

COVER SHEET

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S.E.C. Registration Number

P H I L C O M S A T H O L D I N G S C O R P .

(Company's Full Name)

1 2 T H F L O O R , T E L E C O M P L A Z A

3 1 6 S E N . G I L P U Y A T A V E N U E

M A K A T I C I T Y

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

ERLINDA I. BILDNER

Contact Person

815-8406

Company Telephone Number

1 2

Month

3 1

Day

Fiscal Year

SEC FORM 17-Q

FORM TYPE

Any day in May

Annual Meeting

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

996,391,254

Total No. of Stockholders

Total amount of Borrowings

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document I.D.

Cashier

S T A M P S

Remarks = pls. use black ink for scanning purposes

PHILCOMSAT HOLDINGS CORPORATION
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED OF MARCH 31, 2012 AND 2011

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

(a) Use of Form 17-Q

This SEC Form 17-Q shall be used for quarterly reports under Section 17 of the Code, filed pursuant to paragraph (2)(b) of SRC Rule 17 thereunder and shall be filed within 45 calendar days after the end of each of the first three fiscal quarters of each fiscal year. The first quarterly report of the issuer shall be filed either within 45 calendar days after the effective date of the registration statement or on or before the date on which such report would have been required to be filed if the issuer had been required previously to file reports on SEC Form 17-Q, whichever is later. No report need be filed for the fourth quarter of any fiscal year.

(b) Application of SRC Rule 72.1: Requirements for Filing Forms

SRC Rule 72.1 contains general rules and regulations which are applicable to reports on forms to be filed with the Commission. SRC Rule 68 contains requirements for the content of financial statements to be filed with the Commission as part of this report. These Rules should be carefully read and observed in the preparation and filing of reports on this Form.

(c) Preparation of Report

(1) This is not a blank form to be filled in. It is a guide to be used in preparing the report in accordance with SRC Rule 72.1. The Commission does not furnish blank copies of this Form to be filled in for filing.

(2) These general instructions are not to be filed with the report. The instructions to the various captions of the form are also to be omitted from the report as filed. The report shall contain the numbers and captions of all applicable items, but the text of such items may be omitted, provided the answers thereto are prepared in the manner specified in SRC Rule 72.1. All items that are not required to be answered in a particular report may be omitted and no reference thereto need be made in the report. All instructions should also be omitted.

(d) Incorporation by Reference

In accordance with the provisions of SRC Rule 12-2, if the issuer makes available to its stockholders or otherwise publishes, within the period prescribed for filing the report, a document or statement containing information meeting some or all of the requirements of Part I of this Form, the information called for may be incorporated by reference from such published document or statement, in answer or partial answer to any item or items of Part I of this Form, provided copies thereof are filed as an exhibit to Part I, and all information called for in this Form is supplied.

(e) Integrated Reports to Security Holders

Quarterly reports to security holders may be combined with the required information of Form 17-Q and will be suitable for filing with the Commission if the combined report contains full and complete answers to all items required by this Form. When responses to a certain item of required disclosure are separated within the combined report, an appropriate cross-reference should be made.

(f) Signature and Filing of Report

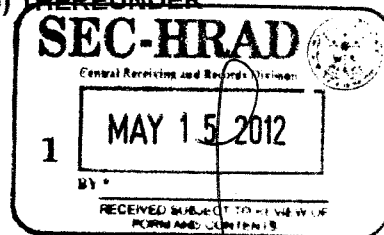
(1) Five complete copies of the report, including any financial statements, exhibit or other paper or document filed as a part thereof shall be filed with the Commission. At least one complete copy of the report, including any financial statements, exhibit or other paper or document filed as a part thereof, shall, if any class of the issuer's securities are listed in a stock exchange, be filed with that Exchange.

(2) At least one complete copy of the report filed with the Commission and, when applicable, one copy filed with the Exchange shall be manually signed on the issuer's behalf by a duly authorized officer of the issuer and by the principal financial or chief accounting officer of the issuer. Copies not manually signed shall bear typed or printed signatures. In the case where the principal financial officer or chief accounting officer is also duly authorized to sign on behalf of the issuer, one signature is acceptable provided the issuer clearly indicates the dual responsibilities of the signatory. See also paragraph (2) and (3) of SRC Rule 72.1 concerning copies, binding, signatures, paper, printing, language, and pagination.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

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



1. For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2012

2. Commission identification number 11163.

3. BIR Tax Identification No. 000-471-497

4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter PHILCOMSAT HOLDINGS CORPORATION

5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization PHILIPPINES

6. Industry Classification Code: [REDACTED] (SEC Use Only)

7. Address of issuer's principal office 12th Floor Telecoms Plaza Bldg., Sen. Gil Puyat Ave.,
Makati City Postal Code 1200

8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code (632) 815-9556

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 Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of each Class	Number of shares of common stock outstanding and amount of debt outstanding
Common Stock	996,391,254

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

Yes [/] No []

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

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

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

Yes [] No []

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

Yes [] No []

PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

Financial Statements and, if applicable, Pro Forma Financial Statements meeting the requirements of SRC Rule 68, Form and Content of Financial Statements, shall be furnished as specified therein.

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

Furnish the information required by Part III, Paragraph (A)(2)(b) of "Annex C".

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

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

SIGNATURES

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

Issuer.....PHILCOMSAT HOLDINGS CORPORATION

.....


ERLINDA I. BILDNER
Treasurer & CFO

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Philcomsat Holdings Corporation, formerly Liberty Mines, Inc. was incorporated on May 10, 1956. On January 10, 1997, the Corporation approved amendments of its Articles of Incorporation, changing its primary purpose from embarking in the discovery, exploration, development and exploration of mineral oils, petroleum in its natural state, rock or carbon oils and other volatile mineral substances to a holding company and changing its name and declassifying its shares. These changes were filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on April 14, 1997, respectively. The authorized capital of the Corporation is One Billion Pesos (P1,000,000,000) divided into one billion (1,000,000,000) common shares with a par value of P1.00 per share. Of the total authorized capital stock, sixty million (60,000,000) shares are listed at the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

PHILCOMSAT HOLDINGS CORPORATION**BALANCE SHEET****AS OF March 31, 2012 AND 2011***(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)*

	March 31		December 31,
	2012	2011	2011
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 2, 3, 4 and 5)	402,909,499	409,940,005	401,428,135
Receivables-net (Notes 2, 3, 4, 6 and 21)	26,131,977	25,343,782	25,921,777
Notes receivable (Notes 2 and 7)	-	-	-
Prepayments (Note 2)	550,488	123,550	880,781
Total Current Assets	429,591,963	435,407,337	428,230,692
Noncurrent Assets			
Due from affiliates (Notes 2, 10, 19 and 21)	12,157,897	180,652,094	12,157,897
Available for sale financial assets (Notes 2, 3, 4 and 11)	162,250,326		154,440,010
Held to maturity investments (Notes 2,3,4 and 12)	52,253,831	45,000,000	52,253,831
Investment properties - net (Note 2, 3 and 9)	129,560,880	133,879,576	129,560,880
Property and equipment - net (Note 2, 3 and 8)	92,560	166,081	92,560
Other assets (Note 13)	89,309,990	88,020,553	89,004,988
Total Noncurrent Assets	445,625,483	447,718,304	437,510,165
TOTAL ASSETS	875,217,446	883,125,640	865,740,857
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accruals (Notes 2, 3, 4 and 14)	28,550,567	8,680,420	28,550,567
Taxes payable (Note 11)			
Other payables (Notes 2, 3, 4 and 15)	2,048,380	1,888,793	1,912,997
Total Current Liabilities	30,598,946	10,569,213	30,463,563
EQUITY			
Share Capital (Note 2, 4 and 16)	996,391,254	996,391,254	996,391,254
Deposit for future subscription	18,894,000	18,894,000	18,894,000
Unrealized gain on changes in fair values of AFS financial assets (Notes 2 and 11)	8,503,357		693,041
Deficit (Notes 2 and 4)	(179,170,111)	(142,728,827)	(180,701,001)
Total Equity	844,618,500	872,556,427	835,277,294
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	875,217,446	883,125,640	865,740,857

See accompanying notes to financial statements

PHILCOMSAT HOLDINGS CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2012 AND 2011
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Three-month period ended	
	January 1 to March 31,	
	2012	2011
REVENUE (Notes 2 and 17)		
Rental income	2,265,615	2,096,985
Interest income	5,086,135	4,392,769
Gain on foreign exchange		
Other income	117,500	140,000
	<u>7,469,250</u>	<u>6,629,754</u>
EXPENSES (Notes 2 and 18)		
Directors' fee	1,725,000	2,475,000
Professional fee	1,521,087	730,486
Taxes and licenses	696,540	342,443
Rental	213,751	271,430
Management fee - legal fee	706,667	100,000
Advertising, publication and promotion	376,277	
Transportation and travel	14,861	7,703
Repairs and maintenance	118,610	78,120
Dues and subscription	58,050	38,700
Representation and entertainment	51,808	27,946
Donations and contribution		5,000
Light and water	38,135	21,839
Printing and office supplies	3,544	7,590
Postage, telephone and telegraph	24,017	10,648
Insurance	372,942	31,803
Outside services		30,000
Seminar and training	8,250	12,500
Miscellaneous	8,822	10,766
	<u>5,938,360</u>	<u>4,201,976</u>
INCOME / (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX	<u>1,530,890</u>	<u>2,427,778</u>
INCOME / (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	<u>1,530,890</u>	<u>2,427,778</u>
CUMULATIVE EARNINGS/(DEFICIT) BEGINNING	(180,701,001)	(145,156,605)
CUMULATIVE EARNINGS/(DEFICIT) END	(179,170,111)	(142,728,827)

See accompanying Notes Financial Statements.

PHILCOMSAT HOLDINGS CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

March 31, 2012 AND 2011

(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	2012	2011
SHARE CAPITAL (Notes 2, 4. and 16)	P996,391,254	P996,391,254
DEPOSIT FOR FUTURE SUBSCRIPTION	P18,894,000	P18,894,000
UNREALIZED GAIN ON CHANGES IN FAIR VALUES OF AFS FINANCIAL ASSETS (Notes 2 and 11)	P8,503,357	
DEFICIT		
Balance at beginning of year	(P180,701,001)	(P145,156,604)
Net income/(loss) for the period	P1,530,890	P2,427,778
Balance at end of period	(P179,170,111)	(P142,728,826)
TOTAL EQUITY	P844,618,500	P872,556,428

See accompanying Notes Financial Statements.

PHILCOMSAT HOLDINGS CORPORATION**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

AS OF March 31, 2012 AND 2011

(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	March 31		December 31
	2012	2011	2011
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income (Loss) before income tax	1,530,890	2,427,778	(35,310,665)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation expense			4,392,217
Income (loss) before movement in working capital	1,530,890	2,427,778	(30,918,448)
Decrease (increase) in:			
Receivables (Notes 2, 3, 4, 6 and 21)	(210,200)	(625,800)	(1,203,795)
Prepayments (Note 2)	330,293	(0)	(757,231)
Other assets		(0)	(233,732)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accounts payable - trade (Notes 2, 3, 4 and 14)		(105,000)	19,765,146
Other payables (Notes 2, 3, 4 and 15)	135,383	80,411	104,615
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,786,366	1,777,389	(13,243,445)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY			
Acquisition of available for sale financial assets			(153,746,968)
Availment of Held to maturity investments			(7,253,831)
Decrease (Increase) in:			
Advances to affiliates			168,494,197
Other assets	(305,002)	(206,797)	(1,191,231)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activity	(305,002)	(206,797)	6,302,167
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH	1,481,363	1,570,592	(6,941,278)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING	401,428,135	408,369,413	408,369,413
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END	402,909,499	409,940,005	401,428,135

See accompanying Notes Financial Statements.

PHILCOMSAT HOLDINGS CORPORATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2012

1. General

Philcomsat Holdings Corporation (the Company) was incorporated on May 10, 1956 with the primary purpose of embarking in the discovery, exploration, development and exploitation of mineral oils, petroleum in its natural state, rock or carbon oils and other volatile mineral substance and with the secondary purpose of engaging in the business of mining in general. The Company ceased oil and mining operations in 1992.

On July 23, 1997 the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) approved the amended Articles of Incorporation of the Company consisting of a) change in its primary purpose from a mining company to a holding company and revision of its secondary purpose clauses; and b) change of the corporate name from Liberty Mines, Inc. to Philcomsat Holdings Corporation. On September 12, 1997, the SEC approved the declassification of its common stocks into one class and the change of its par value from P0.01 to P1.00 per share. On May 9, 2006, the SEC approved the extension of corporate life for another fifty

The Company is 81% owned by Philippine Communications Satellite Corporation (Philcomsat), a company incorporated in the Philippines. The ultimate holding company is Philippine Overseas Telecommunications Corporation, also incorporated in the Philippines.

The Company's original 60 million shares are listed and traded in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). The 940 million shares were registered with SEC on August 31, 2000 but deemed abandoned for listing by the PSE on August 31, 2001. Any reapplication filed by the Company for the unlisted shares shall be treated as new application.

The Company started operations as a holding company on January 1, 2000. Its operations consist primarily of leasing its condominium unit and its motor vehicles in connection with company-financed car assistance program of Philcomsat for the latter's officers and directors. The Company also derive its income on its money market placements and bank

The registered address of Philcomsat Holdings Corporation is at 12th Floor, Telecoms Plaza Building, 316 Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City. The Company does not have any regular employees. The accounting and management services are under the management of Philippine Communications Satellite Corporation.

The Board of Directors authorized the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011 for issue on April 10, 2012.

2. Basis of Preparation, Statement of Compliance and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The accompanying financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a fair value measurement. The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, which is the functional and presentation currency under the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). All values are rounded to the nearest peso except as otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

Accounting Policies Adopted

The following accounting standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that have been published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) which became effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2006 were adopted by the Company:

PFRS 1	First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards
PAS 1 (Revised 2003)	First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards
PAS 1 (Amendments)	Presentation of Financial Statements
PAS 1 (Amendments)	Presentation of Financial Statements
PAS 7	Cash Flow Statements
PAS 8 (Revised 2003)	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
PAS 10 (Revised 2003)	Events After the Balance Sheet Date
PAS 12	Income Taxes
PAS 16 (Revised 2003)	Property, Plant and Equipment
PAS 16 (Amendments)	Property, Plant and Equipment
PAS 17 (Revised 2003)	Leases
PAS 18	Revenue
PAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
PAS 24	Related Party Disclosure
PAS 32 (Revised 2003)	Financial Instruments: Disclosures and Presentation
PAS 32 (Amendments)	Financial Instruments: Presentation and PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements - Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Earnings Per Share
PAS 33	Earnings Per Share
PAS 36 (Revised 2004)	Impairment of Assets
PAS 36 (Amendments)	Impairment of Assets
PAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
PAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement
PAS 39 (Amendments)	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement
PAS 40	Investment Property

These new standards, amendments and interpretations prescribe new accounting measurement and disclosure requirements applicable to the Company. When applicable, the adoption of the new standards are made in accordance with the transitional provisions of the standards, otherwise the adoption of the new standards is accounted for as change in accounting policy under PAS 8: "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors". The effects of these new standards, amendments and interpretations on the Company's accounting policies and on the amounts disclosed in the financial statements

PFRS 1, "*First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards*", applies to an entity that presents its first PFRS financial statements and sets out ground rules that an entity needs to follow when it adopts PFRS for the first time as the basis for preparing its general-purpose financial statements. In other words, it applies to all those entities that present for the first time their financial statements under PFRS. The Standard refers to such entities as "First-Time Adopters of PFRS".

PAS 1 (Revised 2003), "*Presentation of Financial Statements*", provides a framework within which an entity assesses how to present fairly the effects of transactions and other events. It provides the criteria for classifying liabilities as current or non-current, prohibits the presentation of items of income and expense as extraordinary items, specifies disclosures about the judgments made by management in applying accounting policies,

PAS 1 (Amendments), "*Presentation of Financial Statements*", introduces a new statement of comprehensive income that combines all items of income and expenses recognized in the profit or loss together with 'other comprehensive income' (OCI). Entities may choose to present all items in one statement, or to present two linked statements, a separate statement of income and a statement of comprehensive income. This amendment also requires additional requirements in the presentation of the balance sheet and statement of changes in equity as well as additional disclosures to be included in the financial statements. The Company will assess and evaluate the options under the amendments to

PAS 1 (Amendments), "*Presentation of Financial Statements*", Assets and liabilities classified as held for trading are not automatically classified as current in the statement of

PAS 7, "*Cash Flow Statements*", requires the provision of information about the historical changes in cash and cash equivalents of an entity by means of a cash flow statement which classifies cash flows during the period under operating, investing and financing

PAS 8 (Revised 2003), "*Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*," eliminates the concept of fundamental error and the allowed alternative to retrospective application of voluntary changes in accounting policies and retrospective restatement to correct prior period errors. The standard defines material omissions and misstatements

PAS 10 (Revised 2003), "*Events After the Balance Sheet Date*," clarifies that dividends declared after balance sheet date are not to be recognized as a liability at the balance

PAS 12, "*Income Taxes*," the objective of the standard is to prescribe the accounting treatment for income taxes.

PAS 16 (Revised 2003), "*Property, Plant and Equipment*," prescribes the accounting treatment for property, plant and equipment and related disclosure requirements. The Standard contains a limited revision to provide additional guidance and clarification on recognition and measurement of items of property, plant and equipment. It provides guidance on initial and subsequent recognition as well as measurement after recognition. It requires depreciation for each significant part of an item of property, plant and equipment. The standard also provides guidance on the determination of the carrying

PAS 16 (Amendments), "*Property, Plant and Equipment*", replaces the term 'net selling price' with 'fair value less costs to sell', to be consistent with PFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* and PAS 36, *Impairment of Asset*.

Items of property, plant and equipment held for rental that are routinely sold in the ordinary course of business after rental, are transferred to inventory when rental ceases and they are held for sale. Proceeds of such sales are subsequently shown as revenue. Cash payments on initial recognition of such items, cash receipts from rents and subsequent sales are all shown as cash flows from operating activities.

PAS 17 (Revised 2003) "*Leases*", provides limited revision to clarify the classification of a lease of land and buildings and prohibits expensing of initial direct costs in the financial statements of lessors.

PAS 18, "*Revenue*", provides additional guidelines as to the timely recognition of revenue, which is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

PAS 21, "*The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*," requires the company to determine its functional currency and measure its results and financial position in that currency. Translation procedures are specified when the presentation currency used for reporting differs from company's functional currency.

PAS 24 (Revised 2003), "*Related Party Disclosures*," provides additional guidance and clarity in the scope of the Standard, the definitions and the disclosures for related parties. It requires disclosure of the compensation of key management personnel.

PAS 32 (Revised 2003), "*Financial Instruments: Disclosures and Presentation*", which prescribes the requirements for the presentation of financial instruments and identifies the information that should be disclosed about them. The presentation requirements apply to the classification of financial instruments, from the perspective of the issuer, into financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments; the classification of related interest, dividends, losses and gains; and the circumstances in which financial assets and financial liabilities should be offset. The standard requires disclosure of information about factors that affect the amount, timing and certainty of an entity's future cash flows

This standard also requires disclosure of information about the nature and extent of an entity's use of financial instruments, the business purposes they serve, the risks associated with them, and management policies for controlling those risks.

Amendments to PAS 32, "Financial Instruments: Presentation and PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements - Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation Statements", specify, among others, that puttable financial instruments will be classified as equity if they have all of the following specified features: (a) The instrument entitles the holder to require the entity to repurchase or redeem the instrument (either on an ongoing basis or on liquidation) for a pro rata share of the entity's net assets, (b) The instrument is in the most subordinate class of instruments, with no priority over other claims to the assets of the entity on liquidation, (c) All instruments in the subordinate class have identical features, (d) The instrument does not include any contractual obligation to pay cash or financial assets other than the holder's right to a pro rata share of the entity's net assets, and (e) The total expected cash flows attributable to the instrument over its life are based substantially on the profit or loss, a change in recognized net assets, or a change in over the life of the instrument.

PAS 33, "*Earnings Per Share*" prescribes the principles for the determination and presentation of earnings per share, so as to improve performance comparison between different entities in the same reporting period and between different reporting periods for the same entity. Even though earnings per share data have limitations because of the different accounting policies that may be used for determining "earnings", a consistently determined denominator enhances financial reporting. The focus of this standard is on the denominator of the earnings per share calculation.

PAS 36 (Revised 2004), "*Impairment of Assets*", prescribes the procedures that an entity applies to ensure that its assets are carried at no more than their recoverable amount if its carrying amount exceeds the amount to be recovered through use or sale of the asset. If this is the case, the asset is described to be impaired and the standard requires the entity to recognize an impairment loss. The standard also specifies when an entity should reverse an impairment loss previously recognized. The revised standard clarifies the elements that should be reflected in the calculation of an asset's value in use. PAS 36

PAS 36 (Amendments), "*Impairment of Assets*", when discounted cash flows are used to estimate 'fair value less costs to sell', additional disclosure is required about the discount rate consistent with disclosures required when the discounted cash flows are used to estimate 'value in use'.

PAS 37, "*Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*", ensures that appropriate recognition criteria and measurement basis are applied to provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets and that sufficient information is disclosed in the notes to financial statements to enable users to understand their nature, timing and

PAS 39, "*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*", which prescribes the principles for recognizing, measuring, and disclosing information about financial assets and financial liabilities. PAS 39 supplements the disclosure provision of PAS 32, Financial Instruments: Disclosures and Presentation.

PAS 39 (Amendments), "*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*", improvements to PAS 39 are: (a) changes in circumstances relating to derivatives - specifically derivatives designated or re-designated as hedging instruments after initial recognition - are not reclassifications; (b) when financial assets are reclassified as a result of an insurance company changing its accounting policy in accordance with paragraph 45 of PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*, this is a change in circumstance, not a reclassification; (c) removes the reference to a 'segment' when determining whether an instrument qualifies as a hedge; and (d) requires use of the revised effective interest rate (rather than the original effective interest rate) when re-measuring a debt instrument on the cessation of

PAS 40, "*Investment Properties*", prescribes the accounting treatment for investment properties which is defined as land and/or building held to generate rental income or for capital appreciation or both.

Improvements to PFRSs

The following are the interpretations and improved standards that are effective as of 2010 which may be relevant to the Company's operations but did not have significant impact on the financial statements:

- *Improvements to PFRSs 2008*

Improvements to PFRSs 2008 discuss 35 amendments and are divided into two parts: a) Part I includes 24 amendments that result in accounting changes for presentation, recognition or measurement purposes; and b) Part II includes 11 terminology or editorial amendments that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) expects to have either no or only minimal effects on accounting. The adoption of these improvements did not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements upon its adoption on calendar years beginning January 1, 2008 and 2009.

- *Improvements to PFRSs 2009*

Improvements to PFRSs 2009 contain 15 amendments to 12 standards. The improvements include amendments to PFRS 2, PAS 38, Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-9 and Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-16 which are effective on or after July 1, 2009. It also include amendments to PFRS 5, PFRS 8, PAS 1, PAS 7, PAS 17, PAS 36 and PAS 39 which are all effective on or after January 1, 2010. These amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements upon its adoption on calendar years beginning January 1, 2009 and 2010.

- *Improvements to PFRSs 2010*

Improvements to PFRSs 2010 contain 11 amendments to 6 standards and 1 interpretation. The improvements include amendments to PFRS 3, PAS 1 and transition to requirements for amendments to PAS 21, PAS 28 and PAS 31 made as a result of PAS 27 (revised) which are effective on or after July 1, 2010. It also include amendments to PFRS 1, PFRS 7, PAS 34 and Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-13 which are all effective on or after January 1, 2011. These amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements upon its adoption on calendar years beginning January 1, 2010 and 2011.

Future Changes in Accounting Policies

The Company did not adopt the following new standards, amendments and improvements to PFRS and Philippine Interpretations that have been approved but are not yet effective. The Company does not expect these changes to have a significant impact on its financial statements unless otherwise indicated.

- PAS 1, *Financial Statement Presentation – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) (Amendments)*, will become effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012. The amendments to PAS 1 change the grouping of items presented in OCI. Items that could be reclassified (or "recycled") to profit or loss at a future point in time (for example, upon derecognition or settlement) would be presented separately from items that will never be reclassified.
- PAS 12, *Income Taxes (Amendment) – Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets*, will become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012. It clarifies the determination of deferred tax on investment property measured at fair value. The amendment introduces a rebuttable presumption that deferred tax on investment property measured using the fair value model in PAS 40, *Investment Property*, should be determined on the basis that its carrying amount will be recovered through sale. Furthermore, it introduces the requirement that deferred tax on non-depreciable assets that are measured using the revaluation model in PAS 16, *Property, Plant and*
- PAS 19, *Employee Benefits (Amendments)*, will become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Amendments to PAS 19 range from fundamental changes such as removing the corridor mechanism and the concept of expected returns on plan assets to simple clarifications and re-wording.

- PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments)*. The amendments to PAS 32 are to be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. These amendments to PAS 32 clarify the meaning of “currently has a legally enforceable right to offset” and also clarify the application of the PAS 32 offsetting criteria to settlement systems (such as central clearing house systems) which apply gross settlement mechanisms that are not simultaneous. While the amendment is expected not to have any impact on the net assets of the Company, any changes in offsetting is expected to impact leverage ratios and regulatory capital requirements.
- PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Enhanced Derecognition Disclosure Requirements (Amendments)*, will become effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011. The amendment requires additional disclosure about financial assets that have been transferred but not derecognized to enable the user of the Company's financial statements to understand the relationship with those assets that have not been derecognized and their associated liabilities. In addition, the amendment requires disclosures about continuing involvement in derecognized assets to enable the user to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity's continuing involvement in
- PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments)*. The amendments to PFRS 7 are to be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. These amendments require an entity to disclose information about rights of offset and related arrangements (such as collateral agreements). The new disclosures are required for all recognized financial instruments that are set off in accordance with PAS 32. These disclosures also apply to recognized financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or “similar agreement”, irrespective of whether they are offset in accordance with PAS 32. The amendments require entities to disclose, in a tabular format unless another format is more appropriate, the following minimum quantitative information. This is presented separately for financial assets and financial liabilities recognized at the end of the reporting period:
 - (a) The gross amounts of those recognized financial assets and recognized financial
 - (b) The amounts that are set off in accordance with the criteria in PAS 32 when determining the net amounts presented in the balance sheet
 - (c) The net amounts presented in the balance sheet
 - (d) The amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that are not otherwise included in (b) above, including:
 - i. Amounts related to recognized financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria in PAS 32
 - ii. Amounts related to financial collateral (including cash collateral)
 - (e) The net amount after deducting the amounts in (d) from the amounts in (c) above
- PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement*, will become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. PFRS 9, as issued in 2010, reflects the first phase of the work on the replacement of PAS 39 and applies to classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as defined in PAS 39. In subsequent phases, hedge accounting and impairment of financial assets will be addressed with the completion of this project expected on the first half of 2012. The adoption of the first phase of PFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Company's financial assets, but will potentially have no impact on classification and measurements of financial liabilities. The Company will quantify the effect in conjunction with the other phases, when issued, to present a comprehensive picture.

- PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PAS 27, *Separate Financial Statements*, will become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. PFRS 10 replaces the portion of PAS 27 that addresses the accounting for consolidated financial statements. It also include the issues raised in Philippine Interpretation Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) - 12, *Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities*. PFRS 10 establishes a single control model that applies to all entities including special purpose entities. The changes introduced by PFRS 10 will require management to exercise significant judgment to determine which entities are controlled, and therefore, are required to be consolidated by a parent, compared with the requirements that were in PAS 27.
- PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*, and PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, PFRS 11 replaces PAS 31, *Interests in Joint Ventures*, and Philippine Interpretation SIC-13, *Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers*. PFRS 11 and PAS 28 (amended in 2011) will become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The new standard focuses on the nature of the rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. It removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using proportionate consolidation. Instead, JCEs that meet the definition of a joint venture must be accounted for using the equity method. As a consequence, PAS 28 was amended and renamed as PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, to describe the application of the equity method to investments in joint ventures in addition to associates.
- PFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*, will become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. PFRS 12 includes all of the disclosures that were previously in PAS 27 related to consolidated financial statements, as well as all of the disclosures that were previously included in PAS 31 and PAS 28, *Investments in Associates*. These disclosures relate to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities. A number of new disclosures are also required.
- PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*, will become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. PFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance under PFRS for all fair value measurements. PFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under PFRS when fair value is required or permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact that this standard will have on its financial statements.
- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 15, *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*, 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, *Construction Contracts*, 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 Financial Reporting Standards Council have deferred the effectivity of this interpretation until the final Revenue standard is issued by International Accounting Standards Board and an evaluation of the requirements of the final Revenue standard against the practices of the Philippine real estate industry is completed. The adoption of this interpretation will result to a change in the revenue and cost recognition from percentage of completion method to completed contract method.

- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 20, *Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine*, becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. This interpretation applies to waste removal costs that are incurred in surface mining activity during the production phase of the mine ("production stripping costs") and provides guidance on the recognition of production stripping costs as an asset and measurement of the stripping activity asset.

In 2011, it is the opinion of Management that assets' and liabilities' carrying amounts recognized in the financial statements to be reasonable approximation of their fair values.

The significant accounting policies and practices of the Company are set forth to facilitate the understanding of the financial statements:

Financial Assets

Financial assets include cash on hand and in banks and other financial instruments. Financial assets, other than hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets. Financial assets are assigned to the different categories by management on initial recognition, depending on the purpose for which the investments were acquired.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash in banks. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash with original maturities of three months or less from dates of acquisition and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Receivables

Receivables are recognized and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amount. Allowance for doubtful account is maintained at a level to adequately provide for potentially uncollectible receivables. The amount of allowance is based on past collection experience and other factors that may affect collectibility. The allowance is established through provisions for doubtful accounts charged to operations.

Note and Interest Receivable

Note and interest receivable are stated at face value, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, if any. An estimate for doubtful accounts is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the receivable.

Prepayments

Prepayments include expenses already paid but not yet incurred. These are measured at amortized cost less any impairment loss, if any.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and any impairment in value. Subsequent expenditure relating to the property and equipment is added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset, will flow to the Company. All other subsequent expenditures are recognized as expense in the period in which it is incurred. An item of property and equipment is eliminated from the statement of financial position upon disposal or when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from disposal.

Depreciation commences once the property and equipment are available for use and is computed on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets regardless of utilization. The useful life of each of the property and equipment is estimated based on the period over which the asset is expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on a collective assessment of industry practice and experience with similar assets.

The carrying value of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recovered.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Investment Properties

Land and/or buildings held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both are classified as investment properties. These are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Other Assets

Input Tax

Input tax represents value added tax (VAT) paid to suppliers that can be claimed as credit against the Company's VAT liabilities.

Creditable Withholding Tax

Creditable withholding tax represents income tax withheld by the customers that can be claimed as credit against the Company's income tax liabilities.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities include accounts payable, accrued expenses and other payables.

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual agreements of the instrument.

Accounts Payable and Accruals

Accounts payable and accruals are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied and have been invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier. Accounts payable are not interest-bearing and are stated at their nominal value.

Accounts payable are measured initially at their nominal values and subsequently recognized at amortized costs less settlement payments.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets and liabilities are included in the initial measurement of all financial assets and liabilities, except for financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company recognized a financial asset or a financial liability in the statements of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. In the case of regular way purchase or sale of financial assets, recognition and derecognition, as applicable, is done using settlement date accounting. Financial instruments are classified as liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. Interest, dividends, gains and losses relating to a financial instrument of a component that is a financial liability, are reported as expense or income. Distribution to holders of financial instruments classified as equity are charged directly to shareholders equity, net of any related income tax benefits. Financial instruments are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and intention to settle either on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are further classified into the following categories:

a. *Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss includes financial assets, held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets may be designated at initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if the following criteria are met: (i) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis; or (ii) the assets are part of a group of financial assets which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy; or (iii) the assets contain an embedded derivative that would need to be separately recorded.

As of March 31, 2012, & 2011, the Company has no financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

b. *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are nonderivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at cost or amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

The Company has receivables.

c. *Held-to-maturity investments*

Quoted nonderivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the Company has positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Investments intended to be held for an undefined period are not included in this classification. Other long-term investments that are intended to be held-to-maturity, such as bonds, are subsequently measured at amortized cost. This cost is computed as the amount is initially recognized minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any differences between the initially recognized amount and the maturity amount. This calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction cost and all other premiums and discounts. For investments carried at amortized cost, gains and losses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income when investments are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

The Company has held-to-maturity investments.

d. *Available-for-sale financial assets*

Available-for-sale financial assets are nonderivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. Available-for-sale financial assets are carried at fair values in the statements of financial position. Changes in the fair value of such assets are accounted for in equity until the investments are derecognized from the statements of financial position or until the investments are determined to be impaired at which time the cumulative gains or losses previously reported in equity are transferred to the statements of comprehensive income.

The Company has available-for-sale investments.

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

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

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account and the amount of loss is charged to the statement of comprehensive income. Receivables, together with the associated allowance accounts, are written-off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, any amounts formerly charged are credited to the "Other income" account.

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of such credit risk characteristics as industry, collateral type, past-due status and

Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the Company. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Company to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Assets Carried at Amortized Cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivable carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the financial assets shall be reduced either directly or through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

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

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

Assets Carried at Cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, or on a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instruments has been occurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets

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

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

Where the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of 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. Where continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Company's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Company may repurchased, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the Company's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

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

Offsetting

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

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying values may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, the asset or cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is written down to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its net selling price and value in use. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. For impairment loss on specific assets or investments, the recoverable amount represents the net selling price.

An assessment is made at the statement of financial position date to determine whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, or whether there is any indication that an impairment loss previously recognized for an asset in prior years may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists and when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, the asset or cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is written down to its recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is recognized only if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is charged against operations in the year in which it arises. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in estimate used to determine the recoverable amount of an asset, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated depreciation and amortization for property and equipment) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal for impairment loss, if any, is credited to current operations.

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation, either 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 the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. When the Company expects reimbursement of some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision, the entity recognizes a separate asset for the reimbursement only when it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received when the obligation is settled.

The amount of the provision recognized is the best estimated of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognized because their existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent liabilities, if any, are disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at their nominal value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less settlement payments, except when these are payable within one year in which case they are measured at their nominal value.

Share Capital

Share capital is determined using the nominal value of shares that have been issued and fully paid.

The costs of acquiring Company's own shares are shown as a deduction from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders until the shares are cancelled or reissued. When such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received, net of directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

Deficit

Deficit include all current and prior period results as disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income.

Revenue and Cost Recognition

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Rent income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term stipulated in the lease agreement.

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Interest income includes both interest income subject to income tax and interest income already subjected to final withholding tax. Interest income already subjected to final withholding taxes were recorded net of tax.

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to received payment is established.

Gain or loss on sale of financial assets through FVPL is computed as the difference between the proceeds and its carrying amount.

Exchange gains/losses arising from foreign currency denominated transactions are credited/charged to current operations.

Cost and administrative expenses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income upon utilization of the service or in the date they are incurred. Finance costs are reported on an accrual basis.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date, and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A reassessment is made after the inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:

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

When a reassessment is made, lease accounting shall commence or cease from the date when the change in circumstances gave rise to the reassessment for any of the scenarios above, and at the date of renewal or extension period for the scenario.

The Company as a lessor

Assets subject to operating lease are recognized in the statement of financial position according to the nature of the assets.

The Company as a lessee

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, which is the functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. All differences are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

Related Parties

Parties were 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 were also considered to be related if they are subject common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. Transactions between related parties are based on terms similar to those offered to non-related parties.

Income Taxes

Current Income Tax

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

Deferred Income Tax

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

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, including assets revaluations. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward of unused tax credits from the excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular income tax, and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available against which deductible temporary differences and carryforward of unused tax credits from MCIT and unused NOLCO can be utilized. Deferred income tax, however, is not recognized on temporary differences that arise 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 or loss.

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are applicable to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

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

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

Value-added Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of value-added tax except:

- where the value-added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the value-added tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of value-added tax included.

The net amount of value-added tax recoverable from or payable to the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or accounts payable and accrued expenses in the statement of financial position.

Income (Loss) per Share

Income (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the income (loss) for the year attributable to the common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, after considering the retroactive effect of stock dividend declaration, if any.

Events After the Statement of Financial Position Date

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

3. Critical Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires the Company to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities. Future events may occur which will cause the judgments assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in judgments and estimates are reflected in the financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

Judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Judgments

Determining 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 revenues and expenses of the

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Where the fair values of financial assets and liabilities recorded on the statements of financial position cannot derive from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The input to the models is taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

Fair Value Measurement

The methods used by the Company in estimating the fair value of the financial instruments

- The carrying amounts of cash on hand and in banks, receivables and other current assets maturing within twelve (12) months are assumed to approximate their fair values. This assumption is applied to liquid assets and the short-term elements of all other financial
- The carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximate their fair value due to either the demand feature or the relatively short-term maturities of these liabilities.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining the fair value of financial assets and liabilities:

Fair Value Hierarchy

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

Deferred Income Tax Assets

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of deferred income tax assets at each statement of financial position date and reduces deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized. The Company experiences fluctuations in earnings from year to year. Based on this experience, the Company believes that it is highly probable that certain temporary differences will not be realized in the future.

Impairment of Receivables

The Company reviews its trade and other receivables at each reporting date to assess whether an allowance for impairment should be recorded in the Company's statements of comprehensive income. In particular, judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowance required. Such estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

The level of this allowance is evaluated by management on the basis of factors that affect the collectibility of the accounts. These factors include, but are not limited to age of balances, financial status of counterparties, payment behavior, legal opinion on recoverability in case of legal disputes and known market factors. The Company reviews the age and status of legal disputes and known market factors. The Company reviews the age and status of receivables, and identifies accounts that are to be provided with allowance on a regular basis.

In addition to specific allowance against individually significant loans and receivables, the Company also makes a collective impairment allowance against exposures which, although not specifically identified as requiring a specific allowance, have a greater risk of default than when originally granted. This collective allowance is generally based on the age and status of the accounts.

The amount and timing of recorded expenses for any period would differ if the Company made different judgments or unutilized different estimates. An increase in allowance for impairment losses would increase recorded expenses and decrease in net income.

Operating or Finance Leases

The Company has entered into various lease agreements as a lessee. Critical judgment was exercised by management to distinguish each lease agreement as either operating or finance lease by looking at the transfer or retention of significant risk and rewards of ownership of properties covered by the agreements.

Estimates

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company reviews its loans and receivables, available-for-sale and held to maturity investments at each reporting date to assess whether an allowance for impairment should be recorded in the Company's statements of comprehensive income. In particular, judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowance required. Such estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

Estimated Useful Lives of Property and Equipment and Investment Properties

The Company estimates the useful lives of property and equipment and investment properties based on the period over which the property and equipment and investment properties are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of the property and equipment and investment properties are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the property and equipment and investment properties. In addition, the estimation of the useful lives of property and equipment and investment properties are based on the collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future financial performance could be materially affected by changes in the estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances.

A reduction in the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment and investment properties would increase the recorded expenses and decrease the noncurrent assets.

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

- Furniture and fixtures
- Office equipment
- Transportation equipment
- Condominium unit

The foregoing estimated useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed from time to time to ensure that these are consistent with the expected economic benefits of the property and equipment and investment properties.

The carrying values of property and equipment amounted to P92,560, P166,081 and P15,790 as of December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 , respectively (see Note 8).

The carrying values of investment properties amounted to P129,560,880, P133,879,576 and P405,941,972, as of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively (see Note 9).

Realizability of Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are established for tax benefits related to deductible temporary differences, carryforward of unused MCIT and NOLCO. These assets are periodically reviewed for realization. Periodic reviews cover the nature and amount of deferred income and expense items, expected timing when assets will be used or liabilities will be required to be reported, reliability of historical profitability of businesses expected to provide future earnings and tax planning strategies which can be utilized to increase the likelihood that tax assets will be realized.

Estimating Contingencies

The Company evaluates legal and administrative proceedings to which it is involved based on analysis of potential results. Management and its legal counsels do not believe that any current proceedings will have material adverse effects on its financial position and results of operations. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of strategies relating to these

4. Management of Capital and Financial Risk

Financial Risk

The Company's financial risk management policies seek to minimize potential adverse effects of financial risk such as credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and currency risk to its financial assets and liabilities.

The Company's principal financial instruments consists of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, installment receivable, accounts payable and accruals and other payables which arise from operations.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation to the Company and cause the Company to incur financial loss. The Company's business policy aims to limit the amount of credit exposure to any individual client and financial institution. The Company has credit management policies in place to ensure that service contracts are entered into with clients who have sufficient financial capacity and good credit history.

The investment of the Company's cash resources is managed so as to minimize risk while seeking to enhance yield. The Company's holding of cash and exposure to credit risk of a counterparty if the counterparty is unwilling and is unable to fulfill its obligations and the Company consequently suffers financial loss. Credit risk management involves entering into financial transactions only with counterparties with acceptable credit rating. The treasury department sets aggregate credit limits of any one counterparty and annually reviews the exposure limits and credit ratings of the counterparties.

Receivable balance is being monitored on a regular basis to ensure timely execution of necessary intervention efforts.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Company statement of financial position:

	March		December
	2012 (Unaudited)	2011 (Unaudited)	2011 (Audited)
Cash and cash equivalents	402,909,499	409,940,005	P401,428,135
Receivable	26,131,977	25,343,782	25,921,777
Notes receivable	-	-	-
	429,041,475	435,283,787	P427,349,912

The table below shows the analysis of age of financial assets that are past due but are not impaired as of March 31, 2012 and 2011:

	2012			Total past-due but not impaired
	Age analysis of financial assets past-due but not impaired			
	31 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	More than 180 days	
Receivables				
Trade	P2,501,134	P-	P1,344,686	P3,845,820
Housing receivable	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	268,191	-	2,507,233	2,775,424
Dividend receivable	186,667	-	-	186,667
Others	210,200	-	19,113,866	19,324,066
	P3,166,192	P-	P22,965,785	P26,131,977

	2011			Total past-due but not impaired
	Age analysis of financial assets past-due but not impaired			
	31 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	More than 180 days	
Receivables				
Trade	P988,503	P-	P1,344,686	P2,333,189
Housing receivable	-	-	368,967	368,967
Interest receivable	2,507,233	-	-	2,507,233
Others	19,977,479	-	156,914	20,134,393
	P23,473,215	P-	P1,870,567	P25,343,782

The Company did not have any significant concentration of credit risk with a single counterparty or group of counterparties and industry segments as of March 31, 2012, 2011

Fair Value Interest Rate Risk

Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

In managing interest rate, the Company aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on the Company's earnings. The exposure of the Company to this risk as of the statement of financial position date is minimal.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk by forecasting projected cash flows and maintaining a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility. Treasury controls and procedures are in place to ensure that sufficient cash is maintained to cover daily operational and working capital requirements. Management closely monitors the Company's future and contingent obligations and set up required cash reserves as necessary in accordance with

The table below analyzes the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company into their relevant maturity groups based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position dates to their contractual maturities or expected repayment dates:

As of March 31, 2012	Up to a year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years
Financial assets:				
Cash	P402,909,499	P-	P-	P-
Receivables				
Trade receivables	3,845,820	-	-	-
Interest receivable - affiliate	2,507,233	-	-	-
Interest receivable	268,191	-	-	-
Dividend receivable	186,667	-	-	-
Others	19,324,066	-	-	-
Available-for-sale	162,250,326	-	51,702,068	-
Held to maturity	52,253,831	10,000,000	15,000,000	7,253,831
	P643,545,632	P10,000,000	P66,702,068	P7,253,831

As of March 31, 2012	Up to a year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years
Financial liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accruals	P28,590,567	P-	P-	P-
Other payables	2,048,380	-	-	-
	P30,598,946	P-	P-	P-

As of March 31, 2011	Up to a year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years
Financial assets:				
Cash	P409,940,004	P-	P-	P-
Receivables				
Trade receivables	2,333,189	-	-	-
Interest receivable - affiliate	2,507,233	-	-	-
Housing receivable Interest receivable - housing	388,967	-	-	-
Others	147,870	-	-	-
	19,460,273	-	-	-
Held to maturity	-	30,000,000	15,000,000	-
	P434,757,536	P30,000,000	P15,000,000	P-

As of December 31, 2011	Up to a year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years
Financial liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accruals	P8,680,420	P-	P-	P-
Other payables	1,888,792	-	-	-
	P10,569,212	P-	P-	P-

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk results from its business transactions and financing arrangements denominated in foreign currency. Foreign currency risks on US dollar currencies (for the dollar time deposits) are managed through constant monitoring of the political and economic environment.

Information on the Company's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and their Philippine Peso equivalents are as follows:

	2012		2011	
	US Dollar	Peso Equivalent	US Dollar	Peso Equivalent
Time Deposits	\$150,545	P6,612,522	\$209,966	P9,097,848
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$617,814	26,516,563	-	-
Held to maturity investments	\$165,130	7,253,831	-	-
Time Deposits	\$933,488	P40,382,916	\$209,966	P9,097,848

Capital Management Policies

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders by ensuring efficient allocation of its financial resources and optimizing its equity balance.

The Company considers the following as capital:

	<u>March</u>		<u>December 31</u>
	2012	2011	2011
	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
Share capital	996,391,254	996,391,254	P996,391,254
Deposit for future subscription	18,894,000	18,894,000	18,894,000
Deficit	(179,170,111)	(142,728,827)	(180,701,001)
	P836,115,143	872,556,427	P834,584,253

The Company balances its overall capital structure through payment of dividends.

The Company sets strategies in response to both changes in economic conditions in general and the industry in which the Company belongs and internal factors. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes during the period March 2012 and 2011.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	<u>March</u>		<u>December</u>
	2012	2011	2011
	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
Cash on hand and in banks	856,787	2,397,017	P2,941,637
Special savings	395,440,189	398,383,068	391,900,319
Time deposits	6,612,522	9,159,920	6,586,179
	402,909,499	409,940,005	P401,428,135

The special savings are short-term investments with several commercial banks for periods thirty (30) days and earn interests ranging from 2.5% to 4.5% per annum.

Time deposits representing the Peso and US dollar denominated placements with the Bank of Philippines Islands valued at about P71.2 million were reclassified to "Other Assets" in 2007 as the bank had "put on hold" this account pending the resolution of a case filed by the Company against the bank (see also Note 13).

6. Receivables

This account consists of:

	March		December
	2012	2011	2011
	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
Trade receivable	3,845,820		P3,845,820
Interest receivable - affiliate (Note 24)	2,775,424		2,507,233
Interest receivable			268,191
Dividend receivable	186,667		186,667
Housing receivable (Note 24)			-
Others	19,324,066	19,460,273	19,113,866
	P26,131,977		P25,921,777

Other receivables consist mainly of cash advances made by the Company in filing various cases.

7. Notes Receivable

	March		December
	2012	2011	2011
	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
Principal	125,000,000.00	P125,000,000	P125,000,000
Less: Allowance for probable losses	(125,000,000)	(125,000,000)	125,000,000
Net	-	-	P-

On August 5, 2009, Golden Legacy Finance Corporation (GLFC) availed from the Company a three year promissory note amounting to P15,000,000. The said promissory note is subject to 11% interest per annum payable in monthly arrears. The Company may request that GLFC prepay the note in full provided that Company informs the borrower with a written request not earlier than thirty days from the intended date of pretermination provided further that the intended date of pretermination shall be an interest payment date. On November 26, 2009, Company's Board of Directors resolved to terminate the promissory note by August 2010. GLFC fully-settled its loan on August 5, 2010.

In August 2000, the Company, by approval of the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Board of Directors, granted a P125,000,000 unsecured loan to Mr. Antonio Araneta, the first cousin of the Chairman of the Board and ExCom member Benito Araneta. The obligation, which was backed by a Promissory Note (PN), was jointly and severally guaranteed by Antonio Araneta's company, Ansear Realty and Development Corp. (Ansear). The PN carried an interest of 9% per annum, compounded monthly, and was payable within one year without need of any demand. The PN stipulated that in the event of default, both Antonio Araneta and Ansear "shall jointly and severally pay penalty interest to the holder" of 12% per annum, compounded monthly, in addition to the 9% interest. Pursuant to a Memorandum of Agreement dated August 17, 2000 between Mr. Araneta and Philippine Communications Satellite Corporation, in case of default after the first anniversary of the loan, the Company had the irrevocable option to either collect on the PN or be paid with the shares that Ansear may have by virtue of the "proposed Merger with Philcomsat",

which did not materialize. Hence, the Company is entitled to collect on the PN including interest of 9% per annum, compounded monthly, in addition to the stipulated penalty of 12% per annum, compounded monthly, as the matter of collection on the Note is not related to the Memorandum of Agreement between Ansear and Philcomsat.

On due date, Mr. Araneta failed to pay principal and accrued interests. As a result of such non payment, the Company continued accruing the 9% interest due that accumulated to P78,053,383 as of December 31, 2005. In 2006, the Company provided full valuation allowance on the principal amounting to P125,000,000 and the related accrued but unpaid interest of P78,053,383 as of December 31, 2005. Total provision for probable losses charged to operations related to this account in 2006 amounted to P203,053,383. However, this amount excludes the additional 12% penalty interest per annum, compounded monthly per PN. If the 12% penalty interest were applied, the total amount due from Mr. Araneta and/or Ansear would be P457M.

In 2008, the Company provided full valuation allowance on the principal amount and the related accrued interest written-off, excluding the 12% penalty, since management believes that it will be difficult and will take a long-time to recover the account.

On July 29, 2010, the Company filed a complaint against Ansear and Mr. Araneta for a collection of sum of money, with prayer for preliminary attachment, which the Court granted on August 27, 2010. The case is now on trial.

8. Property and Equipment

This account consists of:

	2010	Additions
Cost		
Furniture and fixtures	P3,486,626	P-
Transportation equipment	4,892,545	-
Office equipment	220,563	-
	8,599,734	-
Less accumulated depreciation		
Furniture and fixtures	3,486,626	-
Transportation equipment	4,892,545	-
Office equipment	54,482	73,521
	8,433,653	73,521
	P166,081	
	2009	Additions
Cost		
Furniture and fixtures	P3,486,626	P-
Transportation equipment	4,892,545	-
Office equipment	10,036	210,527
	8,389,207	210,527
Less accumulated depreciation		
Furniture and fixtures	3,480,872	5,754
Transportation equipment	4,892,545	-
Office equipment	-	54,482
	8,373,417	60,236
	P15,790	

9. Investment Properties

Land and/or buildings held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both are classified as investment properties. These are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

This account consists of:

	2010	Additions	Disposals	2011
Cost				
Land	P267,743,700	P-	P267,743,700	P-
Condominium unit	164,772,000	-	-	164,772,000
	432,515,700	-	267,743,700	164,772,000
Less accumulated depreciation	30,892,424	4,318,696	-	35,211,120
	P133,879,576			P129,560,880

	2009	Additions	Disposals	2010
Cost				
Land	P267,743,700	P-	267,743,700	P-
Condominium unit	164,772,000	-	-	164,772,000
	432,515,700	-	267,743,700	164,772,000
Less accumulated depreciation	26,573,728	4,318,696	-	30,892,424
	P405,941,972			P133,879,576

	2008	Additions	Disposals	2009
Cost				
Land	P267,743,700	P-	P-	P267,743,700
Condominium unit	164,772,000	-	-	164,772,000
	432,515,700	-	-	432,515,700
Less accumulated depreciation	22,255,032	4,318,696	-	26,573,728
	P410,260,668			P405,941,972

Investment properties consist of various real estate properties assigned to the Company by Philcomsat, in payment of the latter's unpaid subscriptions to the Company's capital stock. These real estate properties are recorded in the books at their appraised values of P405,141,000 as determined by an independent appraiser in 1995.

Certain assigned properties amounting to approximately P211.2 million was covered by Republic Act No. 6657, otherwise known as Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (CARL). Philcomsat has filed a protest against CARL for the coverage of its landholdings. In view of the pending protest, the Board of Directors approved on August 12, 1999 Philcomsat's proposal for substitution of the assigned assets. On January 14, 2000, a Deed of Assignment was made and executed between the Company and Philcomsat for the substitution of the assigned properties. The fair market values of the substituted assigned properties, as determined by an independent appraiser in 1997, amounted to P424,035,000. The excess of fair market values of the substituted properties over the fair market values of the properties previously assigned amounting to P18,894,000 is shown in the statements of financial position as "Deposit for future subscription" for the account of Philcomsat.

On September 9, 2009, the Company received a reservation fee amounting to P10,000,000 paid by Asia Europe Investment and Development Corp. for its interest to acquire 28,807 square meters of investment property owned by the Company located at Mercedes Avenue, Pasig City. This amount is shown as part of Other Payables (see Note 14). On August 4 and December 1, 2010, the Company received the full consideration amounting to P274,620,000 and P3,450,000, respectively.

10. Due from Affiliates

For the quarter ending 2012, and 2011, outstanding balance amounted to P12,157,897 and P180,652,094, respectively. The account is composed mainly of non interest bearing advances to Philcomsat. Proceeds on the sale of land were remitted by Philcomsat to the Company in 2011.

11. Available-for-sale Financial Assets

Available-for-sale financial assets consist of:

	<u>March</u>		<u>December</u>
	2012	2011	2011
	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
Retail Treasury Bonds	21,102,069		P21,102,068
UITF Peso Bond Fund	33,595,562		32,944,934
SMC Purefood Preferred Shares	30,600,000		30,600,000
Philam Strategic Growth Fund	28,998,616		23,961,764
PAMI Asia Balanced Fund Inc Dollar	16,997,799		16,212,253
Sun Life Prosperity Balanced Fund	12,932,686		11,568,287
UITF Dollar Bond Fund	9,518,765		9,593,578
Sun Life Prosperity GS Fund	8,504,830		8,457,125
	P162,250,326		P154,440,009

The unrealized gain on changes on fair values of AFS financial assets amounted to P693,041 in 2011 and P7,810,316.57 for this quarter March 31, 2012.

12. Held to Maturity Investments

The following investments were acquired with the intention of holding the instruments until its maturity, and are mainly composed of retail treasury bonds. Details of the bonds are

March 2012

Bond Number	Issue Date	Maturity Date
PIID0312I070	24-Sep-09	24-Sep-12
PIID0514I080	24-Sep-09	24-Sep-14
PSALM Bonds	22-Apr-10	22-Apr-15
ROP 2026 Dollar Bonds	30-Mar-11	30-Mar-26

2011

Bond Number	Issue Date	Maturity Date
PIID0312I070	24-Sep-09	24-Sep-12
PIID0514I080	24-Sep-09	24-Sep-14
PSALM Bonds	22-Apr-10	22-Apr-15
ROP 2026 Dollar Bonds	30-Mar-11	30-Mar-26

2010

Bond Number	Issue Date	Maturity Date
PIID0312I070	24-Sep-09	24-Sep-12
PIID0514I080	24-Sep-09	24-Sep-14
PSALM Bonds	22-Apr-10	22-Apr-15

13. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	March		December
	2012	2011	2011
	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
Time deposits with BPI	86,489,092.69	85,459,488	P86,489,093
Input tax	1,442,859.05	1,342,147	1,257,012
Creditable withholding tax	1,378,038.22	1,218,917	1,258,882
	89,309,989.96	88,020,553	P89,004,987

Included in this account are the peso and US dollar time deposits with the Bank of the Philippines Islands (BPI) which were frozen on December 13, 2007 upon the issuance of a writ of preliminary injunction against BPI by the RTC Branch 62 of Makati, pursuant to Civil Case No. 07 840, filed by the current officers of the Company against the bank. In August 19, 2008, BPI filed an interpleader case with respect to the said PHC accounts in BPI, but only after allowing substantial disbursements in the approximate amount of P102M, in favor or upon the authority of the former officers and directors of the Company, despite several notices to BPI that these directors' and officers' election in 2004 had been invalidated by the RTC of Makati in October 2006, in an election protest case that was brought by the predecessors of the current Board of Directors.

Due to continuously weakening of the US dollar, the Company expressed the concern to BPI for a conversion of its dollar deposits to Philippine peso through a letter dated March 29, 2011. In a letter response dated April 11, 2011, BPI recommended that the Company should secure the necessary Court order for that purpose. In Order dated June 17, 2011, the Court granted the conversion of the dollar deposits to Philippine peso.

14. Accounts Payable and Accruals

This account consists of:

	March		December
	2012	2011	2011
	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
Accounts payable - trade	2,268,642	2,268,642	P2,268,642
Accrued expenses	25,836,055	5,710,699	25,836,055
Unearned rental income	445,869	701,079	445,869
	28,550,567	8,680,420	P28,550,566

The accrued expenses includes a provision for management fee to Philcomsat in relation to land disposal amounting to P20,000,000, which management believes to be reasonable, pending final determination of liability to Philcomsat (see Note 20).

15. Other Payables

This account consists of:

	March		December
	2012	2011	2011
	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
Deposit	686,550.00	686,550	P686,550
Withholding tax expanded	892,984.31	895,938	1,005,512
Subscribers' deposit	139,394.00	139,394	139,394
Documentary stamp tax payable	51,746.00	51,746	51,746
Advances from officers and employees	25,000.00	25,000	25,000
Output Tax	247,910.20	85,369	
SSS loans payable	4,795.00	4,795	4,795
	P2,048,380	P1,888,792	P1,912,997

16. Share Capital

This account consists of:

	2012	March	December
	Unaudited	2011	2011
		Unaudited	Audited
Authorized share capital			
1,000,000,000 common shares at			
P1 par value	P1,000,000,000	P1,000,000,000	P1,000,000,000
Issued and outstanding			
996,391,254 common shares at			
P1 par value	P996,391,254	P996,391,254	P996,391,254

17. Revenue

This account consists of:

	2012	March	2011
	Unaudited	2011	Unaudited
Interest income subjected to final tax	5,086,135		4,392,769
Rent income	2,265,615		2,096,985
Dividend income			
Gain on sale of financial asset through FVPL			
Interest income not subjected to final tax			
Miscellaneous	117,500		140,000
	P7,469,250		P6,629,754

18. General and Administrative Costs

This account consists of:

	March	
	2012	2011
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Director's fee (Note 21)	1,725,000	2,475,000
Professional fees	1,521,087	730,486
Management fee - legal fee	706,667	100,000
Advertising, publication and promotion	376,277	-
Insurance	372,942	31,803
Taxes and licenses	696,540	342,443
Rental (Note 19)	213,751	271,430
Representation and entertainment	51,808	27,946
Dues and subscription	58,050	38,700
Light and water	38,135	21,839
Repairs and maintenance	118,610	78,120
Postage, telephone and telegraph	24,017	10,648
Transportation and travel	14,861	7,703
Seminar and training	8,250	12,500
Printing and office supplies	3,544	7,590
Donations and contributions		5,000
Outside services		30,000
Miscellaneous	8,822	10,766
	5,938,360	4,201,976

19. Leases

On March 17, 2008, the Company leased a portion of its condominium unit located at 2nd Floor Pacific Star Building, Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City to Insbrooks Holdings Co., Inc. from March 15, 2008 to February 14, 2013. Monthly rental fee for the leased space is P375.00 per square meter subject to 10% escalation fee on the second year and fourth year. The leased space has an area of one thousand four hundred twenty two (1,422) square meters. On October 27, 2008, the Company leased to Insbrooks Holding Co., additional 408.80 square meters of remaining vacant office located at 2nd Floor Pacific Star Building, Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City, commencing on November 1, 2008 to March 14, 2013. Monthly rental fee for the leased space is P375.00 per square meter subject to 10% escalation fee on the second year and fourth year.

On 2011, the Company renewed its lease agreement with Philcomsat for its office space located at 12th Floor Telecoms Plaza Building, 316 Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City at a monthly rental of P67,857.60 with 5% escalation fee on the second year of the lease. The renewed term of lease is for the period of 2 years commencing on January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011, renewable upon mutual agreement of both parties.

20. Income (Loss) Per Share

	March 2012	2011	December 2011 Audited
Net income (loss)	1,530,890	2,427,778	(P35,544,397)
Weighted average no. of shares outstanding	996,391,254	996,391,254	996,391,254
	0.00154	0.00244	(P0.04)

21. Related Party Transactions

Details of transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed below:

	2012 Unaudited	March 2011 Unaudited	December 2011 Audited
Philcomsat			
Due from (to) an affiliate			
Beginning balance	11,851,647	180,389,594	P180,389,594
Add (deduct):			
Cash advances	-	-	16,463,518
Liquidation of cash advances	-	-	(185,001,465)
Ending balance	P11,851,647	P180,389,594	P11,851,647

	2012 Unaudited	March 2011 Unaudited	December 2011 Audited
MRDC			
Due from an affiliates			
Beginning balance	306,250	262,500	P262,500
Add (deduct):			
Cash advances	-	-	43,750
Ending balance	P306,250	P262,500	P306,250

	2012 Unaudited	March 2011 Unaudited	December 2011 Audited
Philcomsat			
Interest receivable	2,775,424	2,507,233	P2,775,424

	2012	March	2011	December
	Unaudited		Unaudited	2011
				Audited
Directors/employees				
Housing loan receivable				
Beginning balance	-		368,967	P368,967
Deduct:	-		-	
Collection	-		-	(368,967)
Ending balance		P-	368,967	P-

The Company currently does not have any fulltime employees under its payroll. However, the Company is being managed by Philippine Communication Satellite Corporation (Philcomsat), which owns 81% of the Company's shares, through certain Philcomsat's personnel assigned to handle the Company's operations. Philcomsat performs services for the Company such as managing its money market and real estate investments, recording of transactions, processing of disbursements, custody and safekeeping of forms and records and other services required for the Company's operations. Amounts paid by the Company to Philcomsat is shown as part of professional fees.

22. Civil Cases

There is a pending civil case in the Sandiganbayan involving an action by a group claiming to be directors and officers of POTC and Philcomsat seeking to enjoin the present directors and officers of POTC and Philcomsat from representing themselves as such directors and officers and representatives of the latter corporations in the Company. The Company sought the dismissal of the complaint against it on the ground that it is not a real party-in-interest since the injunction being sought is not directed against it. The Sandiganbayan issued a Decision dismissing the case filed by the group alleging that they are the POTC and Philcomsat board of directors. They appealed to the Supreme Court on November 10, 2008 and the same is still pending resolution. In the opinion of Management and its legal counsel, any adverse decision on this case against the Company, if any, will not materially affect the financial statements. The Company also filed cases for the recovery of advances made by former directors and officers of the Company. These civil cases are now pending.

23. Litigation

Criminal Complaint against Benito Araneta for Non-Return of PHC Deposits

On May 23, 2008, the management through its CFO/Treasurer, Ms. Erlinda Bildner, filed a criminal complaint for estafa against Benito Araneta. The complaint was for the money entrusted to Mr. Araneta amounting to P65M for money market placements. However, the details and documentation regarding said corporate funds were not provided to the Company by Mr. Araneta and such funds were never returned.

On February 9, 2009, the Makati Prosecutor's Office dismissed the case for lack of probable cause. On March 4, 2009, the Company through its CFO/Treasurer, Ms. Erlinda Bildner filed an appeal with the Department of Justice, the Resolution dated February 9, 2009 (Assailed Resolution) of the Makati Prosecutor, dismissing the case filed by the Company against the respondent Benito Araneta for estafa under Article 315 (1) (b) of the Revised Penal Code. The appeal remains pending in the Department of Justice.

Criminal Complaint Against Philip Brodett and Bankwise Officers Using Spurious Bank Accounts for PHC Deposits

On May 8, 2008, management filed a criminal complaint against Philip Brodett, a Director and Vice President of the Company, and certain officers of the now defunct Bankwise, which was taken over in 2005 by Philippine Veterans Bank (PVB) and padlocked by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) on February 8, 2008. The complaint alleged that the unauthorized deposits, withdrawals and transfers of the Company's funds in the amount of P66.8M was processed through spurious bank accounts at Export and Industry Bank (EIB) and Bankwise and involved the co-mingling and transfer of funds between the Company's accounts and certain personal accounts.

Among the allegedly spurious bank accounts used to facilitate the unauthorized transfers of the Company's funds into various personal or allegedly corporate accounts are:

- "Brodett/Nieto, Philip/Manuel" Account No. 1-111-00808-2 funded by "Brodett/Nieto, Philip/Manuel" Account No. 2-111-03072-6 wherein approximately P42M in Company's funds were transferred in and out
- "Brodett, Gavino, Piluchi" Personal Account # 1-111-0062-6 with Export and Industry

Mr. Manuel Nieto declared in 2006 that he was unaware and had no knowledge of the joint personal account held in his name and that of Philip Brodett.

In addition, the Complaint alleges Philip Brodett's unauthorized use of corporate funds in the amount of P39,800,000 through issuance of his personal checks or wire transfers to the personal accounts of the following former Bankwise officers:

- P30,000,000 to Leonides Val Ortega, ex-President, Bankwise and Vice President PVB on February 17, 2006
- P4,800,000 to Vicente Campa, Jr., ex-Director, Bankwise on May 17, 2005
- P5,000,000 to Vicente Campa, Jr., ex-Director, Bankwise on July 29, 2005

The case has now proceeded to trial, and PHC has started to present its evidence.

Criminal Complaint Against Enrique Locsin, Philip G. Brodett, Benito Araneta, Luis K. Lokin, Jr., Manuel D. Andal, Julio Jalandoni and Guy De Leon

On May 23, 2008, the management through CFO/Treasurer, Ms. Erlinda I. Bildner, filed a criminal complaint for estafa against Enrique Locsin, Philip G. Brodett, Benito Araneta, Luis K. Lokin, Jr., Manuel Andal, Julio Jalandoni and Guy De Leon. The complaint is premised on the fact that the respondents intentionally booked under the accounting entries of the Company the sum of approximately P122,199,459.00 with each entry labeled as "Advances to Affiliates", referring to POTC and Philcomsat, which owns 81% of PHC. However, neither of the latter companies actually received any part of said "advances". Since no such amounts were forwarded or credited to, nor received by either POTC and Philcomsat, the complaint alleged that the respondents caused the unauthorized disbursement, and therefore the misappropriation. of such funds.

In a Resolution dated May 29, 2009, the Makati City Prosecutor's Office dismissed charges against respondents for alleged lack of probable cause. On June 15, 2009, the Company filed a Petition for Review with the DOJ.

On July 21, 2010, the DOJ dismissed the petition the Company filed. On August 6, 2010, PHC filed a Motion for Reconsideration, which is still pending to date.

Criminal Complaint Against Concepcion A. Poblador

On February 12, 2008, a complaint was filed by the management through its Director, Mr. Jose Ma. Ozamiz, against Ms. Concepcion Poblador for the crime of estafa. The complaint is premised on the fact that Ms. Poblador received the amount of P14,500,000.00, as a "Cash Advance" from the Company, which she failed to account for and/or return after formal demands by PHC.

On February 9, 2009, a Resolution was issued dismissing the case filed against Ms. Poblador on the grounds of alleged insufficiency of evidence. On March 5, 2009, the Company, through Director Ozamiz, filed a Petition for Review with the DOJ.

Complaints Filed Under the Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA)

On November 2007, a Complaint was filed by PHC Director Mr. Jose Ma. Ozamiz for the specific purpose of initiating before the Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC) the investigation of reported violations of the Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) committed by Enrique L. Locsin, Philip G. Brodett, Luis K. Lokin, Jr., Benito V. Araneta, Johnny R. Tan, Manuel D. Andal, Concepcion A. Poblador, Guy De Leon, Renito A.V. Saguisag, Sikini C. Labastilla, Edwin M. Vidal, Cesar Munsayac and Ricardo Abcede (as well as the following banks: Bank of the Philippine Islands, Bankwise, Inc., Export and Industry Bank, Banco de Oro, Bank of Commerce, International Exchange Bank (now Union Bank), Union Bank, Far East Bank and Trust Company (now Bank of the Philippine Islands), Prudential Bank (now Bank of the Philippine Islands), Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company, Philippine Bank of Communications, Security Bank and Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation).

On October 12, 2009, a Resolution was issued by the Court of Appeals' former 2nd Division ordering the Bank of Commerce, Bank of the Philippine Islands, Security Bank Corporation, Export and Industry Bank, Inc., Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation and Chinatrust (Phils) Commercial Bank Corp. to immediately freeze for a period of twenty (20) days several bank accounts of Messrs. Philip Brodett and Leonides Val Ortega, ex-President of the now defunct Bankwise Inc.

AMLA case was dismissed by the Court of Appeals despite probable cause found by the AMLC to freeze the accounts of Brodett and his cohorts. Since the respondents were afforded sufficient time to pull out their funds from the banks, in between the long delay in processing the cases, when the AMLA case was eventually ripe for filing with the Court of Appeals, there was very little, if no money left in the respondents' accounts.

Since the Office of the Secretary General (OSG) and the AMLC were surprised to be informed that a total balance of PhP100,000.00 remained in the bank accounts of Messrs. Brodett and Ortega, OSG filed a case before the Regional Trial Court to inquire from the banks as to what happened to all the money in the stated bank accounts.

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

Key Performance Indicators ("KPI")

The Company's KPI for the quarters ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows :

Performance Indicator	Formula	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
<i>Liquidity</i>			
Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	14:1	41:1
<i>Leverage</i>			
Debt to Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Liabilities}}{\text{Stockholders Equity}}$.04:1	.01:1
<i>Efficiency</i>			
Operating Expense Ratio	$\frac{\text{Operating Expenses}}{\text{Gross Operating Income}}$	79.50%	62%

Liquidity

The Company's current assets of P429,591,963 as of March 31, 2012 and current liabilities of P30,598,946 resulted in a liquidity ratio of 14:1 compared to the same quarter of the previous year wherein the ratio was at 41:1. Investments in bonds, mutual funds and preferred shares totalling P214,504,157 were classified under non-current assets and therefore not included in the computation of this ratio. Nevertheless, the company's liquidity position is still high.

Leverage

Leverage is practically nil, with ratios of .04:1 as of March 31, 2012 and .01:1 as of March 31, 2011.

Efficiency

Operating efficiency slightly deteriorated in the first quarter of 2012 as operating expenses increased by 17.5% to 79.5% of gross operation income compared to 62% in the same quarter of 2011. Non-recurring expenses related to various on-going cases contributed significantly to the deterioration of the ratio.

Results of operations

The Corporation holds investments in money market placements, common and preferred shares, mutual funds and bonds. It owns real estate properties, specifically the 2/F Pacific Star Building, Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City.

Although revenue increased to P7,469,250 in the quarter ending March 31 this year (up by 12.66% from P6,629,754 in the same quarter last year), the company's net income decreased by 36.94% from P2,427,775 in the first quarter last year to P1,530,890 in same quarter this year. The decrease in income is due to the 36.94% increase in expenses; i.e. P4,201,975 in 2011 to P5,938,360 in 2012. The increase in legal fee, publication and insurance expenses are all related to various on-going cases.

The following table shows the results of Philcomsat Holdings Corporation's operations for the three months of 2012 and 2011,

Results of Operations	For the three months ended			YoY
	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011	Increase/ (Decrease)	Change (%)
REVENUES	7,469,250	6,629,754	839,496	12.66%
EXPENSES	5,938,360	4,201,976	1,736,384	41.32%
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	1,530,890	2,427,778	(896,888)	(36.94%)

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

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------|
| A. | Any known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties and that will have a material impact on the issuer's liquidity. | None |
| B. | Any events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation. | None |
| C. | All 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. | None |
| D. | Any material commitments for capital expenditures, the general purpose of such commitments and the expected sources of funds for such expenditures. | None |
| E. | Any known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales/revenues/income from continuing operations. | None |
| F. | Any significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from the issuer's continuing operations. | None |
| G. | The causes for any material change from period to period which shall include vertical and horizontal analyses of any material item. | Not applicable |
| H. | Any seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations. | Not applicable |

List of Top 20 Stockholders as of March 31, 2012

Rank	Name	Number of Common Shares	%
1	Philippine Communications Satellite Corp.	800,590,390	80%
2	Somera, Jr., Prudencio C.	100,000,100	10%
3	Laperal, Oliverio G.	49,556,500	5%
4	PCD Nominee Corporation (Filipino)	14,213,265	1%
5	RCBC T/A 236-235 A/C Oliverion Laperal	4,802,413	0%
6	Marino Olondriz Y Cia	3,075,600	0%
7	Ozamiz, Jose Ma.	2,700,000	0%
8	RCBC T/A 36-250 A/C Oliverio Laperal	2,689,000	0%
9	Phil. Oil Development Corp.	1,500,000	0%
10	Imperial Resources, Inc.	800,000	0%
11	Laperal, Jr., Oliverio	776,743	0%
12	Benjamin Co Ca & Co., Inc.	504,300	0%
13	Concepcion, Regina L.	481,000	0%
14	Laperal, Rosamaria L.	448,000	0%
15	Laperal, Alexandra L.	440,000	0%
16	Ansaldo, Godinez & Co., Inc.	369,250	0%
17	Dacillo, Nenita	320,000	0%
18	Bridgestone Securities Corporation	307,425	0%
19	Lee, Phillip &/or Gloria Lee	300,000	0%
20	Omico Corporation	300,000	0%

As of March 31, 2012, the members of Board of Directors/Key Officers of Philcomsat Holdings Corporation are as follows:

Katrina Ponce Enrile	Director and Chair
Daniel C. Gutierrez	Director and Vice-Chair
Ramon Jacinto	Director and President
Erlinda I. Bildner	Director and CFO/Treasurer
Marietta K. Ilusorio	Director
Jose Ma. Ozamiz	Director
Pablo L. Lobregat	Director
Abraham R. Abesamis	Director
Robert Jaworski Jr.	Director
Prudencio C. Somera	Director
Oliverio Laperal	Director
Victoria C. De los Reyes	Corporate Secretary
John Benedict Sioson	Assistant Corporate Secretary
Loma P. Kapunan	Chief Legal Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer