

SEC Number
File Number

A200008385

**SUPERCITY REALTY DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION**

(Company's Full Name)

**41st Floor Joy Nostalg Center,
ADB Avenue,
Ortigas Center, Pasig City**

(Company Address)

638-7779

(Telephone Number)

December 31

(Calendar Year Ending – Month & Day)

SEC Form 17-Q

(Form Type)

Amendment Designation (If Applicable)

September 30, 2015

Period Ended Date

(Secondary License Type and File Number)

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 **September 30, 2015**
2. Commission identification number **A200008385** 3. BIR Tax Identification No. **206-816-824**
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter
SUPERCITY REALTY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization
METRO MANILA, PHILIPPINES
6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)
7. Address of issuer's principal office Postal Code
41st FLOOR JOY NOSTALG CENTER, NO. 17 ADB AVENUE
ORTIGAS CENTER, PASIG CITY **1605**
8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code **(632)6387779**
9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report
UNIT 1223 CITY & LAND MEGA PLAZA, ADB AVE.
CORNER GARNET ROAD, ORTIGAS CENTER, PASIG CITY
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of each Class amount outstanding	Number of shares of common stock outstanding and of debt	
COMMON SHARES – P 1 par value	No. of Shares	Amount
Authorized	155,000,000	155,000,000.00
Issued	110,000,000	110,000,000.00
Subscribed	110,000,000	110,000,000.00

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 **COMMON STOCK**

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

SUPERCITY REALTY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
Statements of Financial Positions
As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014

	<u>30-Sep-15</u>	<i>*Based on Audited FS 31-Dec-14</i>
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,334,777	4,281,487
Trade & other receivables (Note 1)	17,414,188	16,184,539
Prepayments and other current assets (Note 2)	19,016,865	19,346,031
Total current assets	<u>38,765,831</u>	<u>39,812,057</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Trade and other receivables (Note 3)	33,000	-
Property and equipment - net (Note 4)	681	4,092
Total non-current assets	<u>33,681</u>	<u>4,092</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>38,799,512</u></u>	<u><u>39,816,149</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables (Note 5)	24,109,290	24,707,374
Due to related parties (Schedule D)	9,033,596	9,033,596
Provision for repairs	133,032	133,032
Total current liabilities	<u>33,275,918</u>	<u>33,874,002</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Retirement benefit obligation	686,314	645,064
Total Liabilities	<u>33,962,233</u>	<u>34,519,066</u>
EQUITY		
Capital stock	110,000,000	110,000,000
Additional paid-in capital	1,509,641	1,509,641
Retained earnings	(106,672,363)	(106,212,558)
Total equity	<u>4,837,278</u>	<u>5,297,083</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	<u><u>38,799,512</u></u>	<u><u>39,816,149</u></u>

Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the 9-month periods ended September 30, 2015 and 2014

Account Title	July-Sept. 2015	July-Sept. 2014	Jan - Sept. 2015	Jan - Sept. 2014
REVENUES	5,577,833	6,754,097	8,561,752	17,806,205
CONTRACT COSTS	4,648,194	5,628,416	7,203,217	14,838,504
GROSS PROFIT	929,639	1,125,681	1,358,535	2,967,701
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Administrative expenses (Note 6)	237,009	244,774	1,112,088	1,242,249
Other operating expenses (Note 7)	238,498	190,638	924,009	899,370
	475,507	435,413	2,036,097	2,141,619
OPERATING PROFIT	454,132	690,268	(677,562)	826,082
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES)				
Other gains - net	819	297	1,379	37,823
	819	297	1,379	37,823
INCOME BEFORE TAX	454,951	690,565	(676,183)	863,905
TAX EXPENSE	145,584	207,170	(216,379)	259,172
NET INCOME	309,367	483,396	(459,805)	604,734
Earning Per Share				
Net Income	309,367	483,396	(459,805)	604,734
Shares Outstanding	110,000,000	110,000,000	110,000,000	110,000,000
Earning per share	0.0028	0.0044	(0.0042)	0.0055

Note 1	Trade & other receivables	As Of	
		09/30/2015	12/31/2014
	Current:		
	Contract receivable (net of impairment)	8,653,210	7,419,003
	Advances to related parties	8,741,551	8,735,611
	Others	19,427	29,925
		17,414,188	16,184,539

Note 2	Prepayments and other current assets	As Of	
		09/30/2015	12/31/2014
	Creditable Withholding tax	18,528,798	18,787,003
	Advances to suppliers and subcontractors	51,125	122,086
	Prepaid Expenses	436,942	436,942
		19,016,865	19,346,031

Note 3	Non-current:	As Of	
		09/30/2015	12/31/2014
	Security Deposits	24,000	-
	Refundable deposits	9,000	-
		33,000	-
		-	-

Note 4	Property and equipment - net	Furniture	Transportation	Construction	Total
		and Fixtures	Equipment	Equipment	
	Balance at January 1, 2015 net of				
	accumulated depreciation & amortization	4,092	-	-	4,092
	Additions	-	-	-	-
	Disposals	-	-	-	-
	Depreciation & amortization charges for	-	-	-	-
	the January – September	(3,411)	-	-	(3,411)
	Balance at Sept. 30, 2015 net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	681	-	-	681

Note 5	Trade and other payables	As Of	
		09/30/2014	12/31/2014
	Deferred output valued-added taxes	8,800,742	9,192,980
	Advances from customers	2,687,766	2,865,392
	Retention fees	4,653,845	4,698,241
	Trade payables	7,951,296	7,913,535
	Other payables and accrued expenses	15,642	37,226
	Total	24,109,290	24,707,374

Note 6

	July - September		January - September	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Administrative Expenses:				
Salaries and employee benefits	173,400	178,739	524,464	535,236
Taxes and licenses	42,472	14,689	209,341	187,602
Depreciation and amortization	1,137	1,137	3,411	3,411
Professional fees	20,000	18,000	374,872	408,000
Rent	-	32,210	-	108,000
	<u>237,009</u>	<u>244,774</u>	<u>1,112,088</u>	<u>1,242,249</u>

Note 7

	July - September		January - September	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Other Operating Expenses:				
Subscription	69,000	5,041	339,647	273,294
Contractual and service fees	144,882	141,890	434,386	427,838
Light and water	6,207	8,780	26,112	28,947
Stationery and supplies	-	622	6,072	14,163
Communications	1,259	9,965	1,259	26,693
Miscellaneous	17,150	24,340	116,533	128,435
	<u>238,498</u>	<u>190,638</u>	<u>924,009</u>	<u>899,370</u>

SUPERCITY REALTY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
Statements of Changes in Equity
For the 9-month periods ended September 30, 2015 and 2014

	Authorized Shares	Issued and Outstanding Shares	Capital Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings(Deficit)	Total
Balance at Jan. 1, 2015	115,000,000	110,000,000	110,000,000	1,509,641	(106,212,558)	5,297,083
Net Income for Jan.-Sept	-	-	-	-	(459,804)	(459,804)
Balance at Sept. 30, 2015	115,000,000	110,000,000	110,000,000	1,509,641	(106,672,362)	4,837,279
Balance at Jan. 1, 2014	115,000,000	110,000,000	110,000,000.0	1,509,641.0	(106,594,338)	4,915,303
Net Income for Jan.-Sept	-	-	-	-	604,734	604,734
Balance at Sept. 30, 2014	115,000,000	110,000,000	110,000,000	1,509,641	(105,989,604)	5,520,037

SUPERCITY REALTY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
Statements of Cash Flows
For the 9-month periods ended September 30, 2015 and 2014

	Jan - Sept. 2015	Jan - Sept. 2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income (loss) before income tax	(676,183)	863,905
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,411	(3,411)
Interest income	<u>37,823</u>	<u>37,823</u>
Operating income before working capital changes	(634,949)	898,318
Decrease (Increase) in trade and other receivables	(1,262,649)	(1,374,311)
Decrease (Increase) in construction materials		
Decrease (Increase) in prepayments and other current assets	329,166	(12,008)
Increase (Decrease) in trade payables and other payables	456,113	(477,783)
Increase (Decrease) retirement benefit obligation	<u>41,250</u>	<u>41,250</u>
Cash Generated from (used in) Operations	(1,071,069)	(924,534)
Interest paid	-	-
Applied for Income taxes	<u>216,379</u>	<u>(259,172)</u>
Net Cash From (Used in) Operating Activities	<u>(854,691)</u>	<u>(1,183,706)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	(37,823)	(37,823)
Acquisitions of property and equipment	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Cash From (Used in) Investing Activities	<u>(37,823)</u>	<u>(37,823)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds for Non-Interest-Bearing Loans	(1,054,196)	743,903
Payments for Non-Interest-Bearing Loans	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Cash From (Used in) Financing Activities	<u>(1,054,196)</u>	<u>743,903</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	(1,946,710)	(477,627)
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>4,281,487</u>	<u>2,662,154</u>
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	<u><u>2,334,777</u></u>	<u><u>2,184,527</u></u>

SUPERCITY REALTY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
Schedule of Aging of Accounts Receivable Trade
As of September 30, 2015

Client	Current	1 - 30 days	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	Overdue	Total
Verdant Point (VPC)	-				4,607,079	4,607,079
Aspiration Land Inc	-				2,696,081	2,696,081
Cenq	1,350,050				-	1,350,050
Total	1,350,050	-	-	-	7,303,160	8,653,210

Item 1.5. Earnings Per Share

The Company's earnings per share is presented on the face of the Income Statements on page 5 of this report. Said earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the number of outstanding common shares.

Item 1.6. Disclosure that the issuer's interim financial report is in compliance with the accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the Philippines as set forth in PFRSs

The interim financial report of the Company is in compliance with accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the Philippines as set forth in PFRSs

Item 1.7. Notes to Financial Statements

Item 1.7.a. Accounting Policies and Methods

The same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in the interim financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statements. The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Company are as follows:

1. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). PFRS are adopted by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) from the pronouncements issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

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

NEW INTERPRETATIONS, REVISIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO PFRS

(a) *New Interpretations, Revisions and Amendments adopted in 2014*

In 2014, the Company adopted for the first time the following amendments and interpretation to PFRS that are relevant to the Company and effective for financial statements for the annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2014:

PAS 32 (Amendment) : Financial Instruments: Presentation – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

PAS 36 (Amendment) : Impairment of Assets – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-financial Assets

PAS 39 (Amendment) : Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting

Philippine Interpretation International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) 21 : Levies

Discussed below are the relevant information about these amended standards and interpretation.

(i) PAS 32 (Amendment), *Financial Instruments: Presentation – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. The amendment provides guidance to address inconsistencies in applying the criteria for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. It clarifies that an entity must currently have a right of set-off that is not contingent on a future event, and must be legally enforceable in the normal course of business; in the event of default; and, in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all of the counterparties. The amendment also clarifies that gross settlement mechanisms (such as through a clearing house) with features that both eliminate credit and liquidity risks and process receivables and payables in a single settlement process, will satisfy the criterion for net settlement. The amendment has been applied retrospectively in accordance with its transitional provisions. As the Company does not currently present any of its financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis in accordance with the provision of PAS 32, the amendment had no material effect on the Company's financial statements for any periods presented.

(ii) PAS 36 (Amendment), *Impairment of Assets – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-financial Assets*. The amendment clarifies that disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of individual asset (including goodwill) or a cash-generating unit is required only when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed during the reporting period. If the recoverable amount is determined based on the asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less cost of disposal, additional disclosures on fair value measurement required under PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*, such as but not limited to the fair value hierarchy, valuation technique used and key assumptions applied should be provided in the financial statements. This amendment resulted in additional disclosures in the financial statements due to the impairment loss recognized on the Company's non-financial assets during the reporting period.

(iii) PAS 39 (Amendment), *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting*. The amendment provides some relief from the requirements on hedge accounting by allowing entities to continue the use of hedge accounting when a derivative is converted to a clearing counterparty resulting in termination or expiration of the original hedging instrument as a consequence of laws and regulations, or the introduction thereof. As the Company neither enters into transactions involving derivative instruments nor does it apply hedge accounting, the amendment did not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

(iv) Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 21, *Levies*. This interpretation clarifies that the obligating event as one of the criteria under PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, for the recognition of a liability for levy imposed by a government is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy. Accordingly, the liability is recognized in the financial statements progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time and if an obligation is triggered on reaching a minimum threshold, the liability is recognized when that minimum threshold is reached. This amendment had no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

(b) New Interpretations, Revisions and Amendments that are not Relevant to the Company

Among the amendments to PFRS which are effective for the annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2014, the Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, PFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*, and PAS 27, *Separate Financial Statements*, in relation to

the exception from consolidation for an investment entity of its investments in subsidiaries are not relevant to the Company.

(c) Effective Subsequent to 2014 but not Adopted Early

There are new PFRS, amendments and annual improvements to existing standards effective for annual periods subsequent to 2014 which are issued by the FRSC, subject to the approval of the BOA. Management will adopt the following relevant pronouncements in accordance with their transitional provisions, and, unless otherwise stated, none of these are expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements:

(i) PAS 19 (Amendment), *Employee Benefits – Defined Benefit Plans – Employee Contributions* (effective from July 1, 2014). The amendment clarifies that if the amount of the contributions from employees or third parties is dependent on the number of years of service, an entity shall attribute the contributions to periods of service using the same attribution method (i.e., either using the plan's contribution formula or on a straight-line basis) for the gross benefit.

(ii) PAS 1 (Amendment), *Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosure Initiative* (effective from January 1, 2016). The amendment encourages entities to apply professional judgment in presenting and disclosing information in the financial statements. Accordingly, it clarifies that materiality applies to the whole financial statements and an entity shall not reduce the understandability of the financial statements by obscuring material information with immaterial information or by aggregating material items that have different natures or functions. It further clarifies that in determining the order of presenting the notes and disclosures, an entity shall consider the understandability and comparability of the financial statements.

(iii) PAS 16 (Amendment), *Property, Plant and Equipment - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization* (effective from January 1, 2016). The amendment in PAS 16 clarifies that a depreciation method that is based on revenue that is generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset is not appropriate for property, plant and equipment. The amendment also provides guidance that the expected future reductions in the selling price of an item that was produced using the asset could indicate an expectation of technological or commercial obsolescence of an asset, which may reflect a reduction of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

(iv) PAS 16 (Amendment), *Property, Plant and Equipment* and PAS 41 (Amendment), *Agriculture – Bearer Plants* (effective from January 1, 2016). The amendment defines a bearer plant as a living plant that is used in the production or supply of agricultural produce, is expected to bear produce for more than one period and has a remote likelihood of being sold as agricultural produce, except for incidental scrap sales. On this basis, bearer plant is now included within the scope of PAS 16 rather than PAS 41, allowing such assets to be accounted for as property, plant and equipment and to be measured after initial recognition at cost or revaluation basis in accordance with PAS 16. The amendment further clarifies that produce growing on bearer plants remains within the scope of PAS 41.

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

- three principal classification categories for financial assets based on the business model on how an entity is managing its financial instruments;
- an expected loss model in determining impairment of all financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), which generally depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of a financial asset; and,
- a new model on hedge accounting that provides significant improvements principally by aligning hedge accounting more closely with the risk management activities undertaken by entities when hedging their financial and non-financial risk exposures.

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

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

The accounting for embedded derivatives in host contracts that are financial assets is simplified by removing the requirement to consider whether or not they are closely related, and, in most arrangements, does not require separation from the host contract. For liabilities, the standard retains most of the PAS 39 requirements which include amortized cost accounting for most financial liabilities, with bifurcation of embedded derivatives. The amendment also requires changes in the fair value of an entity's own debt instruments caused by changes in its own credit quality to be recognized in other comprehensive income rather than in profit or loss.

The Company does not expect to implement and adopt PFRS 9 (2014) until its effective date. In addition, management is currently assessing the impact of PFRS 9 (2014) on the financial statements of the Company and it will conduct a comprehensive study of the potential impact of this standard prior to its mandatory adoption date to assess the impact of all changes.

(vi) Annual Improvements to PFRS. Annual Improvements to PFRS (2010-2012 Cycle) and PFRS (2011-2013 Cycle) effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014, and Annual Improvements to PFRS (2012-2014 Cycle) effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, made minor amendments to a number of PFRS. Among those improvements, the following amendments are relevant to the Company but management does not expect those to have material impact on the Company's financial statements:

Annual Improvements to PFRS (2010-2012 Cycle)

- PAS 16 (Amendment), *Property, Plant and Equipment*. The amendments clarify that when an item of property, plant and equipment, is revalued, the gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner that is consistent with a revaluation of the carrying amount of the asset.
- PAS 24 (Amendment), *Related Party Disclosures*. The amendment clarifies that an entity providing key management services to a reporting entity is deemed to be a related party of the latter. It also clarifies that the information required to be disclosed in the financial statements are the amounts incurred by the reporting entity for key management personnel services that are provided by a separate management entity and not the amounts of compensation paid or payable by the management entity to its employees or directors.
- PFRS 13 (Amendment), *Fair Value Measurement*. The amendment in the basis of conclusion of PFRS 13 clarifies that issuing PFRS 13 and amending certain provisions of PFRS 9 and PAS 39 related to discounting of financial instruments did not remove the ability to measure short-term receivables and payables with no stated interest rate on an undiscounted basis, when the effect of not discounting is immaterial.

Annual Improvement to PFRS (2011-2013 Cycle)

PFRS 13 (Amendment), *Fair Value Measurement*. The amendment clarifies that the scope of the exception for measuring the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis (the portfolio exception) applies to all contracts within the scope of and accounted for in accordance with PAS 39 or PFRS 9, regardless of whether they meet the definition of financial assets or financial liabilities as defined in PAS 32.

Annual Improvements to PFRS (2012-2014 Cycle)

- PFRS 7 (Amendment), *Financial Instruments – Disclosures*. The amendment provides additional guidance to help entities identify the circumstances under which a contract to “service” financial assets is considered to be a continuing involvement in those assets for the purposes of applying the disclosure requirements of PFRS 7. Such circumstances commonly arise when, for example, the servicing is dependent on the amount or timing of cash flows collected from the transferred asset or when a fixed fee is not paid in full due to non-performance of that asset.
 - PAS 19 (Amendment), *Employee Benefits*. The amendment clarifies that the currency and term of the high quality corporate bonds which were used to determine the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations shall be made consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.
2. The financial statements are presented in accordance with Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) 1, *Presentation of Financial Statement*. The Company presents all items of income and expenses in a single statement of comprehensive income.
 3. The financial statements are presented in Philippine pesos, the Company’s functional currency, and all values represent absolute amounts except when otherwise indicated.
 4. Financial assets are classified into financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets. The Company’s financial assets, which consist mainly of cash and trade receivables, are recognized on their trade date and are initially recognized at fair value, plus transaction costs.
 5. Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Company provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivables. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date which are classified as non-current assets.

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses. Any change in their value is recognized in profit or loss. Loans and receivables are presented as Trade and Other Receivables in the balance sheets.

Impairment loss is provided when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due to it in accordance with the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the impairment loss is determined as the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows.
 6. Derecognition of financial assets occurs when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial instruments expire or are transferred and substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.
 7. Construction materials are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of construction materials is based on purchase cost on a moving average basis. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.
 8. Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment in value, if any. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use.

Expenditures for additions, major improvements and renewals are capitalized; expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. When assets are sold, retired or otherwise disposed of, their cost and related accumulated depreciation and impairment losses are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in income for the period.
 9. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Construction equipment	5-10 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 years

Leasehold improvements are amortized over 3 years or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter.

The residual values and estimated useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the statement of income in the year the item is derecognized.

The Company's property and equipment are subject to impairment testing whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs to sell and value in use, based on an internal discounted cash flow evaluation. Impairment loss is charged pro rata to the other assets in the cash generating unit.

All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognized may no longer exist and the carrying amount of the asset is adjusted to the recoverable amount resulting in the reversal of the impairment loss.

10. Investment property is stated at cost less any impairment in value. The cost of investment property comprises its purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Expenditures for additions, major improvements and renewals are capitalized; expenditures for maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. When investment property are sold, retired or otherwise disposed of, their cost and impairment losses, if any, are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in income for the period. The carrying amount of investment property is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The Company determined whether a property qualifies as investment property. In making its judgment, the Company considers whether the property generated cash flows largely independently of the other assets held by an entity. Owner-occupied properties generate cash flows that are attributable not only to property but also to other assets used in the production or supply process.
11. Non-Current Asset Classified as Held-for-sale include investment property that the Company intends to sell within one year from the date of classification as held-for-sale. Non-current asset classified as held-for-sale is measured at the lower of its carrying amount, immediately prior to the classification as held-for-sale, and its fair value less costs to sell. The profit or loss arising from the sale or revaluation of held-for-sale assets is recognized in the income statement.
12. Financial liabilities include bank loans and trade and other payables. Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual agreements of the instrument. All interest related charges are recognized as an expense in the statement of income under the caption Finance Costs. Trade payables are recognized initially at their nominal value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less settlement payments. *Financial liabilities are derecognized from the balance sheet only when the obligations are extinguished either through discharge, cancellation or expiration.*
13. Revenue and Cost Recognition. Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific revenue recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

- Revenues and costs from contracts – Revenue is recognized based on actual work done which is consistent with the percentage-of-completion method. Under this method, revenues are recognized in proportion to the actual stage of completion of the project as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract as determined and certified by project engineers. Costs are recognized based on actual costs incurred. Adjustments in the contract price or the estimated costs are recorded prospectively when they become known while anticipated losses on the contracts are recorded in full when determined.
- Rental income – Revenue is recognized when the amount of the agreed rent is billed and earned.
- Scrap sales – Revenue is recognized when the title of the scrap construction materials passes to the buyer.
- Forfeiture income – When the performance of contractually agreed tasks is not completed by the subcontractors at the specified time in the contract, a portion of the retention fees payable is forfeited and recognized as income.

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

14. Leases. Company as lessee – Leases which do not transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as expense in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Associated costs, such as maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred.
- Company as lessor – Leases which do not transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Lease income from operating leases is recognized as income in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Indirect costs incurred by the lessor in negotiating and arranging for an operating lease is added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized as expense over the lease term.

15. *Retirement Benefit Obligations*

The Company has not established a formal retirement plan. However, it recognizes the estimated defined benefit obligations (under Republic Act No. 7641, the “Retirement Act”) using the Projected Unit Credit Method as computed by an actuary.

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

The liability recognized in the balance sheet for defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The DBO is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the DBO is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains and losses are not recognized as an expense unless the total unrecognized gain or loss exceeds 10% of the greater of the obligation and related plan assets. The amount exceeding this 10% corridor is charged or credited to profit or loss over the employees’ expected average remaining working lives. Actuarial gains and losses within the 10% corridor are disclosed separately. Past-service costs are recognized immediately in the statement of income, unless the changes to the pension plan are conditional on the employees remaining in service for a specified period of time (the vesting period). In this case, the past service costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

16. Income Taxes. Current income tax assets or liabilities comprise those claims from, or obligations to, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting period, that are uncollected or unpaid at the balance sheet date. They are calculated according to the tax rates and tax laws applicable to

the fiscal periods to which they relate, based on the taxable profit for the year. All changes to current tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in the statement of income.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

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

Most changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in the statement of income. Only changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities that relate to a change in value of assets or liabilities that is charged directly to equity are charged or credited directly to equity

17. Equity. Capital stock is determined using the nominal value of shares that have been issued. Additional paid-in capital includes any premiums received on the initial issuing of capital stock. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from additional paid-in capital, net of any related income tax benefits. Retained earnings include all current and prior period results as disclosed in the statements of income

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

For the past few years, the Company's construction activities are sluggish during the first (1st) quarter. It peaks starting on the summer months, that is, during the second (2nd) to the third (3rd) quarter of the year. There are instances, however, when the Company is still active in its construction projects during the last quarter of the year especially when the Developers accumulate their inventory in time for the influx of buyers in December. However, for the first half of the current year, the Company generated lower revenue since there are few subsisting contracts for the year 2015.

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

See Item 2.2.e

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

There were no changes in estimates reported in prior periods which could materially affect the current interim period.

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

For the 3rd quarter of this year, there were neither payments nor availments of interest-bearing loans. Likewise, there were no issuances, repurchases or repayments of equity securities.

Item 1.7.f. Payment of dividend

There were no dividends paid during the third quarter of the year.

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

As of September 30, 2015, the Company has not yet started any real estate development projects. Currently, the Company is continuously engaged in the business of construction, its sole business activity where it utilizes the services of subcontractors. Hence, no segment information and disclosures are presented in the Company's financial statements.

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

There are no material events subsequent to September 30, 2015 that have not been reflected in the financial statements for the nine (9)-month period covered January to September 30, 2015.

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

There were no changes in the composition of the Company during the interim period.

Item 1.7.j. Changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets since the last annual balance sheet date

There were no changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets since December 31, 2014.

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

There are commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities relating to construction projects entered into by the Company that arise in the normal course of business which are not reflected in the interim financial statements. Management believes, however, that any loss that could arise from these commitments and contingencies will not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements as of and for the nine-month period ending September 30, 2015.

Following are the Schedules required under SRC Rule 68.1-M:

Schedule A – Marketable Securities

The Company has no marketable securities. Thus, the schedule is omitted.

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

As of September 30, 2015

Name and Designation of Debtor	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions	Amounts Collected (2)	Current	Not Current	Balance at End Of Period
Related Parties:						
City and Life Property, Inc.	3,897,853	-	-	3,897,853	-	3,897,853
Prosperity Builders		-				3,426,193

Resources	3,426,193	-	-	3,426,193	-	
Supreme Housing Builders	1,417,505	-	-	1,417,505	-	1,417,505
Total	8,735,611	-	-	8,735,611	-	8,741,551

Schedule C – Non-Current Marketable Equity Securities, Other Long-Term Investments in Stocks, and Other Investments

The Company has no Non-Current Marketable Equity Securities, Other Long-Term Investments in Stocks, and Other Investments. Thus, the schedule is omitted.

Schedule D – Indebtedness to Unconsolidated Subsidiaries and Related Parties

As of September 30, 2015

Name of Designation of Debtor	Balance Beginning of Period	Additions	Amounts Collected (2)	Amounts Written off (3)	Current	Not Current	Balance at End Of Period
Extraordinary Dev. Corp.	9,033,596	-	-	-	9,033,596	-	9,033,596
Total	9,033,596	-	-	-	9,033,596	-	9,033,596

Schedule E – Intangible Assets – Other Assets

The Company has no intangible assets. Thus, the schedule is omitted.

Schedule F – Long-Term Debt

The Company has no long-term debt. Thus, the schedule is omitted.

Schedule G – Indebtedness to Related Parties

The Company has no indebtedness to related parties. Thus, the schedule is omitted.

Schedule H – Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers

The Company has no guarantees of securities of other issuers. Thus, the schedule is omitted.

Schedule I – Capital Stock

As of September 30, 2015

Title of Issue	No. of shares authorized	No. of shares issued and outstanding	No. of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights	No. of shares held by		
				Related parties	Directors, officers and employees	Others
Common	155,000,000	110,000,000	-	-	56,220,000	53,780,000

Note: Certain officers, directors and stockholders of these related parties purchased shares of stock in the Company's initial public offering.

Schedule of Financial Soundness Indicators

Financial Soundness Indicators	Formula	9/30/2015	12/31/2014
Liquidity:			
Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liability	1.16 : 1	1.18 : 1
Solvency:			
Debt-to-Equity Ratio	Total Liabilities/Total Equity	7.02 : 1	6.52 : 1
Asset-to-equity:			
Asset-to-Equity ratio	Total Assets/Total Equity	8.02 : 1	7.52 : 1
Interest-rate-coverage:			
*Interest-rate-coverage ratio	Profit Before Tax/Finance Costs	n/a	n/a
Profitability:			
Return-on-investment	Net Income/Average Capital Stock	-0.42%	-0.30%

*The Company has no existing interest-bearing loans as of the given period.

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

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

Financial Condition

Total Assets

The Company's total assets amounted P 38.80M as of September 30, 2015, 2.55% lower than the December 31, 2014 figure of P 39.82M. There was a minimal change on the total assets of the company since it has no unusual business transactions. The decrease was brought about by the decrease in cash in bank item.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment as of December 31, 2014 amounted to P 4.0K. It dropped to P 0.68K as of September 30, 2015, a 83.36% decrease. The decrease was due to provision for regular monthly depreciation and amortization of the company's property and equipment and other assets. Moreover, the Company employs subcontractors that can provide the necessary equipment.

Total Liabilities

The Company's total liabilities as of September 30, 2015, amounted to P 33.96M, a 1.61% decrease as compared to the December 31, 2014 balance of P 34.52M. The increase was primarily brought by the decrease in trade and other payable accounts. Also, there was an increase in due to related parties account.

Liquidity

The Company posted a current ratio of 1.16:1 as of September 30, 2015, a little lower than the 1.18:1 current ratio as of December 31, 2014. The slight decrease can be attributed to the decrease in cash in bank item and to the increase in trade and other payable accounts.

Leverage

Debt-to-equity ratio as of September 30, 2015, was determined to be 7.02:1 higher than the 6.52:1 ratio as of December 31, 2014. The increase was brought about by the increase in trade and other payable accounts.

Results of Operation

Revenues

Revenues from contracts for 2015Q3 amounted to P 5.58M, 17% lower than the P 2.28M in 2014Q2. The decrease can be attributed to the lower remaining contract in 2015. Moreover, contract revenues for the 2015Q3 were generated from the Housing Development project in Rodriguez, Rizal which were awarded this year.

Gross Profit

Gross profit from construction contracts decreased by 17.42% from P 1.13M in 2014Q3 to P 930K in 2015Q3. On the other hand, gross profit ratio remains the same at 16.67%. Thus, resulted to lower gross profit in 2015Q3.

Cost and Expenses

Costs and expenses for 2015Q3 amounted to P 5.16M, 18% lower than the P 6.32M in 2014Q3. Cost of services for 2015Q3 comprised 90% of the total costs and expenses. Cost of services decreased by 17.42% from P 5.63M in 2014Q3 to P 4.65M in 2015Q3. The decrease was primarily brought about by the decrease in revenue generated in 2015Q3 since most of these costs are variable in nature.

For the total operating expenses, 2015Q3 amounted to 0.512M, 17.58% higher than the 2014Q3 of 0.435M. The minimal increase was primarily brought about by the increase in Subscription expenses incurred for the given quarter in 2015.

Operating Profit (Loss)

As a result of the foregoing, operating profit (loss) in 2015Q3 amounted to P0.42M from P 0.69 in 2014Q3. Correspondingly, operating margin (loss) ratio decreased from 10.22% in 2014Q3 to 7.49% in 2015Q3. The decrease can be attributed to the lower revenue generated by the Company in 2015Q3 as discussed under revenue above.

Other Income / Charges

No financing costs incurred in 2014Q3 and in 2015Q3 since there was no interest-bearing loans for the given quarter. Other income pertains only to interest earned by the Company for its bank deposits.

Net Income (Loss)

As a result of the lower revenue this 2015Q3, net income decreased from P 0.48M in 2014Q3 to P 0.28M in 2015Q3. This likewise resulted to the decrease of net income ratio of 7.16% in 2014Q3 to 5.10% in 2015Q3. Finally, this translated into earnings (loss) per share of P0.0026 in 2015Q3 from P0.0044 in 2014Q3.

Key Performance Indicators

Return on Investment (ROI)

The Company computes return on investment (ROI) by dividing net income for the period by the weighted average capital stock, wherein capital stock equals capital stock subscribed plus net additional paid-in capital. This is to determine how much stockholders have earned on their investment in the Company.

For 2015Q3, the Company posted an ROI of 0.26% compared to the 2014Q3 ROI of 0.44%. The decrease in ROI can be attributed to the lower revenue and net income generated for the given period.

Fixed Assets Turnover

Fixed assets turnover is computed as sales for the period divided by the average fixed assets. A significant portion of the fixed assets (property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation) is composed of construction and other site-based equipments. Since these equipments are major components in generating revenues, the fixed assets turnover is therefore deemed important. The higher the fixed assets turnover, the better it is for the Company. A high fixed assets turnover ratio would mean that the Company was able to make full use of its assets in generating revenues.

The Company posted a fixed assets turnover rate of 2,386 times in 2015Q3 higher than the 2,337 times in the same period of the year 2014Q3. The increase in the fixed assets turnover rate can be attributed to the lower balance of fixed assets for 2015Q3.

Current Ratio

Current ratio is computed as current assets divided by current liabilities. The Board of Directors and the Management believe that this is an important measure of the liquidity of the Company as it reflects the capacity of the Company to pay for its short-term maturing obligations particularly trade payables, bank loan and advances from customers. The higher the current ratio, the better it is for the Company.

Current ratio as of September 30, 2015 was computed at 1.16:1 lower than the 1.18:1 ratio at the beginning of the year. The slight decrease can be attributed to the decrease in the cash and cash equivalent accounts

Debt to Equity Ratio

Debt-to-equity ratio is computed by dividing the Company's liabilities by the total stockholders' equity as of the end of the year. The leverage ratio indicates how the Company's operations are financed, that is, either by debt or equity. A 1:1 debt equity ratio is the preferred ratio as it favors both the creditors and the stockholders.

Debt-to-equity ratio as of September 30, 2015 was determined to be 7.02:1 slightly higher than the 6.52:1 times as of December 31, 2014. The increase was brought about by the increase on the due to related parties and trade and other payables accounts. However, the equity portion increase due to net income incurred by the Company in 2015Q3.

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

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

There are no material commitments that may affect the company's liquidity.

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

There are no material commitments for capital expenditures.

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

The 3rd quarter of the year 2015, the Company generated its revenue from construction activities. The Management expects that Company will still continue to engage in construction until such time that its plan to engage into real estate business is pursued.

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

There are no significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from the Company's continuing operations.

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

Balance Sheets Items:

Account Title	As Of		Inc/(Dec)		Remarks
	30-Sep-15	31-Dec-14	Amount	%	
Cash & cash equivalents	2,334,777	4,281,487	(1,946,710)	-45%	Decrease due to payment for administrative expenses for the current year
Trade and other receivables	17,414,188	16,184,539	1,229,649	8%	Increase in the trade receivable account for the construction services rendered but not yet fully collected
Trade and other receivables - Non-current	33,000	-	33,000	100%	This pertains to other refundable deposits
Property and equipment - net	681	4,092	(3,411)	-83%	Due to recognition of depreciation, there were no fixed assets acquired this year
Retirement Obligation	686,314	645,064	41,250	6%	Increase due to recognition of retirement obligation for the current year

Income Statement Items:

Account Title	For the Quarter Ending		Inc/(Dec)		Remarks
	09/30/15	09/30/14	Amount	%	
Revenues	5,577,833	6,754,097	(1,176,264)	-17%	Decrease was due to lower construction services rendered for the construction contracts awarded in 2015
Contract Cost	4,648,194	5,628,416	(980,222)	-17%	The decrease is caused by higher construction activities as reflected in the above revenue item since this item is variable in nature
Gross Profit	929,639	1,125,681	(196,042)	-17%	Due to lower revenue generated in 2015Q3 as discussed above
Operating Profit	417,688	690,268	(272,581)	-39%	Decrease due to lower revenue generated in 2015Q3 as discussed above
Income Befor Tax	418,507	690,565	(272,059)	-39%	Decrease due to lower revenue generated in 2015Q3 as discussed above
Tax Expense	133,922	207,170	(73,247)	-35%	Decrease due to lower revenue generated in 2015Q3 as discussed above
Net Income	284,585	483,396	(198,811)	-41%	Decrease due to higher revenue generated in 2015Q3 as discussed above

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

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

PART II--OTHER INFORMATION

NONE

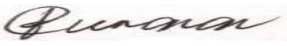
SIGNATURES

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 **SUPERCITY REALTY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

Date.....

Principal Financial/Accounting Officer/Controller

Signature and Title _____ /  **MR. ENRIQUE C. CUNANAN**
ADGM-Finance & Admin

DateNovember 16, 2015