COVER SHEET
for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

P W 2

COMPANY NAME

A . SORIANO CORPORATION

PRINCIPAL OFFICE *(No. / Street / Barangay / City / Town / Province)*

7th Floor, Pacific Star Building, Makati Avenue corner Gil Puyat Avenue Extension, Makati City

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
AAFS	CRMD	NA

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number	Mobile Number
info@anscor.com.ph	8819-0251	N/A

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Fiscal Year (Month / Day)
11,074	April 15	12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

The designated contact person ***MUST*** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
Narcisa M. Villaflor	nancie.villaflor@anscor.com.ph	8819-0251	N/A

CONTACT PERSON's ADDRESS

7th Floor, Pacific Star Building, Makati Avenue corner Gil Puyat Avenue Extension, Makati City

NOTE 1 : *In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.*

2 : *All Boxes must be properly and completely filled-up. Failure to do so shall cause the delay in updating the corporation's records with the Commission and/or non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies. Further, non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies shall not excuse the corporation from liability for its deficiencies.*

Subject	**Re: A SORIANO CORPORATION - DECEMBER 31 2020 PARENT AFS FILED WITH BIR FOR SUBMISSION TO SEC**
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BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001,
October 4, 2018, valid until August 24, 2021
SEC Accreditation No. 0012-FR-5 (Group A),
November 6, 2018, valid until November 5, 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
A. Soriano Corporation
7th Floor, Pacific Star Building
Makati Avenue corner Gil Puyat Avenue Extension
Makati City

Report on the Audit of the Parent Company Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the parent company financial statements of A. Soriano Corporation (the Company), which comprise the parent company balance sheets as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the parent company statements of comprehensive income, parent company statements of changes in equity and parent company statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the parent company financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Parent Company Financial Statements

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

In preparing the parent company financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these parent company financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with PSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the parent company financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations No. 15-2010

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the parent company financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under Revenue Regulations No. 15-2010 in Note 26 to the parent company financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the management of A. Soriano Corporation. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Dhonabee B. Señeres.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Dhonabee B. Señeres
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 97133
SEC Accreditation No. 1196-AR-2 (Group A),
October 18, 2018, valid until October 17, 2021
Tax Identification No. 201-959-816
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-98-2018,
November 27, 2020, valid until November 26, 2023
PTR No. 8534366, January 4, 2021, Makati City

February 18, 2021

A. SORIANO CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	**₱529,191,522**	₱251,440,772
Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) investments (Note 7)	**8,256,495,934**	9,718,047,735
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) investments (Note 8)	**94,137,422**	330,484,513
Receivables (Note 9)	**517,572,066**	753,285,358
Investments and advances (Note 10)	**7,623,492,138**	7,285,787,506
Property and equipment (Note 11)	**7,127,868**	9,444,574
Investment properties (Note 12)	**277,691,938**	292,371,687
Retirement plan asset (Note 18)	**87,270,916**	75,804,455
Other assets	**1,235,374**	1,210,461
TOTAL ASSETS	**₱17,394,215,178**	₱18,717,877,061
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (Note 13)	**₱52,171,785**	₱35,684,315
Dividends payable (Note 15)	**366,069,163**	283,974,578
Long-term debt (Note 14)	**–**	114,295,500
Deferred income tax liabilities - net (Note 20)	**147,249,647**	149,605,262
Total Liabilities	**565,490,595**	583,559,655
Equity		
Capital stock - ₱1 par value (Note 15)	**2,500,000,000**	2,500,000,000
Additional paid-in capital	**1,589,799,530**	1,589,799,530
Unrealized valuation gains on FVOCI investments (Note 8)	**2,521,749**	8,739,689
Remeasurement on retirement benefits (Note 18)	**48,011,111**	41,995,981
Retained earnings:		
Appropriated (Note 15)	**7,150,000,000**	7,150,000,000
Unappropriated	**5,538,392,193**	6,843,782,206
Total Equity	**16,828,724,583**	18,134,317,406
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**₱17,394,215,178**	₱18,717,877,061

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.

A. SORIANO CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
REVENUE		
Dividend income (Notes 7, 10 and 22)	**₱1,448,413,932**	₱1,559,937,490
Interest income (Notes 6, 7, 8 and 19)	**66,254,137**	111,880,148
Management fees (Note 22)	**85,083,244**	98,998,999
	1,599,751,313	1,770,816,637
INVESTMENT GAINS (LOSSES)		
Gain on sale of FVOCI investments (Note 8)	**1,150,196**	11,859,942
Gains (losses) on increase (decrease) in market value of FVPL investments - net (Note 7)	**(732,086,142)**	845,056,834
	(730,935,946)	856,916,776
TOTAL	**868,815,367**	2,627,733,413
Operating expenses (Note 16)	**(232,471,409)**	(175,997,582)
Foreign exchange loss - net	**(99,039,720)**	(82,266,343)
Interest expense (Notes 14 and 19)	**(2,536,351)**	(19,100,408)
Reversal of valuation allowance	**10,244,960**	–
Others - net	**22,903,095**	16,666,060
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**567,915,942**	2,367,035,140
PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAX (Note 20)		
Current	**1,686,797**	3,807,566
Deferred	**(3,380,842)**	28,477,128
	(1,694,045)	32,284,694
NET INCOME	**569,609,987**	2,334,750,446
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		
Other comprehensive income (loss) to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Unrealized valuation gains (losses) on FVOCI investments (Note 8)	**(7,732,576)**	35,957,388
Income tax effect	**2,319,773**	(10,787,216)
	(5,412,803)	25,170,172
Unrealized losses on FVOCI investments recognized in profit or loss (Note 8)	**(1,150,196)**	(11,859,942)
Income tax effect	**345,059**	3,557,983
	(805,137)	(8,301,959)
	(6,217,940)	16,868,213

(Forward)

	Years Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Remeasurement gain on retirement benefits (Note 18)	**₱8,593,043**	₱7,915,890
Income tax effect	**(2,577,913)**	(2,374,767)
	6,015,130	5,541,123
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	**(202,810)**	22,409,336
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**₱569,407,177**	₱2,357,159,782
Earnings Per Share		
Basic/diluted, for net income (Note 21)	**₱0.23**	₱0.93
Basic/diluted, for total comprehensive income (Note 21)	**₱0.23**	₱0.94

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.

A. SORIANO CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

	Capital Stock (Note 15)	Additional Paid-in Capital	Unrealized Valuation Gains (Losses) on FVOCI Investments (Note 8)	Remeasurement Gain on Retirement Benefits (Note 18)	Retained Earnings Appropriated	Unappropriated	Total
BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2018	₱2,500,000,000	₱1,589,799,530	(₱8,128,524)	₱36,454,858	₱7,150,000,000	₱5,759,031,760	₱17,027,157,624
Net income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	2,334,750,446	2,334,750,446
Other comprehensive income	–	–	16,868,213	5,541,123	–	–	22,409,336
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	16,868,213	5,541,123	–	2,334,750,446	2,357,159,782
Cash dividends (Note 15)	–	–	–	–	–	(1,250,000,000)	(1,250,000,000)
BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	2,500,000,000	1,589,799,530	8,739,689	41,995,981	7,150,000,000	6,843,782,206	18,134,317,406
Net income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	569,609,987	569,609,987
Other comprehensive income (loss)	–	–	(6,217,940)	6,015,130	–	–	(202,810)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	(6,217,940)	6,015,130	–	569,609,987	569,407,177
Cash dividends (Note 15)	–	–	–	–	–	(1,875,000,000)	(1,875,000,000)
BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	**₱2,500,000,000**	**₱1,589,799,530**	**₱2,521,749**	**₱48,011,111**	**₱7,150,000,000**	**₱5,538,392,193**	**₱16,828,724,583**

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.

A. SORIANO CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	**₱567,915,942**	₱2,367,035,140
Adjustments for:		
Dividend income (Notes 7, 10 and 22)	**(1,448,413,932)**	(1,559,937,490)
Loss (gain) on decrease (increase) in market value of FVPL investments - net (Note 7)	**732,086,142**	(845,056,834)
Interest income (Notes 6, 7, 8 and 19)	**(66,254,137)**	(111,880,148)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss - net	**66,927,580**	48,538,122
Depreciation (Notes 11, 12 and 16)	**17,892,479**	9,194,421
Net retirement benefits expense (Note 18)	**4,849,758**	2,666,768
Interest expense (Notes 14 and 19)	**2,536,351**	19,100,408
Gain on sale of FVOCI investments (Note 8)	**(1,150,196)**	(11,859,942)
Operating loss before working capital changes	**(123,610,013)**	(82,199,555)
Decrease (increase) in:		
FVPL investments	**716,968,276**	(308,266,507)
Receivables	**187,082,204**	(313,239,769)
Other assets	**(24,912)**	(228,077)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	**16,487,470**	(5,979,443)
Net cash used in operations	**796,903,025**	(709,913,351)
Dividends received (Note 25)	**486,991,627**	1,170,236,561
Interest received	**63,687,092**	113,195,854
Interest paid	**(2,536,351)**	(19,100,408)
Retirement benefits contribution (Note 18)	**(7,723,176)**	(7,723,176)
Income taxes paid	**(14,256,678)**	(3,807,566)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**1,323,065,539**	542,887,914
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of		
FVOCI investments (Note 8)	**284,642,953**	446,651,642
Additions to:		
FVOCI investments (Note 8)	**(60,860,418)**	(215,974,577)
Property and equipment (Note 11)	**(896,024)**	(1,431,804)
Investment properties (Note 12)	**–**	(293,595,000)
Increase in investments and advances (Note 10)	**(339,108,817)**	(337,995,814)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(116,222,306)**	(402,345,553)

(Forward)

	Years Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payments of:		
Dividends (Notes 15 and 25)	**(₱813,501,230)**	(₱617,229,791)
Long-term debt (Notes 14 and 25)	**(113,850,000)**	(465,471,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	**(927,351,230)**	(1,082,700,791)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**279,492,003**	(942,158,430)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(1,741,253)**	(346,648)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**251,440,772**	1,193,945,850
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 6)	**₱529,191,522**	₱251,440,772

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.

1. Corporate Information

A. Soriano Corporation (the Company) was registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on February 13, 1930 to, among others, act as agent or representative of corporations, partnerships or individuals whether residing here or abroad; to buy, retain, possess shares of stock, franchises, patents of any person or entity and to issue shares of stock, bonds or other obligations for the payment of articles or properties acquired by the Company; and to buy or acquire all or part of the property, assets, business and clientele of any person, corporation or partnership, managing the properties or businesses so purchased or acquired and exercising all the powers necessary and convenient for the management and development of the said properties or businesses.

The Company is a corporation incorporated and domiciled in the Philippines whose shares are publicly traded.

The registered office address of the Company is at 7th Floor, Pacific Star Building, Makati Avenue corner Gil Puyat Avenue Extension, Makati City, Philippines.

The parent company financial statements as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 and for the years then ended were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (BOD) on February 18, 2021.

2. Basis of Preparation and Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

Basis of Preparation
The parent company financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for debt and equity securities that have been measured at fair value. The parent company financial statements are presented in Philippine pesos (Peso), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Amounts are presented to the nearest Peso unless otherwise stated.

The Company also prepares and issues consolidated financial statements for the same period as the parent company financial statements. These are filed with and may be obtained from the Philippine SEC.

Statement of Compliance
The parent company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Changes in Accounting Policies
The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except that the Company has adopted the following new accounting pronouncements starting January 1, 2020. Adoption of these pronouncements did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial position or performance.

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Business Combinations, Definition of a Business*

  The amendments to PFRS 3 clarifies that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. Furthermore, it clarifies that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. These amendments may impact future periods should the Company enter into any business combinations.

- Amendments to PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments, Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*

  The amendments to PFRS 9 provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainties about the timing and or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument.

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, Definition of Material*

  The amendments provide a new definition of material that states "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity."

  The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users.

- Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on March 29, 2018

  The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the standard-setters in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards.

  The revised Conceptual Framework includes new concepts, provides updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts.

- Amendments to PFRS 16, *COVID-19-related Rent Concessions*

  The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying the PFRS 16 requirement on lease modifications to rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. A lessee may elect not to assess whether a rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification if it meets all of the following criteria:

  - The rent concession is a direct consequence of COVID-19;
  - The change in lease payments results in a revised lease consideration that is substantially the same as, or less than, the lease consideration immediately preceding the change;
  - Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before June 30, 2021; and
  - There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

  A lessee that applies this practical expedient will account for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19 related rent concession in the same way it would account for a change that is not a lease modification, i.e., as a variable lease payment.

Standards Issued but not yet Effective
Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Copmany does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements will have a significant impact on its financial statements. The Company intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2021

- Amendments to PFRS 9, PFRS 7, PFRS 4 and PFRS 16, *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2*

  The amendments provide the following temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offered rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (RFR):

  - Practical expedient for changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows as a result of IBOR reform
  - Relief from discontinuing hedging relationships
  - Relief from the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component

  The Company shall also disclose information about:

  - The about the nature and extent of risks to which the entity is exposed arising from financial instruments subject to IBOR reform, and how the entity manages those risks; and
  - Their progress in completing the transition to alternative benchmark rates, and how the entity is managing that transition.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021 and apply retrospectively, however, the Company is not required to restate prior periods.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2022

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*

  The amendments are intended to replace a reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, issued in 1989, with a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements. The amendments added an exception to the recognition principle of PFRS 3, *Business Combinations* to avoid the issue of potential "day 2" gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* or Philippine-IFRIC 21, *Levies*, if incurred separately.

  At the same time, the amendments add a new paragraph to PFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and apply prospectively.

- Amendments to PAS 16 , *Plant and Equipment: Proceeds Before Intended Use*

  The amendments prohibit entities deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and must be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment.

- Amendments to PAS 37, *Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract*

  The amendments specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making. The amendments apply a "directly related cost approach". The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The Company will apply these amendments to contracts for which it has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments.

- *Annual Improvements to PFRSs* 2018-2020 Cycle

  - Amendments to PFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Philippines Financial Reporting Standards, Subsidiary as a first-time adopter*

    The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of PFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent's date of transition to PFRS. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of PFRS 1.

    The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 with earlier adoption permitted. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

  - Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, *Fees in the "10 percent" Test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities*

    The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

- Amendments to PAS 41, *Agriculture, Taxation in fair value measurements*

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

  The amendments clarify paragraphs 69 to 76 of PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

  - What is meant by a right to defer settlement
  - That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
  - That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
  - That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The Company is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice.

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

Deferred effectivity

- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

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3. Summary of Significant Accounting and Financial Reporting Policies

Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates

Investments in Subsidiaries
Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has control. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Company controls an investee if and only if the Company has:

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

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Company’s voting rights and potential voting rights

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Investments in Associates
Associates are entities over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are carried at cost, less impairment in value, in the parent company financial statements. Dividends received are reflected as income in the parent company statement of comprehensive income.

The Company's subsidiaries and associates with the respective percentages of ownership as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 follow:

		Percentage of Ownership	
	Nature of Business	**2020**	2019
Subsidiaries			
A. Soriano Air Corporation (ASAC, Note 22)	Services/Rental	**100**	100
Pamalican Island Holdings, Inc. (PIHI)	Investment Holding	**62**	62
Island Aviation, Inc. (IAI)	Air Transport	**62**	62
Anscor Consolidated Corporation (Anscorcon, Notes 10, 22 and 25)	Investment Holding	**100**	100
Anscor Holdings, Inc. (AHI, Notes 10 and 22)	Real Estate Holding	**100**	100
Akapulko Holdings, Inc.	Real Estate Holding	**100**	100
Lakeroad Corporation	Real Estate Holding	**100**	100
Mainroad Corporation	Real Estate Holding	**100**	100
Makatwiran Holdings, Inc.	Real Estate Holding	**100**	100
Makisig Holdings, Inc.	Real Estate Holding	**100**	100
Malikhain Holdings, Inc.	Real Estate Holding	**100**	100
Mountainridge Corporation	Real Estate Holding	**100**	100
Rollingview Corporation	Real Estate Holding	**100**	100
Timbercrest Corporation	Real Estate Holding	**100**	100
Phelps Dodge International Philippines, Inc. (PDIPI, Notes 10 and 22)	Investment Holding	**100**	100
Minuet Realty Corporation	Landholding	**100**	100
Phelps Dodge Philippines Energy Products Corporation (PDP Energy, Notes 10 and 22)	Wire Manufacturing	**100**	100
PD Energy International Corporation	Wire Manufacturing	**100**	100
Sutton Place Holdings, Inc.	Investment Holding	**100**	100
Anscor International, Inc. (AI, Notes 10 and 22)	Investment Holding	**100**	100
IQ Healthcare Investments Limited (IQHIL, Note 10)	Manpower Services	**100**	100
IQ Healthcare Professional Connection, LLC (IQHPC, Note 10)	Manpower Services	**93**	93
AFC Agribusiness Corporation (AAC)	Real Estate Holding	**81**	81
Seven Seas Resorts and Leisure, Inc. (SSRLI, Notes 10 and 22)	Villa Project Development	**62**	62
Pamalican Resort, Inc. (PRI, Note 10)	Resort Operations	**62**	62
Summerside Corp.(Summerside)*	Investment Holding	**40**	40

**As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company has 100% beneficial ownership over Summerside.*

		Percentage of Ownership	
	Nature of Business	**2020**	2019
Associates			
Vicinetum Holdings, Inc. (VHI)	Investment Holding	**32**	32
Prople Limited (Note 10)*	Business Process Outsourcing	**32**	32
Fremont Holdings, Inc. (FHI, Note 10)	Real Estate Holding	**26**	26
AGP International Holdings Pte Ltd. (AGP-SG, Note 10)*	Investment Holding	**21**	21
BehaviorMatrix, LLC (BM, Note 10)*	Behavior Analytics Services	**21**	21
ATRAM Investment Management Partners Corp. (AIMP, Note 10)	Asset Management	**20**	20

**Held through AI.*

Except for AI and its subsidiaries, all subsidiaries of the Company all based in the Philippines. The principal business location of AI and IQHIL is in the British Virgin Islands (BVI), while IQHPC is based in the United States of America (USA).

The principal business location of AIMP, VHI and FHI is the Philippines. AGP-SG, BM and Prople Limited are based in Singapore, USA and Hong Kong, respectively.

Foreign Currency Translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in Peso based on the exchange rate recorded at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the closing exchange rate at the end of the financial reporting period. All differences are taken to profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the closing exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange gains and losses relating to FVPL equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss.

Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial assets, such as fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) investments), at fair value at each balance sheet date. Also, fair values of investment properties are disclosed.

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

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as unquoted FVPL financial assets, and for nonrecurring fair value measurement.

External valuers are involved for the valuation of significant assets. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or reassessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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

<u>Financial Instruments</u>
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Initial recognition and measurement of financial instruments
At initial recognition, financial assets are classified as, and measured at amortized cost, FVOCI, and FVPL. Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

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

Classification of financial instruments
The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which

the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers.*

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

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

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at FVOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at FVPL

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company has the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities:

(a) Financial assets at FVPL

This category includes financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at FVPL, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term.

Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at FVPL, irrespective of the business model.

Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at FVPL on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets classified in this category may be designated by management on initial recognition when the following criteria are met:

- 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

- The assets are part of a group of financial assets or both which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or
- The financial instrument contains an embedded derivative, unless the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows or it is clear, with little or no analysis, that it would not be separately recorded.

Derivatives recorded at FVPL
The Company has certain derivatives that are embedded in host financial contracts, such as structured notes and debt investments and conversion. These embedded derivatives include calls and puts in debt investments and interest rate and conversion options, among others.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or nonfinancial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at FVPL. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment occurs only if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would be otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the FVPL category.

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at FVPL.

Financial assets at FVPL are recorded in the parent company balance sheet at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded as "Gain (loss) on increase (decrease) in market values of FVPL investments". Interest earned or incurred is recorded in interest income or expense, respectively, while dividend income is recorded as such, according to the terms of the contract, or when the right of payment has been established.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company has designated as FVPL all equity investments, money market papers, investments in bonds that have callable and other features, managed/hedged funds and derivatives amounting to ₱8,256.5 million and ₱9,718.0 million, respectively (see Note 7). No financial liability at FVPL is outstanding as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(b) Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

The Company measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and,
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The amortization is included as interest income in profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment of such financial assets are recognized as “Provision for impairment loss” account under “Others - net” in profit or loss.

Included under financial assets at amortized cost are cash in banks, cash equivalents, receivables (excluding tax credits) and advances to related parties (see Notes 6, 9 and 10).

(c) Financial assets at FVOCI (debt instruments)

The Company measures debt instruments at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; and,
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For debt instruments at FVOCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in profit or loss and computed in the same manner as financial assets measured at amortized cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in OCI.

When the debt instrument is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized under OCI is transferred to profit or loss as “Gain (loss) on sale of FVOCI investments”. Where the Company holds more than one investment in the same security, cost of the disposed investment is determined on a weighted average cost basis. Interest earned on holding FVOCI investments are reported as interest income using the effective interest rate.

The Company classifies bonds held as FVOCI investments as current assets when the investments are expected to mature within 12 months after the reporting period.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company’s FVOCI investments include investments in bonds amounting to ₱94.1 million and ₱330.5 million, respectively (see Note 8).

(d) Financial liabilities - loans and borrowings

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in profit or loss.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless these are expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date or the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, included in this category are the Company’s accounts payable and accrued expenses, long-term debt and dividends payable (see Notes 13, 14 and 15).

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit loss (ECL) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For debt instruments at FVOCI, the Company applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Company evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Company reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Company's debt instruments at FVOCI comprise solely of top investment grade bonds that are graded by top credit rating agencies and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Company's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Company uses the ratings from the top credit rating agencies both to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECLs.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 120 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized or removed from the parent company balance sheet where:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset expires;
- 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;
- 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 or asset.

Modification of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new asset, with the difference between its carrying amount and the fair value of the new asset recognized as a derecognition gain or loss in profit or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

The Company considers both qualitative and quantitative factors in assessing whether a modification of financial asset is substantial or not. When assessing whether a modification is substantial, the Company considers the following factors, among others:

- Change in currency
- Introduction of an equity feature
- Change in counterparty
- If the modification results in the asset no longer considered "solely payment for principal and interest"

The Company also performs a quantitative assessment similar to that being performed for modification of financial liabilities. In performing the quantitative assessment, the Company considers the new terms of a financial asset to be substantially different if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial asset.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows discounted at the original EIR (or credit-adjusted EIR for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets) and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

When the modification of a financial asset results in the derecognition of the existing financial asset and the subsequent recognition of a new financial asset, the modified asset is considered a 'new' financial asset. Accordingly, the date of the modification shall be treated as the date of initial recognition of that financial asset when applying the impairment requirements to the modified financial asset. The newly recognized financial asset is classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new financial asset is deemed to be originated as credit impaired (POCI).

Financial liabilities
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has 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 will result into the removal of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

Exchange or modification of financial liabilities
The Company considers both qualitative and quantitative factors in assessing whether a modification of financial liabilities is substantial or not. The terms are considered substantially different if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. However, under certain circumstances, modification or exchange of a financial liability may still be considered substantial, even where the present value of the cash flows under the new terms is less than 10% different from the present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. There may be situations where the modification of the financial liability is so fundamental that immediate derecognition of the original financial liability is appropriate (e.g., restructuring a financial liability to include an embedded equity component).

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the fair value of the new liability is recognized in profit or loss.

When the exchange or modification of the existing financial liability is not considered as substantial, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial liability as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows discounted at the original EIR and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

If modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognized as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the financial instrument and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial instrument.

'Day 1' Difference

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value from other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Company recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a 'Day 1' difference) in profit or loss unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset. In cases where use is made of data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is recognized in profit or loss only when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Company determines the appropriate method of recognizing the 'Day 1' difference.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the parent company balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the parent company balance sheet. The Company assesses that it has a currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event, and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company and all of the counterparties.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Property and Equipment

Depreciable properties, including buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures and office equipment and transportation equipment, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties, taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to income in the period when the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of property and equipment.

Property and equipment are written-off when either these are disposed of or when these are permanently withdrawn from use and there is no more future economic benefit expected from its use and disposal.

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

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

Category	Number of Years
Buildings and improvements	25
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 - 5
Transportation equipment	5

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

Depreciation commences when an asset is in its operational location or working condition capable of being operated in the manner intended by management. Depreciation ceases at the earlier of the date that the item is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with PFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, and the date the asset is derecognized.

Investment Properties

Investment properties comprise office space that is held to earn rentals or capital appreciation or both. Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company's investment properties are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Investment properties are depreciated over its estimated useful lives of 20 years.

Expenditures incurred after the investment property have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance costs, are normally charged to income in the period in which the costs are incurred. Transfers are made to investment properties when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by ending of owner-occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or ending of construction or development. Transfers are made from investment properties when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by commencement of owner-occupation or commencement of development with a view to sale. If the property occupied by the Company as an owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Company accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of change in use.

Investment properties are written off when either these are disposed of or when the investment properties are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of the investment properties are recognized in profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets
At each financial reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that its nonfinancial assets (namely, investments in subsidiaries and associates, property and equipment and investment properties) may be impaired. When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is assessed as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. Where the carrying amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset (or cash-generating unit) is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or cash-generating unit).

An impairment loss is charged to operations in the year in which it arises, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is charged to the revaluation increment of the said asset. An assessment is made at each financial reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal, the depreciation expense is adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining life.

Capital Stock
Capital stock represents the total par value of the shares issued.

Additional Paid-in Capital
Additional paid-in capital pertains to the amount paid in excess of the par value of the shares issued.

Retained Earnings
Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of net income or loss, net of any dividend declared and the effects of retrospective restatement recognized in accordance with the PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

Unappropriated retained earnings represent that portion which is free and can be declared as dividends to stockholders, after adjustments for any unrealized items, which are considered not available for dividend declaration.

Appropriated retained earnings represent that portion which has been restricted and therefore is not available for any dividend declaration.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company assesses its revenue arrangement against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has

generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognized:

Management fees
Revenue from management fees is recognized over time upon performance of the obligation, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company.

Other Income
Dividends
Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established.

Interest
Interest income from bank deposits, notes receivable and investments in bonds are recognized as interest accrues based on the effective interest rate method.

Rental
Rental income is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term. This is presented under "Others - net" account in the statement of comprehensive income.

Operating Expenses
All general and administrative expenses are expensed as incurred.

Other Comprehensive Income
Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expense that are not recognized in profit or loss for the year in accordance with PFRSs. Other comprehensive income of the Company pertains to gains and losses on remeasuring FVOCI investments and remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses on retirement plan assets and liabilities.

Borrowing Costs
Borrowing costs are generally expensed as incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalized if they are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset. Capitalization of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset are in progress and expenditures and borrowing costs are being incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalized until the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

Pension Benefits
The Company has a noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan. The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets (if any), adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:
- Service cost
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset
- Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs. These amounts are calculated periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognized as expense or income in profit or loss.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Company, nor can they be paid directly to the Company. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss, net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the parent company financial statements but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes to parent company financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Income Taxes

Current income tax

Current income 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 amounts are those that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax
Deferred income tax is provided, using the balance sheet liability method, on all temporary differences at the balance sheet 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 asset revaluations. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from the excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax, and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from excess MCIT and unused NOLCO can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are not provided on taxable temporary differences associated with investments in domestic subsidiaries. With respect to investments in foreign subsidiaries, deferred income tax liabilities are recognized except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax 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 end of the reporting period.

Current income tax and deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity are also recognized in equity and not in profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if, and only if:

(a) a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities; and
(b) deferred income taxes are levied by the same taxation authority on either: the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred income tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Value Added Tax (VAT)
Input VAT is the 12% indirect tax paid by the Company in the course of the Company's trade or business on local purchase of goods or services, including lease or use of property, from a VAT-registered person. VAT on capital goods are spread evenly over the useful life or 60 months, whichever is shorter.

Output VAT pertains to the 12% tax due on the lease or exchange of taxable goods or properties or services by the Company.

If at the end of any taxable month the output VAT exceeds the input VAT, the excess shall be paid by the Company. If the input VAT exceeds the output VAT, the excess shall be carried over to the succeeding month or months. Input VAT on capital goods shall be deferred and credited against output VAT upon amortization.

Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT, if applicable.

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of other assets or payables in the parent company balance sheet.

Earnings per Share
Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing net income and total comprehensive income for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year after giving retroactive effect to stock dividends declared and stock rights exercised during the year, if any. The Company does not have potentially dilutive common shares as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Dividends
Dividends are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when approved by the BOD of the Company. Dividends for the year that are approved after the end of reporting period are dealt with as an event after the reporting period.

Events After the Reporting Period
Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Company's position at the end of reporting period (adjusting events) are reflected in the parent company financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to parent company financial statements when material.

Segment Reporting
The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. Financial information on business segments is presented in Note 5.

4. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

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

Judgments, estimates and assumptions 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
In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on amounts recognized in the parent company financial statements.

Determination of functional currency
The Company's functional currency was determined to be the Peso. It is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Classification of financial instruments
The Company classifies a financial instrument, or its component parts, on initial recognition either as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definition of a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument. The substance of a financial instrument, rather than its legal form, governs its classification in the parent company balance sheets (see Note 24).

Classification and measurement of financial assets depend on the result of the SPPI and business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve particular business objectives. In classifying the investments not held for trading as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to designate the equity instruments as FVPL investments.

Assessment of control over the entities for consolidation
The Company has wholly owned, majority and minority-owned subsidiaries discussed in Note 3. Management concluded that the Company controls these majority and minority-owned subsidiaries arising from voting rights and, therefore, consolidates the entities in its consolidated financial statements.

Estimates and Assumptions
The key assumptions concerning the future and key sources of estimation and uncertainty at the reporting date, that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Provision for expected credit losses of receivables
For the advances to related parties, the Company uses judgment, based on the best available facts and circumstances, including but not limited to, assessment of the related parties' operating activities (active or dormant), business viability and overall capacity to pay, in providing reserve allowance against recorded receivable amounts. These reserves are re-evaluated and adjusted as additional information is received.

Allowance for expected credit losses as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to ₱1,792.7 million and ₱1,802.9 million, respectively. Receivables and advances, net of valuation allowance, amounted to ₱1,872.1 million and ₱1,820.3 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (see Notes 9 and 10).

Valuation of unquoted FVPL equity investments
Valuation of unquoted FVPL equity investments is normally based on one of the following:
- recent arm's-length market transactions;
- current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same;
- the expected cash flows discounted at current rates applicable for terms with similar terms and risk characteristics; or
- other valuation models.

The determination of the cash flows and discount factors for unquoted equity investments requires significant estimation. In valuing the Company's unquoted equity instruments at fair value, management applied judgment in selecting the valuation technique and comparable companies and used assumptions in estimating future cash flows from its equity instruments considering the information available to the Company (see Note 24).

Unquoted equity investments amounted to ₱1,021.7 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 (see Note 7).

Impairment of FVOCI debt investments
For FVOCI debt investments, the Company assesses the counterparty's ability to comply with the contractual obligations to pay out principal and interest. Further, the Company assesses whether the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. No impairment loss was recognized in 2020 and 2019. The carrying value of FVOCI debt investments amounted to ₱94.1 million and ₱330.5 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (see Note 8).

Estimation of 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 these assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of these assets 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 assets.

In addition, the estimation of the useful lives of these assets is based on collective assessment of internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the carrying value of property and equipment amounted to ₱7.1 million and ₱9.4 million, respectively (see Note 11). Carrying value of investment properties amounted to ₱277.7 million and ₱292.4 as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (see Note 12).

Impairment of nonfinancial assets
The Company assesses impairment on its investments in subsidiaries, associates, property and equipment and investment properties whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Company considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and
- significant negative industry or economic trends.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the carrying value of investments in subsidiaries and associates, net of valuation allowances, amounted to ₱6,269.0 million and ₱6,218.8 million, respectively (see Note 10). As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the carrying value of property and equipment and investment properties amounted to ₱284.8 million and ₱301.8 million, respectively (see Notes 11 and 12).

In 2020 and 2019, no additional impairment was recognized on the Company's investments in subsidiaries and associates and no impairment loss were recognized on its property and equipment and investment propeties.

Recognition of deferred income tax assets
The Company reviews the carrying amounts of the deferred income tax assets at each end of reporting period and reduces deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred income tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with

future tax planning strategies. However, there is no assurance that the Company will utilize all or part of the deferred income tax assets. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company recognized gross deferred income tax assets amounting to ₱12.1 million and ₱0.9 million, respectively. The Company has also temporary differences for which the deferred income tax assets are not recognized. Further details of the recognized and unrecognized deferred income tax assets are provided in Note 20.

Determination of pension and other retirement benefits
The cost of defined benefit pension plans as well as the present value of pension obligation is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, defined benefit obligations are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the specific country. Further details about the assumptions used are provided in Note 18.

Net retirement plan asset of the Company as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to ₱87.3 million and ₱75.8 million, respectively (see Note 18). Net retirement benefits expense amounted to ₱4.8 million and ₱2.7 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively. Further details are provided in Notes 17 and 18.

5. Segment Information

The Company and its subsidiaries' (the Group) operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products or services offered, as discussed below.

- Holding company segment pertains to the operations of the Company.

- Resort Operations segment pertains to the Company's subsidiary providing hotel and resort accommodation, relaxation and entertainment, among others, while Villa Development includes the sale of villa lots, construction of structures and set up of furniture, fixture and equipment. In 2020, and 2019, the Group has no sale of villa lots and construction of structures.

- Cable and Wire Manufacturing segment pertains to the Company's subsidiaries engaged in manufacturing, importing, exporting, buying, selling or otherwise dealing in, at wholesale, goods such as building wires, power cables, aluminum wires and cables, copper rods, automotive wires and other energy-related goods of electrical nature, including all equipment, materials, supplies used or employed in or related to the manufacture of its finished products.
- Other operations include air transportation, hangarage, real estate holding and management, and recruitment services.

  Amounts for the investments in associates comprise the Group's equity in net losses and impairment loss.

Majority of the companies within the Group were incorporated and operating within the Philippines. The amounts disclosed were determined consistent with the measurement basis under PFRSs.

The following tables present the financial information of the business segments as at and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands):

	Before Eliminations						
	Holding Company (Parent)	**Resort Operations and Villa Development**	Cable and Wire **Manufacturing**	**Other Operations[1]**	**Total**	**Eliminations**	**Consolidated**
As at and for the year ended December 31, 2020[2]							
Revenues, excluding interest income[2]	**₱1,533,497**	**₱646,324**	**₱6,448,196**	**₱1,095,519**	**₱9,723,536**	**(₱2,248,661)**	**₱7,474,875**
Interest income	**66,254**	**4,938**	**10,918**	**94**	**82,204**	**–**	**82,204**
Investment gains (losses)	**(730,936)**	**–**	**(2,800)**	**746,378**	**12,642**	**(88,013)**	**(75,371)**
Interest expense	**2,536**	**245**	**16,898**	**4,977**	**24,656**	**(245)**	**24,411**
Income tax expense (benefit from income tax)	**(1,694)**	**13,698**	**284,623**	**2,688**	**299,315**	**(7,995)**	**291,320**
Equity in net losses and impairment loss	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(598,006)**	**(598,006)**	**–**	**(598,006)**
Net income	**569,610**	**626**	**692,026**	**1,138,401**	**2,400,663**	**(2,231,938)**	**168,725**
Total assets	**17,394,215**	**1,783,053**	**4,866,355**	**13,323,536**	**37,367,159**	**(15,764,874)**	**21,602,285**
Investments and advances	**7,623,492**	**–**	**–**	**2,044,491**	**9,667,983**	**(9,349,654)**	**318,329**
Property and equipment	**7,128**	**752,878**	**595,628**	**97,151**	**1,452,785**	**1,028,056**	**2,480,841**
Total liabilities	**565,491**	**551,421**	**833,657**	**3,078,431**	**5,029,000**	**(2,687,105)**	**2,341,895**
Depreciation and amortization	**17,892**	**108,128**	**96,110**	**46,184**	**268,314**	**23,860**	**292,174**
Operating activities							
Operating activities	**1,323,066**	**13,038**	**693,227**	**281,550**	**2,310,881**	**(327,241)**	**1,983,640**
Investing activities	**(116,222)**	**(181,208)**	**(62,843)**	**615,788**	**255,515**	**(86,132)**	**169,383**
Financing activities	**(927,351)**	**76,367**	**(406,193)**	**(887,940)**	**(2,145,117)**	**781,182**	**(1,363,935)**

[1] *Other Operations include ASAC, AAC, Anscorcon, AI, AHI, IAI and the Group's equity in net losses of associates and impairment loss.*
[2] *Majority of the revenues of the Group were derived in the Philippines.*

	Before Eliminations						
	Holding Company (Parent)	Resort Operations and Villa Development	Cable and Wire Manufacturing	Other Operations[1]	Total	Eliminations	Consolidated
As at and for the year ended December 31, 2019[2]							
Revenues, excluding interest income[2]	₱1,657,436	₱1,140,942	₱8,208,375	₱885,568	₱11,892,321	(₱1,967,969)	₱9,924,352
Interest income	111,880	6,856	5,146	596	124,478	–	124,478
Investment gains	856,917	–	890	198,394	1,056,201	107,443	1,163,644
Interest expense	19,100	472	24,994	4,227	48,793	(428)	48,365
Income tax expense	32,285	54,717	341,630	8,737	437,369	(7,995)	429,374
Equity in net losses and impairment loss	–	–	–	(517,090)	(517,090)	–	(517,090)
Net income	2,333,251	236,089	803,960	67,103	3,440,403	(1,502,026)	1,938,377
Total assets	18,716,377	1,867,987	4,571,515	12,428,872	37,584,751	(14,472,331)	23,112,420
Investments and advances	7,284,288	–	–	2,150,520	9,434,808	(8,356,153)	1,078,655
Property and equipment	9,445	761,537	621,795	114,979	1,507,756	1,054,708	2,562,464
Total liabilities	583,560	638,053	967,613	2,812,006	5,001,232	(2,393,670)	2,607,562
Depreciation and amortization	9,194	104,414	85,213	49,224	248,045	24,135	272,180
Cash flows from (used in):							
Operating activities	542,888	449,613	1,133,537	(4,458)	2,121,580	(552,472)	1,569,108
Investing activities	(402,346)	(123,552)	(76,684)	820,614	218,032	(973,027)	(754,995)
Financing activities	(1,082,701)	(169,058)	(660,013)	(833,307)	(2,745,079)	1,475,885	(1,269,194)

[1] *Other Operations include ASAC, AAC, Anscorcon, AI, AHI, CGI, IAI and the Group's equity in net losses of associates and impairment loss.*
[2] *Majority of the revenues of the Group were derived in the Philippines.*

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2020	2019
Cash on hand and in banks	**₱232,507,526**	**₱91,734,245**
Cash equivalents	**296,683,996**	**159,706,527**
	₱529,191,522	**₱251,440,772**

Cash in banks earn interest at the respective bank deposit rates ranging from 0.05% to 0.18% and 0.25% to 1.25% in 2020 and 2019, respectively. Cash equivalents, with interest rates ranging from 0.16% to 2.64% in 2020 and 2019 are made for varying periods of up to three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company (see Note 19).

7. FVPL Investments

	2020	2019
Quoted equity shares	**₱5,064,437,946**	₱6,434,456,827
Funds and equities	**1,318,992,209**	1,131,677,464
Unquoted equity shares	**1,021,709,073**	1,021,709,074
Bonds	**500,768,376**	776,207,045
Proprietary shares	**270,965,000**	270,975,000
Others	**79,623,330**	83,022,325
	₱8,256,495,934	₱9,718,047,735

This account consists of investments that are designated as FVPL and held-for-trading investments. Quoted equity shares consist of marketable equity securities that are listed and traded in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) and Nasdaq Stock Market (NASDAQ). The fair market values of these listed shares are based on their quoted market prices as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, which are assessed to be the exit prices.

Held-for-trading investments include foreign currency-denominated mutual/hedge funds, and equity investments that are managed together on a fair value basis. These investments are classified under funds and equities.

Designated FVPL investments consist of foreign currency-denominated fixed income securities with embedded derivatives (e.g., call and put options) that significantly modify the security's cash flow. These investments are classified under bonds.

FVPL investments in bonds represent foreign currency-denominated bond securities with variable and fixed interest rates. The FVPL coupon interest rate per annum ranges from 4.38% to 8.25% and 3.95% to 9.00% in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company has equity investments amounting to ₱7,755.7 million and ₱8,941.8 million, respectively.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company has FVPL investments amounting to ₱1,524.0 million that are pledged as collateral for its long-term debt (see Note 14). The long-term debt was fully paid in 2020 hence, the pledged shares were released in 2020.

The Company's FVPL unquoted equity shares and significant investment in funds and equities include the following:

a. KSA Realty Corporation (KSA)

   On June 15, 2016, the Company acquired additional shares in KSA amounting to ₱236.5 million. This increased the Company's stake in KSA from 11.30% in 2015 to 14.28% in 2016.

   In 2019, the Company recognized ₱80.1 million gain (nil in 2020) on fair value adjustment in its investment in KSA which is presented in profit or loss.

   As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's investment in KSA amounted to ₱1,021.7 million (see Note 24).

   The Company received cash dividends from KSA amounting to ₱121.4 million and ₱189.9 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

b. Macquarie ASEAN Technology Investment Holdings II LP (Macquarie)

   On July 13, 2018, the Company invested US$5.0 million (₱267.7 million) in Macquarie, a special purpose vehicle that invested exclusively in shares of Grab Holdings, Inc. (Grab). Grab is a Singapore-based technology company that offers ride-hailing transport services, food delivery and payment solutions through GrabTaxi, GrabFood and GrabPay.

   As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the carrying value of the investment Macquarie, inclusive of foreign exchange adjustment, amounted to ₱240.1 million and ₱253.2 million, respectively. Investment in Macquarie is included under "Funds and equities" account.

Net gains (losses) on increase (decrease) in market value of FVPL investments as at December 31 are as follows (in millions):

	Unrealized Valuation Gains (Losses) in Market Value		Gains (Losses) on Increase (Decrease) in Market Value of FVPL Investments in 2020
	2020	2019	
Quoted equity shares	**₱1,537.5**	₱2,241.9	**(₱704.4)**
Unquoted equity shares	**778.3**	778.3	–
Proprietary shares	**241.2**	241.2	–
Bonds	**(17.9)**	(17.4)	**(0.5)**
Funds and equities	**44.9**	(15.7)	**60.6**
Others	**2.4**	0.7	**1.7**
Total	**2,586.4**	3,229.0	**(642.6)**
Less realized loss on sale of FVPL investments			**(89.5)**
Net losses on decrease in market value of FVPL investments			**(₱732.1)**

	Unrealized Valuation Gains (Losses) in Market Value		Gains (Losses) on Increase (Decrease) in Market Value of FVPL Investments
	2019	2018	in 2019
Quoted equity shares	₱2,241.9	₱1,790.5	₱451.4
Unquoted equity shares	778.3	698.2	80.1
Proprietary shares	241.2	210.0	31.2
Bonds	(17.4)	(54.9)	37.5
Funds and equities	(15.7)	(41.8)	26.1
Others	0.7	(5.6)	6.3
Total	3,229	2,596.4	632.6
Add realized loss on sale of FVPL investments			212.5
Net gains on increase in market value of FVPL investments			₱845.1

There were no outstanding forward transactions as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

8. FVOCI Investments

	2020	2019
Current portion	**₱–**	₱94,535,324
Noncurrent portion	**94,137,422**	235,949,189
	₱94,137,422	₱330,484,513

FVOCI investments in bonds represent the following:

a. Foreign currency-denominated bond securities are subject to variable and fixed coupon interest rate per annum ranging from 4.00% to 5.95% in 2020 and 4.00% to 7.38% in 2019. Maturity dates range from May 3, 2022 to July 31, 2024 for bonds held as at December 31, 2020 and March 17, 2020 to July 31, 2024 for bonds held as at December 31, 2019.

b. Geothermal Project

On January 2014, a loan and investment agreement was entered by the Company with SKI Construction Company, Inc. (SKI), Red Core Investment Corp. (Red Core), Tayabas Power, Tiaong Geothermal Power, Inc. (Tiaong Power), and San Juan Geothermal Power, Inc. (San Juan Power) , collectively referred to as “Red Core Group” to jointly survey and explore the geothermal energy potential in the areas defined by the Tayabas, Tiaong and San Juan Geothermal Renewable Energy Service Contract (GRESC). Under this agreement, the Company committed to lend up to ₱172.0 million for the exploration phase of the three sites.

The Company may choose to convert each note into common shares of the three operating companies: Tayabas Power, Tiaong Power and San Juan Power to achieve 9.1% stake in each of these entities. If the Company opts not convert the note within the agreed time frame, these notes will accrue interest until they mature 62 months from the initial drawdown date.

In 2017, the Company recognized ₱82.9 million impairment loss, which is presented in profit or loss, bringing the investment balance to nil as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

In March 2018, the Company filed before the Regional Trial Court of Makati City a civil case for specific performance in order to compel Red Core Group to comply with the provisions of the loan and investment agreement signed by the parties. On November 23, 2020, the Court partially granted the Motion for Summary Judgment filed by the Company. As at February 18, 2021, the case is still ongoing.

The gain on sale of FVOCI investments amounted to ₱1.2 million and ₱11.9 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Below is the rollforward of unrealized valuation gains (losses) on FVOCI investments recognized in equity:

	2020	2019
Beginning balance	**₱8,739,689**	(₱8,128,524)
Gain (loss) recognized directly in equity - net of tax	**(5,412,803)**	25,170,172
Amount removed from equity and recognized in profit or loss - net of tax	**(805,137)**	(8,301,959)
Ending balance	**₱2,521,749**	₱8,739,689

9. Receivables

	2020	2019
Notes receivable	**₱307,499,741**	₱588,404,741
Tax credits/refunds	**120,795,373**	107,200,264
Due from a related party (Note 22)	**28,789,139**	31,431,688
Interest receivable	**26,134,594**	23,567,545
Dividend receivable	**21,422,305**	–
Others	**14,027,739**	3,777,945
	518,668,891	754,382,183
Less allowance for expected credit losses	**1,096,825**	1,096,825
	₱517,572,066	₱753,285,358

Notes receivable include the following:

a. On August 1, 2018, the Company entered to a one-year convertible note and security agreement with Powersource Group Holdings Corporation (Powersource) to provide a pre-development support and pre-development funding for the projects of Powersource. The Company may exercise its option to convert the note into common shares upon execution of subscription agreement within the agreed time frame or to convert the loan and all outstanding interest on maturity date. The interest on the loan shall be six percent (6%) per annum, which shall accrue beginning from the issuance of the loan and be due and payable every end of the quarter.

   On July 31, 2019, the Company amended the convertible loan and security agreement with Powersource by extending the maturity of the loan to February 1, 2020. As at December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of the note receivable from Powersource amounted to ₱238.9 million. On February 19, 2020, Powersource paid the outstanding note receivable.

   Total interest income recognized amounted to ₱2.0 million and ₱14.3 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively (see Note 19).

b. On November 4, 2019, the Company granted a five-year loan amounting to ₱363.5 million to A. Soriano Corporation Retirement Plan (the Retirement Plan) at 5% interest per annum. The loan is secured by the Company's shares of stock held by the Retirement Plan with a fair value of

₱369.6 million and ₱359.2 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The balance of the loan amounted to ₱307.5 million ₱349.5 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Interest receivable pertains to accrued interest income from cash and cash equivalents, notes receivables, FVPL and FVOCI investments in debt instruments.

Other receivables pertain to uncollected rental income and employee loans.

There is no movement in the allowance for expected credit losses in 2020 and 2019. The outstanding balance of ECL pertains to interest and receivables.

10. Investments and Advances

	2020	2019
Investments in subsidiaries and associates (at cost) - net of valuation allowance	**₱6,268,991,117**	₱6,218,822,117
Advances - net of allowance for expected credit loss of ₱1,791.6 million in 2020 and ₱1,801.8 million in 2019 (Note 22)	**1,354,501,021**	1,066,965,389
	₱7,623,492,138	₱7,285,787,506

The investments in subsidiaries and associates as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 consist of:

	2020	2019
Acquisition costs:		
Common shares	**₱4,299,517,842**	₱4,299,517,842
Preferred shares	**2,118,774,211**	2,068,605,211
	6,418,292,053	6,368,123,053
Less valuation allowance	**149,300,936**	149,300,936
	₱6,268,991,117	₱6,218,822,117

The significant transactions involving the Company's investments in subsidiaries and associates in 2020 and 2019 are set out below.

PDIPI and Subsidiaries (PDP Group)
PDP Energy established PDEIC, a Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA)-registered company engaged in manufacturing wires, mainly for export.

Cash dividends received by the Company amounted to ₱250.0 million in 2020 and 2019.

PDP Group became subsidiaries of the Company towards the end of 2014. Prior to that, the PDP Group is accounted for as an associate.

SSRLI and PRI
a. On January 9, 2007, SSRLI and PEZA signed a Registration Agreement declaring SSRLI as an Ecozone Developer/Operator, entitling SSRLI to establish, develop and construct the villas and to operate the Ecozone. SSRLI is entitled to four-year income tax holiday and tax-free importation of machineries and equipment on PEZA-covered registered activities under the Registration Agreement.

On December 18, 2009, SSRLI's resort operations have been registered with PEZA to engage in the renovation and expansion of Amanpulo Resort at the Pamalican Island Tourism Ecozone. SSRLI's resort operations are entitled to 5% gross income tax on revenues generated from foreign clients and regular income tax on non-foreign clients under the Registration Agreement.

On July 1, 2011, PRI took over the resort operations of SSRLI. On the same date, PEZA approved PRI's application for registration as a locator at the Pamalican Island Ecozone Tourism Zone. SSRLI also transferred in the name of PRI all resort operation-related contracts entered into with related parties and third parties, including its long-term loans with a bank, except for the foreshore lease contract with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) which is nontransferrable.

On October 3, 2012, PRI entered into an operating lease agreement with SSRLI covering all rights and interests in resort-related assets, which include land, land improvements and buildings for a period of 20 years beginning July 1, 2011.

b. Since 1995, the Company charges a monthly fee amounting to US$15,000 or its Peso equivalent for the Company's general, administrative, treasury, tax and legal services rendered to PRI.

   Starting January 1, 2018, both parties mutually agreed to a monthly fee amounting to ₱650,000, inclusive of VAT.

Significant details of the balance sheets and statements of comprehensive income of SSRLI and PRI, the Company's material partly-owned subsidiaries, are enumerated below as at December 31 (in millions):

	2020	2019
Balance Sheets:		
Current assets	**₱798.2**	₱925.2
Noncurrent assets	**984.9**	942.8
Current liabilities	**430.5**	502.2
Noncurrent liabilities	**120.9**	135.9
Equity	**1,231.6**	1,229.9
Equity attributable to non-controlling interest (NCI)	**464.3**	463.7
Statements of Comprehensive Income:		
Revenue	**₱656.4**	₱1,151.0
Income from continuing operations, before tax	**14.3**	290.8
Net income	**0.6**	236.1
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**(0.9)**	1.1
Total comprehensive income	**(0.3)**	237.2
Total comprehensive income (loss) allocated to NCI during the year	**(0.1)**	89.4
Statements of Cash Flows:		
Cash flows from operations	**₱13.0**	₱449.6
Cash flows used in investing activities	**(181.2)**	(123.6)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	**76.4**	(169.1)

AI

The Company made advances to AI for the latter's investments as discussed below:

a. In October 2011, AI entered into a subscription agreement with Predictive Edge Media Holdings, LLC (PEMH) for the acquisition of 1,000,000 Series A preferred units at US$3 per unit, which constituted 10% of the total Series A preferred units outstanding. In the first quarter of 2012, all of AI's holdings in PEMH, first acquired in October 2011, were exchanged for an interest in Predictive Edge Technologies, LLC ("Predictive"), PEMH's parent company. Predictive is a US-based early-staged technology company, which provides products and services that make practical and effective use of its patented behavioral science, based on psychological principles and state-of-the art mathematics that allow it to measure and quantify emotions associated with digital content.

   In 2013, AI made additional investment of US$1.0 million (₱46.5 million). In March 2014, AI made additional investment of US$1.0 million (₱45.0 million) for availment of PEMH's preemptive rights offering.

   In July 2015, AI made an additional investment of US$0.5 million (₱22.5 million). In March 2016, AI invested an additional US$0.437 million (₱20.5 million) through a convertible note. In October 2016, Predictive merged with BM, its subsidiary, with the latter being the surviving company. As part of the restructuring of BM, the convertible notes and accrued interest were converted to equity on the same date and AI invested an additional US$0.814 million (₱39.2 million) for a 20.5% shareholding in BM. The increased ownership allows AI to exercise significant influence over BM.

b. In December 2011, AI entered into a subscription agreement with AGP International Holdings, Ltd. (AGPI) for US$5.0 million Convertible Bridge Notes (the "Notes"), with interest rate of 9% compounded annually. The principal, together with the accrued interest, is payable on the one year anniversary of the issuance of each Note.

   The Notes are convertible at the option of the holder into: (a) Series B preferred shares at the per share price paid to buy out existing Series A preferred shares (US$0.345/share or the "conversion price"); or (b) the equity security issued by AGPI in its next round of equity financing at the per share price paid in such next round of financing.

   AGPI is a BVI business company formed in 2010 in connection with the acquisition of equity of Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company of Manila, Incorporated. AGPI, through its subsidiary and associates, is focused on providing modular engineering and construction and general engineering design services, including, fabrication, assembly and manpower services, particularly in the oil, gas, petrochemical, power generation and mining industries. In 2018, the Group decided to focus on the development and construction of LNG terminals, transportation assets and platforms to deliver natural gas to end-customers and its related business (the "LNG Business") gas logistics due to the identified opportunity to combine the Group's expertise in liquefied natural gas industry and decades-long experience in modular construction.

   On June 28, 2013, AI converted the US$5.0 million Convertible Bridge Notes to 16.4 million Series B, voting preferred shares. On June 29, 2013, AI signed a definitive agreement with AGPI amounting to US$40.0 million for the subscription to 83.9 million series C, voting preferred shares in AGPI. Series B and Series C preferred shares are convertible, at the option of the holder into Class A common shares. The subscription increased AI's holdings to 27%, giving AI a significant influence over AGPI.

In 2018, AGPI merged with AGP Group Holdings Pte. Ltd. (AGP-BVI), its subsidiary, with the latter being the surviving entity. AI retained its 27% ownership in AGP-BVI and its preferences shares were converted to common shares upon merger.

On July 1, 2019, AGP-BVI entered into a share swap agreement with AGP-SG to make the latter the sole owner of the former.

On July 22, 2019, AGP-SG obtained additional equity investment from new investors which effectively decreased AI's interest from 27% to 21%. AI assessed that it still has significant influence over AGP-SG.

The principal place of business of AGP-SG is 600 North Bridge Road, Parkview Square, Singapore.

c. In March 2013, AI invested US$0.6 million (₱26.4 million) in Navegar I L.P. (Navegar), a limited partnership established to acquire substantial minority position through privately negotiated investments in equity and equity-related securities of Philippine companies that are seeking growth capital and/or expansion capital.

   In July 2017, AI invested additional US$0.07 million (₱3.6 million). AI invested additional US$0.01 million (₱0.4 million) and US$0.2 million (₱9.8 million) in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

d. In 2019, AI committed to invest US$10.0 million in Navegar II LP. AI invested US$1.0 million (₱46.5 million) and US$0.2 million (₱10.1 million) in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

e. In November 2013, AI invested US$4.0 million (₱175.9 million) convertible notes in Prople Limited. In August 2015 and February 2016, AI purchased Tranche C notes of Prople Limited amounting to US$0.5 million (₱22.6 million) and US$0.2 million (₱10.6 million), respectively. These notes are convertible at the option of the holder into common shares of Prople Limited. The interest is 5% for the first three years and if not converted on the third anniversary of closing date (i.e., November 18, 2016, the conversion date), the interest will be the prevailing five-year US Dollar Republic of the Philippines (ROP), plus 400 basis points or 7%, whichever is higher for the next two years.

   In February 2016, AI converted the notes to equity, giving AI a 32% equity stake and a significant influence over Prople Limited.

   In 2020, Prople Limited redeemed the preference shares held by AI amounting to ₱10.1 million.

f. In December 2015, IQHPC invested US$1.0 million (₱47.1 million) in Y-mAbs Therapeutics, Inc. (Y-mAbs), a clinical stage biotechnology company specializing in developing novel antibody therapeutics to treat cancer.

   In November 2016, IQHPC made additional investments to Y-mAbs amounting to US$0.8 million (₱36.5 million). In November 2016, IQHPC transferred its investment of 399,544 shares of common stock in Y-mAbs to AI.

   On January 6, 2017 and September 25, 2017, AI made additional investment to Y-mAbs amounting to US$0.3 million (₱15.7 million) and US$1.0 million (₱50.1 million), respectively.

   On September 22, 2018, Y-mAbs was listed in NASDAQ. Prior to the listing, AI acquired additional investments to Y-mAbs amounting to US$2.3 million (₱123.6 million).

g. In June 2017, AI invested US$1.0 million (₱49.5 million) in Series Seed preferred shares of Element Data, a Seattle, Washington-based Artificial Intelligence Company. Its Decision Intelligence platform incorporates a deep learning knowledge-graph with an active sense-and-response architecture, powering a decision intelligence engine that understands complex interdependencies between data and people.

   In October 2017, Element Data acquired all of the intellectual property of the Group's investment in BM, an associate of the Group.

   In December 2017, AI invested additional US$1.0 million (₱50.6 million) in Series Seed preferred shares of Element Data.

   In 2019, AI invested additional US$0.5 million (₱26.4 million) in Element Data.

h. In May 2017, AI invested US$1.0 million (₱49.7 million) in equity shares at Madaket, Inc. (Madaket), the owner of Madaket Healthcare. Madaket developed Electronic Data Interchange Enrollment, a service platform that automates healthcare provider data management processes in the United States.

i. In 2017, AI entered into an investment agreement with Sierra Madre Philippines I LP (Sierra Madre), a newly formed private equity fund staffed by experienced local operators and private equity professionals. The fund will focus on providing growth capital to small and mid-sized Philippine companies.

   In 2020, 2019 and 2018, AI made additional investments to Sierra Madre amounting to US$1.1 million (₱52.8 million), US$0.9 million (₱48.0 million) and US$1.0 million (₱50.4 million), respectively.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, advances to AI amounted to ₱1,049.4 million, net of ₱1,120.8 million valuation allowance, and ₱940.2 million, net of ₱1,131.1 million valuation allowance, respectively (see Note 22).

<u>AIMP</u>
In 2013, the Company invested ₱18.8 million in 15,000,000 common shares and ₱18.8 million in 18,750,000 cumulative, non-voting, redeemable and non-convertible preferred shares in AIMP. These investments gave the Company a total of 10% interest in the entity.

On July 6, 2017, the Company invested additional ₱91.3 million equivalent to 15,000,000 common shares, resulting to an increase in ownership from 10% to 20%, which allowed the Company to exercise significant influence over AIMP.

On December 22, 2017, AIMP redeemed the 12,300,000 preferred shares held by the Company for ₱15.6 million, inclusive of dividends accumulating to the Company amounting to ₱3.3 million.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the carrying value of the investment in AIMP amounted to ₱116.5 million, presented under investment at cost.

<u>FHI</u>
On November 22, 2017, the Company and a stockholder of FHI, entered into a conditional deed of sale for the Company's purchase of 12.75% stake in FHI. The Company made an advance payment of ₱77.4 million for the said transaction.

On April 2, 2018, the advance payment of ₱77.4 million was reclassified under "Investments in subsidiaries and associates (at cost) - net of valuation allowance" upon transfer of FHI shares to the Company. On the same date, the Company entered into a deed of sale for the acquisition of 37,636,613 common shares in FHI for a total consideration of ₱103.0 million. The additional purchase of shares resulted to an increase in ownership interest from 12.75% to 25.50%.

In 2019, the Company made a cash advance to FHI amounting to ₱80.6 million, which was paid FHI in 2020. FHI also provided in 2020 a cash advance to the Company amounting to ₱27.8 million, which is presented under "Accounts payable and accrued expenses" (see Note 13).

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the carrying value of the investment and advances in FHI amounted to ₱180.4 million and ₱261.0 million, respectively.

Advances

Net advances consist of receivables from the following subsidiaries and associates (see Note 22):

	2020	2019
AI (net of allowance for expected credit losses of ₱1,120.8 million and ₱1,131.1 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively)	**₱1,049,401,821**	₱940,160,844
Anscorcon	**288,842,056**	–
AHI	**3,076,672**	35,928,921
Others (net of allowance for expected credit losses of ₱670.7 million in 2020 and 2019)	**13,180,472**	90,875,624
	₱1,354,501,021	₱1,066,965,389

Movement in the allowance for expected credit losses are as follows:

	2020	2019
Beginning balance	**₱1,801,815,215**	₱1,801,815,215
Reversal of provision	**(10,244,960)**	–
Ending balance	**₱1,791,570,255**	₱1,801,815,215

11. **Property and Equipment**

	2020			
	Buildings and Improvements	**Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment**	**Transportation Equipment**	**Total**
Cost				
January 1	**₱136,748,354**	**₱24,992,695**	**₱14,757,275**	**₱176,498,324**
Additions	**536,803**	**359,221**	**–**	**896,024**
December 31	**137,285,157**	**25,351,916**	**14,757,275**	**177,394,348**
Accumulated Depreciation				
January 1	**136,376,917**	**22,987,717**	**7,689,116**	**167,053,750**
Depreciation (Note 16)	**298,209**	**274,884**	**2,639,637**	**3,212,730**
December 31	**136,675,126**	**23,262,601**	**10,328,753**	**170,266,480**
Net Book Value	**₱610,031**	**₱2,089,315**	**₱4,428,522**	**₱7,127,868**

	2019			
	Buildings and Improvements	Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Total
Cost				
January 1	₱136,748,354	₱24,653,303	₱14,264,863	₱175,666,520
Additions	–	339,392	1,092,412	1,431,804
Disposal	–	–	(600,000)	(600,000)
December 31	136,748,354	24,992,695	14,757,275	176,498,324
Accumulated Depreciation				
January 1	131,504,336	22,580,469	5,597,837	159,682,642
Depreciation (Note 16)	4,872,581	407,248	2,691,279	7,971,108
Disposal	–	–	(600,000)	(600,000)
December 31	136,376,917	22,987,717	7,689,116	167,053,750
Net Book Value	₱371,437	₱2,004,978	₱7,068,159	₱9,444,574

12. Investment Properties

	2020	2019
Cost		
January 1	**₱293,595,000**	₱–
Additions	**–**	293,595,000
December 31	**293,595,000**	293,595,000
Accumulated Depreciation		
January 1	**1,223,313**	–
Depreciation and amortization (Note 16)	**14,679,749**	1,223,313
December 31	**15,903,062**	1,223,313
Net Book Value	**₱277,691,938**	₱292,371,687

Investment properties pertain to two (2) commercial units which are held for lease to other parties and associate.

The fair value of the investment properties as at December 31, 2020 amounted to ₱280.0 million. The fair value was arrived at through the use of the "Income Approach," particularly the "Discounted Cash Flow Analysis" which is a financial modelling technique based on explicit assumptions regarding the prospective cash flow to a property. This analysis involves the projection of a series of periodic cash flows to an operating property. To this projected cash flow series, an appropriate discount rate is applied to establish an indication of the present value of the income stream associated with the property being valued. In an operating property, periodic cash flow is typically estimated as gross revenue less operating expenses and other outgoings. The series of periodic net operating incomes, along with an estimate of the terminal value, anticipated at the end of the projection period, is then discounted at the discount rate, being a cost of capital or a rate of return used to convert a monetary sum, payable or receivable in the future, into present value. The fair value of the condominium units is categorized as Level 3. The highest and best use of these properties is for leasing.

The Company recognized rental income of ₱12.3 million and ₱1.0 million from these investment properties in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The aggregate direct expenses pertaining to real property taxes, condominium dues and depreciation expense amounted to ₱18.6 million, ₱1.3 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

13. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses, represent liabilities due within one year, consist of the following:

	2020	2019
Trade and other payables	**₱5,008,734**	₱11,036,772
Payable to a related party (Notes 10 and 22)	**27,805,900**	–
Accrued expenses		
Personnel cost	**16,125,344**	14,737,137
Others	**3,231,807**	9,910,406
	₱52,171,785	₱35,684,315

Trade payables include non-interest bearing payables to suppliers that are normally settled on 30 to 90 days' terms. Other payables include withholding taxes.

14. Long-term Debt

On June 24, 2013, the Company obtained a loan from a local bank amounting to US$45.0 million or ₱1,997.8 million to finance the additional investments in shares of stock of AGPI (see Note 10). The loan is payable quarterly in seven years, inclusive of a two-year grace period and bears interest equal to outstanding three month LIBOR rate plus 2.0% spread per annum. The loan is secured by pledge to the Company's FVPL investments in listed shares with market value amounting ₱1,524.0 million as at December 31, 2019 (see Note 7). This loan provides for certain affirmative and negative covenants, such as the use of the proceeds of the loan, maintenance at all times of the required collateral value of no less than 100% of the outstanding loan balance, not allow the Company's debt-to-equity ratio to exceed 1.75:1 and the Company's current ratio to fall below 1.25:1, among others. The loan agreement further provides that in the event that these ratios are violated specifically by reason of any additional indebtedness with maturity exceeding one year, the Company shall notify the bank in writing of such indebtedness. As at December 31, 2019, the Company is in compliance with the debt covenants. In 2020, the loan was fully paid and accordingly, the pledge over the shares of stock was released.

Total interest expense recognized in profit or loss amounted to ₱1.3 million and ₱18.5 million in 2020, and 2019, respectively (see Note 19).

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's unavailed loan credit line from banks amounted to ₱900.0 million and ₱1,000.0, respectively.

15. Equity

Capital stock as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 consists of the following common shares:

	Number of Shares	Amount
Authorized	3,464,310,958	₱3,464,310,958
Issued	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000

On February 19, 2020, the Company's BOD approved the amendment of its Articles of Incorporation (AOI) wherein authorized capital stock of 5,000,000 common shares (par value of ₱1.00 per share) amounting to ₱5.0 million will be reclassified to 500,000,000 preferred shares (par value of ₱0.01 per share) amounting to ₱5.0 million. In August 2020, the Company applied for the amendment of the AOI with the SEC and this is still for approval of the SEC as at February 18, 2021.

Outstanding shares, net of shares held by a subsidiary, as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 totaled 1,227,570,239 and 1,250,127,754, respectively. The Company's equity holders as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 is 11,074 and 11,087, respectively.

The Philippine SEC authorized the offering/sale to the public of the Company's 10.0 million and 140.0 million common shares with par value of ₱1.0 each on December 29, 1948 and January 17, 1973, respectively. On August 30, 1996, the Philippine SEC authorized the licensing of 910,476,302 common shares at the subscription price of ₱2.50 per share.

In 2020 and 2019, the Company declared the following cash dividends:

	2020	2019
Month of declaration	**March**	February and November
Stockholders of record	**March 31**	March 15 and December 4
Cash dividends per share	**₱0.75**	₱0.25 and ₱0.25
Total cash dividends	**₱1,875.0 million**	₱1,250.0 million

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had dividends payable amounting to ₱366.1 million and ₱284.0 million, respectively. Dividends payable represent mainly dividend checks that were returned by the post office and which remained outstanding as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 due to problematic addresses of some of the Company's stockholders.

The BOD approved the following appropriation of the Company's unrestricted retained earnings:

Date of Appropriation	Amount
2011	₱2,100,000,000
2013	900,000,000
2014	1,600,000,000
2015	1,700,000,000
2016	850,000,000
	₱7,150,000,000

The appropriation will be used for the Company's investment program within the next three years on business activities related to tourism, business process outsourcing and manufacturing, whether based in the Philippines or offshore.

Appropriations in 2011 and 2013 were extended in 2017. Appropriations in 2014 and 2015 were extended in 2018 and 2019, respectively.

On November 11, 2020, the BOD approved the extension of the appropriation of retained earnings totaling ₱7,150.0 million for another three years.

A portion of the retained earnings pertaining to gross deferred income tax assets directly closed to retained earnings amounting to ₱12.1 million and ₱0.9 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, is considered not available for dividend declaration.

16. **Operating Expenses**

	2020	2019
Salaries, wages and employee benefits (Note 17)	**₱118,218,255**	₱83,290,006
Professional fees and directors' fees	**35,777,541**	28,223,019
Depreciation (Notes 11 and 12)	**17,892,479**	9,194,421
Utilities	**12,395,350**	9,679,337
Taxes and licenses	**10,660,870**	7,849,708
Meetings and conferences	**8,136,278**	7,888,141
Donations and contributions	**7,205,513**	8,518,796
Security services	**6,728,821**	6,510,377
Association dues	**4,408,000**	4,611,317
Communications	**2,423,072**	1,911,441
Transportation and travel	**1,175,387**	1,437,345
Office supplies	**1,133,076**	1,280,235
Entertainment, amusement and recreation	**850,832**	989,990
Others	**5,465,935**	4,613,449
	₱232,471,409	₱175,997,582

In 2020 and 2019, the Company paid bonus to its non-executive directors amounting to ₱14.0 million and ₱4.6 million, respectively.

As approved in 2004, the directors are given bonus representing no more than 1.0% of previous year's net income.

17. **Personnel Expenses**

	2020	2019
Salaries and wages	**₱112,462,406**	₱79,213,614
Net retirement benefits expense (Note 18)	**4,849,780**	2,666,768
Social security premiums, meals and other employees' benefits	**906,069**	1,409,624
	₱118,218,255	₱83,290,006

In 2020 and 2019, the Company declared and paid bonuses to its executive officers amounting to ₱57.4 million and ₱25.0 million, respectively.

Annual bonus of no more than 3.0% of the preceding year's net income is given to executive officers as approved in 2004.

18. **Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans**

The Company has a funded defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all of its officers and employees. The benefits to be received by the officers and employees under the pension plan shall not be less than the minimum mandated retirement benefit plan under Republic Act (RA) No. 7641.

The funds are administered by trustee banks under the control and supervision of the Board of Trustees (BOT) of the pension plan, who is composed of the executive officers of the Company.

The Company contributes to the funds as required under accepted actuarial principles to maintain the plan in sound condition and reserves the right to discontinue, suspend or change the rate and amount of its contribution to the funds at any time.

Funding Policy
The Company contributes to the plan amounts (estimated by an actuary on the basis of reasonable actuarial assumptions) which are necessary to provide the defined benefits. No member is required to make any contribution to the plans. Contributions to the plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Under this method, the current service cost is the present value of retirement benefits payable in the future in respect of services in the current period. The past service cost (PSC) is the present value of the units of benefits payable in the future in respect of services rendered prior to valuation date.

The Company's management performs an Asset-Liability Matching Study annually. The overall investment policy and strategy of the Company's defined benefit plans is guided by the objective of achieving an investment return which, together with contributions, ensures that there will be sufficient assets to pay pension benefits as they fall due while also mitigating the various risk of the plans.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's defined benefit retirement fund (Fund) has investments in shares of stock of the Company with a cost of ₱413.6 million and ₱405.8 million, respectively. The fair value of the shares of stock amounted to ₱420.4 million and ₱400.7 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

All of the fund's investing decisions are made by the BOT of the pension plans. The retirement benefit fund's total losses and gains arising from the changes in market prices amounted to ₱31.0 million gain and ₱8.3 million loss in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the fund's carrying value and fair value amounted to ₱407.6 million and ₱362.8 million, respectively.

The following tables summarize the components of net retirement benefit expense recognized in the profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the parent company balance sheets.

	2020	2019
Current service cost	**₱8,442,696**	₱7,388,684
Net interest income	**(3,592,938)**	(4,721,916)
Net retirement benefits expense (Note 17)	**₱4,849,758**	₱2,666,768

Changes in net retirement plan asset are as follows:

	2020	2019
Net retirement plan asset, beginning	**₱75,804,455**	₱62,832,157
Current service cost	**(8,442,696)**	(7,388,684)
Net interest income	**3,592,938**	4,721,916
	(4,849,758)	(2,666,768)
Actuarial changes arising from:		
Changes in financial assumptions	**(12,209,873)**	(20,022,209)
Experience adjustments	**2,572,158**	14,308,524
Remeasurement gain (loss) on plan asset	**61,041,975**	2,294,181
Changes in effect of asset ceiling	**(42,811,217)**	11,335,394
	8,593,043	7,915,890
Contribution	**7,723,176**	7,723,176
Net retirement plan asset, end	**₱87,270,916**	₱75,804,455

Computation of retirement plan asset:

	2020	2019
Fair value of plan assets	**₱448,093,187**	₱362,791,961
Present value of defined benefit obligation	**(297,146,526)**	(267,023,361)
Surplus	**150,946,661**	95,768,600
Effect of the asset ceiling	**(63,675,745)**	(19,964,145)
Retirement plan asset	**₱87,270,916**	₱75,804,455

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligations as at December 31 are as follows:

	2020	2019
Opening defined benefit obligation	**₱267,023,361**	₱237,132,043
Interest cost	**12,042,754**	16,788,949
Current service cost	**8,442,696**	7,388,684
Remeasurement in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	**12,209,873**	20,022,209
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	**(2,572,158)**	(14,308,524)
	₱297,146,526	₱267,023,361

Changes in the effect of asset ceiling are as follows:

	2020	2019
Beginning balance	**₱19,964,145**	₱29,230,051
Interest	**900,383**	2,069,488
Changes in the effect of asset ceiling	**42,811,217**	(11,335,394)
	₱63,675,745	₱19,964,145

Changes in the fair value of plan asset are as follows:

	2020	2019
Opening fair value of plan asset	**₱362,791,961**	₱329,194,251
Interest income	**16,536,075**	23,580,353
Contributions	**7,723,176**	7,723,176
Remeasurement gain on plan asset	**61,041,975**	2,294,181
	₱448,093,187	₱362,791,961

The fair value of plan asset as at December 31 are as follows:

	2020	2019
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱541,450**	₱10,891,775
Debt instruments	**261,718,224**	228,554,493
Equity instruments	**509,711,138**	119,202,936
Unit investment trust funds	**3,980,320**	3,268,984
Others	**(327,857,945)**	873,773
Fair value of plan asset	**₱448,093,187**	₱362,791,961

The financial instruments with quoted prices in active market amounted to ₱775.4 million and ₱710.5 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The remaining plan assets do not have quoted market prices in active market.

The plan asset has diverse investments and does not have any concentration risk.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined benefit obligation as at the end of the financial reporting period, assuming all other assumptions were held constant:

2020	**Change in Rates**	**Effect on Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation Increase (Decrease)**
Discount rate	**+100 bps**	**(₱9,612,519)**
	-100 bps	**10,748,380**
Future salary increases	**+100 bps**	**10,450,546**
	-100 bps	**(9,544,259)**

2019	Change in Rates	Effect on Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation Increase (Decrease)
Discount rate	+100 bps	(₱8,466,634)
	-100 bps	9,486,087
Future salary increases	+100 bps	9,344,973
	-100 bps	(8,505,873)

There were no changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used in preparing sensitivity analysis.

The Company expects to make contributions amounting to ₱7.7 million to its defined benefit pension plan in 2021.

The principal assumptions used in determining pension benefit obligations for the Company's plan as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 include discount rate of 3.22% and 4.51%, respectively, and future salary increase rate of 5.00% in 2020 and 2019.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 3.4 years as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the expected future benefit payments as at December 31, 2020:

Year	Amount
2021	₱194,015,501
2022	1,727,567
2023	3,920,100
2024	11,273,164
2025	2,670,801
2026 to 2030	85,262,827

19. Interest Income and Interest Expense

Details of interest income follow:

	2020	2019
FVPL and FVOCI debt instruments (Notes 7 and 8)	**₱47,215,234**	₱75,190,235
Notes receivable (Note 9)	**18,038,590**	14,334,300
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	**977,356**	22,182,844
Others	**22,957**	172,769
	₱66,254,137	₱111,880,148

Interest income on debt instruments is net of bond discount amortization amounting to ₱0.2 million and ₱1.8 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Details of interest expense follow:

	2020	2019
Long-term debt (Note 14)	**₱1,283,593**	₱18,457,072
Deficiency taxes	**1,202,138**	–
Others	**50,620**	643,336
	₱2,536,351	₱19,100,408

20. Income Taxes

The current provision for income tax amounting to ₱1.6 million and ₱3.8 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively, represent the MCIT.

The components of the net deferred income tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

	2020	2019
Recognized directly in profit or loss:		
Deferred income tax assets on:		
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	**₱11,165,714**	₱–
Past service cost	**926,771**	926,771
	12,092,485	926,771
Deferred income tax liabilities on:		
Market adjustment on FVPL investments	**(124,368,730)**	(107,015,917)
Uncollected management fee	**(7,711,375)**	(8,419,202)
Retirement plan asset	**(5,586,652)**	(4,724,625)
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	–	(9,722,141)
	(150,964,784)	(129,881,885)
	(125,574,272)	(128,955,114)
Recognized directly in equity:		
Deferred income tax liabilities on:		
Unrealized valuation gain on FVOCI investments	**(1,080,751)**	(2,633,437)
Cumulative actuarial gains	**(20,594,624)**	(18,016,711)
	(21,675,375)	(20,650,148)
	(₱147,249,647)	(₱149,605,262)

There are deductible temporary differences for which no deferred income tax assets were recognized as future realizability of these deferred income tax assets is not probable. These deductible temporary differences are as follows:

	2020	2019
Allowances for:		
Expected credit losses	**₱1,791,570,255**	₱1,801,815,215
Impairment losses	**296,645,509**	296,645,509
NOLCO	**94,173,345**	130,452,084
MCIT	**8,585,416**	8,490,810
Unamortized past service cost	**598,561**	2,474,160

The reconciliation of provision for income tax computed at the statutory tax rate to the provision for (benefit from) income tax shown in the statement of comprehensive income is as follows:

	2020	2019
Provision for income tax at statutory tax rate	**₱170,374,783**	₱710,110,542
Additions to (reductions in) income taxes resulting from:		
Dividend income not subject to income tax	**(429,170,804)**	(463,850,002)
Decrease (increase) in market values of marketable equity securities and other investments subjected to final tax	**216,649,877**	(222,589,834)
Expiration of NOLCO and MCIT	**33,414,878**	4,577,596
Nondeductible expenses	**16,802,397**	1,745,138
Movement of unrecognized deferred income tax assets	**(9,471,969)**	6,521,892
Interest income already subjected to final tax	**(293,207)**	(4,230,638)
	(₱1,694,045)	₱32,284,694

As at December 31, 2020, the Company has NOLCO and MCIT that can be claimed as deduction from future taxable income or used as deductions against regular income tax liabilities, respectively, as follows:

<u>NOLCO</u>

Period of Recognition	Availment Period	Amount	Additions	Applied	Expired	Balance
2017	2018-2020	₱106,075,623	₱–	₱–	₱106,075,623	₱–
2018	2019-2021	20,780,309	–	–	–	20,780,309
2019	2020-2022	3,596,152	–	–	–	3,596,152
2020	2021-2025	69,796,884	–	–	–	69,796,884
		₱200,248,968	₱–	₱–	₱106,075,623	₱94,173,345

On September 30, 2020, the Bureau of Internal Revenue issued Revenue Regulations No. 25-2020 implementing Section 4(bbbb) of "Bayanihan to Recover As One Act" which states that the NOLCO incurred for taxable years 2020 and 2021 can be carried over and claimed as a deduction from gross income for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years immediately following the year of such loss. Hence, the incurred NOLCO of the Company in taxable year 2020 can be claimed as deduction from the regular taxable income from taxable years 2021 to 2025, in pursuant to the Bayanihan to Recover As One Act.

MCIT

Period of Recognition	Availment Period	Amount	Additions	Applied	Expired	Balance
2017	2018-2020	₱1,592,191	₱–	₱–	₱1,592,191	₱–
2018	2019-2021	3,091,053	–	–	–	3,091,053
2019	2020-2022	3,807,566	–	–	–	3,807,566
2020	2020-2023	1,686,797	–	–	–	1,686,797
		₱10,177,607	₱–	₱–	₱1,592,191	₱8,585,416

Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentive for Enterprise (CREATE) Act

In February 2021, the Bicameral Conference Committee of both the Senate and the Congress have ratified the Bicameral Committee's version of the proposed "Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act", which seeks to reduce the corporate income tax rate and rationalize the current fiscal incentives by making them time-bound, targeted and performance-based. Once the approved bill is submitted to the Office of the President for approval, the President can either approve or veto the fully enrolled bill; or approve or veto only certain provisions of the bill. If the bill is approved or the 30-day time period for the Office of the President to veto the bill has lapsed, the bill will then be enacted as a law.

The key changes of the submitted CREATE bill for approval are as follows:

- Effective July 1, 2020, RCIT rate is decreased from 30% to 20% for corporations with total assets of ₱100.0 million or below and taxable income of ₱5.0 million and below. All other corporations not meeting the criteria will be subject to lowered RCIT rate of 25% from 30%;
- Effective July 1, 2020 and for a period of 3 years, MCIT rate will lowered from 2% to 1% of gross income; and
- Improperly accumulated earnings tax of 10% will be repealed.

The RCIT and MCIT applied in the preparation of the Company's financial statements as at and for the year December 31, 2020 are based on the substantially enacted tax rates existing as of the balance sheet date which are 30% RCIT and 2% MCIT. Should the CREATE bill be subsequently enacted as a law prior to the filing deadline of the 2020 annual income tax return on April 15, 2021 and the retrospective effectivity beginning July 1, 2020 for both RCIT and MCIT are carried in the enacted bill, the excess creditable withholding tax applied as of the balance sheet date will be considered as additional tax credit in 2021.

21. Earnings Per Share - Basic/Diluted

Earnings per share - basic/diluted are computed as follows:

	2020	2019
Net income	**₱569,609,987**	₱2,334,750,446
Total comprehensive income	**569,407,177**	2,357,159,782
Weighted average number of shares (Note 15)	**2,500,000,000**	2,500,000,000
Earnings per share		
Basic/diluted, for net income	**₱0.23**	₱0.93
Basic/diluted, for total comprehensive income	**₱0.23**	₱0.94

The Company does not have potentially dilutive common stock equivalents in 2020 and 2019.

22. Related Party Transactions

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

In the normal course of business, the Company grants/receives cash advances to/from its subsidiaries and associates.

The parent company financial statements include the following transactions and account balances as at December 31 with related parties:

	Amount/Volume		Outstanding Balance			
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019	Terms	Conditions
AI						
Advances (Note 10)	**₱98,996,018**	₱32,719,186	**₱1,049,401,821**	₱940,160,844	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, with impairment
PDIPI						
Dividends (Note 10)	**250,000,000**	250,000,000	–	–	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
PDP Energy						
Management fees (Note 9)	**85,083,244**	98,998,999	**28,789,139**	31,431,688	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
Anscorcon						
Advances (Note 10)	**288,842,056**	(36,524,795)	**288,842,056**	–	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
Dividends (Note 10)	**936,000,000**	838,400,000	–	–	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
AHI						
Advances (Note 10)	**(32,852,249)**	9,716,909	**3,076,672**	35,928,921	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, with impairment
SSRLI						
Advances (Note 10)	**56,511**	(88,743)	**125,216**	68,705	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
Dividends (Note 10)	–	93,450,000	–	–	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
ASAC						
Dividends (Note 10)	**4,000,000**	4,500,000	**4,000,000**	1,500,000	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
FHI						
Advances (Notes 10 and 13)	**(108,417,500)**	80,611,600	**(27,805,900)**	80,611,600	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
Others						
Advances (Note 10)	**308,495**	6,859,919	**9,055,256**	8,695,319	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, with impairment

a. The Company has a management contract with PDP Energy which provides, among others, for payment of annual management fees amounting to ₱7.2 million (VAT inclusive), plus certain percentages of audited income before tax and management and technical assistance fees (VAT exclusive).

b. Allowance for expected credit losses on advances to related parties amounted to ₱1,791.5 million and ₱1,801.8 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (see Note 10).

c. Compensation of key management personnel (in millions):

	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	**₱113.1**	₱78.1
Retirement benefits (Note 18)	**5.7**	5.7
Total compensation of key management personnel	**₱118.8**	₱83.8

There are no termination benefits, share-based payments or other long-term employee benefits granted to key management personnel.

23. **Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies**

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, receivables, investments in debt instruments, quoted and unquoted equity securities, investments in mutual and hedge funds and long-term bank loans. The Company's other financial instruments include accounts payable and accrued expenses and dividends payable, which arose directly from operations.

The Company's investment objectives consist mainly of:

a) maintaining a bond portfolio that earns adequate cash yields, and
b) maintaining a stable equity portfolio that generates capital gains through a combination of long term strategic investments and short-term to medium-term hold type investment.

The main risks arising from the use of these financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, equity price risk and foreign currency risk. These risks are monitored by the Company's Investment Committee (the Committee).

The Committee evaluates the performance of all investments and reviews fund allocation to determine the future strategy of the fund. The Committee is formed by the Company's Chairman, Vice Chairman, Chief Finance Officer, Treasurer and Corporate Development Officer, and an independent consultant. The Committee meets at least every quarter for the review and evaluation.. The BOD reviews and approves the Company's risk management policies.

The Company's policies for managing each of these risks are summarized below.

Credit risk
The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily because of its investing and operating activities. Credit risk losses may occur as a result of either an individual, counterparty or issuer being unable to or unwilling to honor its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk arising from the default of the counterparties (i.e., foreign and local currency denominated debt instruments and receivables) to its financial assets. The Company does not have a counterparty that accounts for more than 10% of the revenues.

Credit risk management
In managing credit risk on these investments, capital preservation is paramount. The Company transacts only with recognized and creditworthy counterparties. Investments in bonds are invested in highly recommended, creditworthy debt instruments that provides satisfactory interest yield.

Credit risk exposures

The table below shows the gross maximum exposure for each class of financial assets before the effects of collateral, credit enhancements and other credit risk mitigation techniques:

	2020	2019
Cash in banks	**₱232,365,246**	₱91,591,981
Cash equivalents	**296,683,996**	159,706,527
FVPL investments - bonds	**500,768,376**	776,207,045
FVOCI investments - bonds	**94,137,422**	330,484,513
	1,123,955,040	1,357,990,066
Receivables:		
Notes receivable	**307,499,741**	588,404,741
Due from a related party	**28,789,139**	31,431,688
Dividends receivable	**21,422,305**	–
Interest receivable	**25,543,499**	22,976,450
Others	**13,522,009**	3,272,215
Advances	**1,354,501,021**	1,066,965,389
	1,751,277,714	1,713,050,483
	₱2,875,232,754	₱3,071,040,549

Credit quality per class of financial assets

For the Company's financial assets, credit quality is monitored and managed using internal credit ratings. Internal risk ratings are derived in accordance with the Company's rating policy.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through a counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Company invests only on quoted debt securities with very low credit risk. The Company's debt instruments at FVOCI comprised solely of quoted bonds that are graded in the top investment category (Very Good and Good) by the Good Credit Rating Agency and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments.

The tables below present the summary of the Company's exposure to credit risk as at December 31 and show the credit quality of the assets by indicating whether the assets are subjected to the 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL.

2020	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL Not Credit Impaired**	**Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired**	**Total**
Cash in banks	**₱232,365,246**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱232,365,246**
Cash equivalents	**296,683,996**	**–**	**–**	**296,683,996**
FVOCI investments - bonds	**94,137,422**	**–**	**–**	**94,137,422**
Receivables:				
Note receivable	**307,499,741**	**–**	**–**	**307,499,741**
Due from a related party	**28,789,139**	**–**	**–**	**28,789,139**
Dividend receivable	**21,422,305**	**–**	**–**	**21,422,305**
Interest receivable	**25,543,499**	**–**	**591,095**	**26,134,594**
Others	**13,522,009**	**–**	**505,730**	**14,027,739**
Advances	**1,354,501,021**	**–**	**1,791,570,255**	**3,146,071,276**
	₱2,374,464,378	**₱–**	**₱1,792,667,080**	**₱4,167,131,458**

2019	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL Not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired	Total
Cash in banks	₱91,591,981	₱–	₱–	₱91,591,981
Cash equivalents	159,706,527	–	–	159,706,527
FVOCI investments - bonds	330,484,513	–	–	330,484,513
Receivables:				
Note receivable	588,404,741	–	–	588,404,741
Due from a related party	31,431,688	–	–	31,431,688
Interest receivable	22,976,450	–	591,095	23,567,545
Others	3,272,215	–	505,730	3,777,945
Advances	1,066,965,389	–	1,801,815,215	2,868,780,604
	₱2,294,833,504	₱–	₱1,802,912,040	₱4,097,745,544

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company may not be able to settle or meet its obligations as they fall due. Aside from yielding good returns, the Company ensures investments have ample liquidity to finance operations and capital requirements. Short-term bank loans are secured to fill in temporary mismatch of funds for new investments.

Where applicable, long-term debt or equity are used for financing when the business requirement calls for it to ensure adequate liquidity in the subsidiaries and affiliates' operation.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due. This is done by primarily investing in highly liquid investments.

The tables below summarize the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities as at December 31 based on undiscounted contractual payments as well as the financial assets used for liquidity management.

December 31, 2020	**Within 6 months**	**6 to 12 months**	**Over 1 up to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Cash in banks	**₱232,365,246**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱232,365,246**
Cash equivalents	**296,683,996**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**296,683,996**
FVPL investments - bonds	**15,367,360**	**–**	**222,136,726**	**263,264,290**	**500,768,376**
FVOCI investments - bonds	**–**	**–**	**94,137,422**	**–**	**94,137,422**
Receivables*	**89,276,952**	**–**	**307,499,741**	**–**	**396,776,693**
Advances	**–**	**1,354,501,021**	**–**	**–**	**1,354,501,021**
	₱633,693,554	**₱1,354,501,021**	**₱623,773,889**	**₱263,264,290**	**₱2,875,232,754**
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**₱52,171,785**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱52,171,785**
Dividends payable	**366,069,163**	**–**	**–**		**366,069,163**
	₱418,240,948	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱418,240,948**

December 31, 2019	Within 6 months	6 to 12 months	Over 1 up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash in banks	₱91,591,981	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱91,591,981
Cash equivalents	159,706,527	–	–	–	159,706,527
FVPL investments - bonds	111,141,107	–	532,866,257	132,199,681	776,207,045
FVOCI investments - bonds	94,535,324	–	235,949,189	–	330,484,513
Receivables*	296,585,353	–	–	349,499,741	646,085,094
Advances	–	1,066,965,389	–	–	1,066,965,389
	₱753,560,292	₱1,066,965,389	₱768,815,446	₱481,699,422	₱3,071,040,549
Accounts payable and accrued expenses**	₱33,072,091	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱33,072,091
Dividends payable	283,974,578	–	–	–	283,974,578
Long-term debt	57,147,750	57,147,750	–	–	114,295,500
	₱374,194,419	₱57,147,750	₱–	₱–	₱431,342,169

** Excluding nonfinancial assets amounting to ₱107.2 million.*
***Excluding nonfinancial liabilities amounting to ₱2.6 million.*

Accounts payable and accrued expenses and dividends payable are expected to be settled using cash to be generated from operations and drawing from existing lines of credits or liquidity reserves.

Market risks
Market risk is defined as the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. It is the risk coming from adverse movements in factors that affect the market value of financial instruments of the Company. The Company is exposed primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates, equity price risk, price risk of mutual funds, and foreign currency risk.

Investments exposed to market risk are foreign and local currency denominated quoted debt instruments, foreign and local currency denominated equity instruments, and mutual fund/hedge fund investments.

There has been no change to the Company's manner of managing and measuring the risk.

a. Interest rate risks

Cash flow interest rate risk
Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Floating rate financial instruments are subject to this risk.

The following tables demonstrate management's best estimate of the sensitivity to reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant:

Floating Debt Instrument	**Change in Interest Rates [in basis points (bps)]**	**Effect on Income Before Tax Increase (Decrease)**
2020	**+150**	**₱518,648**
	-150	**(518,648)**
2019	+150	(₱1,058,774)
	-150	1,058,774

The sensitivity analysis shows the effect on the profit or loss of assumed changes in interest rates on the net interest income for one year, based on the floating rate of financial assets held at December 31, 2020 and 2019. There is no other impact on equity other than those affecting profit and loss.

Fair value interest rate risk
Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company accounts for its quoted debt investments at fair value. Changes in benchmark interest rate will cause changes in the fair value of quoted debt instruments.

The tables below show the impact on income before income tax and equity of the estimated future bond yields using a duration based sensitivity approach. Items affecting profit and loss are bonds classified as FVPL and items affecting equity account are bonds classified as FVOCI.

The impact of change in interest rates are as follows:

2020	**Change in Interest Rates (in bps)**	**Increase (Decrease)** Effect on Income Before Tax	Effect on Equity
FVOCI investments	**+100**	**₱–**	**(₱1,103,749)**
	-100	**–**	**1,136,073**
FVPL investments	**+100**	**(23,905,618)**	**–**
	-100	**26,203,210**	**–**

2019	Change in Interest Rates (in bps)	Increase (Decrease) Effect on Income Before Tax	Effect on Equity
FVOCI investments	+100	₱–	(₱5,090,113)
	-100	–	5,311,759
FVPL investments	+100	(14,750,884)	–
	-100	18,198,622	–

The Company generally mitigates risk of changes in market interest rates by constantly monitoring fluctuations of interest rates and maintaining a mix of fixed and floating interest-bearing financial instruments.

b. Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities decrease as a result of changes in the levels of the equity indices and the values of individual stock. The equity price risk exposure arises from the Company’s investment in stock listed in the PSE.

The sensitivity analysis assumes that the stock’s standard deviation on its historical returns for the past one year provides the basis for the range of reasonably possible changes in prices of the stock investments. In establishing the relative range of the stock investment returns, the Company assumes a 99% confidence level.

The Company places emphasis on putting together portfolio consisting of different securities. The goal is to keep risk to a minimum in relation to the expected return.

The table below shows the impact on income before income tax and equity of the estimated future return of the stock investments using a Beta-based sensitivity approach. The impact of the change in equity prices is as follows:

FVPL Investments	**Change in PSE Price Index**	**Effect on Income Before Tax and Equity Increase (Decrease)**
2020	**+33.14%**	**₱1,164,896,891**
	-33.14%	**(1,164,896,891)**
2019	+14.47%	₱375,175,776
	-14.47%	(375,175,776)

The annual standard deviation of the PSE price index is approximately 33.14% and 14.47% and with 99% confidence level, the possible change in PSE price index could be +/-33.14% and +/-14.47% in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

c. Price risk of mutual funds

The Company is exposed to the risks of changes in the fund's net asset value (NAV) due to its market risk exposures.

The sensitivity analysis demonstrates management's best estimate of the impact of reasonably possible change in NAV, with all other variables held constant.

The table below shows the impact on income before income tax of assumed changes in NAV. A negative amount in the table reflects a potential reduction on income before income tax or equity, while a positive amount reflects a potential increase on income before income tax or equity. The impact of the change in mutual fund prices are as follows:

	Change in NAV	**Effect on Income Before Tax and Equity Increase (Decrease)**
2020	**+10.00%**	**₱282,544,392**
	-10.00%	**(282,544,392)**
2019	+10.00%	₱81,103,298
	-10.00%	(81,103,298)

d. Foreign exchange risks

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rate. The Company's exposure arises primarily from investments in foreign currency-denominated debt investments and equity securities.

To minimize income volatility due to exchange rate movements, liquid investments are held in a basket of currencies, including Philippine peso and other major currencies such as US dollar. This also enables the Company to access investment opportunities in those currencies. The Company occasionally engages in foreign currency forward contracts as a defensive measure against foreign currency volatility.

On borrowings, it is the Company's group wide policy for its subsidiaries and associates where it has significant influence to minimize any foreign exchange risks. Thus, all borrowings whether short-term or long-term, in general, should be in Philippine Peso. Any foreign currency borrowings may be engaged only if matched by the entities' corresponding currency revenue flows or by a foreign currency asset. It is also the policy of the Company to minimize any foreign exchange exposure in its management of payables. Any substantial exposure is covered by foreign exchange contracts, if necessary.

The analysis discloses management's best estimates of the effect of reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against the Philippine Peso on income before tax. It assumes that all other variables remain constant. The impact of the change in currency rates are as follows:

2020	**Change in Currency Rate**	**Effect on Income Before Tax Increase (Decrease)**
US Dollar	**+3.23%**	**₱9,968,040**
	-3.23%	**(9,968,040)**

2019	Change in Currency Rate	Effect on Income Before Tax Increase (Decrease)
US Dollar	+5.60%	₱3,591,024
	-5.60%	(3,591,024)

Capital management
The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure an adequate return to its shareholder and to maximize its value to its shareholders. In pursuance of this goal, the Company establishes an optimum risk return investment objectives through a sound diversified investment portfolio and in ensuring a fair credit rating, the Company establishes prudent financial policies through appropriate capitalization ratios in its investments and maintain reasonable liquidity.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity as presented on the face of the parent company balance sheet.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or process for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

24. Financial Instruments

Categorization of financial instruments

December 31, 2020	**Amortized Cost**	**Financial Assets at FVPL**	**FVOCI Investments**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱529,191,522**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱529,191,522**
FVPL investments	**–**	**8,256,495,934**	**–**	**8,256,495,934**
FVOCI investments	**–**	**–**	**94,137,422**	**94,137,422**
Receivables*	**396,776,693**	**–**	**–**	**396,776,693**
Advances	**1,354,501,021**	**–**	**–**	**1,354,501,021**
	₱2,280,469,236	**₱8,256,495,934**	**₱94,137,422**	**₱10,631,102,592**

**Excluding nonfinancial assets amounting to ₱120.8 million.*

December 31, 2019	Amortized Cost	Financial Assets at FVPL	FVOCI Investments	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	₱251,440,772	₱–	₱–	₱251,440,772
FVPL investments	–	9,718,047,735	–	9,718,047,735
FVOCI investments	–	–	330,484,513	330,484,513
Receivables*	646,085,094	–	–	646,085,094
Advances	1,066,965,389	–	–	1,066,965,389
	₱1,964,491,255	₱9,718,047,735	₱330,484,513	₱12,013,023,503

**Excluding nonfinancial assets amounting to 107.2 million.*

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities
The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, dividends payable and accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

The carrying value of long-term debt, which has floating rates with quarterly repricing, approximates their fair values.

FVPL and FVOCI investments are carried at fair value. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- FVPL quoted equity shares, investments in bonds, funds and equities, proprietary shares and others are derived from quoted market prices in active markets.

- FVOCI investments in bonds are derived from quoted market prices in active markets.

- FVPL investment in KSA shares is based on the discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, the discount rate, and growth rate. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments.

The following tables provide the Company's fair value measurement hierarchy of its assets:

		Fair Value Measurement Using		
As at December 31, 2020	**Total**	**Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)**	**Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**
FVPL investments:				
Quoted equity shares	**₱5,064,437,946**	**₱5,064,437,946**	**₱–**	**₱–**
Funds and equities	**1,318,992,209**	**–**	**1,318,992,209**	**–**
Unquoted shares	**1,021,709,073**	**–**	**–**	**1,021,709,073**
Bonds	**500,768,376**	**500,768,376**	**–**	**–**
Proprietary shares	**270,965,000**	**–**	**270,965,000**	**–**
Others	**79,623,330**	**79,623,330**	**–**	**–**
	8,256,495,934	**5,644,829,652**	**1,589,957,209**	**1,021,709,073**
FVOCI investments	**94,137,422**	**94,137,422**	**–**	**–**
	₱8,350,633,356	**₱5,738,967,074**	**₱1,589,957,209**	**₱ 1,021,709,073**

		Fair Value Measurement Using		
As at December 31, 2019	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
FVPL investments:				
Quoted equity shares	₱6,434,456,827	₱6,434,456,827	₱–	₱–
Unquoted shares	1,021,709,074	–	–	1,021,709,074
Funds and equities	1,131,677,464	–	1,131,677,464	–
Bonds	776,207,045	776,207,045	–	–
Proprietary shares	270,975,000	–	270,975,000	–
Others	83,022,325	83,022,325	–	–
	9,718,047,735	7,293,686,197	1,402,652,464	1,021,709,074
FVOCI investment	330,484,513	330,484,513	–	–
	₱10,048,532,248	₱7,624,170,710	₱1,402,652,464	₱1,021,709,074

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation of financial instruments classified under Level 3 (in millions):

2020	**Valuation Technique**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs**	**Range**	**Sensitivity of Input to Fair Value**
KSA	DCF Model	Dividend payout is ₱121.0 million with 3% annual increase at the end of 2nd year	0% to 5%	0%: fair value of 803 5%: fair value of ₱1,260
		Liquidity discount of 20%	10% to 30%	10%: fair value of ₱1,149 30%: fair value of ₱894
		Cost of equity of 12.80%	12.6% to 13.6%	12%: fair value of ₱1,041 14%: fair value of ₱948

2019	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range	Sensitivity of Input to Fair Value
KSA	DCF Model	Dividend payout is ₱120.0 million with 3% annual increase	0% to 5%	0%: fair value of ₱785 5%: fair value of ₱1,278
		Liquidity discount of 20%	10% to 30%	10%: fair value of ₱1,149 30%: fair value of ₱894
		Cost of equity of 12.99%	12% to 14%	12.9%: fair value of ₱1,030 14%: fair value of ₱940

An increase in the expected lease income of KSA would increase the dividend payout, which would lead to an increase in the fair value of the investment in KSA.

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of KSA (in millions):

As at 31 December 2018	₱941.6
Unrealized gain in profit or loss (Note 7)	80.1
As at 31 December 2019	₱1,021.7
Unrealized gain in profit or loss (Note 7)	–
As at 31 December 2020	₱1,021.7

In 2020 and 2019, there were no transfers from Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 fair value measurements.

25. **Other Matters**

Changes in Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities

	2020					
	January 1, 2020	**Dividend Declaration**	**Cash Flows for Repayments**	**Non-cash**	**Foreign exchange movement**	**December 31, 2020**
Long-term debt (Note 14)	**₱114,295,500**	**₱–**	**(₱113,850,000)**	**₱–**	**(₱445,500)**	**₱–**
Dividends payable	**283,974,578**	**1,875,000,000**	**(813,501,230)**	**(979,404,185)**	–	**(366,069,163)**
Total liabilities arising from financing activities	**₱398,270,078**	**₱1,875,000,000**	**(₱927,351,230)**	**(₱979,404,185)**	**(₱445,500)**	**(₱366,069,163)**

	2019					
	January 1, 2019	Dividend Declaration	Cash Flows for Repayments	Non-cash	Foreign exchange movement	December 31, 2019
Long-term debt (Note 14)	₱591,525,000	₱–	(₱465,471,000)	₱–	(₱11,758,500)	₱114,295,500
Dividends payable	285,828,593	1,250,000,000	(617,229,791)	(634,624,224)	–	283,974,578
Total liabilities arising from financing activities	₱877,353,593	₱1,250,000,000	(₱1,082,700,791)	(₱634,624,224)	(₱11,758,500)	₱398,270,078

Non-cash activities

a. *Investing Activity.*
   - The dividends received in 2020 and 2019 is net of dividend income from a subsidiary amounting to ₱936.0 million and ₱393.0 million, respectively.
   - In 2020, the Company made additional investment to AHI by applying its receivables to AHI amounting to ₱50.0 million.

b. *Financing Activity.* The dividends paid in 2020 and 2019 are net of the dividends for the shares of common stock held by Anscorcon amounting to ₱937.4 million and ₱634.6 million, respectively.

COVID-19 Outbreak

In a move to contain the COVID-19 outbreak, on March 13, 2020, the Office of the President of the Philippines issued a Memorandum directive to impose stringent social distancing measures in the National Capital Region (NCR) effective March 15, 2020. On March 16, 2020, Presidential Proclamation No. 929 was issued, declaring a State of Calamity throughout the Philippines for a period of six (6) months and imposed an Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ) throughout the island of Luzon until April 12, 2020, which was subsequently extended to April 30, 2020 and further extended to May 15, 2020. The ECQ shifted to modified enhanced community quarantine (MECQ) until May 31, 2020 and to general community quarantine (GCQ) for NCR and certain provinces until the first part of the third quarter. Subsequently, MECQ was once again imposed on select areas including Metro Manila and a few other provinces in the Philippines from August 4 to 18, 2020 then back again to GCQ until December 31, 2020.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused disruptions in the Company's business activities. As this global problem evolves, the Company will continually adapt and adjust its business model according to the business environment in the area where the Company operates, in full cooperation with the national and local government units.

26. Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations No. 15-2010

In compliance with BIR Revenue Regulation No. 15-2010 issued on November 25, 2010, mandating all taxpayers to disclose information on taxes, duties and licenses paid or accrued during the taxable year, summarized below are the taxes paid or accrued by the Company in 2020:

VAT

a. Net receipts and output VAT declared in the Company's VAT returns filed for 2020:

	Net Sales/ Receipts	Output VAT
Taxable Sales:		
Sale of services	₱98,138,152	₱11,776,578
Leasing income (rental)	12,110,775	1,453,293
	₱110,248,927	₱13,229,871

The Company's sales that are subjected to VAT are reported under "Management fees", "Interest income" and "Others - net" account.

The Company's sales of services reported for VAT purposes are based on actual collections received during the year, hence may not be the same with the amounts accrued in the parent company statement of comprehensive income under "Management fees", "Interest income" and "Others - net" accounts.

b. Input VAT

Balance at January 1, 2020	₱35,130,108
Current year's domestic purchases/payments for:	
Domestic purchases of services	3,669,978
Domestic purchases of goods other than capital goods	410,232
Capital goods subject to amortization	–
	39,210,318
Applied against output VAT	(11,737,446)
Balance at December 31, 2020	₱27,472,872

Other Taxes and Licenses

These include all other taxes, local and national, including real estate taxes, licenses and permit fees.

Details consist of the following:

Deficiency taxes and penalties	₱4,553,673
Real property/estate tax and transfer tax	4,479,966
Business permit	923,333
Fringe benefit tax	478,025
Documentary stamp tax on insurance premium	85,476
Car vehicle registration	28,995
Licenses	12,550
Others	98,852
	₱10,660,870

Withholding Taxes
Details of withholding taxes for the year are as follows:

	Total	Outstanding Balance
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	₱34,772,103	₱1,160,252
Final withholding taxes	91,157,374	–
Expanded withholding taxes	2,889,499	170,253
	₱128,818,976	₱1,330,505

Withholding taxes payable is presented as part of "Accounts payable and accrued expenses" account in the parent company balance sheet as at December 31, 2020.

Tax Assessment
The Company has no deficiency tax assessments as at December 31, 2020. Also, the Company has no pending cases outside the administration of BIR.

A. SORIANO CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of A. Soriano Corporation is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2020, and 2019, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the parent financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the parent financial statements including the schedules attached therein, and submits the same to the stockholders or members.

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co., the independent auditors appointed by the stockholders, has audited the parent financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders or members, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

ANDRES SORIANO III
Chairman, President and
Chief Executive Officer

ERNEST K. CUYEGKENG
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Signed this 18th day of February 2021

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPIENS)
MAKATI CITY) S.S.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 18th day of February 2021, affiants exhibited to me the following:

Andres Soriano III	506368805	Jan. 14, 2015 to Jan 13, 2025 / U.S.
Ernest K. Cuyegkeng	P7236847A	May 19, 2018 to May 18, 2028 / DFA NCR South

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Book No. XXI;
Series of 2021.

ATTY. REGINALDO L. HERNANDEZ
Notary Public for and in the City of Makati
Appointment. No. M-345; Roll No. 20642
Commission expires on 06-30-21
MCLE Compliance No. VI-0008138
PTR No. 8551475; 1-15-21; Makati City
IBP No. 143946; 02-03-21; Pasig City
TIN No. 100-364-501