asset that is derecognized in its entirety. The amendment clarifies that a servicing contract that includes a fee can constitute continuing involvement in a financial asset. An entity must assess the nature of the fee and arrangement against the guidance in PFRS 7 in order to assess whether the disclosures are required. The amendment is to be applied such that the assessment of which servicing contracts constitute continuing involvement will need to be done retrospectively. However, comparative disclosures are



not required to be provided for any period beginning before the annual period in which the entity first applies the amendments.

- *PFRS 7 - Applicability of the Amendments to PFRS 7 to Condensed Interim Financial Statements*

This amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies that the disclosures on offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities are not required in the condensed interim financial report unless they provide a significant update to the information reported in the most recent annual report.

- *PAS 19, Employee Benefits - Regional Market Issue Regarding Discount Rate*

This amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that market depth of high quality corporate bonds is assessed based on the currency in which the obligation is denominated, rather than the country where the obligation is located. When there is no deep market for high quality corporate bonds in that currency, government bond rates must be used.

- *PAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting - Disclosure of Information 'Elsewhere in the Interim Financial Report'*

The amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies that the required interim disclosures must either be in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference between the interim financial statements and wherever they are included within the greater interim financial report (e.g., in the management commentary or risk report).

Effective January 1, 2018

- *PFRS 9, Financial Instruments*

In July 2014, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued the final version of PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*. The new standard (renamed as PFRS 9) reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, and all previous versions of PFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. PFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions. Early application of previous versions of PFRS 9 (2009, 2010 and 2013) is permitted if the date of initial application is before February 1, 2015. The Company did not early adopt PFRS 9.

The adoption of PFRS 9 is not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's parent company financial statements.



No definite adoption date prescribed by the SEC and Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC)

- Philippine Interpretation International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) 15, *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*

This interpretation covers accounting for revenue and associated expenses by entities that undertake the construction of real estate directly or through subcontractors. The interpretation requires that revenue on construction of real estate be recognized only upon completion, except when such contract qualifies as construction contract to be accounted for under PAS 11 or involves rendering of services in which case revenue is recognized based on stage of completion. Contracts involving provision of services with the construction materials and where the risks and reward of ownership are transferred to the buyer on a continuous basis will also be accounted for based on stage of completion. The SEC and the FRSC have deferred the effectivity of this interpretation until the final Revenue standard is issued by the IASB and an evaluation of the requirements of the final Revenue standard against the practices of the Philippine real estate industry is completed. The interpretation will not be applicable to the Company.

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

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

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in IFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognizing revenue. The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted.

- IFRS 16, *Leases*

On January 13, 2016, the IASB issued its new standard, IFRS 16, *Leases*, which replaces International Accounting Standards (IAS) 17, the current leases standard, and the related Interpretations.

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



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

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

Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the parent company statement of financial position based on current/noncurrent classification. An asset is current when it is:

- expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

- it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities.

Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarized Note 13.

Fair value is the estimated price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

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.

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), loans and receivables, held-to-maturity (HTM) investments, available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at FVPL, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement. For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at FVPL
- Loans and receivables
- HTM investments
- AFS financial assets



The Company has no financial assets which are HTM investments and AFS financial assets as at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

a. Financial assets at FVPL

Financial assets at FVPL include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at FVPL. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments as defined by PAS 39.

Net changes in fair value relating to the held-for-trading positions are recognized in the parent company statement of income as gain or loss on changes in fair value of investment held for trading under "Gains (losses) on changes in fair value of investments held trading - net" included in "Other income (charges)" account. Interest and other financial income or charges are recorded when earned or incurred, respectively, while dividend income is recorded when the right to receive payment has been established.

The Company has no financial asset designated at FVPL on initial recognition.

The Company's investments in unit investment trust funds (UITFs) are classified as financial assets held for trading (see Notes 4 and 13).

b. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization and loss arising from impairment are included in the parent company statement of income.

The Company's cash in bank and receivables are classified as loans and receivables (see Note 5).

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the parent company statement of financial position) when:

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the



Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event'), has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial Assets Carried at Amortized Cost. For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Company first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them 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.

The amount of any impairment loss identified is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the loss is recognized in the parent company statement of income. Interest income is recognized in the parent company statement of income, continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Company. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is recognized in the parent company statement of income.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement. Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.



The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable and other current liabilities (excluding statutory payables).

Subsequent Measurement. For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified either as financial liabilities at FVPL or loans and borrowings. The Company has no financial liabilities at FVPL as at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Loans and Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method.

Gains and losses are recognized in the parent company statement of income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is recognized in the parent company statement of income.

The Company's accounts payable and other current liabilities (excluding statutory payables) are classified as loans and borrowings (see Note 9).

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the parent company statement of income.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the parent company statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses, which mainly pertain to prepayments on computer software subscription, are expected to be amortized over a period not exceeding 12 months from the reporting date.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the equipment if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the parent company statement of income as incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.



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

Office equipment	3–5 Years
Miscellaneous assets	3–5 Years

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

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

An item of property and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the parent company statement of income when the asset is derecognized.

The residual values and useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Foreign Currency Denominated Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the parent company statement of income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or in the parent company statement of income are also recognized in OCI or in the parent company statement of income, respectively).

Investment in a Subsidiary

A subsidiary is an entity in which the Company has control. The Company's investment in its subsidiary is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Under the cost method, the Company recognized income from the investment only to the extent that the Company receives distributions from accumulated profits of the subsidiary.

An investor, regardless of the nature of its involvement with an entity (the investee), shall determine whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls the investee.

An investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.



Thus, an investor controls an investee if and only if the investor has all the following:

- power over the investee;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of their investor's returns.

Interest in Joint Arrangements

PFRS defines a joint arrangement as an arrangement over which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities (being those that significantly affect the returns of the arrangement) require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Joint Operations. A joint operation is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities and share in the revenues and expenses relating to the arrangement.

The Company's service contracts (SC) are all under exploration stage, thus, the Company recognizes its share of the related exploration expenses as it is billed through cash calls.

Deferred Exploration Costs

The Company follows the full cost method of accounting for exploration costs determined on the basis of each SC area. Under this method, all exploration costs relating to each SC are tentatively deferred pending the determination of whether the contract area contains oil and gas reserves in commercial quantities, net of any allowance for impairment losses.

Expenditures for mineral exploration and development work on mining properties are also deferred as incurred, net of any allowance for impairment losses. These expenditures are provided with an allowance when an impairment occurs. These are written off against the allowance when the projects are abandoned or determined to be definitely unproductive. When the exploration work results are positive, the net exploration costs and subsequent development costs are capitalized and amortized from the start of commercial operations.

Impairment of Property and Equipment, Investment in a Subsidiary and Deferred Exploration Costs

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.



The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the parent company statement of income.

The following assets have specific characteristics for impairment testing:

Property and Equipment. For property and equipment, the Company assesses for impairment on the basis of impairment indicators such as evidence of internal obsolescence or physical damage.

Investment in a Subsidiary. The Company determines at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in a subsidiary is impaired. If this is the case, the amount of impairment is calculated as the difference between the recoverable amount of the investment in a subsidiary and its carrying amount. The amount of impairment loss is recognized in the parent company statement of income.

Deferred Exploration Costs. Deferred exploration costs are assessed for impairment when:

- the period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Company has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; or
- sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

When facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, impairment loss is measured, presented and disclosed in accordance with PAS 36.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the parent company statement of income net of any reimbursement.



If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized in the parent company statements of income.

Capital Stock

Capital stock represents the portion of the paid-in capital representing the total par value of the shares issued.

Deficit

Deficit represents the cumulative balance of net loss.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements, has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Interest. Income is recognized as the interest accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

Expenses

Expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows or decreases of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decrease in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. Expenses are recognized when incurred.

Taxes

Current Income Tax. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the parent company statement of income.

Deferred Income Tax. Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting income nor taxable income;
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary



differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting income nor taxable income;
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting 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 asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year 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 reporting date.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

Segment Reporting

The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products. Financial information on business segments is presented in Note 14 to the parent company financial statements.



Contingencies

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

Events After the Reporting Period

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

3. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The parent company financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS require management to make judgments and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the parent company financial statements and related notes. In preparing the parent company financial statements, management has made its best estimate and judgment of certain amounts, giving due consideration to materiality.

The estimates and judgments used in the accompanying parent company financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the parent company financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Judgments

Determination of Functional Currency. Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances relevant to the Company, the functional currency of the Company has been determined to be the Philippine peso. The Philippine peso is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. It is the currency that mainly influences the operations of the Company.

Determining and Classifying a Joint Arrangement. Judgment is required to determine when the Company has joint control over an arrangement, which requires an assessment of the relevant activities and when the decisions in relation to those activities require unanimous consent. The Company has determined that the relevant activities for its joint arrangements are those relating to the operating and capital decisions of the arrangement. Judgment is also required to classify a joint arrangement. Classifying the arrangement requires the Company to assess their rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. Specifically, the Company considers:

- The structure of the joint arrangement - whether it is structured through a separate vehicle
- When the arrangement is structured through a separate vehicle, the Company also considers the rights and obligations arising from:
 - a) the legal form of the separate vehicle
 - b) the terms of the contractual arrangement
 - c) other facts and circumstances (when relevant)

This assessment often requires significant judgment, and a different conclusion on joint control and also whether the arrangement is a joint operation or a joint venture, may materially impact the accounting. As at December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company's SCs are joint arrangements in the form of a joint operation.



Estimates

Impairment of Deferred Exploration Costs. The carrying value of deferred exploration costs is reviewed for impairment by management when there are indications that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Among the factors considered by management in the impairment review of deferred exploration costs are the expiration of the contracts and the technical evaluation that the remaining prospects in these areas are small and are likely to be uneconomic.

The Company has not recognized any impairment loss on its deferred exploration costs for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. Based on prior years' experience, management believes that extensions and moratoriums requested that are pending approval by the Philippine Department of Energy (DOE) as at February 23, 2016 will likely be approved. The carrying value of deferred exploration costs amounted to ₱83,416,657 and ₱80,253,908 as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively (see Note 8).

Realizability of Deferred Income Tax Asset. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. However, there is no assurance that sufficient taxable income will be generated to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

The Company recognized deferred income tax asset amounting to ₱3,440 and ₱1,270 as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Unrecognized deferred income tax asset as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted to ₱10,123,449 and ₱7,611,788, respectively (see Note 12).

Impairment of Investment in a Subsidiary. The carrying value of the investment is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the investment is written down to its recoverable amount. No impairment loss was deemed necessary in 2015 and 2014. The carrying value of the investment in a subsidiary as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted to ₱6,935,103 (see Note 7).

Estimating Allowance for Doubtful Account for the Receivable from a Third Party. The Company maintains allowance for doubtful accounts based on the results of the individual assessment under PAS 39. Under the individual assessment, the Company considers the significant financial difficulties of the customer or significant delays in payments. Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on age and status of financial asset, as well as historical loss experience. The methodology and assumptions used for the impairment assessment are based on management's judgment and estimate. Therefore, the amount and timing of recorded expense for any period would differ depending on the judgments and estimates made for the year. As at December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company did not recognize any allowance for doubtful accounts. The carrying value of receivable from a third party amounted to ₱20.0 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 (see Note 5).

Determination of Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. PFRS requires that certain financial instruments are to be carried at fair value, which requires the use of accounting judgments and estimates. While significant components of fair value measurement are determined using verifiable objective evidence (i.e., interest rates, volatility rates), the timing and amount of changes in fair value would differ with the valuation methodology used. Any change in the fair value of these



financial instruments would directly affect the parent company statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity. Further disclosures are given in Note 13.

4. Investments Held for Trading

Investments held for trading consist of investments in UITFs amounting to ₱95,837,558 and ₱70,471,867 as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Company's net gain on changes in fair value of investments held for trading in 2015 and 2014 amounted to ₱1,245,176 and ₱734,986, respectively.

5. Receivables

This account consists of the following:

	2015	2014
Current:		
Trade receivables	₱28,562	₱891,639
Receivable from a third party (see Note 8)	20,000,000	-
Advances to officers and employees	27,940	-
	₱20,056,502	891,639
Noncurrent -		
Receivable from a third party (see Note 8)	-	20,000,000
	₱20,056,502	₱20,891,639

As at December 31, the aging analysis of past due but not impaired receivables is as follows:

	2015					
	Total	Neither Past Due Nor Impaired	Past Due but not Impaired			
			<30 Days	31-60 Days	61-90 Days	Over 90 days
Trade receivables	₱28,562	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱28,562
Receivable from a third party	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	-	-	-
Advances to officers and employees	27,940	10,940	-	17,000	-	-
	₱20,056,502	₱20,010,940	₱-	₱17,000	₱-	₱28,562

	2014					
	Total	Neither Past Due Nor Impaired	Past Due but not Impaired			
			<30 Days	31-60 Days	61-90-Days	Over 90 days
Trade receivables	₱891,639	₱-	₱891,639	₱-	₱-	₱-
Receivable from a third party	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	-	-	-
	₱20,891,639	₱20,000,000	₱891,639	₱-	₱-	₱-

Trade receivables mainly represent return of cash call from Otto Energy. The Company's receivables and advances to officers are noninterest-bearing and normally collected throughout the financial year.



6. Property and Equipment

Details and movement of this account follow:

	2015		
	Office Equipment	Miscellaneous Assets	Total
Cost -			
Balance at beginning and end of year	₱245,000	₱94,515	₱339,515
Less accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at beginning of year	6,806	2,625	9,431
Depreciation	81,672	31,500	113,172
Balance at end of year	88,478	34,125	122,603
Net book value	₱156,522	₱60,390	₱216,912
	2014		
	Office Equipment	Miscellaneous Assets	Total
Cost:			
Balance at beginning of year	₱-	₱-	₱-
Additions	245,000	94,515	339,515
Balance at end of year	245,000	94,515	339,515
Less accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at beginning of year	-	-	-
Depreciation	6,806	2,625	9,431
Balance at end of year	6,806	2,625	9,431
Net book value	₱238,194	₱91,890	₱330,084

7. Investment in a Subsidiary

In 2012, the Company subscribed to 69.35% of the outstanding shares of stock of Palawan55 Exploration & Production Corporation (Palawan55), a company incorporated on November 16, 2012 in the Philippines and is also 30.65%-owned by TA Oil. Palawan55 is a corporation organized to engage in oil and gas exploration and production. As at February 23, 2016, Palawan55 has not started yet its commercial operations and has net assets of ₱7,881,419.

8. Deferred Exploration Costs

The Company and TA Oil executed Deeds of Assignment on December 21, 2012 transferring TA Oil's participating interests in the below SCs to the Company and the corresponding deferred exploration costs incurred.

On April 23, 2013, the Philippine Department of Energy (DOE) approved the assignment of the SCs to the Company.



Details of deferred exploration costs are as follows:

	2015	2014
SC 51/Geophysical Survey and Exploration Contract (GSEC) 93 (East Visayas)	₱32,665,864	₱32,665,864
SC 69 (Camotes Sea)	15,085,259	15,085,259
SC 6 (Northwest Palawan):		
Block A	19,083,683	18,804,924
Block B	4,862,765	1,978,775
SC 50 (Northwest Palawan)	11,719,086	11,719,086
	₱83,416,657	₱80,253,908

Below is the rollforward analysis of the deferred exploration costs as at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of year	₱80,253,908	₱69,022,985
Additions:		
Cash calls	3,162,749	398,939
Farm-in agreement	-	11,719,086
Cash call refund	-	(887,102)
Balance at end of year	₱83,416,657	₱80,253,908

The foregoing deferred exploration costs represent the Company's share in the expenditures incurred under petroleum SCs with the DOE. The contracts provide for certain minimum work and expenditure obligations and the rights and benefits of the contractor. Operating agreements govern the relationship among co-contractors and the conduct of operations under an SC.

The following summarizes the status of the foregoing projects:

As at December 31, 2015 and 2014, no impairment loss was recognized on the deferred exploration costs.

The following summarizes the status of the foregoing projects:

a. SC 51/GSEC 93 (East Visayas)

In April 2012, the Operator, Otto Energy Investments Ltd. (Otto Energy) [formerly "NorAsian Energy Ltd."] commenced a 100-kilometer (km) 2D seismic program in the town of San Isidro, Leyte primarily to pick the optimum location for the drilling of the Duhat prospect, which reservoir objective was not reached by the Duhat-1 and Duhat-1A wells in 2011.

In mid-May 2012, the foreign seismic acquisition contractor unilaterally suspended its field operations as instructed by its government.

In view of said development, the DOE granted on September 30, 2012 the consortium's request for a six-month extension of the current Sub-Phase 4 to January 31, 2013.

The 2D seismic survey resumed after a one-month suspension and was completed on October 1, 2012. Data processing was completed by December 31, 2012.



The consortium elected to enter Sub-Phase 5 (January 31, 2013 to January 31, 2014) with the drilling of Duhat-2 well in Northwest Leyte as work commitment.

Swan Oil and Gas Ltd. (Swan) withdrew from SC 51 in September 2012 after settling disputes over the North Block (Northwest Leyte) and the South Block (Cebu Strait) with Otto Energy and Filipino partners, respectively. Consequently, the 40% participating interest of Swan in the North Block reverted to Otto Energy, and as between Otto Energy and Filipino partners, the latter retained 100% interest in the South Block.

The Filipino partners signed a Farm-in Option Agreement with Frontier Oil Corporation (Frontier Oil) over the South Block on October 23, 2012. Under the said Agreement, Frontier Oil has the option to acquire 80% participating interest in the area by undertaking to drill the Argao-1 well at its sole cost during Sub-Phase 6 of SC 51 (January 31, 2014 to July 8, 2015). Frontier Oil may exercise its option not later than January 31, 2013, which was extended to February 28, 2013. The Farm-in Option Agreement lapsed since the option was not exercised by Frontier Oil.

On July 24, 2013, Otto Energy spudded the Duhat-2 well in Northwest Leyte but prematurely plugged and abandoned the well on July 26, 2013 at a depth of 201 meters for safety and environmental reasons, after encountering a high-pressure water zone. Otto Energy completed the demobilization for the Duhat-2 well on August 30, 2013 and conducted post-well studies. This new information will be considered in any future decisions on SC 51. The consortium requested the DOE a six-month extension of the current exploration Sub-Phase 5 to July 31, 2014 to be able to conduct post-well geological, geophysical and drilling studies. The DOE approved the foregoing request on November 7, 2013.

On May 5, 2014, Otto Energy notified the Company and the other partners in the consortium that it has elected to withdraw from SC 51. Otto Energy's withdrawal from SC 51 and the transfer of its participating interest to the remaining parties are subject to the approval of the DOE.

On June 28, 2014, the Filipino partners requested the DOE for suspension of the exploration of Sub-Phase 5 from the date Otto Energy notified the DOE of its withdrawal from SC 51 until the DOE approves the transfer of Otto Energy's participating interest to the Filipino partners.

On May 11, 2015, DOE approved the request for an extension of Sub-Phase 5 to July 8, 2016.

As at February 23, 2016, the approval of the aforementioned transfer of interest and request for suspension of Sub-Phase 5 remains pending with the DOE.

The Company's 6.67% participating interest in SC 51 would be adjusted to 33.34% upon DOE approval of the withdrawal of Otto Energy.

b. SC 69 (Camotes Sea)

Interpretation of the 229-square kilometers (sq. km.) 3D seismic data acquired in June 2011 generated three drillable prospects.

The DOE granted the consortium's request for a nine-month extension of Sub-Phase 3 to May 7, 2013 to allow completion of technical studies.



On April 4, 2013, the DOE granted the consortium's request for a further six-month extension of Sub-Phase 3 to November 6, 2013 to allow completion of technical studies and initiate farm-out efforts.

On August 23, 2013, the Operator, Otto Energy (Philippines) Inc. (Otto Philippines), confirmed to the Company that it did not intend to enter Sub-Phase 4 of SC 69 and will reassign 9% participating interest in SC 69 to the Company pursuant to the Assignment Agreement dated February 3, 2011.

Following an unsuccessful campaign to farm out its participating interest, Otto Philippines notified the Company and Frontier Gasfields Pty. Ltd. (Frontier Gasfields) of its withdrawal in SC 69 last October 4, 2013. The Company and Frontier Gasfields subsequently jointly requested the DOE a six-month extension of the October 7, 2013 deadline to elect to enter the next exploration sub-phase, which started on November 7, 2013. An additional extension of the contract term to December 31, 2014 was requested due to the delays in the transfer of participating interests and operatorship to the remaining partners.

Following DOE approval of the assignment of Otto Philippines' interests to the Company and Frontier Gasfields on October 14, 2014, the Company's participating interest in SC 69 was adjusted from the current 6% to 50%.

On March 17, 2014, the Company and Frontier Gasfields jointly requested the DOE an extension of the term of SC 69 until December 31, 2014. The DOE extended the term of Sub-Phase 3 to May 7, 2015 to enable the remaining parties to proceed with planned exploration activities.

As at April 17, 2015, the consortium entered Sub-Phase 4 (May 2015 to May 2016) which entails a commitment to either undertake a 3D seismic program or drill an exploratory well. The DOE approved the consortium's requests that participation in a proposed multi-client 2D seismic survey be credited as fulfillment of its work obligation under the current Sub-Phase and a 6-month extension of the term of SC 69 to November 2016.

c. SC 6 (Northwest Palawan)

Block A

Pitkin Petroleum Plc. (Pitkin), the Operator, completed a geophysical review of the block.

Partners approved the conduct of a new 500-sq. km. 3D seismic program over selected prospects and leads in the first half of 2013, subject to issuance of local government permits.

Under the Farm-in Agreement dated July 11, 2011, Pitkin shall carry TA Oil and the other non-operating consortium members in the costs of said seismic program and the drilling of two wells, in exchange for the assigned 70% participating interest.

On June 4, 2013, the Sangguniang Panlalawigan of Palawan voted to favorably endorse the proposed bathymetry and 3D seismic survey over the area to the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD).

Pitkin completed a 500-sq. km. 3D seismic survey over selected prospects and leads.



Pitkin notified the partners on August 28, 2014 that it shall not exercise its option under the Farm-in Agreement to drill a well in the block and will withdraw from the block by December 31, 2014. By December 31, 2014, Pitkin completed geological and geophysical work programs in fulfillment of its obligations under the first exploration phase. The remaining partners agreed to pursue the geological evaluation of the block.

On August 28, 2015, the consortium completed its work program consisting of geological and geophysical evaluation.

On November 3, 2015, the DOE approved the 2016 work program consisting of specialized geophysical studies. The pertinent geophysical program commenced in November 2015. As at February 23, 2016, the study is still ongoing.

The Company's interest reverted to 7.78% from 2.334% following the withdrawal of farminee, Pitkin Petroleum, and subsequent approval of the assignment of interest by the DOE on June 24, 2015.

Block B

Pursuant to a Farm-in Agreement dated February 4, 2011, Peak Oil and Gas Philippines Ltd. (Australia), Blade Petroleum Philippines Ltd. (Australia) and Venturoil Philippines, Inc. ("Farminees") exercised their option to acquire 70% participating interest of the SC 6 Block B consortium, which includes TA Oil ("Farmors").

Under the Farm-in Agreement, the Farminees were supposed to shoulder all the Farmors' share of exploration and development expenditures in the Block up to the production of first oil.

The DOE denied the applications for the transfer of participating interests to the Farminees and transfer of operatorship due to failure of the Farminees to comply with DOE requirements. Under the Farm-in Agreement, the Farminees would have been eligible to earn a combined 70% of the participating interest of the farming out parties. On August 7, 2013, the DOE directed the original Operator, the Philodrill Corporation, to submit a new and comprehensive work program and budget of exploration activities over the Block.

On September 13, 2013, the DOE approved the work program and budget for SC 6 Block B for the 5th year of extension period. The pertinent geological and geophysical program commenced in October 2013 and was completed in January 2014.

The consortium formulated a work program for the next five years of the extension period which started on March 1, 2014. Partners submitted, for the DOE's approval, a 3-year work program consisting mainly of geophysical studies with a corresponding budget amounting to US\$724,000. By December 31, 2015, the consortium completed seismic interpretation and satellite gravity studies.

Seismic reprocessing work commenced in August 2015 and is 75% complete as at December 31, 2015.

On September 15, 2015, the DOE approved a six-month extension of the current Sub-phase to August 28, 2016.



The Company holds 7.78% and 14.063% participating interests in Block A and Block B, respectively. SC 6 is valid until February 28, 2024 subject to fulfillment of work commitments for each of the three 5-year terms comprising the 15-year extension period of SC 6 in respect of Block A and B and payment of training assistance, development assistance and scholarship funds to the DOE.

d. SC 50 (Northwest Palawan)

In 2013, the Company commenced negotiations with Frontier Energy Limited (Frontier Energy), the Operator, regarding a Farm-in Agreement that would provide for the Company's acquisition of 10% participating interest in SC 50.

Subject to execution of said Farm-in Agreement, the Company has committed to subscribe to 136,000,000 in Frontier Oil shares through the latter's planned initial public offering.

On September 1, 2014, the Company made advances to Frontier Oil amounting to ₱20,000,000 pursuant to the Memorandum of Agreement with Frontier Energy and Frontier Oil dated August 22, 2014 subject to execution of a Farm-in Agreement and Loan Agreement among the parties not later than 30 days from date of execution of the MOA. The advances is due 24 months after the release of the funds. In the event a Loan Agreement for ₱136,000,000 is signed between the Company and Frontier Oil, the advances shall be considered as initial drawdown on the Loan.

On October 16, 2014, the Company signed the following agreements providing for its acquisition of 10% participating interest in SC 50:

- i. Farm-in Agreement with Frontier Energy and Frontier Oil
- ii. Deed of Assignment with Frontier Energy
- iii. Loan Agreement with Frontier Oil

Frontier Oil, the Operator, applied for a Force Majeure in view of the unilateral cancellation of its rig contract by the counter party.

On October 5, 2015, the DOE denied the Operator's request and, consequently, ruled that the contract effectively expired in March 2015. On October 20, 2015, Frontier Oil contested DOE's position and engaged the DOE in discussions aimed at a mutually acceptable resolution of the issue.

In January 2016, Frontier requested a 2-year moratorium on contract obligations. As at February 23, 2016, the request for moratorium remains pending with the DOE.

As at February 23, 2016, approval of the assignment of 10% participating interest in SC 50 to the Company remains pending with the DOE.



9. Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities

Details of this account are as follows:

	2015	2014
Accounts payable (see Note 10)	₱118,241	₱339,515
Accrued expenses:		
Professional fees	184,000	100,000
Filing and registration fees	–	26,400
Withholding taxes	236,387	107,437
Others	–	65,084
	₱538,628	₱638,436

Accounts payable and other current liabilities are noninterest-bearing and are settled on a 30 to 60-day term.

10. Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely its legal form.

Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash throughout the financial year. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

The transactions and balances of accounts as at and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 with related parties are as follows:

Company	As at and for the Year Ended December 31, 2015		Outstanding		
	Amount/ Volume	Nature	Balance	Terms	Conditions
<i>Ultimate Parent Company -</i>					
PHINMA, Inc.					
Accounts payables	₱720,000	Management fees	₱–	30–60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	–
Accounts payables (see Note 9)	141,532	Share in expenses	56,681	30–60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured
<i>Affiliates</i>					
T-O Insurance, Inc. (T-O Insurance)					
Accounts payables	1,122	Insurance expense	–	30–60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	–
PHINMA Corporation (PHINMA Corp.)					
Accounts payables (see Note 9)	45,864	Share in expenses	42,625	30–60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured



As at and for the Year Ended December 31, 2014					
Company	Amount/ Volume	Nature	Outstanding Balance	Terms	Conditions
<i>Affiliates</i>					
T-O Insurance					
Accounts payables	₱2,130	Insurance expense	₱-	30-60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	-
PHINMA Corporation (PHINMA Corp.)					
Accounts payables	30,800	Employee cost	-	30-60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	-
<i>Ultimate Parent Company</i>					
PHINMA, Inc.					
Accounts payables (see Note 9)	810,148	Professional fees	3,748	30-60 day terms; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured

PHINMA, Inc.

The Company has a management contract with PHINMA, Inc. up to January 1, 2018, renewable thereafter upon mutual agreement. Under this contract, PHINMA, Inc. has a general management authority with corresponding responsibility over all operations and personnel of the Company including planning, direction, and supervision of all the operations, and other business activities. Under the existing agreement, the Company pays PHINMA, Inc. a fixed monthly management fee plus an annual incentive based on a certain percentage of the Company's net income.

PHINMA Corp.

PHINMA Corp. is likewise controlled by PHINMA, Inc. through a management agreement. PHINMA Corp. bills the Company for its share in expenses.

T-O Insurance

T-O Insurance is likewise controlled by PHINMA, Inc. through a management agreement. The Company insures its properties through T-O Insurance.

11. Capital Stock

Following are the details of the Company's capital stock as at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Number of Shares
Authorized - ₱1 par value	1,000,000,000
Subscribed, issued and outstanding - ₱1 par value	250,000,000

On April 22, 2013, the Company's BOD and stockholders voted to increase the par value of capital stock from ₱0.01 to ₱1.00 per share, which reduced the number of authorized capital stock from 100 billion to 1 billion and the issued and outstanding shares from 25 billion to 250 million. The increase in par value per share was approved by the SEC on June 3, 2013.



12. Income Taxes

- a. The Company's current income tax in 2014 pertains to MCIT. The Company is in a tax loss position in 2015.
- b. The reconciliation of the Company's benefit from income tax using the statutory tax rate is as follows:

	2015	2014
Income tax at statutory rate	(₱3,085,504)	(₱4,019,837)
Tax effects of:		
Movement in NOLCO for which no deferred income tax asset was recognized	3,474,545	4,274,817
Net unrealized gains changes in fair value of investments held for trading	(373,553)	(220,496)
Interest income subject to final tax	(17,658)	(35,733)
	(₱2,170)	(₱1,249)

- c. The Company did not recognize deferred income tax asset on the unused NOLCO of ₱33,744,831 and ₱25,372,557 as at December 31, 2015, and 2014, respectively, and excess MCIT over RCIT of ₱21 as at December 31, 2014 because management believes that it is not probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available to allow said deferred income tax assets to be utilized.
- d. The details of the Company's excess MCIT over RCIT and unused NOLCO follow:

Year Incurred	Year of Expiration	MCIT	NOLCO
2013	2016	₱-	₱7,914,762
2014	2017	21	14,248,253
2015	2018	-	11,581,816
		₱21	₱33,744,831

NOLCO amounting to ₱3,209,542 and ₱36,750 expired in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

- e. The Company recognized deferred income tax asset of ₱3,440 and ₱1,270 as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, as management believes that sufficient taxable income will be available to which the deferred income tax asset can be utilized.



13. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial instruments, managed by the PHINMA Group Treasury, comprise cash and cash equivalents, investments held for trading, receivables and accounts payable and other current liabilities (excluding statutory payables). The main purpose of the financial assets is to invest the Company's excess funds.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk, foreign currency risk, and market risk. The BOD reviews and approves policies for managing credit risk, foreign currency risk and market risk.

Credit Risk

The Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of the instruments.

The Company has assessed the credit quality of cash and cash equivalents as high grade since these are deposited in or transacted with reputable banks, which have low probability of insolvency.

The Company's receivables are categorized as high grade since these are transacted with entities that are in good financial condition.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of an investment will decrease due to drastic adverse market movements that consist of interest rate fluctuations affecting bid values or fluctuations in stock market valuation due to gyrations in offshore equity markets or business and economic changes. Interest rate, foreign exchange rate and risk appetite are factors of a market risk as the summation of the three defines the value of an instrument or a financial asset.

Market risk is managed through:

- Constant review of global and domestic economic and financial environments as well as regular discussions with banks' economists or strategy officers are done to get multiple perspectives on interest rate trends or forecasts;
- "Red Lines" are established then reviewed and revised as the need arises for major movements in the financial markets and are used to determine dealing parameters. Red lines are the strategic yield curves, bond prices or spreads that the PHINMA Group Treasury uses as guides whether to buy, hold or sell bonds as approved by the PHINMA Group's Investment Committee or, in cases of high volatility, by the PHINMA, Inc.'s Chief Financial Officer;
- In cases of high volatility, dealers constantly give updates to approving authorities regarding changes in interest rates or prices in relation to strategies; and
- Regular comparison of the portfolio's marked-to-market values and yields with defined benchmarks.

The Company's exposure to market risk is minimal. The underlying financial instruments in the Company's investments in UITFs are Peso fixed-rate bonds and low-risk fixed income securities.



Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company had foreign currency exposures arising from cash calls and refunds in currency other than the Philippine peso. The Company has receivables denominated in U.S. dollar amounting to \$606 or ₱28,562 and \$19,984 or ₱891,639 as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Exchange rate used was ₱47.166 to \$1.00 and ₱44.617 to \$1.00 in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Management has determined that the volume of foreign currency-denominated transactions is not significant to the Company and, accordingly, its exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates has no material impact to its profitability.

Capital Management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Capital includes all the items appearing in the equity section of the parent company statements of financial position totaling to ₱208,212,367 and ₱218,495,211 as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The following table shows the classifications, carrying values and fair values of the financial instruments:

		2015		
		Fair Value		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Input (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Asset	Carrying Value			
Financial assets at FVPL –				
Investments held for trading	₱95,837,558	₱–	₱95,837,558	₱–
		2014		
		Fair Value		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Input (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Asset	Carrying Value			
Financial assets at FVPL:				
Investments held for trading	₱70,471,867	₱–	₱70,471,867	₱–
Receivable from a third party*	20,000,000	–	19,713,836	–

*Discount on receivable from a third party is not recognized in the financial statements as the effect of discounting is insignificant.



Cash and Cash Equivalents, Receivables and Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities (Excluding Statutory Payables). Due to the short-term nature of these balances, the fair values approximate the carrying values at reporting date.

Investments Held for Trading. Net asset value per unit has been used to determine the fair values of investments held for trading.

Receivable from a Third Party. The fair value in 2014 was based on the discounted value of expected future cash flows using the applicable interest rate for similar types of instruments. The Company used a discount rate of 4.04%.

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, there were no transfers between levels of fair value measurement.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

There were no offsetting of financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

14. Segment Information

The Company has only one reportable segment, Petroleum and Gas, which is engaged in oil and gas exploration and development. Management monitors the operating results of the reportable segment for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. As at February 23, 2016, the Company has not started commercial operations yet and has neither revenue nor gross profit. The total assets of the segment of ₱208,750,995 and ₱219,133,668 as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, are the same as that reported elsewhere in the parent company financial statements.

15. Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 15-2010

In compliance with RR No. 15-2010, following are information about the taxes paid or accrued by the Company during the taxable year:

a. Taxes and Licenses

The Company paid the following taxes and license fees:

Business permit fees and licenses	₱41,478
Registration fee	500
	<u>₱41,978</u>

b. Withholding Taxes

Details of withholding taxes are as follows:

	Paid	Accrued
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	₱1,287,743	₱208,027
Expanded withholding taxes	371,065	28,360
	<u>₱1,658,808</u>	<u>₱236,387</u>



c. Value-Added Taxes (VAT)

The Company has no transaction subject to output VAT and has not recognized any input VAT from its purchases of goods or services for the year ended December 31, 2015.

d. Documentary Stamp Tax (DST)

The Company has no transactions that is subject to DST in 2015.

e. Tax Assessment and Litigation

The Company has neither tax deficiency assessments nor tax cases under preliminary investigation, litigation and/or prosecution in courts or bodies within and outside the Bureau of Internal Revenue as at December 31, 2015.

