BELLE CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC Building, EDSA Greenhills
Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila

The management of Belle Corporation and Subsidiaries is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, 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 the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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 financial statements including the schedules attached therein, and submits the same to the stockholders.

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

EMILIO S. DE QUIROS JR.
Chairman of the Board

FREDERIC C. DYBUNCIO
President and Chief Executive Officer

MANUEL A. GANA
Executive Vice President
and Chief Financial Officer

Signed this 28th day of February, 2017

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this __th day of FEB 2 8 2017 2017 affiants exhibiting to me their Passports/TIN, as follows:

NAME	PASSPORT/ TIN No.	DATE OF ISSUE	PLACE OF ISSUE
Emilio S. De Quiros, Jr.	Passport #EB7657529 TIN# 115-321-434	March 15, 2013	DFA NCR Central
Frederic C. DyBuncio	Passport # EC0634893 TIN# 103-432-824	March 22, 2014	DFA Manila
Manuel A. Gana	Passport # EC8496069 TIN# 906-105-409	August 9, 2016	DFA Manila

Doc. No. 33;
Page No. 8;
Book No. 57;
Series of 2017.

MENA R. OJEDA, JR.
Notary Public for and in Pasay City
Commission No. 16-02; 01-07-2016 until 12-31-2017
Roll No. 44019
PTR No. 5283551/01-03-2017/Pasay
IBP LRN 03414/01-20-2004/RSM
15th Floor Two E-Com Center, Harbor Drive,
Mall of Asia Complex, Pasay City

COVER SHEET
for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

						5	2	4	1	2

COMPANY NAME

BELLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

5th Floor, Tower A, Two E-Com Center, Palm Coast Avenue, Mall of Asia Complex, CBP-1A, Pasay City

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
AACFS	SEC	N/A

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number	Mobile Number
info@bellecorp.com	662-8888	N/A

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Fiscal Year (Month / Day)
1,814	Last Thursday of May	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
Mr. Manuel A. Gana	manuel.gana@bellecorp.com	662-8888	0917-569-1548

CONTACT PERSON's ADDRESS

5th Floor, Tower A, Two E-Com Center, Palm Coast Avenue
Mall of Asia Complex, CBP-1A, Pasay 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.*

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co.
6760 Ayala Avenue
1226 Makati City
Philippines

Tel: (632) 891 0307
Fax: (632) 819 0872
ey.com/ph

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001,
December 14, 2015, valid until December 31, 2018
SEC Accreditation No. 0012-FR-4 (Group A),
November 10, 2015, valid until November 9, 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Belle Corporation
5th Floor, Tower A, Two E-Com Center
Palm Coast Avenue, Mall of Asia Complex
CPB-1A, Pasay City

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Belle Corporation and its subsidiaries ("the Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016 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 Consolidated 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 consolidated 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Recoverability of goodwill in Pacific Online Systems Corporation

Under PFRS, the Company is required to annually test the amount of goodwill for impairment. As of December 31, 2016, goodwill arising from the acquisition of Pacific Online Systems Corporation (Pacific Online) amounted to ₱1,717.6 million out of a total goodwill balance of ₱1,828.6 million as discussed in Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements. The Company's assessment of the recoverable amount of the Pacific Online cash generating unit (CGU) was based on value-in-use calculation. In addition, management's assessment process requires significant judgment and is based on assumptions, specifically revenue growth rate, discount rate and the long-term growth rate. Given the significant level of management judgement and estimation involved in the value-in-use calculation, we considered this area to be a key audit matter.

Audit response

We obtained an understanding of the Company's impairment assessment process and the related controls. We involved our internal specialist in evaluating the methodologies and the assumptions used. These assumptions include revenue growth rate, discount rate and the long-term growth rate. We compared the key assumptions used, such as revenue growth rate against the historical performance of the CGU and other relevant external data. We tested the parameters used in the derivation of the discount rate against market data. We also reviewed the Company's disclosures about those assumptions to which the outcome of the impairment test is most sensitive; specifically those that have the most significant effect on the determination of the recoverable amount of goodwill.

Estimated Useful Life of Gaming License

Under PFRS, the Company is required to review the amortization period for an intangible asset with a finite useful life at least at each financial year-end. As discussed in Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements, in 2016, as part of its annual review process, the Company changed the estimated useful life of its gaming license to consider the specific terms of its gaming license and other industry developments. Since the change in the estimated useful life involves significant management judgment and estimates, we considered this as a key audit matter.

Audit response

We obtained an understanding of management's basis for the change in the estimated useful life of the gaming license, specifically the basis for the inclusion of the renewal period of the Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation's (PAGCOR's) congressional franchise. We reviewed management's assessment of the factors relevant to whether the Company would be able to include the renewal period in the estimated useful life of the gaming license. We obtained the Company's external legal counsel's opinion, which provides that there is legal and reasonable factual basis to extend the estimated useful life of the gaming license to include the renewal period consistent with the view that PAGCOR's congressional franchise has historically been renewed. We reviewed management's assessment of other industry developments to support the viability of using the gaming license over the extended period by looking at market data and industry information. We also assessed the adequacy of the related disclosures on the change in the estimated useful life of the gaming license.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2016, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2016 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Belinda T. Beng Hui.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Belinda T. Beng Hui

Belinda T. Beng Hui
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 88823
SEC Accreditation No. 0923-AR-2 (Group A),
May 1, 2016, valid until May 1, 2019
Tax Identification No. 153-978-243
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-78-2015,
June 26, 2015, valid until June 25, 2018
PTR No. 5908672, January 3, 2017, Makati City

February 28, 2017

BELLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Amounts in Thousands)

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015 (As restated - Note 10)	January 1, 2015 (As restated - Note 10)
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 9 and 45)	**₱2,953,262**	₱3,570,065	₱6,326,509
Investments held for trading (Notes 10 and 45)	**2,232,710**	2,124,947	2,012,885
Receivables (Notes 11 and 45)	**1,881,754**	1,624,433	1,474,911
Current portion of finance lease receivable (Notes 39 and 45)	**1,541,035**	1,419,651	722,745
Real estate for sale - at cost (Note 12)	**802,854**	843,074	935,530
Other current assets (Notes 13 and 45)	**1,210,973**	2,323,619	2,193,830
Total Current Assets	**10,622,588**	11,905,789	13,666,410
Noncurrent Assets			
Finance lease receivable - net of current portion (Notes 39 and 45)	**16,104,586**	15,725,603	8,866,747
Intangible asset (Note 18)	**4,812,707**	4,970,341	5,249,552
Land held for future development (Note 12)	**3,092,399**	3,018,515	3,018,515
Available-for-sale financial assets (Notes 15 and 45)	**2,026,944**	2,148,003	1,984,379
Goodwill (Notes 19 and 20)	**1,828,578**	1,828,578	1,828,578
Investment properties (Notes 16, 25 and 39)	**1,540,961**	1,540,961	4,432,277
Property and equipment (Note 17)	**690,378**	770,716	576,817
Investments in and advances to associates - net (Notes 14, 41 and 45)	**77,903**	65,364	93,909
Pension asset (Note 40)	**10,048**	10,732	1,103
Deferred tax assets (Note 38)	**14,576**	42,261	41,234
Other noncurrent assets (Notes 21 and 45)	**743,290**	710,167	778,084
Total Noncurrent Assets	**30,942,370**	30,831,241	26,871,195
TOTAL ASSETS	**₱41,564,958**	₱42,737,030	₱40,537,605
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other current liabilities (Notes 22, 41 and 45)	**₱1,254,065**	₱1,529,691	₱2,584,575
Loans payable (Notes 23 and 45)	**2,000,017**	1,000,017	3,000,017
Estimated liability on construction costs (Note 16)	**23,376**	2,556,836	1,035,028
Income tax payable	**51,900**	49,600	56,546
Assignment of receivables with recourse (Notes 11 and 45)	**–**	–	28,026
Current portion of:			
Nontrade liability (Notes 26 and 45)	**3,762,000**	455,886	274,562
Long-term debt (Notes 25 and 45)	**862,500**	362,500	12,500
Obligations under finance lease (Notes 39 and 45)	**47,698**	25,028	16,356
Installment payable (Notes 39 and 45)	**–**	173	928
Total Current Liabilities	**8,001,556**	5,979,731	7,008,538

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015 (As restated - Note 10)	January 1, 2015 (As restated - Note 10)
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Noncurrent portion of:			
Long-term debt (Notes 25 and 45)	**₱3,759,375**	₱4,621,875	₱1,737,500
Obligations under finance lease (Notes 39 and 45)	**71,644**	93,527	76,494
Nontrade liability (Notes 26 and 45)	**–**	4,839,172	3,966,694
Installment payable (Notes 39 and 45)	**–**	–	198
Pension liability (Note 40)	**12,550**	23,078	18,787
Deferred tax liabilities - net (Note 38)	**1,742,187**	1,175,431	815,556
Other noncurrent liabilities (Note 24)	**233,864**	267,714	176,552
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**5,819,620**	11,020,797	6,791,781
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**13,821,176**	17,000,528	13,800,319
Equity			
Attributable to equity holders of the parent:			
Common stock (Note 27)	**10,561,000**	10,561,000	10,559,383
Additional paid-in capital	**5,503,731**	5,503,731	5,503,731
Treasury shares (Note 27)	**(181,185)**	(134,442)	–
Equity share in cost of Parent Company shares held by associates (Note 14)	**(2,501)**	(2,501)	(2,501)
Cost of Parent Company common shares held by subsidiaries (Note 3)	**(1,758,264)**	(1,749,628)	(1,604,824)
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets - net (Note 15)	**836,876**	535,237	91,965
Retained earnings (Note 27)	**6,289,302**	4,552,639	5,831,564
Other reserves (Notes 2, 3 and 40)	**3,082,825**	3,085,896	3,272,665
Excess of acquisition cost over net assets of acquired subsidiaries (Note 19)	**252,040**	252,040	252,040
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent	**24,583,824**	22,603,972	23,904,023
Non-controlling interests (Note 3)	**3,159,958**	3,132,530	2,833,263
Total Equity	**27,743,782**	25,736,502	26,737,286
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**₱41,564,958**	₱42,737,030	₱40,537,605

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

BELLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Amounts in Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2016	2015 (As restated - Note 10)	2014 (As restated - Note 10)
REVENUE			
Interest income on finance lease (Note 39)	**₱2,003,840**	₱1,917,354	₱1,409,173
Gaming revenue share - net (Notes 28 and 42)	**1,642,976**	756,238	38,809
Equipment rental (Notes 39 and 42)	**1,579,661**	1,459,237	828,740
Sale of real estate	**350,253**	354,774	299,248
Commission and distribution income	**308,438**	259,081	202,559
Lease income (Note 39)	**190,042**	190,906	188,757
Revenue from property management	**127,168**	112,682	115,356
Others (Note 29)	**119,130**	301,405	234,443
	6,321,508	5,351,677	3,317,085
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Cost of lottery services (Note 30)	**(931,263)**	(827,032)	(492,988)
Cost of gaming operations (Note 31)	**(416,507)**	(382,023)	(18,709)
Cost of lease income (Note 33)	**(209,391)**	(152,584)	(11,368)
Cost of real estate sold (Notes 12 and 32)	**(120,517)**	(160,976)	(133,877)
Cost of services for property management (Note 34)	**(63,813)**	(80,208)	(88,052)
General and administrative expenses (Note 35)	**(957,280)**	(718,524)	(544,541)
	(2,698,771)	(2,321,347)	(1,289,535)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)			
Accretion of nontrade liability (Note 26)	**(455,229)**	(651,684)	(533,348)
Interest expense (Note 36)	**(355,779)**	(273,977)	(98,723)
Unrealized mark-to-market gain on investments held for trading (Note 10)	**148,554**	150,646	266,037
Interest income (Note 36)	**28,782**	34,470	29,979
Gain (loss) on finance lease (Notes 16 and 39)	**15,882**	–	(812,842)
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)	**(10,816)**	36,135	(7,619)
Equity in net earnings of associates (Note 14)	**–**	27,340	117,190
Other income (Note 37)	**981,628**	87,855	2,079,022
	353,022	(589,215)	1,039,696
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**3,975,759**	2,441,115	3,067,246
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 38)			
Current	**283,461**	306,296	179,943
Deferred	**596,175**	363,038	(37,147)
	879,636	669,334	142,796
NET INCOME	**3,096,123**	1,771,781	2,924,450

(Forward)

	2016	Years Ended December 31 2015 (As restated - Note 10)	2014 (As restated - Note 10)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets - net (Note 15)	**₱653,381**	₱533,614	₱277,831
Realized gain on available-for-sale financial assets (Note 15)	**(351,680)**	(90,342)	–
Fair value change due to recovery of previous impairment (Note 42)	**–**	–	1,559,847
Recycling of fair value change due to cancellation of Swap Agreement (Note 42)	**–**	–	(1,559,847)
Share in unrealized gain in available-for-sale financial assets of associates (Note 14)	**–**	–	1,573
	301,701	443,272	279,404
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurement gain (loss) of pension asset/liability - net (Note 40)	**(5,972)**	9,046	(23,178)
Income tax effect	**2,797**	(2,714)	6,954
	(3,175)	6,332	(16,224)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**298,526**	449,604	263,180
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**₱3,394,649**	₱2,221,385	₱3,187,630
Net income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent (Note 44)	**₱2,700,117**	₱1,533,731	₱2,570,029
Non-controlling interests	**396,006**	238,050	354,421
	₱3,096,123	₱1,771,781	₱2,924,450
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent	**₱2,998,685**	₱1,980,388	₱2,833,209
Non-controlling interests	**395,964**	240,997	354,421
	₱3,394,649	₱2,221,385	₱3,187,630
Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share (Note 44)	**₱0.266**	₱0.150	₱0.252

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

BELLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016, 2015 AND 2014

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent													
						Other Reserves								
	Common Stock (Note 27)	**Additional Paid-in Capital**	**Treasury Shares** (Note 27)	**Equity Share in Cost of Parent Company Shares Held by Associates** (Notes 14 and 27)	**Cost of Parent Company Common Shares Held by Subsidiaries** (Note 27)	**Unrealized Gain on Available-for-Sale Financial Assets - net** (Notes 10 and 15)	**Share in Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-Sale Financial Assets of Associates** (Note 14)	**Remeasurement of Pension Income (Expense)** (Note 40)	**Transactions with Non-Controlling Interests**	**Excess of Acquisition Cost over Net Assets of Acquired Subsidiaries** (Note 19)	**Retained Earnings** (Notes 10 and 27)	**Total**	**Non-controlling Interests**	**Total Equity**
Balance at January 1, 2016, as previously reported	**₱10,561,000**	**₱5,503,731**	**(₱134,442)**	**(₱2,501)**	**(₱1,749,628)**	**₱520,618**	**₱14,061**	**(₱3,941)**	**₱3,075,776**	**₱252,040**	**₱4,903,882**	**₱22,940,596**	**₱3,132,530**	**₱26,073,126**
Effect of restatement (Note 10)	–	–	–	–	–	**14,619**	–	–	–	–	**(351,243)**	**(336,624)**	–	**(336,624)**
Balance at January 1, 2016, as restated	**10,561,000**	**5,503,731**	**(134,442)**	**(2,501)**	**(1,749,628)**	**535,237**	**14,061**	**(3,941)**	**3,075,776**	**252,040**	**4,552,639**	**22,603,972**	**3,132,530**	**25,736,502**
Purchase of treasury shares	–	–	**(46,743)**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(46,743)**	–	**(46,743)**
Purchase of treasury shares by Pacific Online	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(56,819)**	**(56,819)**
Acquisition of additional Parent Company shares by Pacific Online	–	–	–	–	**(8,636)**	–	–		–	–	–	**(8,636)**	–	**(8,636)**
Cash dividends (Notes 2 and 27)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(963,454)**	**(963,454)**	**(311,717)**	**(1,275,171)**
Net income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2,700,117**	**2,700,117**	**396,006**	**3,096,123**
Remeasurement loss of defined benefit - asset (liability) net	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(3,071)**	–	–	–	**(3,071)**	**(104)**	**(3,175)**
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets - net (Note 15)	–	–	–	–	–	**301,639**	–	–	–	–	–	**301,639**	**62**	**301,701**
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	–	–	–	–	–	**301,639**	–	**(3,071)**	–	–	**2,700,117**	**2,998,685**	**395,964**	**3,394,649**
Balance at December 31, 2016	**₱10,561,000**	**₱5,503,731**	**(₱181,185)**	**(₱2,501)**	**(₱1,758,264)**	**₱836,876**	**₱14,061**	**(₱7,012)**	**₱3,075,776**	**₱252,040**	**₱6,289,302**	**₱24,583,824**	**₱3,159,958**	**₱27,743,782**

	Common Stock (Note 27)	Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Shares (Note 27)	Equity Share in Cost of Parent Company Shares Held by Associates (Notes 14 and 27)	Cost of Parent Company Common Shares Held by Subsidiaries (Note 27)	Unrealized Gain on Available-for-Sale Financial Assets - net (Notes 10 and 15)	Share in Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-Sale Financial Assets of Associates (Note 14)	Remeasurement of Pension Income (Expense) (Note 40)	Transactions with Non-Controlling Interests	Excess of Acquisition cost Over Net Assets of Acquired Subsidiaries (Note 19)	Retained Earnings (Notes 10 and 27)	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent													
						Other Reserves								
Balance at January 1, 2015, as previously reported	₱10,559,383	₱5,503,731	₱–	(₱2,501)	(₱1,604,824)	₱87,046	₱14,061	(₱7,326)	₱3,265,930	₱252,040	₱6,530,078	₱24,597,618	₱2,833,263	₱27,430,881
Effect of restatement (Note 10)	–	–	–	–	–	4,919	–	–	–	–	(698,514)	(693,595)	–	(693,595)
Balance at January 1, 2015, as restated	10,559,383	5,503,731	–	(2,501)	(1,604,824)	91,965	14,061	(7,326)	3,265,930	252,040	5,831,564	23,904,023	2,833,263	26,737,286
Issuance of common stock	1,617	–	–	–	(1,617)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Purchase of treasury shares	–	–	(134,442)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(134,442)	–	(134,442)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest in subsidiaries (Note 27)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(74,909)	(74,909)
Acquisition of additional Parent Company shares by Pacific Online	–	–	–	–	(143,187)	–	–		–	–	–	(143,187)	–	(143,187)
Disposal of Parent Company interest in Pacific Online and transaction costs (Note 2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(190,154)	–	–	(190,154)	179,205	(10,949)
Collections of subscriptions from non-controlling shareholders	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	185,481	185,481
Cash dividends (Notes 2 and 27)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2,812,656)	(2,812,656)	(231,507)	(3,044,163)
Net income, as previously reported	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,186,460	1,186,460	238,050	1,424,510
Effect of restatement (Note 10)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	347,271	347,271	–	347,271
Net income, as restated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,533,731	1,533,731	238,050	1,771,781
Remeasurement loss of defined benefit - asset (liability) net	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,385	–	–	–	3,385	2,947	6,332
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets - net (Note 15)	–	–	–	–	–	443,272	–	–	–	–	–	443,272	–	443,272
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	443,272	–	3,385	–	–	1,533,731	1,980,388	240,997	2,221,385
Balance at December 31, 2015	₱10,561,000	₱5,503,731	(₱134,442)	(₱2,501)	(₱1,749,628)	₱535,237	₱14,061	(₱3,941)	₱3,075,776	₱252,040	₱4,552,639	₱22,603,972	₱3,132,530	₱25,736,502

	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent													
						Other Reserves								
	Preferred Stock (Notes 3 and 27)	Common Stock (Note 27)	Additional Paid-in Capital	Equity Share in Cost of Parent Company Shares Held by Associates (Note 14)	Cost of Parent Company Common Shares Held by Subsidiaries (Note 27)	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-Sale Financial Assets - net (Notes 10 and 15)	Share in Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-Sale Financial Assets of Associates (Note 14)	Remeasurement of Pension Income (Expense) (Note 40)	Transactions with Non-Controlling Interests	Excess of Acquisition cost Over Net Assets of Acquired Subsidiaries (Note 19)	Retained Earnings (Notes 10 and 27)	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2014, as previously reported	₱1,000,000	₱10,559,383	₱5,503,731	(₱2,501)	(₱2,257,631)	(₱190,785)	₱12,488	₱8,898	₱–	₱252,040	₱4,533,666	₱19,419,289	₱787,795	₱20,207,084
Effect of restatement (Note 10)	–	–	–	–	–	4,919	–	–	–	–	(1,066,290)	(1,061,371)	–	(1,061,371)
Balance at January 1, 2014, as restated	1,000,000	10,559,383	5,503,731	(2,501)	(2,257,631)	(185,866)	12,488	8,898	–	252,040	3,467,376	18,357,918	787,795	19,145,713
Redemption of preferred stock (Note 3)	(1,000,000)	–	–	–	1,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cancellation of share swap between PLC and LIR (Note 42)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(961,972)	–	–	(961,972)	(257,161)	(1,219,133)
Acquisition of subsidiary accounted for under acquisition method (Note 19)	–	–	–	–	(328,074)	–	–		–	–	–	(328,074)	665,879	337,805
Acquisition of non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(231,696)	(231,696)
Acquisition of additional Parent Company shares by Pacific Online	–	–	–	–	(21,192)	–	–		–	–	–	(21,192)	–	(21,192)
Disposal of Parent Company shares by Pacific Online	–	–	–	–	2,073	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,073	–	2,073
Disposal of Parent Company interest in PLC without loss of control (Note 2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,830,380	–	–	3,830,380	1,704,136	5,534,516
Disposal of Parent Company interest in PLAI without loss of control (Note 3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(55,288)	–	–	(55,288)	55,288	–
Disposal of Parent Company interest in Pacific Online without loss of control (Note 3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(304,934)	–	–	(304,934)	559,595	254,661
Parent Company's additional subscription in PLC (Note 3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,896,027	–	–	1,896,027	(1,896,027)	–
Transaction costs of acquisition and disposal of interest in subsidiaries (Note 3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,138,283)	–	–	(1,138,283)	–	(1,138,283)

(Forward)

			Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent											
							Other Reserves							
	Preferred Stock (Notes 3 and 27)	Common Stock (Note 27)	Additional Paid-in Capital	Equity Share in Cost of Parent Company Shares Held by Associates (Note 14)	Cost of Parent Company Common Shares Held by Subsidiaries (Note 27)	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-Sale Financial Assets - net (Notes 10 and 15)	Share in Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-Sale Financial Assets of Associates (Note 14)	Remeasurement of Pension Income (Expense) (Note 40)	Transactions with Non-Controlling Interests	Excess of Acquisition cost Over Net Assets of Acquired Subsidiaries (Note 19)	Retained Earnings (Notes 10 and 27)	Total	Non–controlling Interests	Total Equity
Collections of subscription from non-controlling shareholders	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱1,165,644	₱1,165,644
Cash dividends (Notes 2 and 27)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(205,841)	(205,841)	(74,611)	(280,452)
Net income, as previously reported	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,202,253	2,202,253	354,421	2,556,674
Effect of restatement (Note 10)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	367,776	367,776	–	367,776
Net income, as restated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,570,029	2,570,029	354,421	2,924,450
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale financial assets - net (Note 15)	–	–	–	–	–	277,831	–	–	–	–	–	277,831	–	277,831
Disposal of share in unrealized loss on available-for-sale financial asset of associate	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,573	–	–	–	–	1,573	–	1,573
Remeasurement loss of defined benefit - asset (liability) net	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(16,224)	–	–	–	(16,224)	–	(16,224)
Fair value change due to recovery of previous impairment	–	–	–	–	–	1,559,847	–	–	–	–	–	1,559,847	–	1,559,847
Recycling of fair value change due to cancellation of Swap Agreement (Notes 15 and 42)	–	–	–	–	–	(1,559,847)	–	–	–	–	–	(1,559,847)	–	(1,559,847)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	–	–	–	–	–	277,831	1,573	(16,224)	–	–	2,570,029	2,833,209	354,421	3,187,630
Balance at December 31, 2014	₱–	₱10,559,383	₱5,503,731	(₱2,501)	(₱1,604,824)	₱91,965	₱14,061	(₱7,326)	₱3,265,930	₱252,040	₱5,831,564	₱23,904,023	₱2,833,263	₱26,737,286

BELLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2016	2015 (As restated - Note 10)	2014 (As restated - Note 10)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax	**₱3,975,759**	₱2,441,115	₱3,067,246
Adjustments for:			
Interest income on finance lease (Note 39)	**(2,003,840)**	(1,917,354)	(1,409,173)
Gain on pre-termination of ABLGI advances (Note 26)	**(634,800)**	–	–
Accretion of nontrade liability (Note 26)	**455,229**	651,684	533,348
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 17, 18, 30, 31, 34 and 35)	**363,990**	431,135	140,560
Interest expense (Note 36)	**355,779**	273,977	98,723
Loss (gain) on sale of:			
Available-for-sale investments (Notes 15 and 37)	**(351,680)**	(90,342)	–
Sale of investment in associate (Notes 14 and 37)	**(5,603)**	–	–
Property and equipment (Notes 17 and 37)	**(30)**	397	(451)
Investments held for trading (Notes 10 and 37)	**–**	(7,439)	(22,296)
Held-to-maturity investments (Note 37)	**–**	–	(31,353)
Unrealized mark-to-market gain on investments held for trading (Note 37)	**(148,554)**	(150,646)	(266,037)
Amortization of discount on trade receivables (Notes 11 and 29)	**(48,204)**	(56,768)	(9,954)
Provision for (reversal of):			
Impairment loss on investment in associates (Note 37)	**(45,928)**	(255)	–
Impairment loss on advances to associates (Note 37)	**29,398**	–	40
Impairment loss on receivables (Note 37)	**13,823**	32,437	5,492
Interest income (Note 36)	**(28,782)**	(34,470)	(29,979)
Dividend income (Note 29)	**(28,371)**	(23,209)	(22,443)
Loss (gain) in finance lease (Notes 16 and 39)	**(15,882)**	–	812,842
Pension costs (Notes 35 and 40)	**15,743**	20,241	8,913
Unrealized foreign exchange loss – net	**13,021**	(36,135)	7,619
Equity in net earnings of associates (Note 14)	**–**	(27,340)	(117,190)
Gain from cancellation of Swap Agreement (Note 42)	**–**	–	(1,219,133)
Gain on significant acquisitions - net (Note 19)	**–**	–	(879,348)
Working capital adjustments:			
Decrease (increase) in:			
Receivables	**1,281,562**	871,118	1,266,829
Real estate for sale and land held for future Development	**(33,664)**	92,456	(361,769)
Club shares held for trading (Notes 10 and 29)	**17,171**	45,980	133,612
Other assets	**992,840**	(102,963)	(1,773,960)
Decrease in trade and other current liabilities	**(665,254)**	(990,747)	(176,462)
Net cash generated from (used for) operations	**3,503,723**	1,422,872	(244,324)
Income taxes paid	**(193,417)**	(272,151)	(123,397)
Contributions to the retirement fund (Note 40)	**(31,557)**	(15,000)	(15,000)
Interest received	**28,782**	34,470	44,929
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**3,307,531**	1,170,191	(337,792)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Expenditures on investment properties (Note 16)	**(2,517,578)**	(2,171,854)	(2,605,824)
Acquisitions of:			
Property and equipment (Note 17)	**(134,661)**	(366,257)	(104,535)
Investments held for trading (Note 10)	**(5,683)**	(65,138)	(30,060)
Investment in associate (Note 14)	**–**	–	(413,272)

(Forward)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2016	2015 (As restated - Note 10)	2014 (As restated - Note 10)
Proceeds from disposal of:			
Investments held for trading (Note 10)	**₱29,303**	₱65,181	₱200,201
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note 15)	**774,440**	308,515	–
Property and equipment (Notes 17 and 37)	**8,673**	20,037	572
Dividends received (Note 29)	**27,342**	23,209	22,443
Decrease in investments in and advances to associates and related parties	**9,550**	56,140	–
Payment of subscription (Note 14)	**–**	(3,675,000)	–
Collection of advances from associate (Note 14)	**–**	3,675,000	–
Purchase consideration for acquisitions of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired (Note 19)	**–**	–	(195,576)
Proceeds from redemption of held-to-maturity investments (Note 41)	**–**	–	781,353
Interest paid - capitalized to investment properties (Note 16)	**–**	–	(80,285)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(1,808,614)**	(2,130,167)	(2,424,983)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments of:			
Long-term debt and loans payable (Notes 23 and 25)	**(662,500)**	(3,015,625)	(4,013,459)
Acquisition of Parent Company shares held by a subsidiary (Note 27)	**(8,636)**	(145,931)	(21,192)
Interest - net of capitalized interest	**–**	(273,977)	(98,723)
Transaction costs of acquisition and disposal of non-controlling interest (Note 3)	**–**	(10,949)	(1,138,283)
Proceeds from:			
Availment of loans and long-term debt (Notes 23 and 25)	**1,300,000**	4,250,000	7,050,000
Disposal of Parent Company interest in PLC without loss of control (Note 2)	**–**	–	5,534,516
Collection of subscriptions receivable from non-controlling interest	**–**	185,481	1,165,644
Disposal of interest in Pacific Online without loss of control (Note 3)	**–**	2,744	254,661
ABLGI advance (Note 26)	**–**	780,000	–
Disposal of Parent Company shares held by a subsidiary	**–**	–	2,073
Dividends paid	**(1,275,172)**	(3,039,387)	(280,452)
Acquisition of:			
Treasury shares by Parent Company (Note 27)	**(46,743)**	(134,442)	–
Treasury shares by Pacific Online	**(56,819)**		
Non-controlling interest (Note 27)	**–**	(74,909)	(231,696)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Nontrade liability	**(1,353,487)**	(377,883)	(292,092)
Obligations under finance lease	**787**	25,706	118
Installment payable	**(173)**	(952)	(2,336)
Advances from related parties	**44**	(2,479)	(2,272)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**(2,102,699)**	(1,832,603)	7,926,507
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(13,021)**	36,135	(7,619)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(616,803)**	(2,756,444)	5,156,113
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**3,570,065**	6,326,509	1,170,396
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 9)	**₱2,953,262**	₱3,570,065	₱6,326,509

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

BELLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General Information

Corporate Information
Belle Corporation ("Belle" or "Parent Company") is a stock corporation organized in the Philippines on August 20, 1973 and was listed at the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) on February 2, 1977. The businesses of Belle, direct and through subsidiaries and associates, include mainly real estate development, principally in the high-end leisure property market, gaming and various investment holdings.

The registered office address of Belle is 5th Floor, Tower A, Two E-Com Center, Palm Coast Avenue, Mall of Asia Complex, CBP-1A, Pasay City.

Authorization of the Issuance of the Consolidated Financial Statements
The accompanying consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors (BOD) on February 28, 2017.

2. Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

Basis of Preparation
The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investments held for trading and available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets which have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, the Parent Company's functional and presentation currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise indicated.

In addition, the Company presents an additional statement of financial position at the beginning of the earliest period presented when there is a retrospective application of an accounting policy, a retrospective restatement, or a reclassification of items in financial statements. An additional statement of financial position as at January 1, 2015 is presented in the consolidated financial statements due to reclassification adjustment (see Note 10).

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

Basis of Consolidation
The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and all of its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Company") as at December 31, 2016 and 2015. 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.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority voting rights results in control. To support this presumption, and 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; and
- The Company's voting rights and potential voting rights.

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

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

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the Parent Company using consistent accounting policies.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Company loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Belle and the following subsidiaries that it controls:

		2016			2015		
		Percentage of Ownership			Percentage of Ownership		
Subsidiaries	Industry	**Direct**	**Indirect**	**Total**	Direct	Indirect	Total
Belle Bay Plaza Corporation (Belle Bay Plaza)*	Investment	**100.0**	–	**100.0**	100.0	–	100.0
Metropolitan Leisure and Tourism Corporation (MLTC)*	Investment	**100.0**	–	**100.0**	100.0	–	100.0
Parallax Resources, Inc. (Parallax)*	Investment	**100.0**	–	**100.0**	100.0	–	100.0
SLW Development Corporation (SLW)*	Investment	**100.0**	–	**100.0**	100.0	–	100.0
Belle Grande Resource Holdings Inc. (BGRHI)	Investment	**90.0**	–	**90.0**	90.0	–	90.0
Premium Leisure Corp. (PLC) (formerly Sinophil Corporation) and Subsidiaries:	Gaming	**78.7**	**0.3**	**79.0**	78.7	0.3	79.0
PremiumLeisure and Amusement Inc. (PLAI)	Gaming	–	**100.0**	**100.0**	–	100.0	100.0
Foundation Capital Resources Inc.*	Investment	–	**100.0**	**100.0**	–	100.0	100.0
Sinophil Leisure and Resorts Corporation*	Investment	–	**100.0**	**100.0**	–	100.0	100.0
Pacific Online Systems Corporation (Pacific Online) and Subsidiaries:	Gaming	–	**50.7**	**50.7**	–	50.1	50.1
Loto Pacific Leisure Corporation (LotoPac)	Gaming	–	**100.0**	**100.0**	–	100.0	100.0
Lucky Circle Corporation (LCC)	Gaming	–	**100.0**	**100.0**	–	100.0	100.0
Total Gaming Technologies, Inc. (TGTI)	Gaming	–	**98.9**	**98.9**	–	98.9	98.9
Falcon Resources Inc. (FRI)	Gaming	–	**100.0**	**100.0**	–	100.0	100.0

**Non-operating*

The Company's subsidiaries are all incorporated in the Philippines.

Material Partly-owned Subsidiaries

PLC

The non-controlling interests of PLC are material to the Company in 2016, 2015 and 2014. Non-controlling interests hold 21.0% as at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The summarized financial information of PLC is provided below. This information is based on amounts before intercompany eliminations.

Summarized Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Total current assets	**₱3,965,118**	₱3,147,209	₱3,035,433
Total noncurrent assets	**12,942,675**	13,294,789	12,837,428
Total current liabilities	**635,297**	440,574	83,954
Total noncurrent liabilities	**84,194**	112,166	1,048
Total equity	**₱16,188,302**	₱15,889,258	₱15,787,859
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent	**₱15,357,860**	₱15,042,176	₱15,787,859
Non-controlling interests	**830,442**	847,082	–
Total	**₱16,188,302**	₱15,889,258	₱15,787,859

Summarized Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Revenue	**₱3,531,076**	₱1,475,565	₱38,809
Costs and expenses	**(2,125,154)**	(1,209,625)	(468,992)
Other income - net	**34,779**	141,978	1,774,245
Income before income tax	**1,440,701**	407,918	1,344,062
Provision for income tax	**(282,601)**	(184,763)	(5,117)
Net income	**1,158,100**	223,155	1,338,945
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**61,701**	(286,137)	77,750
Total comprehensive income (loss)	**₱1,219,801**	(₱62,982)	₱1,416,695
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent	**₱1,005,381**	(₱105,673)	₱1,416,695
Non-controlling interests	**214,420**	42,691	–
Total	**₱1,219,801**	(₱62,982)	₱1,416,695

Summarized Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Operating	**₱1,609,347**	₱975,177	(₱383,598)
Investing	**(52,508)**	(1,805,244)	(11,020,891)
Financing	**(932,891)**	(674,498)	14,095,686
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**₱623,948**	(₱1,504,565)	₱2,691,197

Dividend paid in 2016, 2015 and 2014 to non-controlling interests amounted to ₱311.7 million, ₱231.5 million and nil, respectively.

In September and October 2014, Belle, its subsidiaries and affiliates sold a total of approximately 3.5 billion PLC shares in the secondary market increasing PLC's public float. These share sales reduced Belle's consolidated ownership in PLC to 24.9 billion shares or approximately 79.0%. This transaction is considered as a sale of interest in PLC without losing control, thus all of the related gains and related transaction costs were accounted for directly in equity. As a result of the sale, the Company recognized additional non-controlling interests amounting to ₱1,704.1 million and a credit to "Other reserves - transactions with non-controlling interests" amounting to ₱3,830.4 million in the equity section of the 2014 consolidated statement of financial position pertaining to the proceeds from the sale, net of transaction costs.

Pacific Online

The non-controlling interests of Pacific Online are material to the Company in 2014.

The summarized financial information of Pacific Online is provided below. This information is based on amounts before intercompany eliminations.

Summarized Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2014:

	(In Thousands)
Total current assets	₱1,771,169
Total noncurrent assets	580,392
Total current liabilities	(458,632)
Total noncurrent liabilities	(94,431)
Total equity	₱1,798,498
Attributable to:	
Equity holders of the Parent	₱803,723
Non-controlling interests	994,775
Total	₱1,798,498

Summarized Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended December 31, 2014:

	(In Thousands)
Revenues	₱1,030,329
Costs and expenses	(635,368)
Other charges - net	(151,903)
Income before income tax	243,058
Provision for income tax	(120,002)
Net income	123,056
Other comprehensive loss	(11,564)
Total comprehensive income	₱111,492
Attributable to:	
Equity holders of the Parent	₱43,113
Non-controlling interests	68,379
Total	₱111,492

Summarized Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2014:

	(In Thousands)
Operating	₱502,535
Investing	(187,764)
Financing	(5,445)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	₱309,326

Dividends paid to non-controlling interests in 2014 amounted to ₱74.6 million. On August 5, 2015, the remaining direct interest of the Parent Company in Pacific Online was sold to PLC. As a result of the transaction, the Company recognized additional non-controlling interests amounting to ₱190.2 million and a credit to “Other reserves - transactions with non-controlling interest” amounting to ₱190.2 million in the equity section of the 2015 consolidated statement of financial position, gross of transactions costs amounting to ₱10.9 million. Accordingly, the non-controlling interests attributable to Pacific Online are already included in the non-controlling interests attributable to PLC as at December 31, 2015.

3. Corporate Reorganization

On June 2, 2014, the BOD of the Parent Company approved the plan to transfer the gaming business and interests of Belle to PLC (the “Investment Plan”) by authorizing the sale of the Parent Company’s investments in PLAI and Pacific Online. PLAI is a grantee by Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation (PAGCOR) of a License to operate integrated resorts, including casinos in the vicinity of Entertainment City.

On June 20, 2014, the Parent Company and PLC entered into a subscription agreement for 24,700,000,000 common shares of PLC at a subscription price of ₱0.369 per share or a total subscription of ₱9,114.3 million, thereby increasing the Company’s ownership in PLC to 89.8%. Subscription payments were made by the Parent Company in July 2014. As a result, the Company recognized ₱1,896.0 million adjustment to non-controlling interests. Transaction costs amounting to ₱54.0 million were charged to “Other reserves - transactions with non-controlling interests” in the equity section of the 2014 consolidated statement of financial position. The Company’s consolidated interest in PLC was subsequently reduced by the sale of approximately 3.5 billion shares in PLC in the secondary market (see Note 2).

On July 22, 2014, Belle and PLC executed a Deed of Sale of Shares for the sale of 100% ownership interest in PLAI by Belle to PLC for a consideration of ₱10,847.8 million. The transaction resulted in a ₱55.3 million adjustment to non-controlling interests in the Company's 2014 consolidated financial statements. Transaction costs amounting to ₱1,084.3 million were charged to "Other reserves - transactions with non-controlling interests" in the equity section of the 2014 consolidated statement of financial position.

On July 22, 2014, PLC executed several Deeds of Sale of Shares with Belle and certain of its subsidiaries for the acquisition of 101,668,953 common shares of Pacific Online at a subscription price of ₱15 per share, equivalent to 34.5% ownership interest in Pacific Online, for a total consideration of ₱1,525.0 million. This resulted to a decrease in the Parent Company's direct ownership interest in Pacific Online to 16.2% immediately after the sale. The transactions resulted in a ₱304.9 million adjustment to non-controlling interests.

Consistent with the decision for PLC to take on the gaming business, PLC was also authorized to sell to Belle its non-gaming related assets consisting of the following transactions, which were eliminated in the Company's consolidated financial statements:

- Membership shares in Tagaytay Midlands Golf Club, Inc. (TMGCI) for a consideration of ₱198.0 million;
- A lot with gross area of 4,348 square meters located within the Aseana Business Park at the Manila Bay Reclamation Area for a consideration of ₱250.0 million; and
- Several parcels of land in The Parks at Saratoga Hills within the Tagaytay Midlands Complex for a consideration of ₱73.4 million.

On July 22, 2014, Belle and PLC executed a Memorandum of Agreement for the redemption of 1,000,000,000 preferred shares by Belle for a cash consideration of ₱1,000.0 million.

4. Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

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, 2016. Adoption of these pronouncements did not have any significant impact on the Company's financial position or performance unless otherwise indicated.

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

  These amendments clarify that the exemption in PFRS 10 from presenting consolidated financial statements applies to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity that measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value. They also clarify that only a subsidiary of an investment entity that is not an investment entity itself and that provides support services to the investment entity parent is consolidated. The amendments also allow an investor (that is not an investment entity and has an investment entity associate or joint venture) to retain the fair value measurement applied by the investment entity associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries when applying the equity method.

  These amendments are not applicable to the Company since none of the entities within the Company is an investment entity.

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

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

  The amendments apply to both the acquisition of the initial interest in a joint operation and the acquisition of any additional interests in the same joint operation.

  These amendments do not have any impact on the Company as there has been no interest acquired in a joint operation during the period.

- PFRS 14, *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*

  PFRS 14 is an optional standard that allows an entity, whose activities are subject to rate-regulation, to continue applying most of its existing accounting policies for regulatory deferral account balances upon its first-time adoption of PFRS. Entities that adopt PFRS 14 must present the regulatory deferral accounts as separate line items on the statement of financial position and present movements in these account balances as separate line items in the statement of income and other comprehensive income. The standard requires disclosures on the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity's rate-regulation and the effects of that rate-regulation on its financial statements.

  Since the Company is an existing PFRS preparer, this standard would not apply.

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

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

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

  These amendments do not have any significant impact to the Company.

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

  The amendments clarify the principle in PAS 16 and PAS 38 that revenue reflects a pattern of economic benefits that are generated from operating a business (of which the asset is part) rather than the economic benefits that are consumed through use of the asset. As a result, a revenue-based method cannot be used to depreciate property, plant and equipment and may only be used in very limited circumstances to amortize intangible assets.

  These amendments are applied prospectively and do not have any impact to the Company, given that the Company has not used a revenue-based method to depreciate or amortize its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

- Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 41, Agriculture*: Bearer Plants*

  The amendments change the accounting requirements for biological assets that meet the definition of bearer plants. Under the amendments, biological assets that meet the definition of bearer plants will no longer be within the scope of PAS 41. Instead, PAS 16 will apply. After initial recognition, bearer plants will be measured under PAS 16 at accumulated cost (before maturity) and using either the cost model or revaluation model (after maturity). The amendments also require that produce that grows on bearer plants will remain in the scope of PAS 41 measured at fair value less costs to sell. For government grants related to bearer plants, PAS 20, *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*, will apply.

  The amendments are applied retrospectively and do not have any impact on the Company as the Company does not have any bearer plants.

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

  The amendments allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements. Entities already applying PFRS and electing to change to the equity method in its separate financial statements will have to apply that change retrospectively.

  These amendments do not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

- Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2012 - 2014 Cycle

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

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

- Amendment to PFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, Servicing Contracts

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

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

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

- Amendment to PAS 19, *Employee Benefits*, *Discount Rate: Regional Market Issue*

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

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

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

5. Future Changes in Accounting Policies

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2017

- Amendment to PFRS 12, *Clarification of the Scope of the Standard* (Part of *Annual Improvements to PFRSs* 2014 - 2016 Cycle)

  The amendments clarify that the disclosure requirements in PFRS 12, other than those relating to summarized financial information, apply to an entity's interest in a subsidiary, a joint venture or an associate (or a portion of its interest in a joint venture or an associate) that is classified (or included in a disposal group that is classified) as held for sale.

- Amendments to PAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows*, *Disclosure Initiative*

  The amendments to PAS 7 require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses). On initial application of the amendments, entities are not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods. Early application of the amendments is permitted.

  Application of amendments will result in additional disclosures in the 2017 consolidated financial statements of the Company.

- Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Taxes*, *Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses*

  The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount.

  Entities are required to apply the amendments retrospectively. However, on initial application of the amendments, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparative period may be recognized in opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. Entities applying this relief must disclose that fact. Early application of the amendments is permitted.

  These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Company.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2018

- Amendments to PFRS 2, *Share-based Payment*, *Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions*

  The amendments to PFRS 2 address three main areas: the effects of vesting conditions on the measurement of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction; the classification of a share-based payment transaction with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations; and the accounting where a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment transaction changes its classification from cash settled to equity settled.

  On adoption, entities are required to apply the amendments without restating prior periods, but retrospective application is permitted if elected for all three amendments and if other criteria are met. Early application of the amendments is permitted.

  The Company is assessing the potential effect of the amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*, *Applying PFRS 9, Financial Instruments, with PFRS 4*

  The amendments address concerns arising from implementing PFRS 9, the new financial instruments standard before implementing the forthcoming insurance contracts standard. They allow entities to choose between the overlay approach and the deferral approach to deal with the transitional challenges. The overlay approach gives all entities that issue insurance contracts the option to recognize in other comprehensive income, rather than profit or loss, the volatility that could arise when PFRS 9 is applied before the new insurance contracts standard is issued. On the other hand, the deferral approach gives entities whose activities are predominantly connected with insurance an optional temporary exemption from applying PFRS 9 until the earlier of application of the forthcoming insurance contracts standard or January 1, 2021.

  The overlay approach and the deferral approach will only be available to an entity if it has not previously applied PFRS 9.

  The amendments are not applicable to the Company since none of the entities within the Company have activities that are predominantly connected with insurance or issue insurance contracts.

- PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

  PFRS 15 establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under PFRS 15, revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in PFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognizing revenue.

  The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under PFRSs. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

- PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*

  PFRS 9 reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, and all previous versions of PFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. PFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but providing comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions.

  The adoption of PFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Company's financial assets and impairment methodology for financial assets, but will have no impact on the classification and measurement of the Company's financial liabilities. The adoption will also have an effect on the Company's application of hedge accounting and on the amount of its credit losses. The Company is currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

- Amendments to PAS 28, *Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value* (Part of *Annual Improvements to PFRSs* 2014 - 2016 Cycle)

  The amendments clarify that an entity that is a venture capital organization, or other qualifying entity, may elect, at initial recognition on an investment-by-investment basis, to measure its investments in associates and joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss. They also clarify that if an entity that is not itself an investment entity has an interest in an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, the entity may, when applying the equity method, elect to retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity associate or joint venture to the investment entity associate's or joint venture's interests in subsidiaries. This election is made separately for each investment entity associate or joint venture, at the later of the date on which (a) the investment entity associate or joint venture is initially recognized; (b) the associate or joint venture becomes an investment entity; and (c) the investment entity associate or joint venture first becomes a parent. The amendments should be applied retrospectively, with earlier application permitted.

- Amendments to PAS 40, *Investment Property*, *Transfers of Investment Property*

  The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. The amendments should be applied prospectively to changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. Retrospective application is only permitted if this is possible without the use of hindsight.

- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-22, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*

  The interpretation clarifies that in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognizes the nonmonetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine a date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. The interpretation may be applied on a fully retrospective basis. Entities may apply the interpretation prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in its scope that are initially recognized on or after the beginning of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the interpretation or the beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information in the financial statements of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the interpretation.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2019

- PFRS 16, *Leases*

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

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

Entities may early adopt PFRS 16 but only if they have also adopted PFRS 15. When adopting PFRS 16, an entity is permitted to use either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach, with options to use certain transition reliefs.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of adopting PFRS 16.

Deferred effectivity

- Amendments to PFRS 10 and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.* The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3, *Business Combinations*. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

On January 13, 2016, the Financial Reporting Standards Council postponed the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the International Accounting Standards Board has completed its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Current versus Noncurrent Classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when it is:

- Expected to be settled in its normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

- Expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or,
- There is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash in banks earns interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates.

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturity of three months or less from date of acquisition and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Fair Value Measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level of 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 of input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level of 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 and nonrecurring fair value measurements.

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.

"Day 1" Difference

When the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value of 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 only recognized in profit or loss 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 amount.

Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

Date of Recognition of Financial Assets. The Company recognizes financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on trade date, i.e., the date the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Initial Recognition of Financial Assets. Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Categories of Financial Assets and Subsequent Measurement. Financial assets, at initial recognition, are classified as financial assets at FVPL, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity (HTM) investments, AFS financial assets or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such classification every financial reporting date.

As at December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company has no HTM investments and derivatives designated as hedging instruments.

- Financial assets at FVPL

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

Financial assets at FVPL are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Interest earned or incurred is recorded as interest income or expense, respectively, while dividend income is recorded as other income according to the terms of the contract, or when the right of payment has been established.

Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in the fair value recognized in profit or loss. Remeasurement only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

The Company evaluates its financial assets at FVPL (held for trading) whether the intent to sell them in the near term is appropriate. When the Company is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets and management's intent to sell them in the foreseeable future significantly change, the Company may elect to reclassify these financial assets in rare circumstances. The reclassification to loans and receivables, AFS financial assets or HTM investments depends on the nature of the asset. This evaluation does not affect any financial assets designated at FVPL using the fair value option at designation.

The Company's financial assets held for trading consist of quoted equity instruments and club shares shown under "Investments held for trading" account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

- Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These are not entered into with the intention of immediate or short-term resale and are not designated as financial assets at FVPL or AFS financial assets. After initial measurement, loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less any impairment in value. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are not integral part of the EIR. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Loans and receivables are classified as current assets when the Company expects to realize the asset within 12 months from reporting date. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

This category includes the Company's cash and cash equivalents, receivables, finance lease receivable, deposits, advances to associates, as shown under "Investments in and advances to associates" account in the consolidated statement of financial position, advances to related parties and guarantee bonds.

- AFS Financial Assets

  AFS financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as AFS or do not qualify to be classified as loans and receivables, financial assets at FVPL or HTM investments. Equity investments classified as AFS are those which are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and are neither classified as held for trading nor designated as at FVPL. Debt securities in this category are those that are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

  AFS financial assets are carried at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized under other comprehensive income until the financial asset is derecognized or determined to be impaired at which time the accumulated gains or losses previously reported under other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss. Interest earned whilst holding AFS financial assets is reported as interest income using effective interest rate method. AFS financial assets that are not quoted in an active market and whose fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment. All transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are also included in the cost of investment. If a reliable measure ceases to be available, AFS financial assets are thereafter measured at cost, which is deemed to be the fair value carrying amount at that date. Assets under this category are classified as current assets if expected to be realized within 12 months from reporting date. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

  The Company designates financial instruments as AFS if they are purchased and held indefinitely and may be sold in response to liquidity requirements or changes in market conditions.

  This category includes the Company's investments in quoted and unquoted equity securities shown under "Available-for-sale financial assets" account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

<u>Financial Liabilities</u>

Date of Recognition of Financial Liabilities. The Company recognizes financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial Recognition of Financial Liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value of the consideration received which is determined by reference to the transaction price or other market prices, and in the case of other financial liabilities, inclusive of any directly attributable transaction costs. If such market prices are not reliably determinable, the fair value of the consideration is estimated as the sum of all future cash payments or receipts, discounted using the prevailing market rates of interest for similar instruments with similar maturities.

Categories of Financial Liabilities and Subsequent Measurement. Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at FVPL, other financial liabilities which are measured at amortized cost or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such classification every financial reporting date.

As at December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company has no financial liabilities as at FVPL and derivatives designated as hedging instruments.

- Other Financial Liabilities

  This category pertains to financial liabilities that are not held for trading or not designated as at FVPL upon the inception of the liability where the substance of the contractual arrangements results in the Company having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with the holder under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Company. These include liabilities arising from operations or borrowings.

  After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process. Other financial liabilities are included in current liabilities if maturity is within 12 months from the reporting date or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer payment for at least 12 months from the reporting date. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent liabilities.

  As at December 31, 2016 and 2015, this category includes the Company's trade and other current liabilities (excluding customers' deposits, statutory payables and other liabilities to the government), loans payable, nontrade liability, obligations under finance lease, installment payable and long-term debt.

<u>Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</u>
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. 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.

<u>Classification of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Between Debt and Equity</u>
A financial asset and financial liability is classified as debt if it provides for a contractual obligation to:

- deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
- exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Company; or
- satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

If the Company does not have an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset to settle its contractual obligation, the obligation meets the definition of a financial liability.

<u>Impairment of Financial Assets</u>
The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred

'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial Assets Carried at Amortized Cost. For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced through use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount based on the effective interest rate of the asset.

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

The Company provides an allowance for loans and receivables which they deemed to be uncollectible despite the Company's continuous effort to collect such balances from the respective customers. The Company considers those past due receivables as still collectible if they become past due only because of a delay on the fulfillment of certain conditions as agreed in the contract and not due to incapability of the customers to fulfill their obligation. However, for those receivables associated with pre-terminated contracts, the Company directly writes them off from the account since there is no realistic prospect of future recovery.

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

AFS Financial Assets. For AFS equity investments, the Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

The evidence of impairment for equity securities classified as AFS financial assets would include a significant or prolonged decline in fair value of investments below its cost. "Significant" is to be evaluated against the original cost of the investment and "prolonged" against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. When there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss (measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the consolidated statement of income) is removed from other comprehensive income and recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through profit or loss. Increases in their fair value after impairment are recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

In the case of debt instruments classified as AFS, the impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized cost. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortized cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

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

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a "pass-through" arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Financial Liabilities. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired.

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, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Real Estate for Sale and Land Held for Development
Property acquired or being constructed for sale in the ordinary course of business, rather than to be held for rental or capital appreciation, is held as inventory and is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV).

Cost includes land acquisition cost, amounts paid to contractors for construction, planning and design costs, costs of site preparation, professional fees, property transfer taxes, construction overheads and other related costs. Non-refundable commissions paid to sales or marketing agents on the sale of real estate units are expensed when incurred.

NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of the business, based on market prices at the reporting date and discounted for the time value of money if material, less costs to complete and the estimated costs of sale. The cost of inventory property recognized in profit or loss on disposal is determined with reference to the specific costs incurred on the property sold and allocation of any non-specific costs based on the relative size of the property sold. NRV in respect of land under development is assessed with reference to market prices at the reporting date for similar completed property, less estimated costs to complete construction and less an estimate of the time value of money to the date of completion.

Investments in Associates

An associate is an entity in which the Company has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture. 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. The considerations made in determining significant influence or control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. Investments in associates are accounted for under the equity method. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Company's share of net assets of the associates since their respective acquisition dates. Goodwill relating to the associates is included in the carrying amount of the investments and is not tested for impairment individually.

Under the equity method, the investments in associates are initially recognized at cost.

The profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income reflects the Company's share of the results of operations of the associates. When there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associates, the Company recognizes its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, as part of other comprehensive income and in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and the associates are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associates.

The aggregate of the Company's share in income or loss of associates is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. This is the income or loss attributable to equity holders of the associates and therefore is income or loss after tax and non-controlling interest in the subsidiaries of the associates.

If the Company's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds the carrying amount of an investment, the Company discontinues including its share of further losses. After the Company's investment is reported at zero value, additional losses are provided for and a liability is recognized only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. If the associate subsequently reports profits, the Company resumes recognizing its share of those profits only after its share of the profits exceeds the share of net losses not recognized.

After application of the equity method, the Company determines whether it is necessary to recognize an additional impairment loss on the Company's investment in its associates. The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that each of the investment in associates is impaired. If such evidence exists, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the investment in associate and its carrying value and recognizes the loss against profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Company measures and recognizes any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the investment in associates upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The financial statements of the associates are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Parent Company.

Investment Properties

Investment properties comprise of land held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Property held under a lease is classified as investment property when the definition of an investment property is met. Investment property is measured initially at cost including transaction costs. Transaction costs include transfer taxes, professional fees for legal services and initial leasing commissions to bring the property to the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating. The carrying amount also 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, investment properties, except for land, are stated at amortized cost less impairment and accumulated depreciation, if any. Investment properties under construction are not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are completed and become available for operational purpose.

Investment property is derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses, which are the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment property, on the retirement or disposal, are recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers are made to investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by ending of owner-occupation or commencement of an operating lease to another party. Transfers are made from investment property 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.

Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method except for business combinations under common control in which an accounting similar to pooling of interest method is used. Business combinations under common control are those in which all of the combining entities or businesses are controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination, and that control is not transitory. Under the acquisition method, the cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs incurred are expensed and included in "General and administrative expenses" account in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

For accounting similar to pooling of interest method, the assets, liabilities and equity of the acquired companies for the reporting period in which the common control business combinations occur, and for any comparative periods presented, are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company at their carrying amounts as if the combinations had occurred from the date when the acquired companies first became under the control of the Company. The excess of the cost of business combinations over the net carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of the acquired companies is recognized under "Excess of acquisition cost over net assets of acquired subsidiaries" account in the equity section of the consolidated statements of financial position.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. It is then considered in the determination of goodwill.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of PAS 39 is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of PAS 39, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate PFRS. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured, and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling inter costs and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in profit or loss as part of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company measures in its consolidated financial statements provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. During the measurement period, the Company retrospectively adjusts the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. During the measurement period, the Company also recognizes additional assets or liabilities if new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and, if known, would have resulted in the recognition of those assets and liabilities as of that date. The measurement period ends as soon as the Company receives the information it was seeking about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date or learns that more information is not obtainable. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash generating units, or group of cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units or group of units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated:

- represents the lowest level within the Company at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- is not larger than an operating segment or determined in accordance with PFRS 8, *Operating Segment.*

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit or group of cash generating units, to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit or group of cash generating units is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment loss with respect to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

When goodwill forms part of a cash generating unit or group of cash generating units and part of the operations within the unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Negative goodwill which is not in excess of the fair values of the acquired identifiable nonmonetary assets of subsidiaries and associates is charged directly to income.

Transfers of assets between commonly controlled entities are accounted for under historical cost accounting.

When business combination involves more than one exchange transaction (occurs in stages), each exchange transaction is treated separately by the Company, using the cost of transaction and fair value information at the date of each exchange transactions, to determine the amount of goodwill associated with that transaction. Any adjustment to fair value relating to the previously held interest is a revaluation and is accounted for as such.

When subsidiaries are sold, the difference between the selling price and the net assets plus goodwill is recognized in profit or loss.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, except land, are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes of the cost of replacing part of the property and equipment and borrowing costs for long term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are recognized to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the property and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged against profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as incurred. Land is carried at cost net of accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Lottery equipment	4–10 years or term of lease, whichever is shorter
Leasehold improvements	15 years or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter
Machinery and equipment	5 years
Condominium units and improvements	17 years
Transportation equipment	4–5 years or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter
Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	3–5 years

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

Construction-in-progress represents property and equipment under construction and is stated at cost. This includes cost of construction and other direct costs. Construction-in-progress is transferred to the related property and equipment when the construction or installation and related activities necessary to prepare the property and equipment for their intended use have been completed. Construction-in-progress is not depreciated until such time that assets are completed and available for use.

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

Fully depreciated property and equipment are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the year the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the expense category consistent with the function of intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life from the indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

The Company made upfront payments to purchase a license. The license has been granted for a period of 18.6 years, renewable for another 25 years, by the relevant government agency. The license was assessed as having a finite life.

Instant Scratch Tickets, Spare Parts and Supplies
Instant scratch tickets, spare parts and supplies are included under "Other current assets" account in the consolidated statements of financial position. Instant scratch tickets are valued at cost, less any impairment loss. Spare parts and supplies are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost, which includes all costs attributable to acquisition, is determined using the first-in, first-out method. Net realizable value of spare parts and supplies is its current replacement cost.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets (excluding Goodwill)
The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that investments in associates, investment properties, property and equipment and intangible asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists and when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell or and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples and other available fair value indicators. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Any impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired assets.

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

Equity
Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from proceeds, net of tax. Proceeds and/or fair value of consideration received in excess of par value are recognized as additional paid-in capital.

Retained earnings represent the accumulated earnings of the Company, net of dividends declared to date.

Treasury Shares
Treasury shares represent issued Parent Company shares which were subsequently repurchased. These are recorded at cost and shown in the consolidated statements of financial position as a deduction from equity.

Equity Share in Cost of Parent Company Shares Held by Associates
Equity share in cost of Parent Company common shares held by associates represents the amount that reduces the Company's "Investments in and advances to associates" account and equity balance by the Company's effective ownership in Parent Company common shares held by associates.

Cost of Parent Company Common Shares Held by Subsidiaries
Cost of Parent Company common shares held by subsidiaries are equity instruments which are reacquired (treasury shares) and are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration is recognized in other reserves.

Non-controlling Interest (NCI)
NCI represents the portion of profit or loss and the net assets not held by the Parent Company and are presented separately in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statements of financial position, separately from total equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company. Any losses applicable to a non-controlling shareholder of a consolidated subsidiary in excess of the non-controlling shareholder's equity in the subsidiary are charged against the NCI even if this results in NCI having a deficit.

NCI represent the equity interest in PLC and Pacific Online not held by the Parent Company.

Revenue Recognition
Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. Except for "Commission income," the Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Interest Income. Interest income from trade receivables and finance lease receivables is recognized as the interest accrues using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount. Interest income from bank deposits is recognized as it accrues.

Gaming Revenue Share - net. Revenue representing monthly payments from MCE Leisure (Philippines) Corporation (MCE Leisure) based on the performance of gaming operations of City of Dreams Manila integrated resort and casino is recognized when earned pursuant to an Operating Agreement.

Equipment Rental. Revenue is recognized based on a certain percentage of gross sales of the lessee's online lottery operations, as computed by the lessee in accordance with the agreement, or a fixed annual rental per terminal in commercial operations, whichever is higher.

Revenue from Sale of Real Estate. Revenue from sale of real estate, which include the sale of lots and condominium units, are accounted for under the full accrual method of accounting. Under this method, revenue and cost is recognized when: (a) the collectibility of the sales price is reasonably assured; (b) the earnings process is virtually complete; and (c) the seller does not have a substantial continuing involvement with the subject properties.

Real estate sales, where the Company has material obligations under the sales contract to provide improvements after the property are sold, are accounted for under the percentage of completion method. Under this method, the gain on sale is realized as the related obligations are fulfilled and the units are completed, measured principally on the basis of the estimated completion of a physical proportion of the contract work.

If none of the revenue recognition criteria are met, deposit method is applied until all the conditions for recording a sale are met. Pending recognition of sale, cash received from buyers is accounted as customers' deposits included under "Trade and other current liabilities" account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Commission and Distribution Income. Revenues from the distribution of lottery, sweepstakes and scratch tickets to customers, including retailers and sub-distributors, representing the Company's share from the sales, are recognized upon delivery of the tickets to the customers. Revenue from the monthly fixed payment from Powerball Gaming and Entertainment Corporation (PGEC) is recognized monthly in accordance with the Outsourcing Memorandum of Agreement (OMOA).

Lease Income. Lease income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the terms of the lease.

Revenue from Property Management. Revenue is recognized as services of providing utilities and maintenance are performed.

Gain (Loss) on Finance Lease. Gain on finance lease pertains to the income arising from the difference between the fair value of an asset and its cost. Gain on finance lease is recognized when incremental economic benefit will flow to the entity and the amount can be measured reliably. Loss on finance lease pertains to a loss arising from the modification of cash flows.

Gain on Share Swap. Gain is recognized upon delivery of shares and upon confirmation of receipt by the other party.

Dividends (presented under "Other revenue" account). Revenue is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established.

Commission Income on Sale of Real Estate Project of Related Party (presented under "Other revenue" account). Revenue is recognized when the related services are rendered. Commission is computed as a certain percentage of the net contract price of the sold real estate project of a related party.

Income from Forfeitures (presented under "Other income" account). This represents income from forfeitures of the deposits and, to a certain extent, installments from customers in the event of a default and/or from cancellations of sales. Revenue is recognized upon approval of cancellation.

Penalty (presented under "Other income" account). Penalty pertains to income from surcharges for buyers' default and late payments. Income is recognized when penalty is actually collected.

Other Income. Revenue is recognized when there is an incremental economic benefit, other than the usual business operations, that will flow to the Company and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

<u>Costs and Expense Recognition</u>
Costs and expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows or decrease of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decrease in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. Costs and expenses are recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with income can only be broadly or indirectly determined; or immediately when expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that, future economic benefits do not qualify, cease to qualify, for recognition in the consolidated statement of financial position as an asset.

Cost of real estate sold includes all direct materials and labor costs, and those indirect costs related to contract performance. When it is probable that the labor contract cost will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized immediately. Changes in job performance, job conditions and estimated profitability, including those arising from contract penalty provisions and final contract settlements which may result in revisions to estimated costs and gross margins, are recognized in the year in which the revisions are determined. The cost of inventory recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income upon sale is determined with reference to the specific costs incurred on the property, allocated to the saleable area based on relative size and takes into account the percentage of completion used for revenue recognition purposes.

<u>Leases</u>
The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date. The arrangement is assessed for whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in the arrangement.

Company as a Lessee. Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are charged against profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Finance leases, which transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease at fair value of the leased property or, of lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in profit or loss.

Company as a Lessor. Leases where the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same bases as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Finance leases which transfer to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are recorded as finance lease receivable measured at present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments from the lessee are apportioned between finance lease income and reduction of the lease receivable so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the receivable. Lease income is recognized under "Interest income on finance lease" account in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The cost of the leased item is derecognized at inception of the lease. Cost includes estimated cost to complete the construction of a leased item and recognized as "Estimated liability on construction costs" separately shown in the consolidated statements of financial position and shall be settled based on actual billings from the contractors and adjusted upon completion of the construction. Any difference between the actual cost incurred and the estimated liability on construction costs are recognized in profit or loss.

Capitalization of Operating Lease. Where a building will be constructed on a land under operating lease, the operating lease costs that are incurred during the construction period may be capitalized as part of the construction cost of the building. Such lease costs are viewed as costs directly attributable to bringing the building to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in a manner intended by management. Lease costs are necessary and unavoidable costs of constructing the building, because without this lease, no construction could occur. Otherwise, this may be expensed outright.

<u>Borrowing Costs</u>
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the development of the Company's projects that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of the investment property account in the consolidated statements of financial position. Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use is complete. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

<u>Pension Costs</u>
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 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, difference between interest income and 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 or qualifying insurance policies. 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.

The Company's right to be reimbursed of some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation is recognized as a separate asset at fair value when and only when reimbursement is virtually certain.

Actuarial valuations are made with sufficient regularity that the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at the reporting period.

Foreign Currency-denominated Transactions and Translations

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are recorded in Philippine peso by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the Philippine peso and the foreign currency at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are restated using the closing exchange rate at the reporting date. All differences are recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Nonmonetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of initial transactions. Nonmonetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Income Taxes

Current Income Tax. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences the carry forward benefits of unused tax credits from excess minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over regular corporate income tax (RCIT) and net operating loss carryover (NOLCO) to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry forward benefits of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized in “Other comprehensive income” account are included in “Other comprehensive income” account in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and not in profit or loss.

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

Value-Added Tax (VAT)
Revenue, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT except:

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

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of "Input VAT" under "Other current assets" account or "Output VAT payable" under "Trade payable and other current liabilities" account, respectively, in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Earnings Per Share (EPS)
Basic EPS is computed by dividing net profit or loss for the year attributable to common equity holders of the parent, after recognition of the dividend requirement of preferred shares, as applicable, by the weighted average number of issued and outstanding common shares during the year, after giving retroactive effect to any stock dividends declared during the year.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net profit or loss for the year attributable to common equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of issued and outstanding common shares during the year plus the weighted average number of common shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential common shares into common shares. The calculation of diluted EPS does not assume conversion, exercise, or other issue of potential common shares that would have an anti-dilutive effect on EPS.

As the Company has no dilutive potential common shares outstanding, basic and diluted EPS are stated at the same amount.

Operating Segments
For management purposes, the Company is organized into business units based on the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and services.

Provisions
Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and, a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented as part of profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pretax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Contingencies
Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

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

7. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

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

The Company believes that the following represents a summary of these significant judgments and estimates and assumptions and related impact and associated risks in its consolidated financial statements.

Judgments
In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Recognition of Revenue and Cost of Sale of Real Estate. Selecting an appropriate revenue recognition method for a particular sale transaction requires certain judgments based on sufficiency of cumulative payments by the buyer, completion of development and existence of a binding sales agreement between the Company and the buyer. The completion of development is determined based on actual costs incurred over the total estimated development costs reconciled with the engineer's judgment and estimates on the physical portion of contract work done if the development cost is beyond preliminary stage.

Revenue and cost from sale of real estate amounted to ₱350.3 million and ₱120.5 million, respectively, in 2016, ₱354.8 million and ₱161.0 million, respectively, in 2015, and ₱299.2 million and ₱133.9 million, respectively, in 2014 (see Note 32).

Business Combinations. The Company acquires subsidiaries which own real estate and gaming operations. At the time of acquisition, the Company considers whether the acquisition represents an acquisition of a business or a group of assets and liabilities. The Company accounts for an acquisition as a business combination where an integrated set of business processes is acquired in addition to the asset acquired. More specifically, consideration is made of the extent to which significant processes are acquired and, in particular, the extent of services provided by the subsidiary.

When the acquisition of subsidiary does not constitute a business, it is accounted for as an acquisition of a group of assets and liabilities. The cost of the acquisition is allocated to the assets and liabilities acquired based upon their relative fair values and no goodwill or deferred tax is recognized.

Please refer to Note 19 for the Company's most recent business combinations.
Assessing Control over Investees. The Company assesses whether or not it controls investees when it holds less than a majority voting right (de facto control) by considering the Company's exposure to, or rights to variable returns, from its involvement with the investee and its ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. As at December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company has not consolidated any investee by virtue of de facto control.

Determining Subsidiaries with Material Non-controlling Interests and Material Associates. The Company is required to disclose certain financial information on its subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests and material associates. There are also qualitative considerations including the nature of relationship between the Company and the subsidiary or associate and the nature of their businesses.

Management determines material subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests as those with assets, non-controlling interests, revenues and net income greater than 5% of consolidated assets, non-controlling interests, revenues and net income. Material associates are those where the Company's carrying amount of investment or equity in net earnings is greater than 5% of the consolidated assets or net income at year end.

The Company has determined PLC in 2016 and 2015 as a subsidiary with material non-controlling interests (see Note 2). The Company has no material associates in 2016 and 2015 (see Note 14).

Evaluation of Lease Commitments. The evaluation of whether an arrangement contains a lease is based on its substance. An arrangement is, or contains a lease when the fulfillment of the arrangement depends on specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Finance Lease - as a Lessor. The Parent Company has entered into a lease agreement with MCE Leisure for City of Dreams Manila for the lease of a building. Management has determined based on evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangement, that the Parent Company transfers substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the building and that the present value of the minimum lease payments amounts to at least substantially all of the fair value of the building at the lease inception date. On those bases, the Parent Company accounted for the lease of the building structures under finance lease.

Interest income on finance lease in 2016, 2015 and 2014 amounted to ₱2,003.8 million, ₱1,917.4 million and ₱1,409.2 million, respectively. The outstanding balance of finance lease receivables as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to ₱17,645.6 million and ₱17,145.3 million, respectively (see Note 39).

Operating Lease - as a Lessor. The Parent Company, as a lessor, has accounted for the lease agreements for its land under an operating lease. The Parent Company has determined that it has not transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the leased properties to the lessee because of the following factors:

a) the lessee will not acquire ownership of the leased properties upon termination of the lease; and
b) the lessee was not given an option to purchase the assets at a price that is sufficiently lower than the fair value at the date of the option.

Lease income earned from lease of land amounted to ₱190.0 million, ₱190.9 million and ₱188.8 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively (see Note 39).

Pacific Online and TGTI leases to Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office (PCSO) the lottery equipment it uses for its nationwide on-line lottery operations. Pacific Online has determined that it has retained substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the lottery equipment being leased to PCSO. The ownership of the asset is not transferred to the lessee by the end of the lease term, the lessee has no option to purchase the asset at a price that is expected to be sufficiently lower than the fair value at the date the option is exercisable, and, the lease term is not for the major part of the asset's economic life. Accordingly, the lease is accounted for as an operating lease.

Revenue from equipment rental amounted to ₱1,579.7 million in 2016, ₱1,459.2 million in 2015, and ₱828.7 million in 2014 (see Note 39).

Finance Lease - as a Lessee. Pacific Online also entered into various finance lease agreements covering certain lottery equipment. Pacific Online determined that it bears substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the said properties under finance lease agreements.

The carrying amount of lottery equipment under finance lease arrangements amounted to ₱139.4 million and ₱128.4 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Note 39).

Operating Lease - as a Lessee. The Company, as a lessee, has entered into lease agreements for its office space, land, parking lots, machinery, office and transportation equipment. The Company has determined that it has not acquired the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the leased properties, thus the Company recognized the lease agreements as operating leases.

Rent expense recognized from operating lease amounted to ₱56.7 million, ₱30.9 million, ₱11.7 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively (see Notes 35 and 39).

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, many changes due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are related in the assumptions when they occur.

Determination of Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. Certain financial assets and financial liabilities are carried and disclosed at fair value, which requires extensive use of accounting estimates and judgments. While significant components of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidence (i.e., foreign exchange rates and interest rates), the amount of changes in fair value would differ if the Company utilized a different valuation methodology. Any changes in the assumptions could affect the fair value of these financial assets and financial liabilities. Please refer to Note 45 for the required disclosures on the fair value of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities.

Determination of Fair Value of Financial Assets Not Quoted in an Active Market. The Company classified financial assets by evaluating, among others, whether the asset is quoted or not in an active market. Included in the evaluation on whether a financial asset is quoted in an active market is the determination on whether quoted prices are readily and regularly available, and whether those prices represent actual and regularly accruing market transaction in an arm's length basis.

The fair values of the Company's investments in unquoted shares cannot be reasonably determined as these shares are not quoted in an active market. There were no recent transactions involving these shares, therefore these investments are carried at cost less impairment, if any. The Company does not intend to dispose these investments in unquoted shares.

The carrying value of AFS financial assets in unquoted shares amounted to ₱0.8 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 (see Note 15).

Determination of Impairment of Receivables and Advances to Associates and Other Related Parties. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts at a level considered adequate to provide for potential uncollectible receivables and advances. The level of this allowance is evaluated by the management on the basis of factors that affect the collectibility of the accounts. These factors include, but are not limited to, the age and status of receivable, the length of relationship with the customers and related parties, the counterparty's payment behavior and known market factors.

The Company reviews the allowance on a continuous basis. Accounts that are specifically identified to be potentially uncollectible are provided with adequate allowance through charges to income in the form of provision for doubtful accounts. The amount and timing of recorded provision for doubtful accounts for any period would differ if the Company made different judgments or utilized different estimates. An increase in the Company's allowance for doubtful accounts would increase the recorded operating expenses and decrease its assets.

Provision for doubtful accounts amounted to ₱13.8 million, ₱32.4 million and ₱5.5 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively (see Notes 11 and 37). Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, amounted to ₱1,881.8 million and ₱1,624.4 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Allowance for doubtful accounts amounted to ₱280.1 million and ₱156.7 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Note 11).

Provision for doubtful accounts on advances to associates and impairment loss on advances to related parties amounted to ₱29.4 million in 2016, nil in 2015 and ₱0.04 million in 2014 (see Notes 14, 37 and 41). Advances to associates, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, amounted to ₱0.5 million and ₱29.8 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Allowance for impairment amounted to ₱120.3 million and ₱145.3 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Notes 14 and 41).

Determination of NRV of Real Estate for Sale and Supplies Inventory. Real Estate for sale and supplies inventory are stated at lower of cost and NRV. The Company writes down the carrying value of real estate for sale and supplies inventory whenever the NRV becomes lower than cost due to changes in estimated selling prices less cost to sell. The carrying value is reviewed at least annually for any decline in value.

There were no provision for writedown of inventories in 2016 and 2015. The carrying values of inventories carried are as follows:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Real estate for sale and land held for future development (see Note 12)	**₱3,895,253**	₱3,861,589
Supplies inventory*(see Note 13)	**64,789**	31,547
Instant scratch ticket supplies*(see Note 13)	**67**	44,114

**Included under "Other current assets" account in the consolidated statements of financial position.*

Determination of Impairment of AFS Financial Assets. The Company determines that AFS financial assets are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The Company determines that a decline in fair value of greater than 20% of cost is considered to be a significant decline and a decline for a period of more than 12 months is considered to be a prolonged decline. This determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgment. In making this judgment, the Company evaluates, among other factors, the normal volatility in share price for quoted equities. In addition, AFS financial assets are considered impaired when the Company believes that future cash flows generated from the investment is expected to decline significantly. The Company's management makes significant estimates and assumptions on the future cash flows expected and the appropriate discount rate to determine if impairment exists. Impairment may also be appropriate when there is evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance.

No provision for impairment loss was recognized in 2016, 2015 and 2014. However, as discussed in Note 42, the Company implemented the cancellation of the Swap Agreement and therefore reversed the impairment loss recognized in prior years on the shares, net of certain costs, amounting to ₱1,219.1 million. The carrying values of AFS financial assets amounted to ₱2,026.9 million and ₱2,148.0 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Notes 15 and 42).

Estimation of Useful Life of Gaming License. The useful life of the Company's gaming license recognized as "Intangible asset" account in the consolidated statement of financial position is estimated based on the period over which the asset is expected to be available for use. The estimated useful life of intangible asset is reviewed periodically and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates. The gaming license runs concurrent with PAGCOR's congressional franchise which is set to expire in 2033, renewable for another 25 years by the Philippine Congress. The Company initially estimated the useful life of the license up to 2033 and has started the amortization of the intangible asset on December 14, 2014, the effectivity of the Notice to Commence Casino Operations granted by PAGCOR. As part of the Company's annual review process, the Company, starting on April 1, 2016, changed the estimated useful life of the gaming license to consider the renewal period of another twenty-five (25) years of the PAGCOR's congressional franchise upon expiration in 2033 and to consider other industry developments. The extension of the life of the gaming license decreased the amortization expense by ₱125.8 million in 2016 and will decrease the annual amortization expense by ₱167.7 million in 2017 and onwards. The carrying value of the Company's gaming license amount to ₱4,812.7 million and ₱4,970.3 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Note 18).

Purchase Price Allocation - Estimating the Fair Values of Acquiree's Identifiable Assets and Liabilities and Pre-existing Relationship and Previously Held Interest; Goodwill and Gain on Bargain Purchase. Where the fair values of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities cannot be derived from active markets, the Company determined the fair values using internal valuation techniques and generally accepted valuation approaches. The inputs to these valuation approaches are taken from historical experience and observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimates are used in establishing fair values. The estimates may include discount rates and assumptions used in cash flow projections.

The fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired from Pacific Online in 2014 amounted to ₱1,338.3 million (see Note 19). The Company accounts for the acquired businesses using the acquisition method which require extensive use of accounting judgments and estimates to allocate the purchase price to the fair market values of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities, if any, at the acquisition date. Any difference in the purchase price and the fair values of the net assets acquired is recorded as either goodwill in the consolidated balance sheet or gain on bargain purchase in profit or loss. Thus, the numerous judgments made in estimating the fair value to be assigned to the acquiree's assets and liabilities can materially affect the Company's financial position and performance.

The acquisition of Pacific Online in 2014 has resulted in recognition of goodwill amounting to ₱1,717.6 million (see Notes 19 and 20). Also, the acquisition by TGTI of FRI in 2014 also resulted to a goodwill of ₱110.9 million. Prior to TGTI's acquisition of FRI, TGTI has an existing consultancy arrangement with FRI which is considered as a pre-existing relationship in a business combination, thus the acquisition also resulted to recognition of loss on settlement of pre-existing relationship amounting to ₱217.4 million and deducted against the "Gain on significant acquisitions - net in the 2014 consolidated statement of comprehensive income (see Note 19).

The Company's controlling interest in Pacific Online in 2014 also requires remeasurement of previously held interest in Pacific Online and has resulted into a gain on remeasurement amounting to ₱1,096.8 million and presented under "Gain on significant acquisitions - net account in the 2014 consolidated statement of comprehensive income (see Note 19).

Estimating Impairment of Goodwill. The Company determines whether goodwill is impaired at least annually. This requires the estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating value in use requires management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash-generating units and to choose a suitable discount rate to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

There is no impairment loss on goodwill in 2016 and 2015. The carrying amount of goodwill amounted to ₱1,828.6 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 (see Notes 19 and 20).

Determination of Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets (Except Goodwill). The Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all nonfinancial assets at each reporting date. Investments in associates, investment properties, property and equipment and other assets are reviewed for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Intangible asset is reviewed annually for impairment while it is still not yet available for use. Determining the value in use of these nonfinancial assets, which requires the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets, requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the consolidated financial statements. Future events could cause the Company to conclude that such nonfinancial assets are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The carrying values of nonfinancial assets subjected to impairment review as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Investments in associates - net (see Note 14)	**₱123,351**	₱81,456
Investment properties (see Note 16)	**1,540,961**	1,540,961
Property and equipment (see Note 17)	**690,378**	770,716
Intangible asset (see Note 18)	**4,812,707**	4,970,341

Realizability of Deferred Tax Assets. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profit together with future tax planning strategies.

The carrying value of recognized deferred tax assets amounted to ₱4,227.9 million and ₱4,465.8 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Unrecognized deferred tax assets amounted to ₱1,060.3 million and ₱960.2 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Note 38).

Determination and Computation of Pension Cost. The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment medical benefits as well as the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rates, future salary increases and mortality rates. 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. Pension asset amounted to ₱10.0 million and ₱10.7 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Pension liability amounted to ₱12.6 million and ₱23.1 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Note 40).

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.

Further details about the assumptions used are provided in Note 40.

Evaluation of Legal Contingencies. The Company recognizes provision for possible claims when it is determined that an unfavorable outcome is probable and the amount of the claim can be reasonably estimated. The determination of reserves required, if any, is based on analysis of such individual issue, often with the assistance of outside legal counsel (see Note 43).

8. Segment Information

The primary segment reporting format is presented based on business segments in which the Company's risks and rates of return are affected predominantly by differences in the products and services provided. Thus, the 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.

The Company is primarily in the businesses of real estate development, property management and gaming and gaming-related activities. Others pertain to investment companies which are mostly dormant.

Segment assets include all operating assets used by a segment and consist principally of operating cash and cash equivalents, receivables, finance lease receivables, real estate for sale, land held for future development, investment properties and property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment. Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities and consist principally of accounts payable and other liabilities. Segment assets and liabilities do not include deferred income taxes, investments and advances, and borrowings.

Segment revenue, segment expenses and segment performance include transfers among business segments. The transfers, if any, are accounted for at competitive market prices charged to unaffiliated customers for similar products. Such transfers are eliminated in consolidation.

The amounts of segment assets and liabilities and segment profit or loss are based on measurement principles that are similar to those used in measuring principles that are similar to those used in measuring assets and liabilities and profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements, which are in accordance with PFRS.

Financial information about the Company's business segments are shown below:

	2016				
	Real Estate Development and Property Management	**Gaming and Gaming Related Activities**	**Others**	**Eliminations/ Adjustments**	**Consolidated**
			(In Thousands)		
Earnings Information					
Revenue	**₱3,388,084**	**₱3,603,233**	**₱–**	**(₱669,809)**	**₱6,321,508**
Costs and expenses	**(784,930)**	**(2,130,972)**	**(4,005)**	**221,136**	**(2,698,771)**
Interest expense	**(371,721)**	**(12,750)**	**(4,139)**	**32,831**	**(355,779)**
Interest income	**14,463**	**14,314**	**5**	**–**	**28,782**
Provision for income tax	**597,035**	**282,601**	**–**	**–**	**879,636**
Net profit for the year	**2,306,192**	**1,166,999**	**(8,075)**	**(368,993)**	**3,096,123**
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	**2,306,192**	**968,750**	**(8,076)**	**(566,749)**	**2,700,117**
Other Information					
Investments in and advances to associates	**9,908,421**	**–**	**3,762,761**	**(13,593,279)**	**77,903**
Investments held for trading	**2,066,720**	**165,990**	**–**	**–**	**2,232,710**
Available-for-sale financial assets	**2,004,811**	**1,170,226**	**–**	**(1,148,093)**	**2,026,944**
Segment assets	**26,947,341**	**16,145,278**	**232,778**	**(6,097,996)**	**37,227,401**
Segment liabilities	**1,016,830**	**719,491**	**62**	**(170,136)**	**1,566,247**
Total consolidated assets	**40,927,293**	**17,481,494**	**3,995,540**	**(20,839,369)**	**41,564,958**
Total consolidated liabilities	**16,283,684**	**891,282**	**4,008,025**	**(7,361,815)**	**13,821,176**
Capital expenditures	**22,542**	**112,119**	**–**	**–**	**134,661**
Depreciation and amortization	**(35,094)**	**(496,032)**	**–**	**167,136**	**(363,990)**

	2015 (As restated - see Note 10)				
	Real Estate Development and Property Management	Gaming and Gaming Related Activities	Others	Eliminations/ Adjustments	Consolidated
			(In Thousands)		
Earnings Information					
Revenue	₱3,513,385	₱2,566,986	₱–	(₱728,694)	₱5,351,677
Costs and expenses	(711,840)	(1,911,451)	(119)	302,063	(2,321,347)
Equity in net earnings of associates	27,340	–	–	–	27,340
Interest expense	(291,870)	(10,884)	–	28,777	(273,977)
Interest income	20,401	42,843	45	(28,819)	34,470
Provision for income tax	375,632	293,702	–	–	669,334
Net profit for the year	3,013,881	480,922	(87)	(1,722,935)	1,771,781
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	3,013,794	242,868	(80)	(1,722,851)	1,533,731
Other Information					
Investments in and advances to associates	9,799,835	–	4,780,763	(14,515,234)	65,364
Investments held for trading	1,898,200	226,747	–	–	2,124,947
Available-for-sale financial assets	2,130,080	1,040,720	–	(1,022,797)	2,148,003
Advances to related parties	21,274	–	–	(7,072)	14,202
Segment assets	28,957,268	15,558,020	113,842	(6,244,616)	38,384,514
Segment liabilities	1,966,775	542,123	26,012	(618,888)	1,916,022
Total consolidated assets	42,806,657	16,825,487	4,894,605	(21,789,719)	42,737,030
Total consolidated liabilities	19,552,431	699,324	4,906,341	(8,157,568)	17,000,528
Capital expenditures	3,422,230	312,703	–	–	3,734,933
Depreciation and amortization	(34,240)	(680,961)	–	284,066	(431,135)

	2014 (As restated - see Note 10)				
	Real Estate Development and Property Management	Gaming and Gaming Related Activities	Others	Eliminations/ Adjustments	Consolidated
			(In Thousands)		
Earnings Information					
Revenue	₱2,488,029	₱1,091,938	₱1,350	(₱264,232)	₱3,317,085
Costs and expenses	(710,128)	(701,009)	(20,419)	142,021	(1,289,535)
Equity in net earnings of associates	1,286	147,425	–	(31,521)	117,190
Interest expense	(89,798)	(8,925)	(220,000)	220,000	(98,723)
Interest income	22,667	7,312	222,000	(222,000)	29,979
Provision for income tax	1,122,222	129,743	–	(1,109,169)	142,796
Net profit for the year	7,068,125	1,863,661	7,297	(6,014,633)	2,924,450
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	7,068,125	1,509,240	7,297	(6,014,633)	2,570,029
Other Information					
Investments in and advances to associates	10,000,006	1,556,556	4,000,763	(15,463,416)	93,909
Investments held for trading	1,750,070	746,617	–	(483,802)	2,012,885
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,969,478	1,238,614	–	(1,223,713)	1,984,379
Advances to related parties	46,504	–	–	(19,577)	26,927
Segment assets	25,129,105	18,764,165	126,956	(7,600,721)	36,419,505
Segment liabilities	2,858,685	718,625	56,354	(750,469)	2,883,195
Total consolidated assets	38,895,163	22,305,952	4,127,719	(24,791,229)	40,537,605
Total consolidated liabilities	16,061,356	4,115,095	4,099,369	(10,475,501)	13,800,319
Capital expenditures	1,417,115	80,705	–	–	1,497,820
Depreciation and amortization	(25,130)	(127,064)	–	11,634	(140,560)

Revenues from a certain customer in the Company's real estate development business and gaming revenue share - net amounting to ₱3,836.9 million, ₱2,864.5 million and ₱1,636.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, are solely collectible from MCE Leisure while revenues from the Company's gaming and other gaming-related activities amounting to ₱1,579.7 million, ₱1,459.2 million and ₱828.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 are solely collectible from PCSO.

The following illustrate the reconciliations of reportable segment revenues, net profit, assets and liabilities to the Company's corresponding amounts:

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Revenues			
Total revenue for reportable segments	**₱6,991,317**	₱6,080,371	₱3,582,317
Elimination for intercompany revenue	**(669,809)**	(728,694)	(264,232)
Total consolidated revenues	**₱6,321,508**	₱5,351,677	₱3,318,085
Net Profit for the Year			
Total profit for reportable segments	**₱3,465,116**	₱3,494,716	₱8,939,083
Elimination for intercompany profits	**(368,993)**	(1,722,935)	(6,014,633)
Consolidated net profit	**₱3,096,123**	₱1,771,781	₱2,924,450
Assets			
Total assets for reportable segments	**₱37,227,401**	₱38,384,514	₱36,419,505
Investments in and advances to associates	**77,903**	65,364	93,909
AFS financial assets	**2,026,944**	2,148,003	1,984,379
Investments held for trading	**2,232,710**	2,124,947	2,012,885
Advances to related parties	**–**	14,202	26,927
Total consolidated assets	**₱41,564,958**	₱42,737,030	₱40,537,605

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Liabilities			
Total liabilities for reportable segments	**₱1,566,247**	₱1,916,022	₱2,883,195
Loans payable	**2,000,017**	1,000,017	3,000,017
Long-term debt	**4,621,875**	4,984,375	1,750,000
Nontrade liability	**3,762,000**	5,295,058	4,241,256
Advances from related parties*	**105,474**	72,789	75,267
Deferred tax liabilities - net	**1,742,187**	1,175,431	815,556
Estimated liability on construction costs	**23,376**	2,556,836	1,035,028
Total consolidated liabilities	**₱13,821,176**	₱17,000,528	₱13,800,319

**Presented under "Trade payables and other current liabilities" account in the consolidated statements of financial position.*

The Parent Company's Executive Committee, the chief operating decision maker of the Company, monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. However, financing (including interest expense and interest income) and income taxes are managed as a whole and are not allocated to operating segments. Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

Disclosure of the geographical information regarding the Company's revenues from external customers and total assets have not been provided since all of the Company's consolidated revenues are derived from operations within the Philippines.

Capital expenditures consist of additions of property and equipment and expenditures on investment properties.

9. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Cash on hand and in banks	**₱1,686,133**	₱1,307,022
Cash equivalents	**1,267,129**	2,263,043
	₱2,953,262	₱3,570,065

Cash in banks earn interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents are short-term investments which are made for varying periods of up to three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and earn interest at the respective short-term investment rates.

Interest income earned from cash in banks and cash equivalents amounted to ₱28.8 million, ₱33.2 million and ₱17.0 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively (see Note 36).

10. **Investments Held for Trading**

This account consists of investments of the Parent Company in TMGCI, The Country Club at Tagaytay Highlands, Inc. (Country Club), Tagaytay Highlands International Golf Club, Inc. (Tagaytay Highlands), and investments of Pacific Online in shares of stock of Leisure and Resorts World Corporation (LRWC), Vantage Equities, Inc., DFNN, Inc., ISM Communications Corp. and Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company.

The movements in investments held for trading in 2016, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	2016	2015 (As restated)	2014 (As restated)
Balance at beginning of year, as previously presented	**₱226,747**	₱262,815	₱–
Reclassification	**1,898,200**	1,750,070	1,568,291
Balance at beginning of year, as restated	**2,124,947**	2,012,885	1,568,291
Assets of a subsidiary acquired through a business combination	**–**	–	376,454
Acquisitions	**19,712**	88,579	242,380
Disposals	**(60,503)**	(127,163)	(440,277)
Unrealized mark-to-market gain	**148,554**	150,646	266,037
Balance at end of year, as restated	**₱2,232,710**	₱2,124,947	₱2,012,885

In 2016, the Philippine Interpretations Committee (PIC) and Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) issued PIC Q&A 2016-02: *PAS 32 and PAS 38 - Accounting Treatment of Club Shares Held by an Entity,* which clarified the accounting for club shares, assuming that the entity's holding does not give it control, joint control or significant influence over the club.

Prior to this clarification, the Company accounted for its club shares as inventories. In accordance with PIC Q&A 2016-02, the Company reclassified its club shares from "Club shares - at cost" account with carrying value of ₱2,983.3 million, ₱2,995.6 million and ₱2,700.6 million as at December 31, 2016, December 31, 2015 and January 1, 2015, respectively, to "Investments held for trading" and "Available-for-sale financial assets" accounts, carried at fair value. This resulted to change in the recognition and measurement of the club shares from lower of cost or NRV to fair value. The December 31, 2015 and January 1, 2015 consolidated statements of financial position were restated to be consistent with the current year presentation. This resulted to an increase (decrease) in the following accounts:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	January 1, 2015
		(In Thousands)	
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Investments held for trading	**₱2,066,720**	₱1,898,200	₱1,750,070
Receivables	**24,826**	24,826	–
Club shares - at cost	**(2,983,321)**	(2,995,593)	(2,700,551)
Total current assets	**(891,775)**	(1,072,567)	(950,481)
Noncurrent Assets			
Available-for-sale financial assets	**97,000**	106,700	97,000
TOTAL ASSETS	**(794,775)**	(965,867)	(853,481)

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	January 1, 2015
		(In Thousands)	
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other current liabilities	**(₱644,575)**	(₱670,313)	(₱169,213)
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Other noncurrent liabilities	**–**	31,743	–
Deferred tax liabilities	**9,327**	9,327	9,327
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**9,327**	41,070	9,327
Total Liabilities	**(635,248)**	(629,243)	(159,886)
Equity			
Retained earnings	**(164,446)**	(351,243)	(698,514)
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets - net	**4,919**	14,619	4,919
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent	**(159,527)**	(336,624)	(693,595)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**(₱794,775)**	(₱965,867)	(₱853,481)

Net income increased by ₱186.8 million, ₱347.3 million and ₱367.8 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Other comprehensive income increased (decreased) by (₱9.7 million), ₱9.7 million and nil in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Basic/diluted earnings per share increased by ₱0.018, ₱0.034 and ₱0.036 in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respetively.

The reclassification has no significant impact in the net cash flows from operating, investing and financing in 2016, 2015 and 2014.

The Company has a Development Agreement (DA) with TMGCI for the construction and development of a 36-hole golf course which was amended on December 15, 1999. The terms of the amended DA call for as many subscriptions as there are shares, such that the club shares issued by TMGCI to the Company as the development progresses were in proportion to pre-agreed amount of development cost, inclusive of the initial capital contribution.

In 2016 and 2015, the Company sold certain investments held for trading for ₱74.0 million and ₱283.8 million, respectively.

11. **Receivables**

This account consists of:

	2016	2015 (As restated - Note 10
	(In Thousands)	
Trade receivables:		
Real estate sales	**₱784,866**	₱688,348
Equipment rental and instant scratch ticket sales	**446,523**	275,123
Leases (see Note 39)	**307,931**	357,053
Gaming revenue share receivable (see Note 28)	**235,868**	136,276
Property management	**156,285**	75,747
Accrued interest	**2,292**	5,151
Advances to third parties and others	**228,113**	243,414
	2,161,878	1,781,112
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	**280,124**	156,679
	₱1,881,754	₱1,624,433

- Trade receivables from real estate sales are noninterest-bearing and are generally collected in installment within 3 to 5 years.
- Trade receivables from equipment rentals and sales of instant scratch tickets are generally on a 30 to 60 days credit term.
- Gaming revenue share receivable is collectible on a 20 days credit term. This pertains to the Company's receivable from MCE Leisure for the gaming revenue share in the operations of City of Dreams Manila.
- Advances to third parties and other receivables are noninterest-bearing and generally have 90 days term.

As at December 31, 2016 and 2015, trade receivables from real estate with nominal amount of ₱841.4 million and ₱743.7 million, respectively, were recorded initially at fair value. The fair value of the receivables was obtained by discounting future cash flows using applicable interest rates ranging from 1.52 % to 10.64% and 1.29% to 9.44% in 2016 and 2015, respectively. The unamortized discount amounted to ₱56.6 million and ₱55.4 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Amortization of discount on trade receivables from real estate, shown under "Other revenue" account in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, amounted to ₱48.2 million, ₱56.8 million and ₱10.0 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively (see Note 29).

Movement of unamortized discount on trade receivables from real estate sales are as follows:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Trade receivables at nominal amount	**₱841,440**	₱743,707
Less discount on trade receivables:		
Balance at beginning of year	**55,359**	56,597
Discount recognized during the year	**49,419**	55,530
Amortization during the year (see Note 29)	**(48,204)**	(56,768)
	56,574	55,359
Balance at end of year	**₱784,866**	₱688,348

As at December 31, 2014, the gross undiscounted trade receivables from real estate amounting to ₱28.0 million are assigned on a with recourse basis with BDO Unibank, Inc. In 2015, this outstanding balance has been fully collected. There were no assignments made on a with recourse basis with any bank in 2016 and 2015.

Movement in the allowance for doubtful accounts is as follows:

	2016		
	Trade	**Others**	**Total**
		(In Thousands)	
Balance at beginning of year	**₱38,973**	**₱117,706**	**₱156,679**
Provision (see Note 37)	**13,179**	**644**	**13,823**
Reclassification (see Notes 13 and 14)	**57,194**	**54,334**	**111,528**
Write-off	**(1,906)**	**–**	**(1,906)**
Balance at end of year	**₱107,440**	**₱172,684**	**₱280,124**

	2015		
	Trade	Others	Total
		(In Thousands)	
Balance at beginning of year	₱9,288	₱124,413	₱133,701
Provision (see Note 37)	32,437	–	32,437
Write-off	(2,752)	(6,707)	(9,459)
Balance at end of year	₱38,973	₱117,706	₱156,679

In 2016, the Company reclassified advances to associates and other receivables amounting to ₱54.3 million (see Note 14) and ₱57.2 million (see Note 13), respectively, from “Investments in and advances to associates” account and “Other current assets” account, respectively, to “Receivables” account. These advances were fully provided with allowance for doubtful accounts.

12. **Real Estate for Sale and Land Held for Future Development**

This account consists of:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Land held for future development	**₱3,092,399**	₱3,018,515
Residential lots	**799,551**	839,771
Condominium units	**3,303**	3,303
	3,895,253	3,861,589
Real estate for sale – current	**(802,854)**	(843,074)
Real estate for sale – noncurrent	**₱3,092,399**	₱3,018,515

Land held for future development consists of properties in Tagaytay City, Batangas and Cavite. It includes certain parcels of land with a carrying value amounting to ₱447.4 million and ₱474.8 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, located in Batangas which are already in the Company's possession but are not yet fully paid pending the transfer of certificates of title to the Company. Outstanding payable related to the acquisition shown under "Trade and other current liabilities" account in the consolidated statements of financial position amounted to ₱152.2 million and ₱131.0 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Note 22).

A summary of the movement in real estate for sale is set out below:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Balance at beginning of year	**₱843,074**	₱935,530
Construction/development costs incurred	**80,297**	68,520
Disposals (recognized as cost of sales) (see Note 32)	**(120,517)**	(160,976)
Balance at end of year	**₱802,854**	₱843,074

A summary of the movement in land held for development in 2016 and 2015 is set out below:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Balance at beginning of year	**₱3,018,515**	₱3,018,515
Land acquired during the year	**80,053**	–
Other adjustments/reclassifications	**(6,169)**	–
Balance at end of year	**₱3,092,399**	₱3,018,515

13. **Other Current Assets**

This account consists of:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Creditable withholding tax - net of allowance for probable loss of ₱4.3 million in 2016 and 2015	**₱492,816**	₱221,648
Input VAT - net of allowance for probable loss of ₱0.1 million in 2016 and ₱1.5 million in 2015	**363,836**	312,485
Prepaid expenses and others - net of allowance for probable loss of nil in 2016 and ₱57.2 million in 2015 (see Note 11)	**264,015**	243,501
Spare parts and supplies - net of allowance for decline in value of ₱3.8 million in 2016 and 2015	**64,789**	31,547
Advances to contractors and suppliers - net of allowance for doubtful accounts of ₱20.3 million in 2016 and 2015	**18,226**	1,454,751
Deposits	**7,224**	8,331
Instant scratch tickets supplies - at cost	**67**	44,114
Advances to officers and employees - net of allowance for doubtful accounts of ₱3.5 million in 2016 and 2015	**–**	7,242
	₱1,210,973	₱2,323,619

Creditable withholding tax pertains to the withholding tax related to the goods sold and services rendered by the Company.

Input VAT pertains to the VAT arising from the construction of the investment properties and land under development.

Prepaid expenses and others pertain to various prepaid expenses such as insurance, commission, subscription and refundable deposits for various contracts.

Advances to contractors and suppliers are noninterest-bearing and are expected to be applied against future billings.

Advances to officers and employees are noninterest-bearing and are normally liquidated within a year.

14. **Investments in and Advances to Associates** - net

This account consists of:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Investments in associates - net of impairment in value of ₱354.2 million in 2016 and ₱404.0 million in 2015	**₱123,351**	₱81,456
Advances to associates - net of allowance for doubtful accounts of ₱120.3 million in 2016 and ₱145.3 million in 2015 (see Note 41)	**480**	29,836
Subscription payable - Lucky Star Gaming Corporation (Lucky Star)	**(45,928)**	(45,928)
	₱77,903	₱65,364

In April 2016, the Parent Company sold Woodland Development Corporation for a consideration of ₱9.6 million resulting to a gain amounting to ₱5.6 million (see Note 37).

Investments in Associates
Investments in the following significant associates are accounted for under the equity method:

		2016			2015		
		Percentage of Ownership			Percentage of Ownership		
Associates	Industry	**Direct**	**Indirect**	**Total**	Direct	Indirect	Total
Belle Jai Alai Corporation (Belle Jai Alai)*	Gaming	**50.00**	–	**50.00**	50.00	–	50.00
Lucky Star*	Gaming	**49.00**	–	**49.00**	49.00	–	49.00
APC Group, Inc. (APC)	Mining	**46.64**	**2.21**	**48.85**	46.64	2.21	48.85
Woodland Development Corporation (WDC)	Real estate	–	–	–	47.00	–	47.00

**Non-operating*

The associates were all incorporated in the Philippines.

Movements of investments in associates consist of:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Acquisition cost:		
Balance at beginning of year	**₱5,721,236**	₱5,721,236
Disposal	**(4,700)**	–
Balance at end of year	**5,716,536**	5,721,236
Accumulated equity in net losses:		
Balance at beginning of year	**(5,247,347)**	(5,218,287)
Disposal	**(3,379)**	–
Equity in net earnings for the year	–	27,340
Share in declared dividends	–	(56,400)
Balance at end of year	**(5,250,726)**	(5,247,347)
Accumulated share in unrealized gain on AFS financial assets of associates - Balance at beginning and end of year	**₱14,061**	₱14,061
Total	**479,871**	487,950

(Forward)

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Allowance for impairment in value		
Balance at beginning of year	**(₱403,993)**	(₱404,248)
Disposal	**4,046**	–
Reversal of impairment in value (see Note 37)	**45,928**	255
Balance at end of year	**(354,019)**	(403,993)
Equity in cost of Parent Company common shares held by associates	**(2,501)**	(2,501)
	₱123,351	₱81,456

The details of carrying values of the investments accounted for under the equity method, advances and subscriptions payable are as follows:

	2016		
	Carrying Values	**Advances**	**Subscription Payable**
		(In Thousands)	
Publicly listed -			
APC	**₱77,422**	**₱364**	**₱–**
Closely held -			
Others	**45,929**	**116**	**(45,928)**
	₱123,351	**₱480**	**(₱45,928)**

	2015		
	Carrying Values	Advances	Subscription Payable
		(In Thousands)	
Publicly listed -			
APC	₱77,422	₱320	₱–
Closely held -			
Others	4,034	29,516	(45,928)
	₱81,456	₱29,836	(₱45,928)

Summarized financial information of the Company's associates, which are considered immaterial are as follows:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Net loss	**(₱40,670)**	(₱18,312)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**3,370**	(9,566)
Total comprehensive loss	**(37,300)**	(27,878)

Investment in APC

Fair values of investment in APC, which is publicly listed in the Philippine stock exchange, amounted to ₱1,680.0 million and ₱1,575.0 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Fair values were determined by reference to quoted market price at the close of business as at reporting date.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts of Advances to Associates
Movement in allowance for doubtful accounts determined using specific identification method is as follows:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Balance at beginning of year	**₱145,273**	₱145,273
Reclassification to receivables (see Note 11)	**(54,334)**	–
Provision during the year (see Note 37)	**29,398**	–
Balance at end of year	**₱120,337**	₱145,273

15. **Available-for-sale Financial Assets**

This account consists of:

	2016	2015 (As restated - Note 10)	2014 (As restated - Note 10)
		(In Thousands)	
Shares of stock:			
Quoted	**₱1,923,725**	₱2,035,354	₱1,879,730
Unquoted	**839**	839	2,729
Club shares	**102,380**	111,810	101,920
	₱2,026,944	₱2,148,003	₱1,984,379

The Company intends to hold these investments indefinitely in response to liquidity requirements or changes in market conditions.

Movement in AFS financial assets consists of:

	2016	2015 (As restated - Note 10)	2014 (As restated - Note 10)
		(In Thousands)	
Cost:			
Balance at beginning of year, as previously presented	**₱1,544,040**	₱1,813,982	₱3,574,829
Reclassification (see Note 10)	**92,081**	92,081	92,081
Balance at beginning of year, as restated	**1,636,121**	1,906,063	3,666,910
Disposal	**(422,760)**	(267,913)	–
Cancellation of share swap agreement (see Note 42)	–	–	(1,559,847)
Write-off	–	(2,029)	–
Reclassification and others	–	–	(201,000)
Balance at end of year	**1,213,361**	1,636,121	1,906,063

(Forward)

	2016	2015 (As restated - Note 10)	2014 (As restated - Note 10)
		(In Thousands)	
Unrealized gain (loss) on AFS financial assets:			
Balance at beginning of year, as previously presented	**₱520,618**	₱87,046	(₱190,785)
Reclassification (see Note 10)	**14,619**	4,919	4,919
Balance at beginning of year, as restated	**535,237**	91,965	(185,866)
Disposal	**(351,680)**	(90,342)	–
Increase in fair value during the year	**653,381**	533,614	277,831
Balance at end of year	**836,938**	535,237	91,965
Allowance for impairment in value:			
Balance at beginning of year	**23,355**	13,649	1,610,251
Cancellation of share swap agreement (see Note 42)	–	–	(1,559,847)
Write-off/others	–	9,706	(36,755)
Balance at end of year	**23,355**	23,355	13,649
	₱2,026,944	₱2,148,003	₱1,984,379

Dividend income realized from AFS investments amounted to ₱28.4 million, ₱23.2 million and ₱22.4 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively (see Note 29).

Gain from sale of AFS investments in 2016, 2015 and 2014 amounted to ₱351.7 million and ₱90.3 million and nil, respectively (see Note 37).

16. **Investment Properties**

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, investment properties consist of land that is the subject of the operating lease agreement (see Note 39).

Movements in investment properties are as follows:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Balance at beginning of year	**₱1,540,961**	₱4,432,277
Additions	–	3,368,676
Derecognized asset under finance lease (see Note 39)	–	(6,259,992)
Balance at end of year	**₱1,540,961**	₱1,540,961

Construction cost of the City of Dreams Manila building phase 2, amounting to ₱6.3 billion, was derecognized and accounted for as finance lease in 2015 (see Note 39). Related estimated liability on construction costs amounted to ₱23.4 million and ₱2,556.8 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The carrying value of the investment properties approximates the aggregate fair value as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. The fair values were determined based on a cost approach valuation technique using current material and labor costs and categorized under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The current use of all investment properties is their highest and best use.

17. **Property and Equipment**

The rollforward analysis of this account follows:

	2016							
	Lottery Equipment	**Land and Leasehold Improvements**	**Machinery and Equipment**	**Condominium Units and Improvements**	**Transportation Equipment**	**Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment**	**Construction-in-progress**	**Total**
				(In Thousands)				
Cost								
Balance at beginning of year	**₱600,743**	**₱282,423**	**₱244,903**	**₱244,537**	**₱52,903**	**₱161,597**	**₱89,525**	**₱1,676,631**
Additions	**58,428**	**5,824**	**9,490**	**3,552**	**28,836**	**28,531**	**–**	**134,661**
Disposal	**(254,606)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(12,169)**	**(21,117)**	**(2,246)**	**(290,138)**
Balance at end of year	**404,565**	**288,247**	**254,393**	**248,089**	**69,570**	**169,011**	**87,279**	**1,521,154**
Accumulated Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment Loss								
Balance at beginning of year	**139,630**	**259,871**	**185,523**	**186,043**	**24,966**	**109,882**	**–**	**905,915**
Depreciation and amortization for the year (see Notes 30, 34 and 35)	**132,143**	**11,810**	**13,149**	**11,306**	**12,928**	**25,020**	**–**	**206,356**
Disposal	**(249,664)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(10,715)**	**(21,116)**	**–**	**(281,495)**
Balance at end of year	**22,109**	**271,681**	**198,672**	**197,349**	**27,179**	**113,786**	**–**	**830,776**
Net Book Value	**₱382,456**	**₱16,566**	**₱55,721**	**₱50,740**	**₱42,391**	**₱55,225**	**₱87,279**	**₱690,378**

	2015							
	Lottery Equipment	Land and Leasehold Improvements	Machinery and Equipment	Condominium Units and Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Construction-in-progress	Total
				(In Thousands)				
Cost								
Balance at beginning of year	₱323,478	₱276,078	₱239,303	₱243,787	₱66,467	₱163,567	₱45,944	₱1,358,624
Additions	277,265	6,345	5,600	750	12,650	20,066	43,581	366,257
Disposal	–	–	–	–	(26,214)	(22,036)	–	(48,250)
Balance at end of year	600,743	282,423	244,903	244,537	52,903	161,597	89,525	1,676,631
Accumulated Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment Loss								
Balance at beginning of year	62,366	249,090	173,050	175,274	27,334	94,693	–	781,807
Depreciation and amortization for the year (see Notes 30, 34 and 35)	77,264	10,781	12,473	10,769	15,422	25,215	–	151,924
Disposal	–	–	–	–	(17,790)	(10,026)	–	(27,816)
Balance at end of year	139,630	259,871	185,523	186,043	24,966	109,882	–	905,915
Net Book Value	₱461,113	₱22,552	₱59,380	₱58,494	₱27,937	₱51,715	₱89,525	₱770,716

Allowance for impairment loss on property and equipment amounted to ₱186.3 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The cost of fully depreciated property and equipment which are still being used amounted to ₱453.5 million and ₱378.9 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The Company has no idle assets as at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

18. Intangible Asset

Intangible asset pertains to the provisional license granted by PAGCOR for which PLAI is a co-licensee to operate integrated resorts, including casinos. On April 29, 2015, PAGCOR granted the Regular Gaming License ("License"), which has the same terms and conditions of the provisional license. The License runs concurrent with PAGCOR's Congressional Franchise, set to expire in 2033, renewable for another 25 years by the Philippine Congress (see Note 42).

The amortization of the intangible asset started on December 14, 2014, the effectivity of the Notice to Commence Casino Operations granted by PAGCOR.

As part of the Company's annual review process, the Company, starting on April 1, 2016, changed the estimated useful life of the intangible asset to consider the renewal period of another twenty-five (25) years of the PAGCOR's Congressional Franchise upon its expiration in 2033 and to consider other industry developments.

The movements in intangible asset are as follows:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Cost		
Balance at beginning and end of year	**₱5,261,186**	₱5,261,186
Accumulated Amortization		
Balance at beginning of year	**290,845**	11,634
Amortization	**157,634**	279,211
Balance at end of year	**448,479**	290,845
	₱4,812,707	₱4,970,341

The unamortized life of the license as at December 31, 2016 is 41.5 years.

19. Significant Acquisitions and Business Combinations

<u>Acquisition of Additional Interest in Pacific Online</u>

The Company's total ownership in Pacific Online increased to 51.9% as at December 31, 2014, from 34.94% as at December 31, 2013, after a series of share purchases in the secondary market at the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) during 2014. As a result, the Company consolidates Pacific Online effective June 5, 2014. This transaction is a business combination achieved in stages and accounted using acquisition method. The primary reason for acquiring additional interest in Pacific Online was to expand the Company's share in the gaming business.

The computation for the gain on the remeasurement of the Company's previously held interest in Pacific Online is as follows:

	Amount
	(In Thousands)
Fair value of investment before obtaining control	₱2,464,016
Less total investment carrying value before obtaining control:	
Cost of investment before obtaining control	767,078
Accumulated equity in net earnings of Pacific Online before obtaining control	600,150
	1,367,228
Gain on remeasurement of investment in Pacific Online	₱1,096,788

The gain on remeasurement of investment is presented under "Gain on significant acquisitions - net" in the 2014 consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities as at the date of the acquisition follow:

	Fair Values
	(In Thousands)
Cash and cash equivalents	₱153,993
Receivables	703,608
Investments held for trading	376,454
Other current assets	120,113
Property and equipment	384,453
Other noncurrent assets	59,717
Total identifiable assets	1,798,338
Less:	
Trade and other current liabilities	362,592
Other noncurrent liabilities	97,406
Total identifiable liabilities	459,998
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	1,338,340
Goodwill arising from acquisition (see Note 20)	1,717,644
	3,055,984
Non-controlling interest measured at proportionate share of the fair value	(665,879)
	₱2,390,105

	Amount
	(In Thousands)
Fair value of investment after remeasurement of previously held interest	₱2,464,016
Purchase cash consideration	255,694
Total consideration	2,719,710
Consideration allocated to treasury shares and non-controlling interest in PLC	(329,605)
Purchase consideration transferred	₱2,390,105

The goodwill of ₱1,717.6 million represents the value of expected synergies arising from the business combination.

The gross amount and the fair value of receivables amounted to ₱715.4 million and ₱703.6 million, respectively. The Company expects to collect an amount equal to the fair value of the Pacific Online's receivables at acquisition date.

The total consideration of ₱2,719.7 million included a consideration allocated to a pre-existing relationship with Pacific Online. Pacific Online held shares in the Parent Company and PLC at acquisition date. This was accounted for as acquisition of treasury shares, recorded under "Cost of Parent Company common shares held by subsidiaries" account, and non-controlling interest in PLC amounting to ₱328.1 million and ₱1.5 million, respectively.

Transaction costs amounting to ₱0.4 million were recognized under "General and administrative expenses" in 2014.

The Company's consolidated revenue and net income would have increased by ₱700.8 million and would have decreased by ₱193.0 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2014 had the acquisition of additional interest in Pacific Online taken place on January 1, 2014. Total revenue and net income of Pacific Online included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for 2015 are ₱1,718.3 million and ₱346.1 million, respectively. Total revenue and net income of Pacific Online included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for 2014 are ₱1,030.3 million and ₱123.1 million, respectively.

The net cash outflow on the acquisition is as follows:

	Amount
	(In Thousands)
Purchase consideration	₱255,694
Transaction costs (presented under operating activities)	409
Cash and cash equivalents acquired from the subsidiary	(153,993)
	₱102,110

Acquisition of Falcon Resources Inc. ("FRI")
On June 16, 2014, TGTI, a subsidiary of Pacific Online, and the shareholders of Falcon Resources Inc. (FRI) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the former's intention to acquire the latter's interest in FRI representing 100% ownership. As at December 11, 2014, the Deed of Sale for the transfer of shares of stock has been executed. FRI is a company engaged in consultancy services for TGTI and a sub-distributor for Pacific Online. FRI is a company incorporated in the Philippines.

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities as at the date of the acquisition follow:

	Fair Values
	(In Thousands)
Cash and cash equivalents	₱38,685
Receivables	20,272
Other current assets	13,072
Other noncurrent assets	1,072
Total identifiable assets	73,101
Less accounts payable	51,475

	Fair Values
	(In Thousands)
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	₱21,626
Goodwill arising from acquisition (see Note 20)	110,934
Purchase consideration transferred	₱132,560

	Amount
	(In Thousands)
Total consideration	₱350,000
Consideration allocated to the cost of settlement of a pre-existing relationship	(217,440)
	₱132,560

The goodwill of ₱110.9 million represents the fair value of expected synergies arising from the acquisition of FRI by TGTI.

The gross amount and the fair value of receivables of FRI amounted to ₱22.0 million and ₱20.3 million, respectively, at acquisition date. The Company expects to collect an amount equal to the fair value of the Pacific Online's receivables at acquisition date.

The allocation of the consideration based on relative fair values of FRI's businesses is as follows:

	Fair Market Values	Allocation Rate	Consideration
	(In Thousands)		*(In Thousands)*
Business combination - distribution business	₱134,174	38%	₱132,560
Settlement of a pre-existing relationship - consultancy business	220,088	62%	217,440
	₱354,262		₱350,000

The total consideration of ₱350.0 million included a consideration allocated to a pre-existing relationship with FRI. TGTI and FRI effectively terminated their consultancy services agreement as a result of the acquisition. Accordingly, ₱217.4 million loss was recognized and presented under "Gain on significant acquisitions - net" in the 2014 consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The Company's consolidated revenue and net income would have increased by ₱13.0 million and ₱2.1 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2014 had the acquisition of FRI taken place on January 1, 2014. Total revenue and net income of FRI included in the 2014 consolidated statement of comprehensive amounted to ₱1.1 million and ₱0.2 million, respectively.

The net cash outflow on the acquisition is as follows:

	Amount
	(In Thousands)
Settlement of a pre-existing relationship (presented under operating activities)	₱217,440
Purchase consideration	132,560
Cash and cash equivalents acquired from the subsidiary	(38,685)
	₱311,315

20. Goodwill

Goodwill acquired from business combinations as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 consist of:

	Amount
	(In Thousands)
Acquisition of:	
Pacific Online (see Note 19)	₱1,717,644
FRI (see Note 19)	110,934
	₱1,828,578

The goodwill from the acquisition of Pacific Online and FRI have been subjected to the annual impairment review in 2016. The Company did not identify any impairment indicators relating to Pacific Online's and FRI's goodwill as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 as it expects to realize the synergies from the business combinations.

The recoverable amounts of the operations of Pacific Online and FRI have been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management. The cash flow projections covers five years.

Management assessed that no reasonably possible change in pre-tax discount rates and future cash inflows would cause the carrying value of goodwill in 2016 and 2015 to materiality exceed its recoverable amount.

<u>Key Assumptions Used in Value in Use Calculations</u>
The calculation of value in use for the cash-generating units are most sensitive to the following assumptions explained as follows:

<u>Pacific Online</u>

Discount Rate. Discount rate reflects management's estimate of the risks specific to the cash generating unit. The pre-tax discount rate of 7.78% and 7.56% was used in 2016 and 2015, respectively, based on the weighted average cost of capital of Pacific Online.

Terminal Values, Long-term Growth Rate and Revenue Growth Rate. Terminal values included in the value in use computations as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to at least ₱7,753.0 million. The growth rate used to extrapolate cash flow projections beyond the period covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts is 5% and 0% in 2016 and 2015, respectively. The long-term growth rate used in the normalization of free cash flows represents the expected growth rate of the economy in 2021 and onwards, with reference to growth rates compiled by industry analysts. An increase in revenue ranging from 7% to 10% per annum until 2020 was applied based on historical performance of Pacific Online.

FRI

In 2014, the Company obtained an independent valuation of FRI's goodwill. The recoverable amount of goodwill from the acquisition of FRI by TGTI was determined based on value-in-use calculations using actual past results and observable market data such as growth rates, operating margins, among others. As part of the impairment testing of goodwill from acquisition of FRI, POSC reviewed the valuation performed in 2015 and 2014 and assessed if the circumstances are still applicable for 2016. Based on the review performed, POSC is not currently aware of probable changes that would necessitate change in its key estimates and assumption from 2014 and 2015.

The recoverable amount of goodwill from the acquisition of FRI is based on value-in-use calculations, covering a 5-year period, based on actual results of the past and using observable market data.

Growth rates and operating margins used to estimate future performance are equally based on past performance and experience of growth rates and operating margins achievable in the relevant industry. The Company expected cash flows are discounted by applying a suitable weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The discount rate applied to after tax cash flow projections and the terminal growth rates are 11.5 % and 5.2%, respectively.

Management believes that no reasonably possible change in the key assumptions would cause the carrying amount of the goodwill and cash generating unit to which goodwill relates to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

21. Other Noncurrent Assets

This account consists of:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Deferred input VAT	**₱673,461**	₱637,997
Guarantee bonds (see Note 42)	**35,000**	45,000
Refundable deposits and construction bond (see Note 39)	**19,755**	18,236
Others	**15,074**	8,934
	₱743,290	₱710,167

22. Trade and Other Current Liabilities

This account consists of:

	2016	2015 (As restated - Note10)	2014 (As restated - Note10)
		(In Thousands)	
Trade	**₱320,209**	₱754,054	₱1,719,837
Accrued expenses:			
Selling	**6,120**	46,472	68,806
Land transfer fees	**5,217**	68,743	57,132
Professional and management fees	**895**	53,239	51,499
Others	**308,852**	195,286	185,716
Payables pertaining to land acquisitions (see Note 12)	**152,165**	131,024	166,074
Consultancy, software and license and management fees payable	**119,537**	37,484	17,088
Advances from related parties (see Note 41)	**105,474**	72,788	75,267
Customers' deposits	**62,220**	50,591	22,473
Refundable deposit and others	**173,376**	120,010	220,683
	₱1,254,065	₱1,529,691	₱2,584,575

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing with an average term of 90 days.

- Accrued expenses and other expenses pertain to accruals for land transfer fees, professional and management fees, selling, interest, salaries, communication, rent and utilities, provisions and other expenses which are normally settled with an average term of 30 to 90 days. The Company regularly provides for its usual potential liabilities.

- Payables pertaining to land acquisitions represent unpaid purchase price of land acquired from various land owners in Tagaytay City, Batangas and Cavite (see Note 12). These are noninterest-bearing and are due and demandable.

- Customers' deposits pertain to collections received from buyers for projects with pending recognition of sale.

- Refer to Note 42 for the terms of the consultancy, software and license fees and management fees payable.

23. Loans Payable

Loans payable represents peso-denominated loans obtained from local banks with interest of 4.2% to 4.3% in 2016 and 4.3% in 2015. Loans payable have historically been renewed or rolled-over.

The Parent Company availed unsecured loans amounting to ₱2,000.0 million. The carrying amount of outstanding loans payable amounted to ₱2,000.0 million and ₱1,000.0 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Interest expense on loans payable charged to operations amounted to ₱51.2 million, ₱39.5 million and ₱75.1 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014 respectively (see Note 36).

Interest expense on loans payable amounting to ₱49.8 million was capitalized as part of investment properties in 2014. No interest expense was capitalized in 2016 and 2015 (see Note 16).

24. Other Noncurrent Liabilities

This account consists of the following:

	2016	2015 (As restated - see Note 10)
	(In Thousands)	
Deferred income	**₱123,051**	₱130,525
Refundable deposits	**110,813**	105,446
Others	–	31,743
	₱233,864	₱267,714

Deferred income represents unamortized discount on refundable deposits related to lease transactions.

25. Long-term Debt

This account consists of the following:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Loans	**₱4,621,875**	₱4,984,375
Current portion of long-term debt	**(862,500)**	(362,500)
Noncurrent long-term debt	**₱3,759,375**	₱4,621,875

Maybank Philippines, Inc. (Maybank)
On June 30, 2014, Belle obtained an unsecured five-year term loan from Maybank in the amount of ₱1,000.0 million for the purpose of financing the construction of Phase 1 City of Dreams Manila. The five-year term loan shall be availed within one year from the signing of the loan agreement and bears an interest floater rate based on applicable 90-days Philippine Dealing System Treasury Reference Rate-Fixing ("PDST-F") plus spread and fixed rate based on 5-year PDST-F plus spread. During the term of the loan, Belle agrees not to sell, lease, dispose any of its assets on the City of Dreams Manila without prior written consent from Maybank and comply

with the following financial covenants: current ratio of 1.0x and debt to equity ratio of 2.0x. Amount of ₱750.0 million was drawn from the facility on December 11, 2015. Amounts of ₱150.0 million and ₱100.0 million were drawn from the facility on August 26, 2014 and September 22, 2014, respectively. Outstanding balance of the loan as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to ₱721.9 million and ₱984.4 million, respectively.

Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation (RCBC)
On June 9, 2014, Belle obtained an unsecured five-year term loan, reckoned from the date of the initial drawdown, from RCBC in the amount of ₱1,500.0 million for the purpose of financing the construction of real estate developments projects in Tagaytay Highlands and Tagaytay Midlands area and conversion and titling costs of raw lands. The five-year term loan bears a floor rate interest 5.5% plus spread. During the term of the loan, Belle should comply with the following financial covenants: minimum current ratio of 1.3x and maximum debt to equity ratio of 2.0x. Amounts of ₱400.0 million, ₱200.0 million and ₱900.0 million were drawn on July 9, 2014, September 30, 2014 and November 12, 2014, respectively. Outstanding balance of the loan as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to ₱1,400.0 million and ₱1,500.0 million, respectively.

United Coconut Planters Bank (UCPB)
On February 11, 2015, Belle obtained an unsecured four-year term loan from UCPB in the amount of ₱1,000.0 million for the purpose of financing the construction of City of Dreams Manila. The term loan bears a fixed rate of 6.25% per annum. During the term of the loan, Belle agrees not to make investments in, or enter into any other business substantially different from the business in which the Belle is presently engaged, or make capital investments in excess of two percent (2%) of the consolidated stockholder's equity as at end of the last fiscal year, except for the total capital expenditures for City of Dreams project in the amount not exceeding ₱4,000.0 million, and those allocated for the real estate development projects. Amounts of ₱500.0 million and ₱500.0 million were drawn on February 23, 2015 and December 29, 2015, respectively. Outstanding balance of the loan as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to ₱1,000.0 million.

EastWest Bank (EWB)
On January 30, 2015, Belle obtained an unsecured five-year term loan from EWB in the amount of ₱1,500.0 million for the purpose of financing its capital expenditures. The term loan bears a fixed rate of 5.75% per annum. During the term of the loan, Belle should comply with the following financial covenants: minimum current ratio of 1.0x and maximum debt to equity ratio of 3.0x. On January 30, 2015, ₱1,500.0 million was drawn from the facility. Outstanding balance of the loan as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to ₱1,500.0 million.

Covenants. The loan agreements provide certain restrictions and requirements principally with respect to maintenance of required financial ratios and material change in ownership or control. As at December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Parent Company is in compliance with the terms of its loan covenants.

Repayment Schedule
The repayment schedules of long-term debt are as follows:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
2016	**₱–**	₱362,500
2017	**862,500**	885,096
2018	**945,833**	933,013
2019	**1,980,208**	1,973,638
2020	**833,334**	830,128
	₱4,621,875	₱4,984,375

Interest expense on the loans from long-term debt amounted to ₱287.7 million, ₱218.5 million and ₱8.8 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively (see Note 36). Interest expense on loans capitalized as part of "Investment properties" account amounted to ₱30.5 million in 2014.

26. Nontrade Liability

On May 20, 2013, Belle, PLAI, BGRHC, AB Leisure Global, Inc. (ABLGI) and LRWC (the Parties) entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), whereby Belle and PLAI have agreed to grant ABLGI the right to a settlement amount ("Settlement") in consideration of the waiver of ABLGI's rights as casino operator, the termination of ABLGI agreements and the grant of advances of ₱4,000.0 million (ABLGI advance) as funding for the construction of the casino integrated resort building. As at December 31, 2013, the settlement amounts of ₱283.5 million was presented as "ABLGI payments" pending finalization of the terms and repayment periods under the implementing agreement.

In December 2014, the implementing agreement has been executed with effectivity of terms and conditions retrospective January 1, 2014. The ₱4,000.0 million ABLGI advance was determined as the fair value of ABLGI's Settlement. In 2015, ABLGI advanced additional ₱780.0 million. Such liability shall be accreted over the term of the liability using the EIR method.

The interest component of the ABLGI advance amounting to ₱455.2 million, ₱651.7 million and ₱533.3 million were recognized as "Accretion of nontrade liability" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Payments made to ABLGI amounted to ₱335.5 million, ₱377.9 million and ₱292.1 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

On November 3, 2016, the Parties executed a Termination Agreement, whereby the Parties have agreed to terminate and dissolve the MOA and implementing agreement effective March 31, 2017. Under the Termination Agreement, the Parent Company will pay ABLGI a sum of ₱4,780.0 million to terminate the obligation stated under the MOA. Of the total consideration, ₱1,018.0 million was paid upon execution of the Termination Agreement and the balance will be paid simultaneously upon effectivity of the Termination Agreement. Unless and until full payment of the remaining obligation, LRWC/ABLGI shall continue to be entitled to its rights under the MOA. The new terms of the Termination Agreement warrant derecognition of the old liability and recognition of a new one since there is a substantial modification on the agreement. This termination resulted to a gain amounting to ₱634.8 million presented as part of "Other income" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see Note 37).

The carrying value of nontrade liability amounted to ₱3,762.0 million and ₱5,295.1 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

27. **Equity**

Preferred Stock

As at December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company has not issued any preferred stock out of the authorized 6,000,000,000 shares with a ₱1 par value. Under the provisions of the Company's articles of incorporation, the rights and features of the preferred stock shall be determined through a resolution of the BOD prior to issuance.

Common Stock

As at December 31, 2016 and 2015, the authorized common stock of the Company is 14,000,000,000 shares with a ₱1 par value. The movement in outstanding common stock at the beginning and end of year is as follows:

	Number of Shares		
	Issued	Treasury	Outstanding
Balance, as at December 31, 2014	10,559,382,799	–	10,559,382,799
Issuance (acquisition) during the year	1,617,058	(42,146,000)	(40,528,942)
Balance, as at December 31, 2015	10,560,999,857	(42,146,000)	10,518,853,857
Issuance (acquisition) during the year	–	(20,174,000)	(20,174,000)
Balance, as at December 31, 2016	10,560,999,857	(62,320,000)	10,498,679,857

The following summarizes the information on the Parent Company's registration of securities under the Securities Regulation Code:

Date of SEC Approval	Authorized Shares	Number of Shares Issued	Issue/ Offer Price
August 20, 1973	6,000,000,000	6,000,000,000	₱0.01
March 19, 1976	2,000,000,000	464,900,000	0.01
December 7, 1990	–	920,000,000	0.01
1990	–	833,500,000	0.01
October 19, 1990	(7,000,000,000)	(8,136,216,000)	0.01
June 18, 1991	–	3,381,840	0.01
1991	–	47,435,860	1.00
1992	–	11,005,500	1.00
December 7, 1993	–	473,550,000	1.00
1993	–	95,573,400	1.00
January 24, 1994	–	100,000,000	1.00
August 3, 1994	–	2,057,948	7.00
August 3, 1994	–	960,375	10.00
June 6, 1995	–	138,257,863	1.00
February 14, 1995	1,000,000,000	–	1.00
March 8, 1995	–	312,068,408	1.00
March 17, 1995	2,000,000,000	–	1.00
March 28, 1995	–	627,068,412	1.00
July 5, 1995	–	78,060,262	1.00
September 1, 1995	–	100,000,000	1.00

Date of SEC Approval	Authorized Shares	Number of Shares Issued	Issue/ Offer Price
March 1, 1995	–	94,857,072	1.00
September 13, 1995	–	103,423,030	1.00
1995	–	123,990,631	1.00
1996	–	386,225,990	1.00
February 21, 1997	10,000,000,000	–	1.00
1997	–	57,493,686	1.00
1998	–	36,325,586	1.00
March 19, 1999	–	16,600,000	1.00
April 26, 1999	–	450,000,000	1.00
April 27, 1999	–	300,000,000	1.00
1999	–	306,109,896	1.00
2000	–	2,266,666	1.00
2001	–	2,402,003,117	1.00
April 14, 2011	–	2,700,000,000	1.95
July 18, 2011	–	119,869,990	3.00
July 18, 2011	–	1,388,613,267	3.00
October 6, 2015	–	1,617,058	1.00
	14,000,000,000	10,560,999,857	

In a special meeting on November 18, 1989, the stockholders approved the increase in par value of capital stock from ₱0.01 to ₱1.00 and the decrease in the number of shares of authorized from 8.0 billion to 1.0 billion common shares. The resulting increase in par and reduction in the number of shares was approved by the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on October 19, 1990.

On February 14, 1995, the SEC approved the increase in authorized capital stock from 1.0 billion shares with a par value of ₱1.00 to 2.0 billion shares with the same par value. Subsequently, on March 17, 1995, the SEC approved another increase in authorized capital stock from 2.0 billion shares to 4.0 billion shares with the same par value.

On February 21, 1997, the SEC approved the increase in the authorized capital stock from 4.0 billion shares at a par value of ₱1.00 per share to 20.0 billion shares divided into 6.0 billion preferred shares and 14 billion common shares, both at ₱1.00 par value.

The Parent Company declared stock dividends in 1991 and 1995.

<u>Treasury Shares</u>
During 2016 and 2015, the Parent Company has repurchased a total of 20,174,000 and 42,146,000 Parent Company common shares at a total cost amounting to ₱46.7 million and ₱134.4 million, respectively. The total number of treasury shares held as at 2016 and 2015 total to 62,320,000 shares and 42,146,000 shares, respectively, with cost amounting to ₱181.2 million and ₱134.4 million, respectively.

<u>Cost of Parent Company Shares Held by Subsidiaries</u>
As at December 31, 2016 and 2015, Parallax, SLW, PLC, Pacific Online collectively hold Parent Company common shares totaling 357,108,183 and 353,271,183, respectively, with cost of ₱1,758.3 million and ₱1,749.6 million, respectively. These are presented as “Cost of Parent Company common shares held by subsidiaries” account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Non-controlling Interests
In 2015 and 2014, subsidiaries of the Parent Company acquired and sold interest in fellow subsidiaries. These were accounted for as equity transactions with a corresponding adjustment to non-controlling interest.

Acquisition of non-controlling interests related to these transactions amounted to ₱74.9 million and ₱231.7 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively. Disposals, on the other hand, of non-controlling interest, particularly in Pacific Online, amounted to ₱254.7 million in 2014.

Retained Earnings
The Parent Company's retained earnings available for dividend declaration, computed based on the regulatory requirements of SEC amounted to ₱4,242.0 million and ₱3,544.4 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The difference between the consolidated retained earnings and the Parent Company's retained earnings available for dividend declaration primarily consists of undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and equity in net earnings of associates. For purposes of dividend declaration, income arising from lease of buildings of City of Dreams Manila is accounted for under operating lease similar to treatment for income tax purposes.

Dividends
On April 28, 2014, the Parent Company's BOD approved the declaration of cash dividends of Two Centavos (₱0.02) per share, totaling ₱211.2 million, inclusive of dividends paid to related party shareholders amounting to ₱5.4 million. The record date to determine the shareholders entitled to receive the cash dividends was set to May 13, 2014 with the payment made on June 2, 2014. No dividends on common stock were declared in 2013.

On January 27, 2015, the Parent Company's Board of Directors ("BOD") approved the declaration of a special dividend of Eighteen Centavos (₱0.18) per share, totaling ₱1,900.7 million, payable on March 9, 2015 to stockholders of record as of February 10, 2015. On July 31, 2015, the Parent Company's BOD approved the declaration of dividend of ₱0.095 per share, totaling ₱1,001.8 million, payable on August 28, 2015 to stockholders of record as of August 14, 2015. Total dividends above are inclusive of dividends paid to related party shareholders amounting to ₱89.8 million.

On February 29, 2016, the Parent Company's BOD approved the declaration of cash dividends of Nine-and-a-Half Centavos (₱0.095) per share, totaling ₱1,003.3 million. The record date to determine the shareholders entitled to receive the cash dividends was set to March 14, 2016 with the payment made on March 29, 2016.

28. **Gaming Revenue Share - net**

PLAI started to recognize its gaming revenue share following the soft opening of the City of Dreams Manila integrated resort and casino operations on December 14, 2014. Gaming revenue share is determined as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Gaming revenue share - gross	**₱2,171,573**	₱1,008,317	₱45,674
Less PAGCOR license fee paid by MELCO	**(528,597)**	(252,079)	(6,865)
Gaming revenue share - net	**₱1,642,976**	₱756,238	₱38,809

29. **Other Revenue**

This account consists of:

	2016	2015 (As restated - Note 10)	2014 (As restated - Note 10)
		(In Thousands)	
Amortization of discount on trade receivables (see Note 11)	**₱48,204**	₱56,768	₱9,954
Dividend income (see Note 15)	**28,371**	23,209	22,443
Income from forfeitures	**13,750**	60,712	39,978
Gain on sale of club shares	**13,533**	149,197	154,297
Income from playing rights	**4,295**	6,620	2,143
Penalty	**2,624**	2,593	2,398
Others	**8,353**	2,306	3,230
	₱119,130	₱301,405	₱234,443

Income from forfeitures represents deposits, and to a certain extent, installment payments from customers forfeited in the event of default and/or cancellations of real estate sales.

Penalty pertains to income from surcharges for buyers' default and late payments. Income is recognized when penalty is actually collected.

Others pertain to revenues from sale of scrap supplies and various administrative fees during the year.

30. **Cost of Lottery Services**

This account consists of:

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Software and license fees (see Note 42)	**₱186,644**	₱172,672	₱81,654
Operating supplies	**183,151**	159,728	67,391
Depreciation and amortization (see Note 17)	**138,892**	94,641	73,068
Consultancy fees (see Note 42)	**122,801**	124,533	74,674
Online lottery system expenses	**122,173**	117,466	67,596
Communication fees	**119,491**	87,195	51,376
Personnel costs	**48,684**	44,322	17,462
Others	**9,427**	26,475	59,767
	₱931,263	₱827,032	₱492,988

31. **Cost of Gaming Operations**

This account consists of:

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Consultancy fees (Note 42)	**₱221,814**	₱76,003	₱7,075
Amortization of intangible asset (Note 18)	**157,634**	279,211	11,634
Marketing expenses	**20,160**	11,760	–
Payroll-related expenses	**11,073**	9,811	–
Representation and entertainment	**3,030**	2,628	–
Transportation and travel	**2,796**	2,610	–
	₱416,507	₱382,023	₱18,709

32. **Cost of Real Estate Sold**

This account consists of:

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Materials and labor	**₱76,661**	₱100,466	₱80,057
Land	**28,535**	37,396	29,799
Overhead and others	**15,321**	23,114	24,021
	₱120,517	₱160,976	₱133,877

33. **Cost of Lease Income**

This account consists of:

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Taxes and listing fees	**₱136,987**	₱74,771	₱11,293
Rental (see Note 39)	**46,403**	30,968	–
Insurance	**26,001**	46,845	75
	₱209,391	₱152,584	₱11,368

34. **Cost of Services for Property Management**

This account consists of:

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Water services	**₱60,829**	₱51,224	₱61,328
Power and maintenance	**2,984**	28,984	26,724
	₱63,813	₱80,208	₱88,052

The cost of services for property management includes depreciation and amortization amounting to ₱13.0 million, ₱11.7 million and ₱8.3 million in 2016, 2015 in 2014, respectively (see Note 17).

35. General and Administrative Expenses

This account consists of:

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Personnel costs (see Note 40)	**₱198,280**	₱196,151	₱124,126
Management and professional fees (Notes 41 and 42)	**93,054**	46,575	38,204
Transportation and travel	**67,089**	78,610	32,930
Taxes and licenses	**63,476**	67,530	98,071
Depreciation and amortization (see Note 17)	**54,511**	45,589	47,575
Rentals and utilities (see Notes 39 and 41)	**54,360**	61,575	36,050
Representation and entertainment	**50,970**	49,837	25,017
ABLGI compensation fee	**44,881**	–	–
Security, janitorial and service fees	**43,425**	27,320	16,801
Registration fees	**24,529**	9,615	4,224
Marketing and advertising (see Note 41)	**22,579**	38,179	39,055
Communication	**18,466**	20,936	14,243
Repairs and maintenance	**16,418**	18,017	12,696
Selling expenses	**15,336**	20,042	19,741
Insurance	**3,274**	4,585	1,729
Others	**186,632**	33,963	34,079
	₱957,280	₱718,524	₱544,541

Others pertain to office supplies, insurance, seminar fees, association dues incurred during the year and regular provisions of the Company.

Personnel Costs

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Salaries and wages	**₱178,608**	₱157,088	₱99,983
Pension costs (see Note 40)	**15,743**	20,241	8,913
Employee benefits and others	**3,929**	18,822	15,230
	₱198,280	₱196,151	₱124,126

36. **Interest Income and Interest Expense**

The sources of the Company's interest income follow:

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Cash in banks (see Note 9)	**₱28,782**	₱33,210	₱17,035
HTM investments (see Note 41)	–	–	12,944
Others	–	1,260	–
	₱28,782	₱34,470	₱29,979

The sources of the Company's interest expense follow:

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Long-term debt (see Note 25)	**₱287,667**	₱218,493	₱8,841
Loans payable (see Note 23)	**51,224**	39,549	75,078
Finance lease obligation	**12,749**	10,883	8,923
Assignment of receivables	–	774	2,725
Others	**4,139**	4,278	3,156
	₱355,779	₱273,977	₱98,723

37. **Other Income (Charges)**

This account consists of:

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Gain on termination of ABLGI advances (see Note 26)	**₱634,800**	₱–	₱–
Gain on sale of			
Available-for-sale investments (see Note 15)	**351,680**	90,342	–
Investment in associates (see Note 14)	**5,603**	–	–
Property and equipment (see Note 17)	**30**	(397)	451
Investments held for trading (Note 10)	–	7,439	22,296
Other assets (see Note 13)	–	1,850	–
Held-to-maturity investments	–	–	31,353
Reversal of impairment on investment in associates (see Note 14)	**45,928**	255	–
Reversal of (provision for) allowance:			
Doubtful accounts on advances to associates (see Note 14)	**(29,398)**	–	(40)
Doubtful accounts on trade and other receivables - net (see Note 11)	**(13,823)**	(32,437)	(5,492)
Probable loss on other assets - net (see Note 13)	–	34,951	(9,034)

(Forward)

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Bank service charges	**(₱27,756)**	(₱42,388)	(₱29,292)
Excess input VAT	**10,084**	23,631	10,997
Recycling of share in cumulative translation adjustments of AFS financial asset (see Note 42)	**–**	–	(58,319)
Proceeds from insurance claims	**–**	–	20,684
Gain from cancellation of Swap Agreement (Note 42)	**–**	–	1,219,133
Gain on significant acquisitions - net (Note 19)	**–**	–	876,348
Others – net	**4,480**	4,609	(63)
	₱981,628	₱87,855	₱2,079,022

38. Income Taxes

The provision for current income tax consists of the following:

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
RCIT	**₱253,673**	₱284,785	₱134,470
MCIT	**29,788**	21,511	18,586
Capital gains tax (CGT)	**–**	–	26,887
	₱283,461	₱306,296	₱179,943

As at December 31, 2016, the Parent Company can claim the carryforward benefit of NOLCO amounting to ₱531.6 million incurred in 2014 as deduction against future taxable income until 2017. As at December 31, 2016, the Parent Company can claim the carryforward benefits of excess MCIT over RCIT amounting to ₱29.8 million, ₱21.5 million and ₱18.6 incurred in 2016, 2015, and 2014 respectively, as deduction against future taxable income until 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The carryforward benefit of NOLCO as at December 31, 2012 amounting to ₱97.7 million was claimed by the Parent Company as tax credit against regular income tax in 2016.

As at December 31, 2016, PLC can claim the carryforward benefits of NOLCO amounting to ₱8.5 million in 2016 and ₱0.1 million in 2015 and 2014, as deduction against future taxable income until 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. As at December 31, 2015, PLC can claim the carryforward benefit of excess MCIT over RCIT amounting to ₱0.7 million and ₱0.6 million incurred in 2016 and 2015, respectively, against future taxable income until 2019 and 2018, respectively.

PLAI elected to use Optional Standard Deduction in computing its taxable income for first half of 2016, 2015 and 2014.

As at December 31, 2015, LotoPac can claim the carryforward benefits of NOLCO amounting to ₱0.1 million in 2016 and 2015 and ₱0.2 million in 2014 as deduction against future taxable income until 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The components of deferred tax assets of the subsidiaries are as follows:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Accrued expenses	**₱2,915**	₱32,011
Unamortized past service costs	**6,380**	5,332
Pension liability	**900**	1,420
Allowance for impairment losses on trade and other receivables	**3,242**	3,242
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	**1,139**	256
	₱14,576	₱42,261

The components of the net deferred tax liabilities of the Parent Company are as follows:

	2016	2015 (As restated - see Note 10)
	(In Thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Construction cost	**₱3,935,415**	₱3,211,999
NOLCO	**130,151**	159,473
MCIT	**69,229**	40,097
Deferred lease income	**36,915**	39,157
Discount on trade receivables	**16,756**	16,608
Estimated liability on construction costs	**7,013**	767,051
Doubtful accounts	**7,140**	7,140
Pension liability	**4,375**	1,332
Unamortized past service costs	**3,298**	1,324
Accrued selling expenses	**1,836**	13,942
Accretion of refundable deposits	**939**	997
Accrued rent	**249**	576
Nontrade liability	**–**	154,517
	₱4,213,316	₱4,414,213
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Finance lease receivable	**(₱5,293,686)**	(₱5,143,576)
Accumulated depreciation	**(401,121)**	(205,480)
Unrealized gain on sale of real estate	**(102,997)**	(87,656)
Accrued rent	**(92,252)**	(71,099)
Unaccreted discount on refundable deposits	**(39,726)**	(41,204)
Capitalized rent expense	**(24,066)**	(25,501)
Deferred lease expense	**(793)**	(869)
Deferred income on real estate sales	**(798)**	(797)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain - net	**(64)**	(13,462)
	(5,955,503)	(5,589,644)
Net deferred tax liability	**(₱1,742,187)**	(₱1,175,431)

The components of the Company's temporary differences as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 for which deferred tax assets were not recognized follows:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Allowances for:		
Impairment of project development costs	**₱2,136,820**	₱2,136,820
Unrealized mark-to-market loss on club shares held for trading	**886,451**	–
Doubtful accounts	**739,191**	607,527
Impairment losses	**569,463**	619,437
Probable losses	**33,309**	95,852
NOLCO	**8,661**	25,273
Excess MCIT over RCIT	**1,257**	601
	₱4,375,152	₱3,485,510

The deferred tax assets of the above temporary differences amounting to ₱1,060.3 million and ₱960.2 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, were not recognized since management believes that it is not probable that taxable income will be available against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

For income tax purposes, lease of the building structures accounted for as finance lease are treated as operating lease (see Note 39).

The reconciliation between the provision for income tax computed at statutory tax rate and the provision for income tax shown in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income is as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Income tax at statutory income tax rate of 30%	**₱1,303,210**	₱628,153	₱807,043
Income tax effects of:			
Nontaxable income	**(764,042)**	(21,990)	(744,753)
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	**197,131**	(8,543)	10,933
Nondeductible expenses and others	**182,941**	49,319	41,030
Mark-to-market loss (gain) on securities	**(55,707)**	13,039	(9,912)
MCIT	**29,131**	21,511	18,586
Income subjected to final tax	**(8,614)**	(12,155)	(7,018)
Income subjected to capital gains tax	**(4,455)**	–	26,887
Expired NOLCO	**41**	–	–
	₱879,636	₱669,334	₱142,796

Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA)

In 2010, the Company's pre-qualification clearance from PEZA in relation with its efforts to secure a Tourism Economic Zone status for a portion of its flagship project, Tagaytay Highlands, has been approved. However, as at February 28, 2017, this approval has not yet been issued with a Presidential Proclamation.

On October 11, 2012, Presidential Proclamation No. 491 has been issued creating and designating eleven parcels of land with an aggregate area of approximately 69,510 square meters located at Aseana Business Park, Paranaque City, as Tourism Economic Zone. Consequently, on November 27, 2012, the Parent Company received its Certificate of Registration from PEZA as the developer of the City of Dreams Manila. The Company shall not be entitled to PEZA incentives.

39. Lease Commitments

Company as a Lessor

Finance Lease

Lease Agreement with MCE Leisure (Philippines) Corporation (MCE Leisure). On October 25, 2012, the Parent Company, as a lessor, entered into a lease agreement with MCE Leisure for the lease of land and building structures to be used in the City of Dreams Manila project ("the Project"). The lease period is co-terminus with the operating agreement between the Company and MCE Leisure which is effective on March 13, 2013 until the expiration of the License on July 11, 2033.

The Company made an assessment at inception of the lease and recorded the lease of the building structures under a finance lease and the lease of the land under an operating lease.

The Company recognized a finance lease receivable equivalent to the net investment in the lease. The average implicit interest rate on the finance lease was 15.75% per annum at inception of the lease. Gain on finance lease was recognized for the excess of net investment over the construction cost of the building structures for phase 1 amounting to ₱2,324.4 million in 2013. The lease payments made by the lessee are split into an interest component and a principal component using the effective interest method. The lease receivable is reduced by the principal received. The interest component of the payments is recognized as "Interest income on finance lease" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

In 2014, MCE Leisure and the Parent Company agreed to modify the cash flows. This resulted to the recognition of an ₱812.8 million loss on finance lease recognized in the Company's 2014 consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

In 2015, the Company initially recognized a finance lease receivable amounting to ₱6,585.0 million for the building structures for phase 2.

As at December 31, 2016 and 2015, the nominal amount of minimum lease payments and the carrying value of finance lease receivable are as follows:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Within one year	**₱1,632,282**	₱1,503,473
In more than one year and not more than five years	**8,292,016**	7,543,652
In more than five years	**35,530,357**	37,910,938
	45,454,655	46,958,063
Unearned finance income	**(27,809,034)**	(29,812,809)
Net investment (present value of the minimum lease payments)	**17,645,621**	17,145,254
Current portion of receivables under finance lease	**1,541,035**	1,419,651
Noncurrent portion of receivables under finance lease	**₱16,104,586**	₱15,725,603

Interest income on finance lease amounted to ₱2,003.8 million, ₱1,917.4 million and ₱1,409.2 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Operating Lease

Lease Agreement with MCE Leisure. The Parent Company recognized lease income on the lease of land by MCE Leisure amounting to ₱190.0 million in 2016, ₱190.9 million in 2015, and ₱188.8 million in 2014.

As at December 31, 2016 and 2015, the minimum lease payments to be received by the Parent Company on the lease on the land are as follows:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Within one year	**₱123,267**	₱112,056
In more than one year and not more than five years	**629,286**	572,080
In more than five years	**2,582,544**	2,763,017
	₱3,335,097	₱3,447,153

The Company carried receivables relating to these leases of ₱307.9 million and ₱357.1 million under the "Receivables - net" account in the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Note 11).

Costs incurred for these leases, which consists of taxes, property insurance and other costs, are presented under "Cost of lease income" account in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Lease Agreements with PCSO. Pacific Online leases to PCSO online lotto equipment and accessories for a period of 3 years until July 31, 2018 as provided in the 2015 Amended Equipment Lease Agreement (ELA). Rental payments is based on a percentage of gross amount of lotto ticket sales from the operation of all PCSO's lotto terminals or a fixed annual rental of ₱35,000 per terminal in commercial operation, whichever is higher. Rental income recognized in the consolidated statement of income amounted to ₱931.8 million and ₱937.1 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively. Future minimum rental income as at December 31 for the remaining lease term is as follows:

	2016	2015
Within one year	**₱145,495**	₱143,080
After one year but not more than five years	**84,872**	226,543
	₱230,367	₱369,623

TGTI leases to PCSO online KENO equipment and accessories for a period of 10 years from the time the ELA will run in commercial operations. Rental payment by PCSO is based on certain percentage of gross amount of Online KENO games from the operation of all PCSO's terminal or a fixed annual rental of ₱40,000 per terminal in commercial operation, whichever is higher. Rental income recognized in the consolidated statement of income amounted to ₱647.9 million and ₱522.2 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively. Future minimum rental income for the remaining lease terms is as follows:

	2016	2015
Within one year	**₱80,800**	₱70,800
After one year but not more than five years	**222,200**	189,900
	₱303,000	₱260,700

Company as a Lessee

Finance Lease

Lottery Equipment. The contracts for the supply of online lottery system entered into by Pacific Online with Scientific Games and Intralot and by TGTI with Intralot contain a lease which is accounted for as finance lease. These related equipment are included as part of "Lottery equipment" under "Property and equipment" account with carrying amount of ₱139.4 million and ₱128.4 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The additions amounted to ₱58.4 million and ₱31.6 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments under these finance leases together with the present value of the minimum lease payments are as follows:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Within one year	**₱58,313**	₱27,056
After one year but not more than five years	**80,958**	89,068
More than five years	**–**	12,766
Total future minimum lease payments	**139,271**	128,890
Less amount representing interest	**19,929**	10,335
Present value of lease payments	**119,342**	118,555
Less current portion of obligations under finance lease	**47,698**	25,028
Noncurrent portion of obligations under finance lease	**₱71,644**	₱93,527

The contracts of Pacific Online remain effective until July 31, 2018, the expiration date of the ELA. Payment to Scientific Games is based on a pre-agreed percentage of Pacific Online's revenue from PCSO's conduct of online lottery games running on the system provided by Scientific Games. Payment to Intralot is based on a pre-agreed percentage of the revenue generated by the terminals from PCSO's conduct of online lottery games running on the System, including without limitation, the revenue from the ELA contract or a fixed amounting US$110 per terminal per month, whichever is higher. Payments to Scientific Games and Intralot include the non-lease elements which are presented as "Software and license fees" account under "Cost of lottery services" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The contract of TGTI with Intralot commenced upon the commercial operation of 200 outlets and remains effective for 10 years until September 30, 2020. Payment to Intralot is based on a pre-agreed percentage of the revenue generated by the terminals from PCSO's conduct of online lottery games running on the System.

Pacific Online initially recognized the finance lease liability based on the fair value of the equipment or the sales price since the minimum lease payments cannot be established, as the monthly payment varies depending on the revenue generated by the leased equipment.

Transportation Equipment. Pacific Online and LCC has finance leases covering its transportation equipment subject to a two-year term until April 2015. Future minimum lease payments under these finance leases together with the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2015 are as follows:

Future minimum lease payments within one year	₱181,489
Less amount representing interest	8,642
Current portion of installment payable	₱172,847

Operating Lease

a. Pacific Online leases certain office spaces for periods of one to three years up to 2016. The lease agreements provide for minimum rental commitments with annual rental escalation rate of 5%. Rent expense recognized in the consolidated statement of income amounted to ₱11.0 million and ₱6.2 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

b. LotoPac and LCC lease certain properties that are renewed annually at the option of both companies. Rent expense recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income amounted to ₱29.2 million and ₱11.4 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

c. TGTI entered into lease contracts with the following: (1) Keewswen Development Corp. for the lease of its office space for a period of five years commencing on February 1, 2011 and expiring on January 31, 2016, (2) MBH Trading & Manufacturing Corporation for the lease of its warehouse for a period of seven years commencing on August 1, 2010 and expiring on July 31, 2017, and (3) Geroge W.G Angel for a parking space for a period of one year, renewable upon mutual consent of the parties. Rent expense recognized in the consolidated statement of income amounted to ₱6.0 million and ₱1.6 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

   The above operating leases have no restrictions and contingent rentals.

   Future minimum rental expense for the remaining lease terms are as follows:

	2016	2015
Within one year	**₱14,264**	₱14,473
After one year but not more than five years	**10,751**	7,977
	₱25,015	₱22,450

Other Operating Lease Agreements

The Parent Company entered into a lease agreement for a parcel of land situated in Aseana Business Park, Parañaque City. The 20,218 square meter land area lease shall be for a period of 10 years commencing on April 23, 2010, inclusive of two years construction period. Rental payments are subject to escalation as stated in the agreement. The contract may be renewed or extended by written agreement of the parties and upon such terms and conditions that are mutually acceptable to them. The Parent Company also paid ₱4.4 million refundable deposit which formed part of "Other noncurrent assets - refundable deposits and construction bond" in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 21). On April 15, 2012, the parties agreed to extend the lease term for an additional 15 years ending on April 22, 2035.

As at December 31, 2014, the operating lease cost amounting to ₱29.1 million was capitalized to leasehold improvements as the Company has started construction of the integrated resort.

The Parent Company and Belle Bay City, through its Board of Liquidators, entered into a Memorandum of Agreement granting the Parent Company an absolute and exclusive right to build and use “air rights” a bridge way over a particular lot owned by Belle Bay City. The agreement shall be a period of 50 years or upon termination of the Parent Company’s business operation on the bridge way whichever comes earlier. The air rights shall be used to connect City of Dreams Manila Phase 1 and Phase 2. Rental payments are subject to escalation as stated in the agreement. Total rent expense charged to operations relating to this transaction amounted to ₱13.3 million in 2016, and nil in 2015 and 2014 (see Note 33). The Parent Company also paid ₱1.1 million refundable deposit which formed part of “Other noncurrent assets - refundable deposits and construction bond” (see Note 21).

The Company also has several operating lease arrangements on parking lots, machineries, office space and transportation equipment. Total rent expense charged to operations relating to these lease agreements amounted to ₱10.5 million in 2016 and ₱1.2 million in 2015 and 2014 (see Note 35).
The future minimum rental payments by the Company under the operating lease agreements are as follows:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Within one year	**₱41,738**	₱44,486
After one year but not more than five years	**157,705**	157,086
After more than five years	**814,891**	857,248
	₱1,014,334	₱1,058,820

40. **Pension Costs**

The Parent Company and certain of its subsidiaries have funded, noncontributory defined benefit pension plans covering all regular and permanent employees. The benefits are based on employees’ projected salaries and number of years of service. Costs are determined in accordance with the actuarial study, the latest of which is dated December 31, 2016.

PLC is covered under Republic Act No. 7641 which provides a defined benefit minimum guarantee for its qualified employees.

The following tables summarize the components of pension costs recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income and the pension asset and pension liability recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Pension Costs (recognized in “General and Administrative Expenses”)

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Current service cost	**₱15,733**	₱19,566	₱11,114
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	**7,405**	7,151	3,279
Interest income on plan assets	**(7,395)**	(6,480)	(5,535)
Interest on the effect of asset ceiling	–	4	55
	₱15,743	₱20,241	₱8,913

Remeasurement Loss (Gain) (recognized in "Other Comprehensive Income")

	2016	2015	2014
		(In Thousands)	
Remeasurement (gain) loss on defined benefit obligation	**₱2,693**	(₱15,365)	₱24,343
Remeasurement (gain) loss on plan assets	**4,658**	5,378	(50)
Remeasurement (gain) loss on changes in the effect of the asset ceiling	**(1,379)**	941	(1,115)
	₱5,972	(₱9,046)	₱23,178

Pension Asset

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Fair value of plan assets	**₱101,754**	₱23,015
Defined benefit obligation	**(93,085)**	(12,283)
Funded status - surplus	**8,669**	10,732
Effect of asset ceiling	**1,379**	–
	₱10,048	₱10,732

Pension Liability

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Defined benefit obligation	**₱62,292**	₱124,298
Fair value of plan assets	**(49,742)**	(99,648)
Effect of asset ceiling	–	(1,572)
	₱12,550	₱23,078

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Balance at beginning of the year	**₱136,581**	₱145,317
Interest cost	**7,405**	7,151
Current service cost	**15,733**	19,566
Benefits paid from plan assets	**(2,538)**	(21,135)
Actuarial loss (gain) due to:		
Experience adjustments	**4,031**	2,391
Actuarial gain on changes in financial assumptions	**(3,825)**	(18,052)
Actuarial gain on changes in demographic assumptions	**2,487**	296
Other adjustments	**(4,497)**	1,047
Balance at end of the year	**₱155,377**	₱136,581

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

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Balance at the beginning of the year	**₱122,663**	₱127,696
Interest income	**7,395**	6,480
Contributions	**31,557**	15,000
Benefits paid	**(2,538)**	(21,135)
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	**(4,658)**	(5,378)
Other adjustments	**(2,923)**	–
Balance at end of the year	**₱151,496**	₱122,663

Parent Company Retirement Plan

The principal assumptions used in determining pension benefit obligations for the Parent Company's plan are shown below:

	2016	2015
Discount rates	**5.86%**	6.23%
Future salary increases	**9.82%**	9.00%

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 reporting period, assuming all other assumptions were held constant:

	2016		2015	
	Increase (Decrease) in Basis Points	**Amount**	Increase (Decrease) in Basis Points	Amount
		(In Thousands)		
Discount rate	**100**	**(₱1,393)**	100	(₱1,172)
	(100)	**1,574**	(100)	1,290
Salary increase rate	**100**	**1,303**	100	880
	(100)	**(1,182)**	(100)	(804)

As at December 31, 2016, the weighted average duration of the pension liability of Parent Company is 1.9 years.

The major categories of the plan assets of the Parent Company as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

	2016	2015
Investments in fixed income securities	**26%**	48%
Investments in unit investment trust funds	**15%**	18%
Investments in mutual funds	**6%**	8%
Others	**53%**	26%
	100%	100%

The Parent Company's retirement fund is in the form of a trust being maintained by a trustee bank.

The carrying value and fair value of the fund amounted to ₱78.7 million and ₱64.3 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The fund's assets are comprised of: (i) cash in bank; and (ii) investment in treasury bonds of government securities, equity securities of private corporations, mutual funds and unit investment trust funds.

The fund has no investments in debt and equity securities of the Parent Company.

Shown below are the maturity analyses of the undiscounted benefit payments:

Year	Amount
	(In Thousands)
2017	₱26,712
2018	2,516
2019	9,087
2020	13,912
2021	4,025
2022-2026	23,385

The Parent Company does not expect to contribute to the retirement fund in the next financial year.

The tax exempt status of the plan was approved by the Bureau of Internal Revenue on September 29, 1998.

Pacific Online and Subsidiaries Retirement Plans

The principal assumptions used in determining pension benefit obligations for Pacific Online and its subsidiaries' plans are shown below:

		2016	
	Pacific Online	**LCC**	**TGTI**
Discount rates	**5.58%**	**4.83%**	**5.38%**
Future salary increases	**8.00%**	**5.00%**	**10.00%**

		2015	
	Pacific Online	LCC	TGTI
Discount rates	4.89%	4.89%	4.89%
Future salary increases	8.00%	5.00%	10.00%

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 reporting period, assuming all other assumptions were held constant:

	2016	
	1 Percent Increase	**1 Percent Decrease**
	(In Thousands)	
Discount rate	**(₱10,341)**	**₱12,913**
Salary increase rate	**11,731**	**(9,678)**

	2015	
	1 Percent Increase	1 Percent Decrease
	(In Thousands)	
Discount rate	(₱8,625)	₱10,853
Salary increase rate	9,815	(8,048)

As at December 31, 2016, the weighted average duration of the pension liability of Pacific Online, LCC and TGTI is 16.4 years to 22.3 years.

Shown below are the maturity analyses of the undiscounted benefit payments:

	Expected Benefit Payments			
Period	Pacific Online	LCC	TGTI	Total
		(In Thousands)		
2017	₱ 3,044	₱ 2,531	₱ 3,774	₱9,349
2018	1,051	–	1,041	2,092
2019	3,862	354	2,563	6,779
2020	6,377	–	–	6,377
2021	3,144	–	–	3,144
2022-2026	9,297	221	322	9,840

Pacific Online expects to contribute ₱5.0 million to the defined benefit plan in 2017.

Assumptions for mortality rates are based on the 2001 CSO Table - Generational (Scale AA, Society of Actuaries). Assumptions for disability rates are based on the Disability Study, Period 2 Benefit 5 (Society of Actuaries).

Pacific Online, LCC and TGTI have funded, noncontributory defined benefit plans covering substantially all of its regular employees. Annual cost is determined using the projected unit credit method. The Company's latest actuarial valuation date is December 31, 2016. Valuations are obtained on a periodic basis.

The retirement plans of LCC and TGTI provide a retirement benefit equal to 22.5 days pay for every year of credited service, while the plan of the Pacific Online provides a retirement benefit equal to one-half month salary for every year of credited service.

All of the plans meet the minimum retirement benefit specified under Republic Act 7641.

Pacific Online and LCC are not required to pre-fund the future defined benefits payable under the retirement plans before they become due. For this reason, the amount and timing of contributions to the retirement fund are at the Companies' discretion. However, in the event a benefit claim arises and the retirement fund is insufficient to pay the claim, the shortfall will then be due and payable from Pacific Online to the retirement fund. TGTI does not have a formal retirement plan, thus benefit claims under the defined benefit plans are paid directly by TGTI when they become due.

The retirement plans of Pacific Online are administered by a trustee bank under the supervision of a Retirement Plan Trustee (Trustee), as appointed by the Companies in the Trust Agreement. The Trustee is responsible for the investment strategy of the retirement plans.

The major categories of the plan assets of Pacific Online as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

	2016	2015
Investments in fixed income securities	**51%**	40%
Investments in unit investment trust funds	**25%**	14%
Others	**24%**	46%
	100%	100%

All debt instruments and unit investment trust funds have quoted prices in active markets.

The carrying amounts of plan assets approximate the fair values as at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

41. Related Party Transactions

Related parties are enterprises and individuals that has the ability to control directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries or are controlled by, or under common control with the Company, including holding companies, and subsidiaries, or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Company and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company has transactions with related parties which consist mainly of extension or availment of noninterest-bearing advances. The outstanding balances at year-end are due and demandable. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. Related party transactions are generally settled in cash.

In considering each possible related entity relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

Other Transactions with Associates and Related Companies

The Company has the following significant related party transactions with associates and other related parties:

Related Party	Relationship	Transaction		Transaction Amounts	Outstanding Balance	Terms	Condition
				(In Thousands)			
APC	Associate	Advances to associate	**2016**	**₱103**	**₱79,814**	Noninterest-bearing, due and demandable	Unsecured, partially provided amounting to ₱79,452 in 2016 and 2015
			2015	142	79,772		
Belle Jai Alai	Associate	Advances to associate	**2016**	**–**	**29,398**	Noninterest-bearing, due and demandable	Unsecured, fully provided in 2016 and no allowance in 2015
			2015	–	29,398		
Others	Associate	Advances to associates	**2016**	**115**	**11,604**	Noninterest-bearing, due and demandable	Unsecured, partially provided amounting to ₱11,486 in 2016 and ₱65,821 in 2015
			2015	2	65,938		

(Forward)

Related Party	Relationship	Transaction		Transaction Amounts	Outstanding Balance	Terms	Condition
				(In Thousands)			
Belle Jai-Alai	Associate	Advances from associate	**2016** 2015	**₱–** –	**(₱60,753)** (60,753)	Noninterest-bearing, due and demandable	Unsecured
Tagaytay Highlands	With common set of directors	Advances from other related parties	**2016** 2015	**164** –	**(164)** (10,849)	Noninterest-bearing, due and demandable	Unsecured
Belle Bay City	With common set of directors	Air rights	**2016**	**13,267**	**–**	Noninterest-bearing, due and demandable	Unsecured
Others	With common set of directors	Advances from other related parties	**2016** 2015	**2,017** 1,186	**(44,557)** (1,186)	Noninterest-bearing, due and demandable	Unsecured
SM Prime Holdings, Inc.	With common stockholders	Operating lease (see Note 39)	**2016** 2015 2014	**10,797** 10,481 10,482	**–** 1,919 2,463	5 years, renewable	Not applicable
		Management and professional fees (see Note 35)	2015 2014	14,765 12,500	– –	1 year, renewable	Not applicable
SM Arena Complex Corporation	With common stockholders	Sponsorship agreement (see Note 35)	**2016** 2015 2014	**20,160** 7,044 17,822	**–** – –	5 years	Not applicable
SMIC	Stockholder	HTM investments	2014	750,000	–	Interest-bearing, maturing in 7 and 10 years	Not applicable
		Interest income on HTM investments (see Note 36)	2014	12,944	–	6.00% to 6.94%	Not applicable
Directors and officers	Key management personnel	Salaries and wages	**2016** 2015 2014	**63,244** **59,049** 61,907	**–** – –	Not applicable	Not applicable

The following table provides the summary of outstanding balances and transactions for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 in relation with the table above for the transactions that have been entered into with related parties:

Total Related Party Outstanding Balances before any Allowance for Impairment

	2016	2015
Advances to associates (see Note 14)	**₱120,816**	₱175,108
Advances from associates (see Note 22)	**60,753**	60,753
Advances from other related parties (see Note 22)	**44,721**	12,035
Operating lease payable	**–**	1,919

Total Related Party Transactions

	2016	2015	2014
Salaries and wages	**₱63,244**	₱59,049	₱ 61,907
Sponsorship agreement	**20,160**	7,044	17,822
Rent expense	**10,797**	10,481	10,482
Commission income	**2,341**	–	891
Management fee	**–**	14,765	12,500
Interest income on HTM investments	**–**	–	12,944

Allowance provided on advances to associates charged to "Investments in and Advances to Associates" amounted to ₱120.3 million and ₱145.3 million as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Note 14).

Transactions with other related parties are as follows:

- On May 12, 2012, the Parent Company entered into an operating lease agreement with SM Land, Inc. covering its new office space (see Note 39). The lease term is five years, with option to renew subject to mutually agreed upon terms and conditions. Rent is payable within 30 days upon receipt of the billing.

- The Parent Company entered into a sponsorship agreement with SM Arena Complex Corporation (SMACC) for 5 years commencing on May 21, 2012. The Company is charged for a sponsorship fee of ₱95.0 million payable in 5 equal installments of ₱19.0 million annually. In return, SMACC shall grant the Company marketing and promotional entitlements in the MOA Arena during the sponsorship period. The fees are payable within 30 days upon the receipt of billing. In 2016, the agreement was pre-terminated.

- In 2014, the Parent Company entered into a renewable one-year management and professional service agreement with SM Prime Holdings, Inc. Management and professional fees charged by SM Prime Holdings, Inc. to the Parent Company amounted to ₱14.8 million for 2016 and 2014 and ₱12.5 million for 2015 recognized under "General and administrative expenses" in consolidated statements of comprehensive income, respectively. The fees are payable within 30 days upon the receipt of billing.

- In 2014, the Company's investment in retail bond of SMIC, recognized as HTM investments, was redeemed. Proceeds from the redemption of HTM investments in 2014 amounted to ₱781.4 million.

42. Significant Contracts

Investment Commitment with PAGCOR

In October 2012, the Company, together with PLAI (Philippine Parties) and MCE Leisure and its two other related companies (MCE Parties) have been granted the license to operate an integrated entertainment complex in Aseana Boulevard, Paranaque City which will now be known as "City of Dreams Manila". Under the Provisional License granted to the Group, the parties are committed to invest a minimum of US $1 billion ("Investment Commitment") into the Project. Under the PAGCOR Guidelines, of the US$1.0 billion, US$650.0 million shall be invested upon the opening of the casino and the other US$350.0 million shall be invested within a period of three (3) years from the commencement of the casino operations. The Investment Commitment shall be composed of the value of the land and the development costs of the infrastructures and facilities within the Project.

The other salient provisions of the License are: (i) creation of an escrow account where the funds to be used exclusively for the Project are expected to flow through but with a maintaining balance of US$50.0 million and is separately shown as the "Escrow Fund" account in the 2012 consolidated statement of financial position; (ii) issuance of performance bond of US$100.0 million to guarantee the completion of the project; and (iii) issuance of surety bond of US$100.0 million to guarantee the payment to PAGCOR of all fees payable under the License granted by PAGCOR.

In May 2013, the Escrow was terminated as MCE Leisure deposited its own Escrow Fund to replace that of the Company.

Cooperation Agreement with MCE Leisure
On October 25, 2012, the Company together with PLAI ("Philippine Parties"), formally entered into a Cooperation Agreement with MCE Leisure which governs their cooperation in the development and operation of the City of Dreams Manila. The Cooperation Agreement places the Company as a co-licensee and the owner of the site's land and buildings, while MCE Leisure will be a co-licensee and operator of all the facilities within the resort complex.

In March 2013, MCE Leisure paid the Company the amount of ₱949.6 million which represents various costs MCE Leisure agreed to absorb as one of the conditions of the Philippine Parties in including the MCE Parties as co-licensees under the Project.

Operating Agreement with MCE Leisure
On March 13, 2013, the Company, together with PLAI, entered into an Operating Agreement with MCE Holdings No. 2 (Philippines) Corporation, MCE Holdings (Philippines) Corporation and MCE Leisure. Under the terms of the Operating Agreement, MCE Leisure was appointed as the sole and exclusive operator and manager of the casino development Project.

The Operating Agreement shall be in full force and effect for the period of the PAGCOR License, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the agreements among the parties.

Pursuant to this agreement, PLAI shares from the performance of the casino gaming operations. Gaming revenue share in 2016, 2015 and 2014 amounted to ₱1,643.0 million, ₱756.2 million and ₱38.8 million, respectively (see Note 28).

Advisory Services by ABLGI
ABLGI agreed to act in an advisory capacity to the Parent Company and PLAI subject to certain limitations for a consideration equivalent to percentage of PLAI's income from gaming revenue share.

Consultancy fees to ABLGI amounting to ₱216.1 million, ₱76.0 million and ₱7.1 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014 was presented as part of "Cost of gaming operations" in the 2016, 2015 and 2014 consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see Note 31).

Share Swap Agreement
In 1997, PLC together with the Parent Company (then a 32% shareholder) entered into a Swap Agreement with Paxell Limited and Metroplex Berhad (both Malaysian companies, collectively referred to as "Metroplex") whereby PLC issued 3,870,000,000 of its common shares in exchange for 46,381,600 shares of Legend International Resort H.K. (LIR-HK), a Hong Kong-based company, which is a subsidiary of Metroplex.

On August 23, 2001, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was entered into by and among the Parent Company, PLC, Metroplex and LIR-HK rescinding the Swap Agreement and cancelling all obligations stated therein and reversing all the transactions as well as returning all the objects thereof in the following manner:

a. Metroplex shall surrender the certificates of PLC shares held by them in relation to the Swap Agreement. Belle shall then cause the reduction of the capital stock of PLC to the extent constituting the PLC shares of stock surrendered by Metroplex and the cancellation and delisting of such shares from the PSE.

b. PLC shall surrender the LIR-HK shares back to Metroplex.

In view of such definite plan to rescind the Swap Agreement through the MOA or other means, PLC discontinued using the equity method in accounting for its investment in LIR-HK starting from LIR-HK's fiscal year beginning February 1, 1999.

On February 18, 2002, PLC's stockholders approved the cancellation of 3,870,000,000 shares held by Metroplex. However, Metroplex failed to deliver the stock certificates for cancellation covering the 2,000,000,000 shares of their total shareholdings. PLC again presented to its stockholders the reduction of its authorized capital stock to the extent of 1,870,000,000 shares, which were already delivered by Metroplex. On June 3, 2005, PLC's stockholders approved the cancellation and delisting of the 1,870,000,000 shares. On March 28, 2006, the SEC formally approved PLC's application for the capital reduction and cancellation of the 1,870,000,000 PLC shares. The application to delist the said shares was also approved by the PSE.

As a result of the cancellation of the shares, investment in LIR-HK was reduced by ₱2,807.8 million in 2006. The corresponding decrease in PLC's capital stock and additional paid-in capital, and share in cumulative translation adjustments of an associate amounted to ₱1,870.0 million, ₱1,046.9 million and ₱109.1 million, respectively.

In 2007, the PLC acquired LIR-HK's loan from Union Bank of the Philippines which was secured by the 1,000,000,000 shares of PLC held by Metroplex for a total consideration of ₱81.6 million. Upon acquisition, an application for capital reduction and cancellation of 1,000,000,000 PLC shares was filed with the SEC after obtaining stockholders' approval.

On June 24, 2008, upon obtaining the approval of the SEC, the 1,000,000,000 PLC shares in the name of Metroplex were cancelled. As a result, investment in LIR-HK was reduced by ₱1,501.5 million in 2008. The corresponding decrease in PLC's capital stock, additional paid-in capital and share in cumulative translation adjustments of an associate amounted to ₱1,000.0 million, ₱559.8 million and ₱58.3 million, respectively. In 2009, PLC applied with the SEC for further decrease of its authorized capital stock for 1,000,000,000 shares. This application was approved on July 9, 2009 by the SEC. However, PLC did not effect such decrease in authorized capital stock as these cannot be surrendered for cancellation.

In 2009, Metroplex filed before the Court of Appeals (CA) to review the Order of the SEC denying their petition to nullify the approval of the reduction of PLC's capital stock. Petition was elevated to the Supreme Court (SC) after the CA sustained the SEC ruling. The deal was scuttled when the remaining 1,000,000,000 undelivered PLC shares (hereinafter referred to as the "Shares") are being held by another creditor, Evanston Asset Holdings Pte. Ltd ("Evanston"), as collateral for loans obtained by Metroplex. Metroplex was previously negotiating for the release of such pledge to be able to carry out the terms of the MOA. However, during 2012, PLC was informed by Evanston that they had undertaken foreclosure proceedings on the Shares. While Evanston has stated willingness to negotiate with PLC towards the transfer of the Shares, there is no assurance that PLC will be able to acquire the Shares from Evanston. Thus, PLC recognized full impairment loss of ₱1,559.8 million on its investment in LIR-HK in view of the then uncertainty of implementing the MOA rescinding the Swap Agreement.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, cognizant of the fact that whoever had possession of the Shares would be dispossessed of its property by reason of the approval of the decrease in capital which implies the cancellation of said shares, PLC exerted earnest efforts to have the SEC revoke its approval of the third decrease in capital. However, SEC continued to deny any petition on the following grounds:

(i) the documents submitted by appellant in support of its application for the decrease of capital stock, were all complete and regular on its face;

(ii) there was no allegation of fraud, actual or constructive, nor misrepresentation in its application for decrease of authorized capital stock.

In June 2013, PLC filed a Memorandum of Appeal with the SEC to appeal the denial of the petition.

On April 22, 2014, PLC filed with the SEC a Notice of Withdrawal of the Memorandum of Appeal filed in June 2013 and proceeded to effect the cancellation of the shares and compensated the parties who were in possession of the remaining 1,000,000,000 PLC shares.

The investments in LIR-HK of PLC were recorded under "Available-for-sale financial assets" and are fully impaired as at December 31, 2012 in PLC's books. In 2013, the Parent Company started to consolidate PLC after the Parent Company acquired controlling interest in PLC. The acquisition was accounted for using the pooling of interest method and accordingly, the impaired value of the AFS financial asset has started to be carried in the Company's consolidated accounts (see Note 15). In 2014, the Company recognized reversal of a provision for impairment of its investment in LIR-HK, net of costs of implementing the MOA rescinding the Swap Agreement and the cancellation of said Shares of ₱340.7 million, amounting to ₱1,219.1 million following the cancellation of the 1,000,000,000 PLC shares formerly held by Metroplex, thereby fulfilling the agreement entered into by and among Belle, PLC, Metroplex and LIR in rescinding the Swap Agreement, cancelling all obligations and reversing all transactions stated therein (the "Full LIR Unwinding"). The cancellation also resulted in the recognition of ₱58.3 million recycling of share in cumulative translation adjustments of AFS financial asset in profit or loss (see Note 37).

As a result of the cancellation of the PLC shares, the Company reduced the carrying amount of its non-controlling interest by ₱257.2 million with a corresponding adjustment to "Other reserves - Transactions with non-controlling interests" amounting to ₱962.0 million.

Agreements with PCSO

Pacific Online

ELA. Pacific Online has an ELA with the PCSO for the lease of not less than 800 lotto terminals, which includes central computer, communications equipment and the right to use the application software and manuals for the central computer system and draw equipment of PCSO for its Visayas-Mindanao (VISMIN) operations for a period of eight years from April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2013.

PCSO is the principal government agency for raising and providing funds for health programs, medical assistance and services, and charities of national character through holding and conducting charity sweepstakes, races, and lotteries and engages in health and welfare-related investments, projects, and activities to provide for permanent and continuing sources of funds for its programs. It also undertakes other activities to enhance and expand such fund-generating operations as well as strengthen the agency's fund-management capabilities.

2012 Amended ELA. On May 22, 2012, the Pacific Online and PCSO amended some provisions of the ELA which reduced the rental fee for the VISMIN operations and included the supply of betting slips and ticket paper rolls. Said reduced fee, effective June 1, 2012 until March 31, 2013, included the lease of lotto terminals in some of PCSO's Luzon operations. The amendment also incorporated the fee for maintenance and repair services as part of the rental fee and provided PCSO an option to purchase the equipment related to its VISMIN operations at the end of the lease period for ₱15.0 million.

2013 Amended ELA. On March 26, 2013, the Pacific Online and PCSO further amended some provisions of the ELA which extended it from March 31, 2013 to July 31, 2015. In lieu of the PCSO option to purchase the equipment related to its VISMIN operations, the Pacific Online agreed to reduce the rental fee on the lotto terminals for the VISMIN operations and the Company to shoulder the cost of betting slips and ticket paper rolls for the PCSO's Luzon and VISMIN operations.

2015 Amended ELA. On July 15, 2015, the Pacific Online and PCSO further amended some provisions of the ELA which extended it from August 1, 2015 to July 31, 2018. The amendment also required the Pacific Online to deposit an additional ₱5.0 million cash bond to guarantee the unhampered use and operation of the lottery system, including equipment, servers, network communication and terminals. The additional cash bond is included under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

The rental fee, presented as "Equipment lease rentals" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, is based on a percentage of gross sales of lotto tickets from PCSO's VISMIN and Luzon operations or a fixed annual rental of ₱35,000 per terminal in commercial operation, whichever is higher. This covers the equipment rental of lotto terminals, central computer system and communications equipment including the accessories and right to use the application software and manuals for the central computer system and terminals and draw equipment, as well as the supply of betting slips and ticket paper rolls, and maintenance and repair services. The number of installed lotto terminals totaled 4,157 and 4,088 as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Instant Scratch Tickets. On March 25, 2009, Pacific Online entered into a non-exclusive Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with PCSO, for a period of seven years, effective December 1, 2009 to undertake the printing, distribution and sale of scratch tickets. The MOA requires a cash bond to be deposited in an interest-bearing bank account designated by PCSO to guarantee the payment of all prizes for each series of tickets distributed, subject to review by PCSO, which was paid in January 2010, for a period of seven years from the date of initial launch of the instant tickets and shall be maintained co-terminus with this MOA. The ₱20.0 million cash bond is recognized under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 21).

On March 31, 2015 the Pacific Online OMOA with PGEC for the authorization of PGEC as the exclusive marketing, distribution, selling and collecting agent of Pacific Online throughout the Philippines. The agreement took effect on April 1, 2015 and shall remain effective as long as the MOA with PCSO or any extension thereof shall be effective.

PGEC agreed to assume Pacific Online's commitment to PCSO to solely shoulder the project cost for the Instant Scratch Ticket program, which consists of the costs of production, distribution, warehousing, printing, handling, software and hardware maintenance, advertising, marketing, selling and other related expenses necessary to totally dispose of all instant tickets. PGEC is entitled to all the revenues, sums and proceeds from the Instant Scratch Tickets beginning April 1, 2015, and shall be obligated to shoulder the pay-outs for all winnings from said tickets sold beginning April 1, 2015. In consideration for the OMOA, PGEC agreed to pay Pacific Online a guaranteed fixed monthly fee of ₱4.0 million starting April 2015. This fee is included as part of "Commission and distribution income" under "Revenue" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

TGTI

TGTI has an ELA with PCSO which provides for the lease of the equipment for PCSO's "Online KENO" games. The lease is for a period of ten (10) years commencing on October 1, 2010, the date of actual operation of at least 200 "Online KENO" outlets. The rental fee, presented as "Equipment rental" in the consolidated statements of income, is based on a percentage of the gross sales of the "Online KENO" terminals or a fixed annual rental of ₱40,000 per terminal in commercial operation, whichever is higher. The ELA may be extended and/or renewed upon the mutual consent of the parties.

On July 15, 2008, TGTI and PCSO agreed on some amendments to the ELA. Under the terms of the Amended ELA, TGTI shall provide the services of telecommunications integrator and procure supplies for the "Online KENO" operations of PCSO in Luzon and VISMIN areas. In consideration for such services, PCSO shall pay additional fee based on a certain percentage of the gross sales from all "Online KENO" terminals in operation in Luzon and VISMIN areas computed by PCSO and payable bi-weekly. As at December 31, 2016 and 2015, there are 1,960 and 1,770 "Online KENO" terminals in operation, respectively.

<u>Pacific Online's Consultancy Agreements, Scientific Games, Contract with Intralot, Management Agreement</u>

Consultancy, software and license fees and management fees relate to the following agreements:

a. Consultancy Agreements

   Pacific Online and its subsidiaries hired the services of several consultants for its gaming operations. Consultancy fees are based on a certain percentage of the gross amount of ticket sales of certain variants of lottery operations of PCSO. Consultancy fees amounted to ₱58.2 million, ₱68.5 million and ₱46.6 million in 2016, 2015 and in 2014, respectively (see Note 30).

b. Scientific Games

   On February 15, 2005, Pacific Online entered into a contract with Scientific Games, a company incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Ireland, for the supply of computer hardware and operating system software. Under the terms of the "Contract for the Supply of the Visayas-Mindanao Online Lottery System (CVMOLS)," Scientific Games provided 900 online lottery terminals and terminal software necessary for Pacific Online's leasing operations. In consideration, Pacific Online shall pay Scientific Games a pre-agreed percentage of its revenue from PCSO's conduct of online lottery games using the computer hardware and operating system provided by Scientific Games. The Contract shall continue as long as Pacific Online's ELA with PCSO is in effect.

   On October 2, 2012, Pacific Online and Scientific Games amended the lottery terminals and terminals software agreement dated February 5, 2005 wherein Scientific Games provided Pacific Online with a license extension for the terminal software for a period from April 1, 2013 until August 31, 2015, and for the supply of additional terminals for the 2012 Amended ELA.

   On November 20, 2015, Pacific Online and Scientific Games further amended the CVMOLS, extending the term of the contract from September 1, 2015 until July 31, 2018 and for Scientific Games to supply 1,500 brand new terminals to Pacific Online. The amended contract also removed the provision for the Inactive Terminal Fee of US$25.00 per terminal per month for any additional terminals not connected to the software provided by Scientific Games.

Software and license fees amounted to ₱49.3 million, ₱59.7 million and ₱36.2 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively (see Note 30).

c. Intralot

i) On March 13, 2006, Pacific Online entered into a contract with Intralot, a company incorporated under the laws of Greece, for the supply of online lottery system necessary for the operation of a new online lottery system effective December 8, 2006. Under the terms of the CVMOLS, Intralot provided Pacific Online the hardware, operating system software and terminals (collectively referred to as the "System") and the training required to operate the System. In consideration, Pacific Online shall pay Intralot a pre-agreed percentage of the revenue generated by the terminals from PCSO's conduct of online lottery games running on the System, including without limitation, the revenue from the ELA contract or a fixed amount of US$110 per terminal per month, whichever is higher. The Contract shall continue as long as Pacific Online's ELA with PCSO is in effect.

On July 10, 2006, Intralot entered into an agreement with Intralot Inc., a subsidiary domiciled in Atlanta, Georgia, wherein Intralot assigned to Intralot, Inc. the whole of its contract with Pacific Online, including all its rights and obligations arising from it.

On August 16, 2012, Pacific Online and Intralot further agreed to amend the supply agreement for the latter to supply reconditioned or refurbished lotto terminals to the former. These additional terminals are ordered to enable Pacific Online to serve the requirements of PCSO in the 2012 Amended ELA. However, Pacific Online has the option to order from Intralot brand new lotto terminals at a higher price per unit. Pacific Online paid Intralot a pre-agreed percentage of the revenue generated by the terminals from PCSO's online lottery operations in Luzon or US$110.00 per terminal whichever is higher.

On September 6, 2013, Pacific Online and Intralot further agreed to amend the supply agreement for the latter to provide for additional terminals to enable Pacific Online to expand its online lottery operations. Furthermore, effective April 1, 2013, Pacific Online and Intralot agreed to lower the percentage of revenues paid by the former to the latter.

As at the date of the auditor's report, the amendment to the contract is still under negotiation between Pacific Online and Intralot. In the meantime, the parties have provisionally agreed to use the old lease rate agreed upon on the amendment dated September 6, 2013.

Software and license fees amounted to ₱99.4 million, ₱82.2 million, and ₱28.9 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively (see Note 30).

ii) TGTI has a contract with Intralot for the supply of online lottery system (lottery equipment) accounted for as a finance lease. TGTI is being charged a certain percentage of equipment rental from the revenue from PCSO. On July 15, 2008, the Lease Contract between TGTI and Intralot was modified such that instead of receiving monthly remuneration calculated on a percentage basis of the gross receipts of TGTI from ELA with PCSO, Intralot will now receive monthly remuneration calculated on a percentage basis of the Gross Receipts of PCSO from its Online KENO games. On March 22, 2011, the lease contract between TGTI and Intralot was further modified to reduce the percentage charged by Intralot to TGTI and that TGTI undertakes a letter of guarantee amounting to ₱20.0 million not later than March 28, 2011 in order for TGTI to secure the payment of Intralot's remuneration. The said guarantee bond is recognized under "Other noncurrent assets" account (see Note 21).

Software and license fees amounted to ₱37.9 million, ₱30.8 million and ₱16.5 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively (see Note 30).

d. Management Agreement

Pacific Online and its subsidiaries entered into a Management Agreement with AB Gaming and Leisure Exponent Specialist, Inc. ("Manager") for the latter to provide investment and management counsel and to act as manager and overseer of its operations. In consideration of the Manager's services, Pacific Online shall pay a monthly fee of ₱0.1 million and an amount equivalent to ten percent (10%) of the annual earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA). Management fees amounting to ₱64.6 million, ₱56.1 million and ₱47.9 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively as part of "Consultancy fees" account under "Cost of lottery services" and "Management and professional fees" account under "General and administrative expenses" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see Notes 30 and 35).

43. **Contingencies**

In the normal course of business, there are certain tax cases and legal cases related to labor disputes and land ownership issues filed against the Company.

PLC is a party to a civil case filed by Metroplex before the CA to review the February 26, 2009 Order of the SEC denying the Metroplex petition to nullify the approval of the reduction of PLC's capital stock (see Note 42). The CA sustained the ruling of the SEC, thus Metroplex filed a petition for review with the SC. As at February 28, 2017, the Supreme Court has yet to resolve this petition.

However, as discussed in Note 42, the cancellation of the Swap Agreement was implemented following PLC's filing to the SEC of a Notice of Withdrawal of the Memorandum of Appeal filed on June 20, 2013.

44. Basic/Diluted EPS

	2016	2015 (As restated - see Note 10)	2014 (As restated - see Note 10)
	(In Thousands, Except EPS)		
Earnings attributable to Equity holders of the Parent (a)	**₱2,700,117**	₱1,533,731	₱2,570,029
Weighted average number of issued common shares - basic, at beginning of year	**10,518,854**	10,559,383	10,559,383
Number of parent company common shares held by subsidiaries - basic, at beginning of year	**(353,271)**	(314,416)	(336,490)
Issued during the year	**–**	389	–
Treasury shares during the year	**(20,112)**	(15,673)	–
Acquisition of entities holding parent common shares	**(3,837)**	(22,462)	(35,773)
Weighted average number of issued common shares - basic, at end of year (b)	**10,141,634**	10,207,221	10,187,120
Basic/diluted EPS (a/b)	**₱0.266**	₱0.150	₱0.252

There are no common stock equivalents that would have a dilutive effect on the basic EPS.

45. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial assets and financial liabilities are composed of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, investments held for trading, AFS financial assets, trade and other current liabilities, loans payables, long-term debt, nontrade liability, installment payable and obligations under finance lease. The main purpose of these financial assets and financial liabilities is to raise finances for the Company's operations. The Company has various other financial assets and financial liabilities such as receivables, advances to associates and other related parties and trade and other liabilities, which arise directly from its real estate operations.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, equity price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's BOD and management review and agree on the policies for managing each of these risks and these are summarized below.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt which are subject to cash flow interest rate risk.

The Company's policy is to manage its interest cost by limiting its borrowings and entering only into borrowings at fixed interest rates.

Foreign Currency Risk. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial asset or financial liability will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

As at December 31, 2016 and 2015, foreign currency-denominated financial asset and financial liability in US dollars, translated into Philippine peso at the closing rate:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Cash and cash equivalents	**$850**	$1,078
Advances to contractors and suppliers*	–	15,000
Consultancy and software license fee payable**	**(986)**	(2,385)
Foreign currency-denominated financial assets (liabilities)	**($136)**	$13,693

*Presented under "Other current assets" account in the consolidated statements of financial position.
**Presented under "Trade and other current liabilities" account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

In translating the foreign currency-denominated financial liabilities into peso amounts, the exchange rate used was ₱49.72 to US$1.0 and ₱47.06 to US$1.0, as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

It is the Company's policy to ensure that capabilities exist for active but conservative management of its foreign currency risk. The Company seeks to mitigate its transactional currency exposure by maintaining its costs at consistently low levels, regardless of any upward or downward movement in the foreign currency exchange rate.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the U.S. dollar exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's consolidated income before tax as at December 31, 2016 and 2015. There is no other impact on the Company's equity other than those already affecting the profit or loss in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

	2016		2015	
	Increase in US$ Rate	**Decrease in US$ Rate**	Increase in US$ Rate	Decrease in US$ Rate
	(In Thousands, Except Change in US$ Rate)			
Change in US$ rate*	**1.18**	**(1.18)**	0.64	(0.64)
Effect on income before income tax	**(₱160)**	**₱160**	₱8,818	(₱8,818)

Average movement of U.S. dollar against Philippine peso for the past five years.

The increase in US$ rate means stronger US dollar against peso while the decrease in US$ means stronger peso against the US dollar.

Equity Price Risk. Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of quoted investments held for trading and AFS financial assets in listed equities decreases as a result of changes in the value of individual stock. The Company's exposure to equity price risk relates primarily to the Company's investments held for trading. The Company monitors the equity investments based on market expectations. Significant movements within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the BOD.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in equity price, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's 2016 and 2015 consolidated total comprehensive income before income tax:

Increase (Decrease) in Equity Price	**2016**	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Impact in profit or loss		
5%	**₱111,628**	₱11,337
(5%)	**(111,628)**	(11,337)
Impact in other comprehensive income		
5%	**₱115,320**	₱101,177
(5%)	**(115,320)**	(101,177)

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that the Company will incur a loss because its customers or counterparties fail to discharge their contractual obligations. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant. The Company does not offer credit terms without the specific approval of the management. There is no significant concentration of credit risk.

In the Company's real estate business, title to the property is transferred only upon full payment of the purchase price. There are also provisions in the sales contract which allow forfeiture of installments/deposits made by the customer in favor of the Company and retain ownership of the property. The Company has the right to sell, assign or transfer to third party and any interest under sales contract, including its related receivables from the customers. The Company's primary target customers are high-income individuals and top corporations, in the Philippines and overseas. These measures minimize the credit risk exposure or any margin loss from possible default in the payments of installments.

Trade receivables from sale of real estate units are secured with pre-completed property units. The legal title and ownership of these units will only be transferred to the customers upon full payment of the contract price. Receivables from sale of club shares are secured by the shares held by the Company. For other receivables, since the Company trades only with recognized third parties, there is no requirement for collateral.

With respect to credit risk arising from the financial assets of the Company, which comprise of cash and cash equivalents, investments held for trading, receivables, finance lease receivables, advances to associates, AFS financial assets, deposits and guarantee bonds, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying value of these financial assets.

The table below shows the Company's aging analysis of financial assets.

	2016						
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired	**Past Due but not Impaired**					
		Less than 30 Days	**31 to 60 Days**	**61 to 90 Days**	**Over 90 Days**	**Impaired**	**Total**
				(In Thousands)			
Cash and cash equivalents*	**₱2,945,822**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱2,945,822**
Investments held for trading	**2,232,710**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,232,710**
Receivables:							
Trade	**1,801,473**	**8,928**	**7,590**	**4,500**	**1,542**	**107,440**	**1,931,473**
Others	**57,634**	**3**	**–**	**–**	**84**	**172,684**	**230,405**
Finance lease receivable	**17,645,621**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**17,645,621**
Advances to associates**	**480**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**120,337**	**120,817**
AFS financial assets	**2,026,944**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,026,944**
Deposits***	**20,959**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**20,959**
Guarantee bonds****	**35,000**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**35,000**
	₱26,766,643	**₱8,931**	**₱7,590**	**₱4,500**	**₱1,626**	**₱400,461**	**₱27,189,751**

**Excluding cash on hand.*
***Presented under "Investments in and advances to associates" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.*
****Presented under "Other current assets" account and "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.*
*****Presented under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.*

	2015						
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired	Past Due but not Impaired					
		Less than 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	Over 90 Days	Impaired	Total
				(In Thousands)			
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱3,561,955	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱3,561,955
Investments held for trading	2,124,947	–	–	–	–	–	2,124,947
Receivables:							
Trade	1,420,612	14,275	5,178	298	53,211	38,973	1,532,547
Others	130,859	–	–	–	–	117,706	248,565
Finance lease receivable	17,145,254	–	–	–	–	–	17,145,254
Advances to associates**	29,836	–	–	–	–	145,272	175,108
AFS financial assets	2,148,003	–	–	–	–	–	2,148,003
Deposits***	20,547	–	–	–	–	–	20,547
Guarantee bonds****	45,000	–	–	–	–	–	45,000
	₱26,627,013	₱14,275	₱5,178	₱298	₱53,211	₱301,951	₱27,001,926

**Excluding cash on hand.*
***Presented under "Investments in and advances to associates" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.*
****Presented under "Other current assets" account and "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.*
*****Presented under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.*

Financial assets are considered past due when collections are not received on due date.

Past due accounts which pertain to trade receivables from sale of real estate units and club shares are recoverable since the legal title and ownership of the real estate units and club shares will only be transferred to the customers upon full payment of the contract price.

The table below shows the credit quality of the Company's financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired based on historical experience with the corresponding third parties.

	2016			
	High Grade	**Medium Grade**	**Unrated**	**Total**
		(In Thousands)		
Cash and cash equivalents*	**₱2,945,822**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱2,945,822**
Investments held for trading	**165,990**	**–**	**2,066,720**	**2,232,710**
Receivables:				
Trade	**1,801,473**	**–**	**–**	**1,801,473**
Others	**57,634**	**–**	**–**	**57,634**
Finance lease receivable	**17,645,621**	**–**	**–**	**17,645,621**

(Forward)

	2016			
	High Grade	**Medium Grade**	**Unrated**	**Total**
		(In Thousands)		
Advances to associates**	**₱480**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱480**
AFS financial assets	**1,921,444**	**2,281**	**103,219**	**2,026,944**
Deposits***	**–**	**20,959**	**–**	**20,959**
Guarantee bonds****	**35,000**	**–**	**–**	**35,000**
	₱24,573,464	**₱23,240**	**₱2,169,939**	**₱26,766,643**

**Excluding cash on hand.*
***Presented under "Investments in and advances to associates" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.*
****Presented under "Other current assets" account and "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.*
*****Presented under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.*

	2015			
	High Grade	Medium Grade	Unrated	Total
		(In Thousands)		
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱3,561,955	₱–	₱–	₱3,561,955
Investments held for trading	226,747	–	1,898,200	2,124,947
Receivables:				
Trade	1,353,027	66,460	1,125	1,420,612
Others	130,859	–	–	130,859
Finance lease receivable	17,145,254	–	–	17,145,254
Advances to associates**	29,836	–	–	29,836
AFS financial assets	2,035,354	–	112,649	2,148,003
Deposits***	–	20,547	–	20,547
Guarantee bonds****	45,000	–	–	45,000
	₱24,528,032	₱87,007	₱2,011,974	₱26,627,013

**Excluding cash on hand.*
***Presented under "Investments in and advances to associates" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.*
****Presented under "Other current assets" account and "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.*
*****Presented under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.*

High grade financial assets pertain to receivables from clients or customers who have no history of delayed payment while medium grade includes receivables from clients or customers who have history of delayed payment but is currently updated.

Cash in banks, cash equivalents and short-term investments are deposited with the top ten banks in the Philippines; hence, considered high grade.

Unquoted investments held for trading and AFS financial assets are unrated while quoted AFS financial assets are assessed as high grade based on financial status of the counterparty and its current stock price performance in the market.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company seeks to manage its liquidity profile to be able to finance its capital expenditures and service its maturing debts. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through valuation of projected and actual cash flow information. The Company considers obtaining borrowings as the need arises.

The following table summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 based on contractual undiscounted cash flows. The table also analyzes the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets in order to provide a complete view of the Company's contractual commitments and liquidity.

	2016					
	On Demand	**< 6 Months**	**6 Months to 1 Year**	**1–3 Years**	**> 3 Years**	**Total**
			(In Thousands)			
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱2,953,262**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱2,953,262**
Investments held for trading	**2,232,710**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,232,710**
Receivables	**302,771**	**1,443,985**	**133,062**	**219,758**	**62,302**	**2,161,878**
Finance lease receivable****	**–**	**819,428**	**812,854**	**5,911,370**	**37,911,003**	**45,454,655**
Advances to associates*	**120,336**	**480**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**120,816**
AFS financial assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,026,944**	**2,026,944**
Deposits**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**20,959**	**–**	**20,959**
Guarantee bonds***	**–**	**–**	**–**	**35,000**	**–**	**35,000**
	₱5,609,079	**₱2,263,893**	**₱945,916**	**₱6,187,087**	**₱40,000,249**	**₱55,006,224**
Financial Liabilities						
Loans payable****	**₱–**	**₱44,401**	**₱2,158,884**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱2,203,285**
Trade and other current liabilities*****	**1,058,493**	**–**	**–**	**3,562**	**–**	**1,062,055**
Long-term debt****	**–**	**324,746**	**817,033**	**2,276,713**	**2,928,976**	**6,347,468**
Nontrade liability****	**–**	**3,762,000**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3,762,000**
Obligations under finance lease****	**–**	**29,343**	**33,720**	**76,208**	**–**	**139,271**
	₱1,058,493	**₱4,160,490**	**₱3,009,637**	**₱2,356,483**	**₱2,928,976**	**₱13,514,079**

**Presented under "Investments in and advances to associates" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.*
***Presented under "Other current assets" account and "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.*
****Presented under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.*
*****Including future interest payments.*
******Excluding customers' deposits, statutory payables and other liabilities to the government.*

	2015					
	On Demand	< 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1–3 Years	> 3 Years	Total
			(In Thousands)			
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	₱ 3,570,065	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱3,570,065
Investments held for trading	2,124,947	–	–	–	–	2,124,947
Receivables	229,641	1,074,812	149,147	317,871	9,641	1,781,112
Finance lease receivable****	–	756,147	747,326	3,422,705	42,031,885	46,958,063
Advances to associates*	145,272	29,836	–	–	–	175,108
AFS financial assets	–	–	–	–	2,148,003	2,148,003
Deposits**	–	–	–	20,547	–	20,547
Guarantee bonds***	–	–	–	45,000	–	45,000
	₱6,069,925	₱1,860,795	₱896,473	₱3,806,123	₱44,189,529	₱56,822,845
Financial Liabilities						
Loans payable****	₱–	₱21,250	₱1,031,875	₱–	₱–	₱1,053,125
Trade and other current liabilities*****	1,359,352	–	21,708	45,303	–	1,426,363
Long-term debt****	–	372,906	271,526	2,282,963	2,922,726	5,850,121
Nontrade liability****	–	242,967	239,838	1,108,318	13,861,466	15,452,589
Installment payable****	173	–	–	–	–	173
Obligations under finance lease****	–	12,514	12,514	25,028	68,499	118,555
	₱1,359,525	₱649,637	₱1,577,461	₱3,461,612	₱16,852,691	₱23,900,926

**Presented under "Investments in and advances to associates" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.*
***Presented under "Other current assets" and "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.*
****Presented under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.*
*****Including future interest payments.*
******Excluding customers' deposits, statutory payables and other liabilities to the government.*

The Company expects to settle its maturing obligations on long-term debt from its gaming revenues from casino operations, rental income on land and casino building (see Note 39) and expected profits from real estate development operations.

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. There were no changes made in the objectives, policies or processes in 2016 and 2015.

The Company considers the following as its capital:

	2016	2015
	(In Thousands)	
Common stock	**₱10,561,000**	₱10,561,000
Additional paid-in capital	**5,503,731**	5,503,731
Treasury shares	**(181,185)**	(134,442)
Equity share in cost of Parent Company shares held by associates	**(2,501)**	(2,501)
Cost of Parent Company common shares held by subsidiaries	**(1,758,264)**	(1,749,628)
Retained earnings	**6,289,302**	4,552,639
	₱20,412,083	₱18,730,799

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Set out below is a comparison by category and by class of carrying values and fair values of all the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities:

	2016					
	Valuation Date	**Carrying Value**	**Fair Value**	**Quoted (Unadjusted) Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)**	**Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**
			(In Thousands)			
Assets						
Assets measured at fair value:						
Investments held for trading	**December 31, 2016**	**₱2,232,710**	**₱2,232,710**	**₱165,990**	**₱–**	**₱2,066,720**
AFS financial assets (quoted)	**December 31, 2016**	**1,923,725**	**1,923,725**	**1,923,725**	**–**	**–**
Assets for which fair value is disclosed:						
Loans and receivables:						
Receivables -						
Trade	**December 31, 2016**	**784,866**	**723,156**	**–**	**723,156**	**–**
Finance lease receivable	**December 31, 2016**	**17,645,621**	**20,192,019**	**–**	**–**	**20,192,019**
Liabilities						
Liabilities for which fair value is disclosed:						
Long-term debt	**December 31, 2016**	**4,621,875**	**4,307,683**	**–**	**–**	**4,307,683**
Obligations under finance lease	**December 31, 2016**	**119,342**	**132,578**	**–**	**–**	**132,578**

				2015		
	Valuation Date	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Quoted (Unadjusted) Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
			(In Thousands)			
Assets						
Assets measured at fair value:						
Investments held for trading	December 31, 2015	₱2,124,947	₱2,124,947	₱226,747	₱–	₱1,898,200
AFS financial assets (quoted)	December 31, 2015	2,035,354	2,035,354	2,035,354	–	–
Assets for which fair value is disclosed:						
Loans and receivables:						
Receivables -						
Trade	December 31, 2015	₱688,348	₱749,441	₱–	₱749,441	₱–
Finance lease receivable	December 31, 2015	17,145,254	19,795,765	–	–	19,795,765
Liabilities						
Liabilities for which fair value is disclosed:						
Nontrade liability	December 31, 2015	5,295,058	6,986,299	–	–	6,986,299
Long-term debt	December 31, 2015	4,984,375	4,483,169	–	–	4,483,169
Obligations under finance lease	December 31, 2015	118,555	116,895	–	–	116,895

The Company has no financial liabilities measured at fair value as at December 31, 2016 and 2015. There were no transfers between fair value measurements in 2016 and 2015.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial assets and financial liabilities:

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Advances to Associates, Receivables (except receivables from real estate), Loans Payable, Trade and Other Current Liabilities and Installment Payable. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term maturities of these financial assets and financial liabilities.

Receivable from Real Estate Sales. The fair value of trade receivables from real estate sales is determined by discounting the estimated cash flows using prevailing interest rates as at reporting dates. The discount rates used ranged from 3.5 % to 5.7% and 1.0% to 5.9% in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Finance Lease Receivables. The fair value of finance lease receivable is determined by discounting the estimated cash flows using prevailing discount rates in 2016 and 2015.

Investments Held for Trading and AFS Financial Assets. The fair values of investments held for trading and AFS financial assets in quoted equity shares are based on quoted prices in the PSE or those shares whose prices are readily available from brokers or other regulatory agency as at reporting date. There are no quoted market prices for the unlisted shares and there are no other reliable sources of their fair values, therefore, these are carried at cost, net of any impairment loss.

Nontrade Liability. The fair value on nontrade liability as at December 31, 2016 approximates its fair value due to relatively short-term maturity of this instrument. The fair value of nontrade liability as at December 31, 2015 is determined by discounting estimated cash flows using prevailing discount rates in 2015.

Long-term Debt. The fair value long-term loans payable is determined by discounting the obligations' expected future cash flows using the discount rate of 3.6% to 3.7% in 2016 and 3.8% to 3.9% in 2015.

Obligations under Finance Lease. The fair value of obligations under finance lease is determined by discounting the estimated cash flows using the discount rate of 1.9% to 3.9% in 2016 and 2.4% to 4.1% in 2015.

46. Events After Reporting Period

On February 28, 2017, the Parent Company's BOD approved the declaration of cash dividends of Nine-and-a-Half Centavos (₱0.095) per share, totaling ₱1,000.0 million. The record date to determine the shareholders entitled to receive the cash dividends was set to March 14, 2017 with the payment set on March 30, 2017.

47. Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information

The significant noncash transactions entered into by the Company in 2014 are as follows:

	Amount
	(In Thousands)
Acquisition on controlling interest - reduction in investment account	(₱2,464,016)
Cancellation of the share swap agreement between PLC and LIR	1,219,133

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co.
6760 Ayala Avenue
1226 Makati City
Philippines

Tel: (632) 891 0307
Fax: (632) 819 0872
ey.com/ph

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001,
December 14, 2015, valid until December 31, 2018
SEC Accreditation No. 0012-FR-4 (Group A),
November 10, 2015, valid until November 9, 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Belle Corporation
5th Floor, Tower A
Two E-Com Center, Palm Coast Avenue
Mall of Asia Complex, CBP-1A, Pasay City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of Belle Corporation and Subsidiaries as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, included in this Form 17-A, and have issued our report thereon dated February 28, 2017. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The schedules listed in the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. These schedules are presented for purposes of complying with Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, As Amended (2011) and are not part of the basic financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly state, in all material respects, the information required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Belinda T. Beng Hui
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 88823
SEC Accreditation No. 0923-AR-2 (Group A),
May 1, 2016, valid until May 1, 2019
Tax Identification No. 153-978-243
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-78-2015,
June 26, 2015, valid until June 25, 2018
PTR No. 5908672, January 3, 2017, Makati City

February 28, 2017

BELLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Index to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules
December 31, 2016

BELLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE OF ALL THE EFFECTIVE STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

DECEMBER 31, 2016

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2016		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements Conceptual Framework Phase A: Objectives and qualitative characteristics		✓		
PFRSs Practice Statement Management Commentary				✓
Philippine Financial Reporting Standards				
PFRS 1 (Revised)	First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1 and PAS 27: Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 1: Limited Exemption from Comparative PFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Date for First-time Adopters			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Government Loans			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Borrowing Costs			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 1: Meaning of Effective PFRSs			✓
PFRS 2	Share-based Payment			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Vesting Conditions and Cancellations			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 2: Definition of Vesting Condition			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 2, Share-based Payment, Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions*	Not Early Adopted		
PFRS 3 (Revised)	Business Combinations	✓		
	Amendment to PFRS 3: Accounting for Contingent Consideration in a Business Combination			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 3: Scope Exceptions for Joint Arrangements			✓

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2016		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PFRS 4	Insurance Contracts			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 4: Financial Guarantee Contracts			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 4, Applying PFRS 9 with PFRS 4*	Not Early Adopted		
PFRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 5: Changes in Methods of Disposals			✓
PFRS 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources			✓
PFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets - Effective Date and Transition	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Transfers of Financial Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Mandatory Effective Date of PFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Servicing Contracts			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Applicability of the Amendments to PFRS 7 to Condensed Interim Financial Statements	✓		
PFRS 8	Operating Segments	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 8: Aggregation of Operating Segments and Reconciliation of the Total of the Reportable Segments' Assets to the Entity's Assets	✓		
PFRS 9	Financial Instruments*	Not Early Adopted		
	Amendments to PFRS 9: Mandatory Effective Date of PFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures*	Not Early Adopted		
	Amendments to PFRS 9: Hedge accounting and amendments to PFRS 9 and PAS 39 (2013 version)*	Not Early Adopted		
	Amendments to PFRS 9 (2014 version)*	Not Early Adopted		

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2016		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 27: Investment Entities	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 28: Applying the Consolidation Exception	✓		
PFRS 11	Joint Arrangements			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 11: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations			✓
PFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 27: Investment Entities	✓		
	Amendment to PFRS 12, Clarification of the Scope of the Standard*	Not Early Adopted		
PFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement	✓		
	Amendment to PFRS 13: Short-term Receivables and Payables	✓		
	Amendment to PFRS 13: Portfolio Exception	✓		
PFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts			✓
PFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	Not Early Adopted		
PFRS 16	Leases*	Not Early Adopted		
Philippine Accounting Standards				
PAS 1 (Revised)	Presentation of Financial Statements	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 1: Capital Disclosures	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation			✓
	Amendments to PAS 1: Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 1: Clarification of the requirements for comparative information	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 1: Disclosure Initiative	✓		
PAS 2	Inventories	✓		
PAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows	✓		
	Statement of Cash Flows – Disclosure Initiatives*	Not Early Adopted		
PAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	✓		
PAS 10	Events after the Reporting Period	✓		
PAS 11	Construction Contracts	✓		

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2016		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PAS 12	Income Taxes	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 12 - Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 12 – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses*	Not Early Adopted		
PAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 16: Classification of servicing equipment			✓
	Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 38: Property, Plant and Equipment – Revaluation Method – Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Depreciation			✓
	Amendment to PAS 16 and PAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization			✓
	Amendment to PAS 16 and PAS 41: Bearer Plants			✓
PAS 17	Leases	✓		
PAS 18	Revenue	✓		
PAS 19	Employee Benefits	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 19: Actuarial Gains and Losses, Group Plans and Disclosures	✓		
PAS 19 (Amended)	Employee Benefits	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 19: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contribution			✓
	Amendments to PAS 19: Regional Market Issue Regarding Discount Rate	✓		
PAS 20	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance			✓
PAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	✓		
	Amendment: Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	✓		
PAS 23 (Revised)	Borrowing Costs	✓		
PAS 24 (Revised)	Related Party Disclosures	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 24: Key Management Personnel	✓		
PAS 26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans			✓
PAS 27	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	✓		

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS **Effective as of December 31, 2016**		**Adopted**	**Not Adopted**	**Not Applicable**
PAS 27 (Amended)	Separate Financial Statements	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 27: Investment Entities	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements			✓
PAS 28	Investments in Associates	✓		
PAS 28 (Amended)	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 28: Applying the Consolidation Exception	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 28, Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value*	Not Early Adopted		
PAS 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies			✓
PAS 31	Interests in Joint Ventures			✓
PAS 32	Financial Instruments: Presentation	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation			✓
	Amendment to PAS 32: Classification of Rights Issues			✓
	Amendments to PAS 32: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 32: Tax effect of distribution to holders of equity instruments	✓		
PAS 33	Earnings per Share	✓		
PAS 34	Interim Financial Reporting	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 34: Interim financial reporting and segment information for total assets and liabilities	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 34: Disclosure of Information ‘Elsewhere in the Interim Financial Report’	✓		
PAS 36	Impairment of Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 36: Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets	✓		
PAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	✓		
PAS 38	Intangible Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 38: Revaluation Method – Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Depreciation / Amortization			✓
	Amendment to PAS 16 and PAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization	✓		

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2016		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 39: Transition and Initial Recognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 39: Cash Flow Hedge Accounting of Forecast Intragroup Transactions			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39: The Fair Value Option			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 4: Financial Guarantee Contracts			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets - Effective Date and Transition	✓		
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 9 and PAS 39: Embedded Derivatives			✓
	Amendment to PAS 39: Eligible Hedged Items			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39: Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting			✓
PAS 40	Investment Property	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 40: Clarifying the Interrelationship between PFRS 3 and PAS 40 when Classifying Property as Investment Property or Owner-Occupied Property	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 40, Transfers of Investment Property*	Not Early Adopted		
PAS 41	Agriculture			✓
	Amendment to PAS 16 and PAS 41: Bearer Plants			✓
Philippine Interpretations				
IFRIC 1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities			✓
IFRIC 2	Members' Share in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments			✓
IFRIC 4	Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease	✓		
IFRIC 5	Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds			✓
IFRIC 6	Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment			✓
IFRIC 7	Applying the Restatement Approach under PAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies			✓
IFRIC 8	Scope of PFRS 2			✓

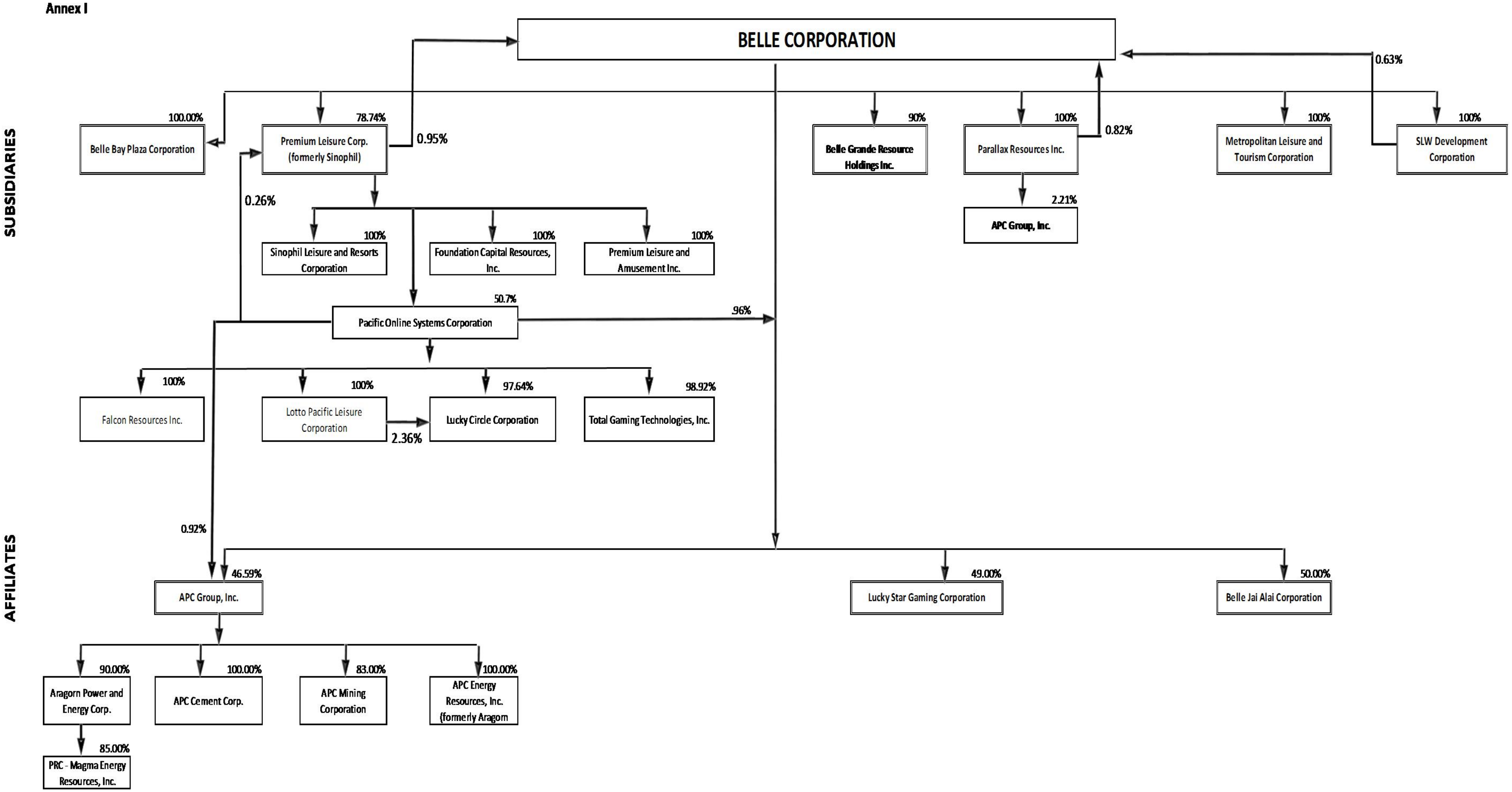
PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2016		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
IFRIC 9	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives			✓
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 9 and PAS 39: Embedded Derivatives			✓
IFRIC 10	Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment	✓		
IFRIC 11	PFRS 2 - Group and Treasury Share Transactions			✓
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangements			✓
IFRIC 13	Customer Loyalty Programmes			✓
IFRIC 14	The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction	✓		
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretations IFRIC 14, Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement	✓		
IFRIC 15	Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate	Not Early Adopted		
IFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation			✓
IFRIC 17	Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners			✓
IFRIC 18	Transfers of Assets from Customers			✓
IFRIC 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments			✓
IFRIC 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine			✓
IFRIC 21	Levies	✓		
IFRIC 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*	Not Early Adopted		
SIC-7	Introduction of the Euro			✓
SIC-10	Government Assistance - No Specific Relation to Operating Activities			✓
SIC-12	Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities			✓
	Amendment to SIC 12: Scope of SIC 12			✓
SIC-13	Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers			✓
SIC-15	Operating Leases – Incentives	✓		
SIC-25	Income Taxes - Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders			✓
SIC-27	Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease	✓		

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2016		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
SIC-29	Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures			✓
SIC-31	Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services			✓
SIC-32	Intangible Assets - Web Site Costs			✓

** Standards and interpretations which will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2016.*

Note: Standards and interpretations tagged as "Not Applicable" are those standards and interpretations which were adopted but the entity has no significant covered transaction as at and for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Belle Corporation
Conglomerate Map
As of December 31, 2016
Annex I



BELLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Supplementary Schedules Required by Paragraph 6D, Part II
Under SRC Rule 68, As Amended (2011)
December 31, 2016

Schedule A. Financial Assets

Name of issuing entity and description of each issue	Name of Issuing Entity and Association of each use	Amount shown in the balance sheet	Interest received and accrued
		(In Thousands)	
Loans and receivables			
Cash and cash equivalents	N/A	₱2,953,262	₱26,490
Trade receivables	N/A	1,824,033	–
Accrued interest	N/A	2,292	2,292
Advances to third parties and others	N/A	55,429	–
Advances to associates	N/A	480,	–
Deposit and guarantee bonds	N/A	53,316	–
Finance lease receivable	MCE Leisure	17,645,621	–
		₱22,534,433	₱28,782
Investments held for trading			
	Tagaytay Highlands International Golf Club	720,500	–
	The Country Club at Tagaytay Highlands	1,072,500	–
	Tagaytay Midlands International Golf Club	273,720	–
	APC Group, Inc.	28,268	–
	Leisure & Resorts World Corporation	83,341	–
	Vantage Equities, Inc.	54,221	–
	PLDT	160	–
		2,232,710	–
AFS Investments			
	SM Prime Holdings, Inc.	1,891,699	–
	The Spa and Lodge at Tagaytay Highlands, Inc.	97,000	–
	SM Investments Corporation	32,015	–
	Tagaytay Highlands International Golf Club	2,750	–
	The Country Club at Tagaytay Highlands	1,530	–
	Tagaytay Midlands International Golf Club	1,100	–
	Costa De Hamilo	757	–
	PLDT	13	–
	Others	80	–
		2,026,944	–
		₱26,794,087	₱28,782

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

Name and Designation of debtor	Balance of Beginning of Period	Additions	Amounts collected	Amounts Written off	Current	Not Current	Balance at end of period
				(In Thousands)			
Principal stockholder	₱5	₱–	(₱5)	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–
Employees	507	68	(507)	(68)	–	–	–
Officers	1	–	(1)	–	–	–	–
	₱513	₱68	(₱513)	(₱68)	₱–	₱–	₱–

Schedule C. Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are eliminated during the Consolidation of Financial statements

Name and Designation of debtor	Balance of Beginning of Period	Additions	Amounts collected	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	Current	Not Current	Balance at end of period
				(In Thousands)			
Belle Bay Plaza Corporation	₱1,624,566	₱8	₱–	(₱1,624,558)	₱1,624,574	₱–	₱1,624,574
Metropolitan Leisure and Tourism Corp.	–	14	–	–	14	–	14
Belle Grande Resource Holdings, Inc.	79,753	127,505	–	–	207,258	–	207,258
Premium Leisure Corporation	5,120	894	(66)	–	5,948	–	5,948
SLW Development Corp.	76,745	14,231	–	–	90,976	–	90,976
Parallax Resources, Inc.	27,243	250	–	–	27,493	–	27,493
	₱1,813,427	₱142,902	(₱66)	(₱1,624,558)	₱1,956,263	₱–	₱1,865,287

Schedule D. Intangible assets - other assets

Description	Beginning balance	Additions at cost	Charged to cost and expenses	Charged to other accounts	Other Charges additions (deductions)	Ending balance
			(In Thousands)			
License	₱4,970,341	₱–	(₱157,634)	₱–	₱–	₱ 4,812,707
Goodwill	1,828,578	–	–	–	–	1,828,578
	6,798,919	₱–	(₱157,634)	₱–	₱–	₱6,641,285

Schedule E. Long-term debt

Title of Issue and type of obligation	Amount authorized by indenture	Amount shown under caption "Current portion of long-term debt" in related balance sheet	Amount shown under caption "Long-term debt" in related balance sheet"	Amount and Numbers of Periodic Payments		Maturity Date
				Amount	Periodic Payments	
		(In Thousands)				
Maybank	₱1,000,000	₱262,500	₱459,375	₱65,625	16 quarterly installments	August 29, 2019
Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	1,500,000	100,000	1,300,000	100,000	3 annual installments and the remaining amount on due date	July 09, 2019
United Coconut Planters Bank	1,000,000	250,000	750,000	83,333	12 quarterly installments	February 21, 2020
Eastwest Bank	1,500,000	250,000	1,250,000	250,000	3 annual installments and the remaining amount on the due date	January 30, 2020
	₱5,000,000	₱862,500	₱3,759,375			

Schedule F. Indebtedness to Related Parties

Name of Related Parties	Balance of Beginning of Period	Additions	Amounts Paid	Current	Not Current	Balance at end of period
			(In Thousands)			
Belle Bay Plaza Corporation	₱18,742	₱8	₱–	₱18,750	₱–	₱18,750
Metropolitan Leisure and Tourism Corp.	88,914	–	–	88,914	–	88,914
Colossal Construction Corp.	2,252	–	–	2,252		2,252
Belle Grande Resource Holdings, Inc.	5,295,057	–	(1,533,057)	3,762,000	–	3,762,000
Premium Leisure Corporation	809,115	–	–	809,115	–	809,115
SLW Development Corp.	375,739	–	–	375,739	–	375,739
Parallax Resources, Inc.	748	2	–	750	–	750
	₱6,590,567	₱10	(₱1,533,057)	₱5,057,520	₱–	₱5,057,520

Schedule G. Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers

Name of issuing entity of securities guaranteed by the company for which this statement is filed	Title of issue of each class of securities guaranteed	Total amount guaranteed and outstanding	Amount owned by person for which statement is filed	Nature of Guarantee
None	–	–	–	–

Schedule H. Capital Stock

Title of Issue	Number of Shares authorized	Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under related balance sheet caption	Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights	Number of shares held by related parties	Directors, officers and employees	Others
Common stock	14,000,000,000	10,498,679,857	–	5,858,076,744	169,628,249	4,470,974,864
Percentage held	–	–	–	55.80%	1.62%	42.59%
Preferred stock	6,000,000,000	–	–	–	–	–
Percentage held	–	–	–	–	–	–

Schedule I. Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration

	(In Thousands)	
Unappropriated Retained Earnings, as at December 31, 2015		₱9,286,020
Less: Accretion of finance lease receivable – net of tax	(₱3,699,159)	
Gain on share swap	(946,628)	
Treasury shares, beginning	(134,442)	
Deferred tax adjustment, beginning	(1,091,896)	(5,872,125)
Add: Accretion of security deposit		130,525
Unappropriated retained earnings, as adjusted to available for dividend distribution as at January 1, 2015		3,544,420
Net income during the period closed to retained earnings	2,306,297	
Less: Accretion of finance lease receivable	(1,150,618)	
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	(185,691)	
Accretion of security deposit	(7,474)	
Add: Movement in deferred tax	412,273	1,347,787
Net income actually earned during the period		4,919,207
Dividend declarations during the year		(1,003,295)
Effects of prior period adjustments on realized gain on sale of club shares		372,863
Treasury shares acquired during the year		(46,743)
Unappropriated retained earnings as adjusted to available for dividend declaration, at end of year		₱4,242,032

Schedule J. Key Financial Ratios

Ratios	Formula	**2016**	2015
Asset-to-Equity Ratio	Total assets / Total stockholders' equity	**1.50 : 1.00**	1.66 : 1.00
Current Ratio	Current assets / Current liabilities	**1.33 : 1.00**	1.99 : 1.00
Debt-to-Equity Ratio	Total interest-bearing debt / Total stockholders' equity	**0.24 : 1.00**	0.24 : 1.00
Net Debt-to-Equity Ratio	Total interest-bearing debt and cash and cash equivalents / Total stockholders' equity	**0.14 : 1.00**	0.10 : 1.00
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	Earnings before interest and taxes / Interest expense	**12.09 : 1.00**	9.78: 1.00
Return on Asset	Net income / Average total assets	**7.3%**	4.3%
Return on Equity	Net income / Average total stockholders' equity	**11.6%**	6.8%