COVER SHEET

AS092-07059
SEC Registration Number

VANTAGE EQUITIES, INC. (Formerly Vantage Corporation) AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Fund's Full Name)

2703A East Tower, PSE Centre, Exchange Road, OrtigAs, Center, Pasig City

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

MARIBEL E. BERE
(Contact Person)

620-2305
(Fund Telephone Number)

12	31
Month	*Day*

(Calendar Year)

17-Q
(Form Type)

03	31	14
Month	*Day*	*Year*

Period Ended

INVESTMENT HOLDING

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total Amount of Borrowings

Total No. of Stockholders

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document ID

Cashier

STAMPS

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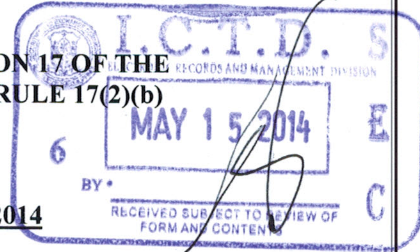


QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SRC RULE 17(2)(b) THEREUNDER

1. For the quarterly period ended **March 31, 2014**

2. SEC Identification Number **AS-092-07059**

3. BIR Tax Identification No. **002-010-620**

4. Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter.
   VANTAGE EQUITIES, INC.

5. Province, Country or other jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization:
   Philippines

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

Address of Principal Office:
Unit 2004A East Tower, Philippine Stock Exchange Centre, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City

7. Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(632) 689-8094**

8. Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report
   Not applicable

9. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding
Common Stock, P1.00 par value	**2,099,791,133**
	(Net of Treasury Shares of 135,599,500)

10. Are any or all of these securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange.
    Yes **[X]** No [ ]

11. Check whether the registrant:

    a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 11 of the Revised Securities Act (RSA) and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports):
    Yes **[X]** No [ ]

    b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
    Yes **[X]** No [ ]

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements are filed as part of this Form 17-Q.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operations

Financial Highlights

In Millions	Unaudited March 31, 2014	Audited December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Balance Sheet			
Assets	7,749	7,451	7,285
Liabilities	356	578	1,193
Stockholders' Equity	7,393	6,873	6,632
Book Value per Share	3.31	3.07	2.97
Income Statement			
Revenues	237	1,188	1,059
Expenses	119	516	524
Other Income / (Charges)	(14)	(42)	35
Net Income	104	630	570
Earnings per Share	0.04	0.28	0.26

Results of Operations for the Quarter Ended March 31, 2014

The Company posted a consolidated net income of Php 104 million as of the first quarter of 2014 lower by 69% compared to same period last year of Php 338 million. On a per share basis, the company earned 0.04 centavos compared to 0.15 centavos for the periods under review.

Equities in Emerging Markets like the Philippines rebounded sharply in the 1Q14 after being sold down to end 2013. This was despite most foreign research houses calling for our market to experience more declines and for the peso to keep depreciating. It looks as if fund flows rotated out of Developed Markets and into markets that became cheap after the selloff. Philippines especially outperformed since it was one of the worst hit in 2013. We can see this reflected in the performance of the S&P 500 and MSCI World Index, registering gains of 1.3% and 0.8% respectively. Meanwhile, the PHISIX gained 9.1% and Vantage outperformed this, gaining 11.9% for the 1Q.

In Fixed Income, activity was muted as all eyes are still on the fed and tapering. The local bond market was quiet during the 1Q. With the threat of rising interest rates sooner rather than later, market participants were reluctant to add to risk positions and we saw yields moving higher as a result. The 10yr benchmark yield rose 65bp in the 1Q, while the 25yr benchmark yield rose 21bp. The benchmark HSBC Local Bond Index gained 1% while the Company's portfolio lost 1.3% in 1Q14.

The following summarizes the operating results of the Company's subsidiaries:

eBusiness Services, Inc. ("eBiz")

eBiz continues to achieve record money transfer volume, hitting over 1.8 million transactions worth in excess of USD 380 million in 1Q 2014. Money transfer revenues grew 18% Y/Y to P89.07million due to strong transaction volume growth and a more stable USD/PHP. The growth in money transfer revenues was complemented by an even stronger growth in the Company's foreign exchange operations which increased by 47% Y/Y to P31.89 million from P21.76 million in 1Q 2013, and sustained revenue from other products of P3.57 million in 1Q 2014. Meanwhile, the Company's operating expenses rose 6% Y/Y to P75.78 million from P71.71 million in 1Q 2013. After provisions and taxes, eBiz posted a net income of P33.98 million in 1Q 2014, up by 73% from Php19.69

million in 1Q 2013.

Yehey! Corporation ("Yehey")

Increase in total revenue of 64.48% is significantly caused by the increase of Php3.7M in digital PR and Php2.5M in web development and maintenance. Yehey! was also able to manage its expenses as demonstrated in the decrease in its cost of services by 27% and general and administrative expenses by 2%. As a result net income increased by Php2.6 million from a net loss during the same period last year

Philequity Management, Inc. ("PEMI")

1Q14 resulted in higher net subscriptions of P482.33 million largely in part from a strong rally of the Philippine stock market from YE2013. The launching of Philequity Dividend Yield Fund was the leading driver for subscriptions which took up P 299.18 million or a 62.03 percent share of total net subscriptions. Total assets under management increased by 25.24 percent from P 8.64 billion in 4Q13 to P 10.82 billion in 1Q14 mainly due to the Company's appointment as a local equity manager for the Government Service Insurance System and the launching of Philequity Dividend Yield Fund.

Key Performance Indicators

The Company sets certain performance measures to gauge its operating performance periodically to assess its overall state of corporate health. Listed below are the major performance measures, which the Company has identified as reliable performance indicators.

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Current Ratio[1]	790.85%	467.67%
Assets to Equity[2]	104.82%	108.42%
Liabilities to Equity[3]	4.82 %	8.42%
Return on Average Assets[4]	1.37%	8.25%
Return on Average Equity[5]	1.46%	9.33%

The manner by which the Company calculates the above performance indicators for is as follows:

	Formula
1	Current Assets / Current Liabilities
2	Total Assets / Total Equity
3	Total Liabilities / Total Equity
4	Net Income / Average Total Assets
5	Net Income / Average Total Equity

Causes for any material changes (+/- 5% or more) in the financial statements

Income Statement items – three month period ending 31-March-2014 versus 31-March-2013

17.94% increase in money transfer service
Resulted from strong growth in money transfer transactions.

518.97% increase in internet sales and services
Significant increase in digital PR and web development and maintenance services

46.44% increase in money changing and foreign exchange
Brought by strong peso value against US dollar

88.14% increase in mutual fund income
Mainly due to increase in assets under administration

36.95% decrease in interest income
Factored by maturity of SMIC CLN note in 3Q of 2013

100.28% decrease in trading gain/loss
Lesser selling transactions of equity securities due to decrease in market price

296.14% increase in other income
Caused by increase in dividend income

22.53% increase in cost of services and sales
Primarily due to increase in commission expense which corresponds to increase in money transfer revenue

74.71% decrease in interest and bank charges
Primarily due to lower volume of US dollar denominated loans from banks

Balance Sheet items – March, 2014 versus end 2013

32% decrease in loans and receivables
Primarily lesser receivable from Western Union

308% increase in financial assets at FVPL
Purchase of debt securities

405% increase in prepaid taxes and other current assets
Largely due to creditable withholding taxes and increase in prepaid rent

44% decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses
Due to lower payable to sub-agents and brokers

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

PFRS 9 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement

After consideration of the result of its impact evaluation, using the outstanding balances of financial statements as of 31 December 2012, the company has decided not to early adopt either PFRS 9 (2009) of PFRS 9 (2010) for its 2013 annual financial reporting;

It shall conduct in early 2014 another impact evaluation using the outstanding balances of financial statements as of 31 December 2013.

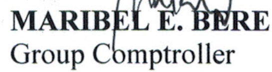
SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Section 17 of the Code and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized, in the City of Pasig on May 5, 2014.

VANTAGE EQUITIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Issuer

By:

EDMUNDO MARCO P. BUNYI, JR.
President & COO



MARIBEL E. BERE
Group Comptroller

VANTAGE EQUITIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Unaudited March 31, 2014	Audited December 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	**1,567,346,505**	1,508,355,073
Loans and Receivables – net (Note 8)	**709,696,688**	1,047,121,803
Financial Assets at Fair Value through profit or loss (FVPL) (Note 9)	**513,252,311**	125,817,583
Prepaid taxes and other current assets (Note 11)	**22,046,168**	4,366,603
Total Current Assets	**2,812,341,672**	2,685,661,062
Noncurrent Assets		
Available-for-sale securities (Note 10)	**4,874,148,760**	4,693,378,559
Investment in associates & JV– net	**119,228**	119,228
Deferred Tax Assets	**1,523,849**	-
Goodwill	**3,654,985**	3,654,985
Property and equipment – net (Note 12)	**35,766,209**	37,823,332
Retirement Asset	-	4,758,107
Other noncurrent assets - net (Note 13)	**21,551,659**	25,645,239
Total Noncurrent Assets	**4,936,764,690**	4,765,379,450
	7,749,106,362	7,451,040,512
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and other current liabilities (Note 14)	**301,227,899**	535,170,891
Notes Payable	-	-
Income tax payable	**54,381,243**	39,095,270
Other current liabilities	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	**355,609,142**	574,266,161
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	**2,146,518**	744,558
Accrued Retirement Costs	**(1,293,241)**	3,464,867
Asset Retirement Obligation	-	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**853,277**	4,209,425
	356,462,419	578,475,586
Stockholders' Equity		
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent:		
Capital stock – ₱1 par value		
Authorized – 2,250,000,000		
Issued – 2.235,390,633	**2,235,390,633**	2,235,390,633
Stock Issuance Cost of a subsidiary	-	
Cumulative net unrealized gain on change in fair value of available-for-sale investments	**1,003,626,172**	687,843,604
Retained earnings	**4,036,175,970**	3,949,471,894
Remeasurement Losses on Retirement Plan	**807,770**	807,770
Treasury Stocks	**(190,460,934)**	(190,460,934)
Minority Interest	**307,104,332**	189,511,959
Total Stockholders' Equity	**7,392,643,943**	6,872,564,926
	7,749,106,362	7,451,040,512

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

VANTAGE EQUITIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	For the Period Ended (Unaudited)		For the Quarter Ended (Unaudited)	
	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013	**March 31, 2014**	March 31, 2013
REVENUES				
Money transfer service	**97,531,833**	82,697,583	**97,531,833**	82,697,583
Equity in net earnings of associates	-	-	-	-
Internet service and sales	**8,039,926**	1,298,924	**8,039,926**	1,298,924
Money changing and foreign exchange	**64,823,064**	44,266,543	**64,823,064**	44,266,543
Interest income	**23,538,125**	37,330,462	**23,538,125**	37,330,462
Trading Gain/Loss	**(722,898)**	261,543,367	**(722,898)**	261,543,367
Income from Mutual Fund	**36,555,630**	36,526,895	**36,555,630**	36,526,895
Others	**20,092,396**	5,072,052	**20,092,396**	5,072,052
	249,858,076	468,735,826	**249,858,076**	468,735,826
EXPENSES				
General and administrative expenses (Note 15)	**83,639,932**	78,516,505	**83,639,932**	78,516,505
Cost of services and sales	**43,444,112**	35,456,506	**43,444,112**	35,456,506
Depreciation and amortization	**3,952,585**	3,921,460	**3,952,585**	3,921,460
	131,036,629	117,894,471	**131,036,629**	117,894,471
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	**118,821,447**	350,841,355	**118,821,447**	350,841,355
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES)				
Interest and bank charges – net	**(2,331,355)**	(9,219,217)	**(2,331,355)**	(9,219,217)
Others	-	3,187,624	-	3,187,624
	(2,331,355)	(6,031,593)	**(2,331,355)**	(6,031,593)
INCOME BEFORE EXTRA-ORDINARY Income/Expense	**116,490,092**	344,809,762	**116,490,092**	344,809,762
Extra-Ordinary Income/(Exp.)	**3,852,597**	-	**3,852,597**	-
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**120,342,689**	344,809,762	**120,342,689**	344,809,762
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX				
Current	**16,343,172**	6,432,428	**16,343,172**	6,432,428
Deferred	**435**		**435**	-
	16,343,607	6,432,428	**16,343,607**	6,432,428
NET INCOME (LOSS)	**103,999,082**	338,377,334	**103,999,082**	338,377,334
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the parent (Note 18)	**86,704,076**	323,444,464	**86,704,076**	323,444,464
Minority interests	**17,295,006**	14,932,870	**17,295,006**	14,932,870
	103,999,082	338,377,334	**103,999,082**	338,377,334
Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent	**0.04**	0.15	**0.04**	0.15

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

VANTAGE EQUITIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	For the Semester Ended (Unaudited)	
	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
CAPITAL STOCK - 1 par value		
Authorized - 2,250,000,000 shares		
Issued - 2,235,390,633 shares		
Balance at beginning of year	**2,235,390,633**	2,235,390,633
Stock issuance cost of a subsidiary	-	-
Stock dividends issued	-	-
Balance at end of period	**2,235,390,633**	2,235,390,633
CUMULATIVE NET UNREALIZED GAIN ON CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES		
Balance at beginning of year	**687,843,604**	1,083,273,387
Unrealized Gain/(loss)	**315,782,568**	569,561,742
Balance at end of period	**1,003,626,172**	1,652,835,129
REMEASUREMENT GAINS (LOSSES) ON RETIREMENT PLAN		
Balance at beginning of year	**807,770**	-
Comprehensive income	-	-
Balance at end of period	**807,770**	-
RETAINED EARNINGS (DEFICIT)		
Balance at beginning of year	**3,949,471,894**	3,347,493,258
Net income (loss)	**103,999,082**	338,377,334
Share in Minority Interest	**(17,295,006)**	(14,932,869)
Balance at end of period	**4,036,175,970**	3,670,937,723
TREASURY SHARES (Note 15)	**(190,460,934)**	(188,520,838)
MINORITY INTEREST		
Balance at beginning of year	**189,511,959**	154,618,257
Additional non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	**100,297,367**	
Total income and expenses recognized during the period	**17,295,006**	14,932,870
Balance at end of period	**307,104,332**	169,551,127
	7,392,643,943	7,540,193,774

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

VANTAGE EQUITIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Semester Ended (Unaudited)	
	3/31/2014	March 31, 2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income (loss) before Tax	**120,342,689**	344,809,762
Depreciation and amortization	**3,952,585**	3,921,460
Interest expense	**(2,331,351)**	9,219,217
Dividend income	**(16,966,790)**	(1,453,377)
Interest income	**(23,538,125)**	(37,330,462)
Operating income before working capital changes	**81,459,008**	319,166,600
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase):		
Receivable	**313,700,211**	(247,217,676)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	**(17,679,565)**	(14,267,374)
Retirement asset	**4,758,107**	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other current liabilities	**(241,282,586)**	156,145,331
Net cash provided by (used for) operations	**140,955,175**	213,826,881
Interest paid	**2,331,351**	(9,219,217)
Income tax paid		
Dividends received	**16,966,790**	1,453,377
Interest received	**47,263,029**	50,968,517
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**207,516,345**	257,029,558
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease (increase) in:		
Investment and advances	-	-
Property and equipment	**(1,895,460)**	(1,812,233)
Decrease (increase) in AFS/HTM	**(568,204,929)**	(572,864,571)
Increase (decrease) in net unrealized gain on AFS	**315,782,568**	569,561,744
Decrease (increase in) other assets	**5,495,540**	851,480
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**(248,822,281)**	**(4,263,580)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Increase (decrease) in minority interest	**100,297,368**	-
Acquisition of Treasury Shares	**(0)**	-
Payment of loans	-	(264,426,001)
Cash used in financing activities	**100,297,368**	(264,426,001)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**58,991,432**	(11,660,023)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**1,508,355,073**	1,369,141,777
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	**1,567,346,505**	1,357,481,754

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

VANTAGE EQUITIES, INC.
(Formerly iVantage Corporation)
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. **General Information**

Corporate Information

Vantage Equities, Inc. (the Parent Company) was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on October 20, 1992. The primary business of the Parent Company is to invest in, acquire by purchase, exchange, assignment or otherwise; or to hold, own, use for investment or otherwise shares of the capital stock, bonds, debentures, promissory notes, or other securities or obligations created, negotiated or issued by any corporation, association or other entities, whether foreign or domestic, including but not limited to information technology companies and related ventures, holding companies and companies engaged in financial services, investments and real property development. Its investments consist of shares in: (a) entities involved in inward remittances and financing services; (b) an Information Technology (IT)-based entity; and (c) an entity involved in management of mutual funds.

On April 8, 2008, the SEC approved the Parent Company's change of corporate name from iVantage Corporation to Vantage Equities, Inc.

The Parent Company's shares are publicly traded in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

The registered office address of the Parent Company is 2703 East Tower, PSE Centre, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Parent Company and the following subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"):

		Percentage of Ownership	
Name of Subsidiaries	Place of Incorporation	**1Q2014**	2013
e-Business Services, Inc. (e-Business)	Philippines	**100.00**	100.00
eBIZ Financial Services, Inc. (eBIZ Financial)*	Philippines	**100.00**	100.00
iCurrencies, Inc. (iCurrencies)	Philippines	**100.00**	100.00
Philequity Balanced Fund, Inc.	Philippines	**100.00**	100.00
Philequity Foreign Currency Fixed Income Fund, Inc.	Philippines	**100.00**	100.00
Philequity Dividend Yield Fund, Inc. (PDYF)	Philippines	**76.54**	100.00
Yehey! Corporation (Yehey!)	Philippines	**66.95**	66.95
Philequity Management, Inc. (PEMI)	Philippines	**51.00**	51.00

** Indirectly owned through e-Business*

The Parent Company is the ultimate parent of the Group.

e-Business

e-Business is involved in fund transfer and remittance services, both domestic and abroad, of any form or kind of currencies or monies, as well as in conducting money exchange transactions as may be allowed by law and other allied activities relative thereto. e-Business has an existing Representation Agreement (Agreement) with Western Union Financial Services, Inc. (Western

Union) covering its fund transfer and remittance services for a period of seven years from September 1, 2007 to August 31, 2014. e-Business shall receive remuneration for the services provided to Western Union in accordance with the terms stipulated in the Agreement.

eBiz Financial

eBiz Financial is wholly owned by e-Business. eBiz Financial was incorporated on April 11, 2005 and started commercial operations on May 9, 2005. eBiz Financial is engaged in financing business.

iCurrencies

iCurrencies, Inc. was incorporated on February 3, 2000 and started commercial operations on May 31, 2000. iCurrencies is organized primarily to engage in the business of buying and selling of foreign currencies.

In May 2001, the iCurrencies effectively stopped its business of buying and selling currencies as a result of Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas Circular No. 264, issued on October 26, 2000. Among others, the new circular required additional documentation for sale of foreign currencies and required Foreign Exchange Corporations (FxCorps) to have a minimum paid-up capital of ₱50.0 million.

The Circular effectively aligned the regulations under which FxCorps are to operate to that of banks. To avoid duplication and direct competition with its previous major stockholder, iCurrencies decided to stop its business of buying and selling foreign currencies. The stockholders likewise decided not to increase its paid-up capital.

In the meantime, iCurrencies is sustained by income on its investments and interest income on its funds while awaiting for regulatory changes.

PBF

PBF was incorporated in the Philippines, and was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on May 6, 2008 under the Philippine Investment Company Act (ICA) (Republic Act 2629) as an open-end mutual fund company. PBF is engaged in selling its capital to the public and investing the proceeds in diversified portfolio of peso-denominated fixed-income and equity securities. As of December 31, 2013, PBF has not yet launched its capital shares to the public.

PFCFIF

PFCFIF incorporated in the Philippines, and was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on April 10, 2008 under the Philippine ICA as an open-end mutual fund company. PFCFIF is engaged in selling its capital to the public and investing the proceeds in diversified portfolio of foreign currency denominated fixed-income securities. As of December 31, 2013, PFCFIF has not yet launched its capital shares to the public.

PDYF

PDYF was incorporated in the Philippines, and was registered with Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on August 2, 2012 under Philippine ICA as an open-end investment company. PDYF is engaged in selling its capital to the public and investing the proceeds in diversified portfolio of diversified portfolio of equity securities. On January 22, 2014, the Fund officially launched its capital shares to the public.

Yehey!

Yehey! is engaged in the business of internet online related products relating to database search engine, such as, but not limited to, conceptualizing, designing, illustrating, processing and editing

web sites. It is also engaged in pre-production and post-production work on web sites in internet and sell and market said products in the form of advertising of finished products in the domestic or export market.

PEMI
PEMI was incorporated in the Philippines and is primarily engaged in management of mutual funds.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation
The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and available-for-sale (AFS) investments, which are measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest peso unit, except when otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance
The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in compliance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

Basis of Consolidation
The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared based on the same reporting period as the Parent Company using consistent accounting policies. All significant intra-group balances, transactions, income, expenses and profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full in the consolidation.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. Control is achieved when the Parent Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Parent Company controls an investee if and only if the Parent Company has:
- power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Parent Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Parent Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:
- the contractual arrangement with the other voting shareholders of the investee;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- the Parent Company's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Parent Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Parent Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Parent Company loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income, expenses and other comprehensive income (OCI) of a subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Parent Company gains control until the date the Parent Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

If the Parent Company loses control over a subsidiary, it:
- derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;

- derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- derecognizes the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- reclassifies the Parent Company's share of components previously recognized in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Parent Company had directly disposed of the related assets and liabilities.

Non-Controlling Interest

Non-controlling interest represents the portion of profit or loss and net assets not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Parent Company and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from equity attributable to the Parent Company. Any losses applicable to the non-controlling interests are allocated against the interests of the non-controlling interest even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance. Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as equity transactions, whereby the difference between the consideration paid and the share in the net assets acquired is recognized in equity.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following new and amended PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine Interpretation which became effective as of January 1, 2013.

Except as otherwise indicated, the following new and amended standards and interpretations do not have any impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Group:

New and Amended Standards and Interpretations
- Philippine Interpretation 20, *Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine*
- PFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Government Loans* (Amendments)
- PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*

Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2009-2011 cycle)
- PFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of PFRS - Borrowing Costs*
- PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements - Clarification of the requirements for comparative information*
- PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment - Classification of servicing equipment*
- PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation - Tax effect of distribution to holders of equity instruments*
- PAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting - Interim financial reporting and segment information for total assets and liabilities*

PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (Amendments)

Amendments to PFRS 7 require an entity to disclose information about rights of set-off and related arrangements (such as collateral agreements). The new disclosures are required for all recognized financial instruments that are set-off in accordance with PAS 32. These disclosures also apply to recognized financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or 'similar agreement', irrespective of whether they are set-off in accordance with PAS 32. The amendments require entities to disclose, in a tabular format, unless another format is more appropriate, the following minimum quantitative information. This is presented separately for financial assets and financial liabilities recognized at the end of the reporting period:

a) The gross amounts of those recognized financial assets and recognized financial liabilities;
b) The amounts that are set-off in accordance with the criteria in PAS 32 when determining the net amounts presented in the statement of financial position;
c) The net amounts presented in the statement of financial position;
d) The amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that are not otherwise included in (b) above, including:
    i. Amounts related to recognized financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria in PAS 32; and
    ii. Amounts related to financial collateral (including cash collateral); and
e) The net amount after deducting the amounts in (d) from the amounts in (c) above.

The amendments affect disclosures only and have no impact on the Group's financial position or performance. The Group does not have financial instruments that are set-off in accordance with PAS 32 or that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement. However, these amendments would be considered for future transactions.

PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*
PFRS 10 replaces the portion of PAS 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* that addresses the accounting for consolidated financial statements. It also includes the issues raised in Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) No. 12, *Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities.* PFRS 10 establishes a single control model that applies to all entities including special purpose entities. The changes introduced by PFRS 10 require management to exercise significant judgment to determine which entities are controlled, and therefore, are required to be consolidated by a parent, compared with the requirements in PAS 27. This standard does not have significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group. Refer to Note 3 for the significant judgment made by management in identifying entities for consolidation.

PFRS 12*, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*
This standard sets out the requirements for disclosures relating to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities. The requirements are more comprehensive than the previously existing disclosure requirements for subsidiaries (for example, where a subsidiary is controlled with less than a majority of voting rights).

PFRS 13*, Fair Value Measurement*
PFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance under PFRS for all fair value measurements. It does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under PFRS when fair value is required or permitted. Its disclosure requirements need not be applied to comparative information provided for periods before initial application of PFRS 13.

Application of PFRS 13 has no material impact on the fair value measurements of the Group. Fair value hierarchy disclosures are provided in Note 5.

PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements - Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income* (Amendments)
Amendments to PAS 1 change the grouping of items presented in other comprehensive income (OCI). Items that can be reclassified (or 'recycled') to profit or loss at a future point in time (for example, upon derecognition or settlement) will be presented separately from items that will never be reclassified. The amendments affect presentation only and have no impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

PAS 19, *Employee Benefits* (Revised)
Amendments to PAS 19 range from fundamental changes such as removing the corridor mechanism and the concept of expected returns on plan assets to simple clarifications and

rewording. The revised standard also requires new disclosures such as, among others, a sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumption, information on asset-liability matching strategies, duration of the defined benefit obligation, and disaggregation of plan assets by nature and risk.

The adoption of PAS 19 (Revised), which requires retrospective application, resulted in the restatement of previously reported retirement obligation of the Group. The adjustment amounts were determined by the Group with the assistance of an external actuary. The Group will retain the remeasurements recognized in OCI and will not transfer these to other items in equity.

As at and for the year ended December 31, 2013, the effect of the application of PAS 19 (Revised) resulted in a decrease in retirement asset of P2.01 million, a decrease of P0.53 in retirement liability, a decrease of P0.57 million in remeasurement gains on retirement plan and an increase of P1.46 million in 'Retirement expense'.

In 2013, the presentation of 'Service fees' which pertain to consultancy fees and commissions paid to agents for the subscription of shares of the mutual funds being managed by PEMI is now under 'Cost of services and sales'. In prior years, these were previously presented as part of legal and professional fees under 'General and administrative expenses'.

The change in presentation did not have an impact on the consolidated statements of financial position and to the net income.

Significant Accounting Policies

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

Foreign Currency Transactions
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the Group's functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency using the Philippine Dealing System (PDS) closing rate prevailing at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the consolidated statement of income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the prevailing closing exchange rate as of the date of initial transaction.

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 to by the Group.

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 Group 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 input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

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

Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

Date of recognition

The Group recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the consolidated statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases or sales of equity and debt financial instruments that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place are recognized on the trade date and settlement date, respectively. Deposits, loans and receivables, and accounts payable are recognized when cash is received by the Group or advanced to the borrowers.

Initial recognition of financial instruments

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value. Except for financial instruments at FVPL, the initial measurement of financial assets includes transaction costs. The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at FVPL, held-to-maturity (HTM) investments, AFS investments, and loans and receivables. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVPL or financial liabilities carried at amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired and whether they are quoted in an active market. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at every reporting date. As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Group does not have HTM investments.

'Day 1' difference

Where 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 an observable market, the Group recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a 'Day 1' difference) in the consolidated statement of income under 'Miscellaneous expense' unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset. In cases where transaction price used is made of data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Group determines the appropriate method of recognizing the 'Day 1' difference amount.

Financial instruments at FVPL
Financial instruments at FVPL include financial assets and financial liabilities that are:

- acquired and held for trading purposes;
- designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL; and
- stand-alone or bifurcated embedded derivative financial instruments not designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for purposes of selling and repurchasing in the near term.

Financial assets and financial liabilities may be designated by management on initial recognition as at FVPL when the following criteria are met:

- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis;
- the assets and liabilities are part of a group of financial assets, liabilities or both which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or
- the financial instrument contains an embedded derivative, unless the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows or it is clear, with little or no analysis, that it would not be separately recorded.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in 'Trading and investment securities gains - net ' in the consolidated statement of income. Interest earned or incurred is recorded in 'Interest income' in the consolidated statement of income, respectively, while dividend income is recorded in 'Dividend income' in the consolidated statement of income when the right to receive payment has been established.

Derivatives classified as FVPL
Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date in which a derivative transaction is entered into or bifurcated, and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair values of derivatives (except those accounted for as cash flow hedges) are taken directly to the profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income under 'Trading and investment securities gains - net'.

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract, with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative is separated from the host contract and accounted for as derivative if all the following conditions are met:

- the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristic of the host contract;
- a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of the derivative; and
- the hybrid or combined instrument is not measured at fair value with fair value changes charged through profit or loss.

The Group assesses whether embedded derivatives are required to be separated from host contracts when the Group first becomes party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required.

Loans and receivables
These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed

maturities that are not quoted in an active market. They are not entered into with the intention of immediate or short-term resale and are not designated as 'AFS investments' or 'Financial assets designated at FVPL'.

After initial measurement, loans and receivables are subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for credit losses. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR). The amortization is included in 'Interest income' in the consolidated statement of income. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in 'Provision for credit and impairment losses' in the consolidated statement of income.

AFS investments
AFS investments are nonderivative financial assets which are designated as such or do not qualify to be classified as designated at FVPL, HTM investments or loans and receivables. They are purchased and held indefinitely and may be sold in response to liquidity requirements or changes in market conditions. They include equity investments, money market instruments and other debt instruments.

After initial measurement, AFS investments are subsequently measured at fair value. The effective yield component of AFS debt securities, as well as the impact of restatement on foreign currency-denominated AFS debt securities, is reported in the consolidated statement of income. The unrealized gains and losses arising from the fair valuation of AFS investments are excluded, net of tax, from the reported earnings and are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as 'Net changes in fair value of available-for-sale investments, net of tax'.

When the security is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Where the Group holds more than one investment in the same security, these are deemed to be disposed of on a first-in first-out basis. Interest earned on holding AFS debt investments are reported in the consolidated statement of income as 'Interest income' using the EIR. Dividends earned on holding AFS equity investments are recognized in the consolidated statement of income as 'Dividend income' when the right to receive payment has been established. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized as 'Provision for credit and impairment losses' in the consolidated statement of income.

Accounts payable and other current liabilities
Issued financial instruments or their components, which are not designated at FVPL, are classified as liabilities under 'Accounts payable and other current liabilities', or other appropriate financial liability accounts, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Group having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to 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. The components of issued financial instruments that contain both liability and equity elements are accounted for separately, with the equity component being assigned the residual amount after deducting from the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined as the fair value of the liability component on the date of issue.
After initial measurement, accounts payable and similar financial liabilities not qualified as and not designated as FVPL, are subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the EIR.

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

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

Where the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control over the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group 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. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Offsetting Financial Instruments
Financial assets and 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 legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of Financial Assets
The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers 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, which includes cash and cash equivalents, receivables and deposits, the Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. For individually assessed financial assets, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original EIR. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR, adjusted for the original credit risk premium. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

Financial assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment for impairment. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of loss is charged against the consolidated statement of income. Interest income continues to be recognized based on the original EIR of the asset. Loans, together with the associated allowance accounts, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, any amounts formerly charged are credited to 'Provision for credit and impairment losses' in the consolidated statement of income.

If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses for such impairment. Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of credit risk characteristics such as industry, collateral type, past-due status and term. Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. Estimates of changes in future cash flows reflect, and are directionally consistent with changes in related observable data from period to period (such as changes in property prices, payment status, or other factors that are indicative of incurred losses in the Group and their magnitude). The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Group to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

AFS investments
For AFS investments, the Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

In case of equity investments classified as AFS investments, this would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investments below its cost. Where 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 financial asset previously recognized in the consolidated statement of income - is removed from consolidated statement of comprehensive income and recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the consolidated statement of income. Increases in fair value after impairment are recognized directly in consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

In the case of debt instruments classified as AFS investments, 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. Future interest income is based on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued based on the rate of interest used to discount future cash flows for the purpose of measuring impairment loss. Such accrual is recorded as part of 'Interest income' in the consolidated statement of income. If, in a subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument

increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the consolidated statement of income, the impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated statement of income.

Investments in an Associate and a Joint Venture

Investment in an associate

Associates are entities which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies. In the consolidated financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share in the net assets of the associate, less any allowance for impairment losses. Goodwill relating to an associate is included in the carrying value of the investment and is not amortized. The Group's share in an associate's post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in the consolidated statement of income, and its share of post-acquisition movements in the associate's equity reserves is recognized directly in consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. Profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

Investment in a joint venture

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when the decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Investment in a joint venture is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The investment in a joint venture is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the share in net assets of the joint venture, less any allowance for impairment losses.

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. The financial statements of the associate and joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group, using consistent accounting policies. Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognizes any retained investments at its fair value. Any difference between the current amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value. The initial cost of property and equipment consists of its purchase price, including import duties, taxes and any costs directly attributable to bringing the property and equipment to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to expense in the year in which such costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures

are capitalized as additional costs of property and equipment.

The cost of an item of property and equipment also includes costs of dismantlement, removal or restoration and the related obligation that the Group incurs at the end of the useful life of property and equipment.

Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment as follows:

Office condominium	20 years
Furniture and fixtures	2-10 years
Office improvements	10 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Server and network equipment	3 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years or term of lease, whichever period is shorter

The useful lives, residual values, and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the periods, residual values, and method of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment. Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further depreciation and amortization are charged to the consolidated statement of income.

When property and equipment are sold or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation, amortization and any impairment in value are eliminated from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is credited or charged to the consolidated statement of income.

Software and Website

Development costs of software and website included under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position are capitalized and treated as intangible assets because their costs are not an integral part of the related hardware. Amortization is computed using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life of 3 years for software and 2 years for website.

Impairment of Property and Equipment, Software and Website and Investments in Associate and a Joint Venture

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a nonfinancial asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group 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 fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the expense category consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset

is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of income unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such reversal, the depreciation and amortization charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Goodwill

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount recognized for any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously-held interest, if any, over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of the investment in PEMI, cash-generating unit to which the goodwill relates. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the investment. Estimating the value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the investment and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The discount rate reflects management's estimate of the risks specific to the investment.

Where the recoverable amount of the investment is less than the carrying amount of the investment, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment loss relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.
The Group performs its annual impairment test of goodwill at the consolidated statement of financial position date.

Revenue Recognition

The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates and other sale taxes or duties.

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

Trading and investment securities gains - net

This represents results arising from trading activities including all gains and losses from changes in fair value of financial assets at FVPL, derivatives, and gains and losses from disposal of AFS investments and other financial instruments. Revenue is recognized on trade date upon confirmation of sale of investments from counterparties.

Interest income

Interest income on interest-bearing placements is recorded on a time proportion basis taking into account the effective yield of the asset. Interest on financial instruments is recognized based on the effective interest method of accounting.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

Service income/Commission income

Service income comprises management fee and sales commission. Management fee is recognized as mutual fund management services are rendered and in accordance with the management and distribution agreement. Sales commission is recognized upon subscription and sale of the mutual

funds' common shares.

Money transfer service income
This represents the commission received by the Group from Western Union. The Group receives commission from Western Union for every money transfer service provided by the former for the latter. Revenue is recognized when the money transfer service with the customer has been processed, which is when Western Union acknowledges the transaction.

Share in foreign exchange differential
Western Union establishes the rates by which the currency in which money transfer service transaction is originated (originating currency) and is converted to the currency in which the transaction is paid (payment currency). Share from foreign exchange differential is recognized when remittance service is rendered and the originating currency is converted to the payment currency.

Money changing gain
Money changing gain is related to the Group's retail foreign exchange operations in the branches. Income from money changing is recognized when the money exchange service has been rendered.

Web development and production
Revenue is recognized based on percentage completion method. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to the stage of completion of the development, including completion of services provided for post-delivery service support.

Media Sales, Portal and E-Commerce Revenues
Revenue is recognized at the time that services are rendered.

Digital Public Relations (PR), Digital Strategy Revenues
Revenue is recognized proportionately based on the tenor of project.

Income from business partners
This represents fees received by the Group from partner companies for other retail services in the branches including over-the-counter payment collection and airline ticketing services. Income from business partners are recognized at the time the services are rendered.

Expense Recognition
Expenses are recognized when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Cost of services and sales
Cost of services and sales, which include personnel costs and other expenses incidental to the Group's primary services, are expensed as incurred.

General and administrative expenses
General and administrative expenses, which include the cost of administering the business and are not directly associated with the generation of revenue, are expensed as incurred.

Borrowing Costs
Borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the year in which these costs are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest expense which the Group incurs in connection with borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs are calculated using the effective interest method in accordance with PAS 39.

Leases
The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of

the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

A reassessment is made after inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:

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

Where a reassessment is made, lease accounting shall commence or cease from the date when the change in circumstances gave rise to the re-assessment for scenarios (a), (c) or (d) above, and at the date of renewal or extension period for scenario (b).

Group as lessor
Leases where the lessor does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the assets are classified as operating leases. 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.

Group as a lessee
Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the assets are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as expense in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease agreement.

Retirement Costs
e-Business has a funded, noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan and the Parent Company and Yehey! have unfunded, noncontributory defined benefit retirement plans covering substantially all of their regular employees.

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

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method. This method reflects services rendered by employees up to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries. Actuarial valuations are conducted with sufficient regularity, with option to accelerate when significant changes to underlying assumptions occur.

Defined benefit costs comprise of the following:

(a) service cost;
(b) net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset; and
(c) remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset.

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

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

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in OCI 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 Group, nor can they be paid directly to the Group. 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 Group'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 only when reimbursement is virtually certain.

Employee leave entitlement
Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they are accrued to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled wholly before twelve (12) months after the end of the annual reporting period is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

Income Taxes
Current Tax
Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amounts 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 at the reporting date.

Deferred Tax
Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences and carryforward benefits of excess minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO) 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. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of MCIT and NOLCO to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of MCIT and NOLCO can be utilized. Deferred income tax, however, is not recognized when it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting income nor taxable income or loss.

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 income 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 income will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the periods when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from changes in tax rate are charged or credited to income for the year.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income are also recognized in other comprehensive income.

Equity

Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued and outstanding. When the shares are sold at a premium, the difference between the proceeds and the par value is credited to 'Capital paid-in excess of par value' account. Direct costs incurred related to equity issuance, such as underwriting, accounting and legal fees, printing costs and taxes are chargeable to 'Capital paid-in excess of par value' account. If the 'Capital paid-in excess of par value' is not sufficient, the excess is charged against the 'Retained earnings'.

When the Parent Company issues more than one class of stock, a separate account is maintained for each class of stock and the number of shares issued.

Own equity instruments which are acquired (treasury shares) are deducted from equity and accounted for at weighted average cost. No gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Parent Company's own equity instruments.

'Retained earnings' represents accumulated earnings of the Group less dividends declared.

Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is determined by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year with retroactive adjustments for any stock split and stock dividends declared.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year adjusted for the effects of any dilutive potential common shares. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Parent Company does not have dilutive potential common shares.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group 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. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pretax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. These are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements unless the probability 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
Events after reporting date that provide additional information about the Group's financial position at the reporting date (adjusting events), if any, are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Events that are not adjusting events, if any, are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements, when material.

Dividends on Common Shares
Dividends on common shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when approved by the respective BOD and shareholders of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries while stock dividends are deducted from equity when approved by the respective BOD and shareholders of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries. Dividends for the year that are approved after the consolidated statement of financial position date are dealt with as an event after the reporting date.

Segment Reporting
The Group's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. Financial information on business segments is presented in Note 6. The Group's assets producing revenues are located in the Philippines (i.e., one geographical location). Therefore, geographical segment information is no longer presented.

Standards Issued but not yet Effective
Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements are listed below. This listing of standards and interpretations issued are those that the Group reasonably expects to, except as otherwise indicated, have an impact on disclosures in the Group's financial position or performance when applied at a future date. The Group intends to adopt these standards and interpretations when they become effective.

PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (Amendments)
These amendments to PAS 32 clarify the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off' and also clarify the application of the PAS 32 offsetting criteria to settlement systems (such as central clearing house systems) which apply gross settlement mechanisms that are not simultaneous. The amendments to PAS 32 are to be retrospectively applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The amendments affect presentation only and have no impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

PAS 36, *Impairment of Assets - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets* (Amendments)
These amendments remove the unintended consequences of PFRS 13 on the disclosures required under PAS 36. In addition, these amendments require disclosure of the recoverable amounts for the assets or cash-generating units (CGUs) for which impairment loss has been recognized or reversed during the period. These amendments are effective retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 with earlier application permitted, provided PFRS 13 is also applied. The amendments affect disclosures only and have no impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

Investment Entities (Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 27)
These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. They provide an exception to the consolidation requirement for entities that meet the definition of an

investment entity under PFRS 10. The exception to consolidation requires investment entities to account for subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss. This amendment will not impact the financial position or performance of the Group.

Philippine Interpretation 21, *Levies* (Philippine Interpretation 21)
Philippine Interpretation 21 clarifies that an entity recognizes a liability for a levy when the activity that triggers payment, as identified by the relevant legislation, occurs. For a levy that is triggered upon reaching a minimum threshold, the interpretation clarifies that no liability should be anticipated before the specified minimum threshold is reached. Philippine Interpretation 21 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The Group does not expect that Philippine Interpretation 21 will have material financial impact in future financial statements.

PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement - Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting* (Amendments)
These amendments provide relief from discontinuing hedge accounting when novation of a derivative designated as a hedging instrument meets certain criteria. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The Group has not novated its derivatives during the current period. These amendments would be considered for future novations.

PAS 19, *Employee Benefits - Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions* (Amendments)
The amendments apply to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans. Contributions that are set out in the formal terms of the plan shall be accounted for as reductions to current service costs if they are linked to service or as part of the remeasurements of the net defined benefit asset or liability if they are not linked to service. Contributions that are discretionary shall be accounted for as reductions of current service cost upon payment of these contributions to the plans. The amendments to PAS 19 are to be retrospectively applied for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014. This amendment is not relevant to the Group as it does not have contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans.

PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*
PFRS 9, as issued, reflects the first and third phases of the project to replace PAS 39 and applies to the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities and hedge accounting, respectively. Work on the second phase, which relate to impairment of financial instruments, and the limited amendments to the classification and measurement model is still ongoing, with a view to replace PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* in its entirety. PFRS 9 requires all financial assets to be measured at fair value at initial recognition. A debt financial asset may, if the fair value option (FVO) is not invoked, be subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model that has the objective to hold the assets to collect the contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. All other debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. All equity financial assets are measured at fair value either through OCI or profit or loss. Equity financial assets held for trading must be measured at fair value through profit or loss. For liabilities designated as at FVPL using the fair value option, the amount of change in the fair value of a liability that is attributable to changes in credit risk must be presented in OCI. The remainder of the change in fair value is presented in profit or loss, unless presentation of the fair value change relating to the entity's own credit risk in OCI would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. All other PAS 39 classification and measurement requirements for financial liabilities have been carried forward to PFRS 9, including the embedded derivative bifurcation rules and the criteria for using the FVO.

On hedge accounting, PFRS 9 replaces the rules-based hedge accounting model of PAS 39 with a more principles-based approach. Changes include replacing the rules-based hedge effectiveness test with an objectives-based test that focuses on the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, and the effect of credit risk on that economic relationship;

allowing risk components to be designated as the hedged item, not only for financial items, but also for non-financial items, provided that the risk component is separately identifiable and reliably measurable; and allowing the time value of an option, the forward element of a forward contract and any foreign currency basis spread to be excluded from the designation of a financial instrument as the hedging instrument and accounted for as costs of hedging. PFRS 9 also requires more extensive disclosures for hedge accounting.

PFRS 9 currently has no mandatory effective date and may be applied before the completion of the limited amendments to the classification and measurement model and impairment methodology. The Group will not adopt the standard before the completion of the limited amendments and the second phase of the project.

Philippine Interpretation 15, *Agreement for the Construction of Real Estate*
This interpretation covers accounting for revenue and associated expenses by entities that undertake the construction of real estate directly or through subcontractors. The SEC and the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) have deferred the effectivity of this interpretation until the final Revenue standard is issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and an evaluation of the requirements of the final Revenue standard against the practices of the Philippine real estate industry is completed. Adoption of the interpretation when it becomes effective will not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2010-2012 cycle)
The Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2010-2012 cycle) contain non-urgent but necessary amendments to PFRSs as follow:

PFRS 2, Share-based Payment - Definition of Vesting Condition
The amendment revised the definitions of vesting condition and market condition and added the definitions of performance condition and service condition to clarify various issues. This amendment shall be prospectively applied to share-based payment transactions for which the grant date is on or after July 1, 2014. This amendment does not apply to the Group as it has no share-based payments.

PFRS 3, Business Combinations - Accounting for Contingent Consideration in a Business Combination
The amendment clarifies that a contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument should be classified as a financial liability or as equity in accordance with PAS 32. Contingent consideration that is not classified as equity is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss whether or not it falls within the scope of PFRS 9 (or PAS 39, if PFRS 9 is not yet adopted). The amendment shall be prospectively applied to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after July 1, 2014. The Group does not expect that this amendment will have material financial impact in future financial statements.

PFRS 8, Operating Segments - Aggregation of Operating Segments and Reconciliation of the Total of the Reportable Segments' Assets to the Entity's Assets
The amendments require entities to disclose the judgment made by management in aggregating two or more operating segments. This disclosure should include a brief description of the operating segments that have been aggregated in this way and the economic indicators that have been assessed in determining that the aggregated operating segments share similar economic characteristics. The amendments also clarify that an entity shall provide reconciliations of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets if such amounts are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014 and are applied retrospectively. The amendments affect disclosures only and have no impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

PFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement - Short-term Receivables and Payables
The amendment clarifies that short-term receivables and payables with no stated interest rates can be held at invoice amounts when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

PAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment - Revaluation Method - Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Depreciation
The amendment clarifies that, upon revaluation of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the asset shall be adjusted to the revalued amount, and the asset shall be treated in one of the following ways:

a) The gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner that is consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount of the asset. The accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount of the asset after taking into account any accumulated impairment losses.
b) The accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014. The amendment shall apply to all revaluations recognized in annual periods beginning on or after the date of initial application of this amendment and in the immediately preceding annual period. The Group does not expect that this amendment will have material financial impact in future financial statements.

PAS 24, Related Party Disclosures - Key Management Personnel
The amendments clarify that an entity is a related party of the reporting entity if the said entity, or any member of a group for which it is a part of, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent company of the reporting entity. The amendments also clarify that a reporting entity that obtains management personnel services from another entity (also referred to as management entity) is not required to disclose the compensation paid or payable by the management entity to its employees or directors. The reporting entity is required to disclose the amounts incurred for the key management personnel services provided by a separate management entity. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014 and are applied retrospectively. The amendments affect disclosures only and have no impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

PAS 38, Intangible Assets - Revaluation Method - Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Amortization
The amendments clarify that, upon revaluation of an intangible asset, the carrying amount of the asset shall be adjusted to the revalued amount, and the asset shall be treated in one of the following ways:

a) The gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner that is consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount of the asset. The accumulated amortization at the date of revaluation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount of the asset after taking into account any accumulated impairment losses.
b) The accumulated amortization is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset.

The amendments also clarify that the amount of the adjustment of the accumulated amortization should form part of the increase or decrease in the carrying amount accounted for in accordance with the standard.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014. The amendments shall apply to all revaluations recognized in annual periods beginning on or after the

date of initial application of this amendment and in the immediately preceding annual period. The amendments have no impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2011-2013 cycle)
The Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2011-2013 cycle) contain non-urgent but necessary amendments to the following standards:

PFRS 1, First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards - Meaning of' Effective PFRSs'
The amendment clarifies that an entity may choose to apply either a current standard or a new standard that is not yet mandatory, but that permits early application, provided either standard is applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the entity's first PFRS financial statements. This amendment is not applicable to the Group as it is not a first-time adopter of PFRS.

PFRS 3, Business Combinations - Scope Exceptions for Joint Arrangements
The amendment clarifies that PFRS 3 does not apply to the accounting for the formation of a joint arrangement in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1 2014 and is applied prospectively. The amendment has no significant impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

PFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement - Portfolio Exception
The amendment clarifies that the portfolio exception in PFRS 13 can be applied to financial assets, financial liabilities and other contracts. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014 and is applied prospectively. The amendment has no significant impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

PAS 40, Investment Property
The amendment clarifies the interrelationship between PFRS 3 and PAS 40 when classifying property as investment property or owner-occupied property. The amendment stated that judgment is needed when determining whether the acquisition of investment property is the acquisition of an asset or a group of assets or a business combination within the scope of PFRS 3. This judgment is based on the guidance of PFRS 3. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014 and is applied prospectively. The amendment has no impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

3. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

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

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

Judgments
The following are the critical judgments and key assumptions that have a significant risk of material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

a) *Determination of Functional Currency*
The Group has determined its functional currency to be the Philippine peso. It is the currency

of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates and the currency that mainly influences the income and expenses.

b) *Operating Lease Commitments - Group as a Lessee*
The Group has entered into a lease for some of its office spaces and branches. The Group has determined that it has not acquired all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the leased properties because of the following factors: (a) the Group will not acquire the ownership of the leased asset upon termination of the lease; (b) the Group has no option to purchase the asset at a price that is sufficiently lower than the fair value at the date of the option; and (c) the lease term is only for a period of one year, renewable annually. Accordingly, the Group accounts for the lease as operating leases.

c) *Assessment of control over investees*
The determination on whether the Parent Company has control over the investee requires significant judgment. For this, the Group considers the following factors: (a) power over the investee; (b) exposure, or right, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and (c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. In assessing whether the Parent Company has power over the investee, the Parent Company assesses whether it has existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee.

d) *Joint arrangements*
The Parent Company has investments in joint arrangements. The Parent Company has joint control over these arrangements as under the contractual arrangements, unanimous consent is required from all the parties to the agreement for all relevant activities.

e) *Fair value of financial instruments*
Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements cannot be derived from active markets, these are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree ofjudgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of liquidity and identification of comparable investments and applicable credit spreads to arrive at adjusted quoted market prices.

The carrying values and corresponding fair values of financial instruments as well as the manner in which fair values were determined are discussed in more detail in Note 5.

f) *Financial assets not quoted in an active market*
The Group classifies 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 occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

g) *Determination of whether the Group is acting as a principal or an agent*
The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against the following criteria to determine whether it is acting as a principal or an agent:

- whether the Group has primary responsibility for providing the goods and services;
- whether the Group has inventory risk;
- whether the Group has discretion in establishing prices; and
- whether the Group bears the credit risk.

If the Group has determined it is acting as a principal, revenue is recognized on a gross basis with the amount remitted to the other party being accounted for as part of costs and expenses. If the Group has determined it is acting as an agent, only the net amount retained is recognized as revenue.

The Group assessed its revenue arrangements and concluded that it is acting as principal in some arrangements and as an agent in other arrangements.

h) *Revenue and cost recognition*
Selecting an appropriate revenue recognition method requires certain judgments based on, among others:

- buyer's commitment on the sale which may be ascertained through the significance of the buyer's initial investment: In determining whether the sales price are collectible, the Group considers the initial and continuing investments by the buyer to demonstrate the buyer's commitment to pay; and
- stage of completion of the project: The Group recognizes only revenue from projects that are substantially complete.

The Group's revenue from and cost from web development services are recognized based on the percentage-of-completion method and the completion rate is measured principally on the basis of actual costs incurred to date over the estimated total costs of the project.

<u>Estimates</u>
The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet 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 discussed below:

a) *Fair value of financial instruments*
PFRS requires that certain financial assets and liabilities be carried and disclosed at fair value, which requires the use of accounting estimates and judgments. While significant components of fair value measurement are determined using verifiable objective evidence (i.e. foreign exchange rates, interest rates, volatility rate), the timing and amount of changes in fair value would differ if the Group utilized a different valuation methodology. Any change in the assumptions could affect the fair values of these financial assets and liabilities.

b) *Estimation of allowance for credit losses*
The Group maintains an allowance for credit losses at a level considered adequate to provide for potential uncollectible receivables. The level of allowance is evaluated by the Group on the basis of factors that affect the collectibility of the accounts. These factors include, but are not limited to, the length of the Group's relationship with the customers, average age of accounts and collection experience. The Group performs a regular review of the age and status of these accounts, designed to identify accounts with objective evidence of impairment and provide the appropriate allowance for impairment losses. The review is accomplished using specific assessment and collective approaches. The amount and timing of recorded expenses for any period would differ if the Group made different judgments or utilized different methodologies.

As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the carrying value of receivables and the related allowance for credit losses are disclosed in Note 8.

c) *Impairment of AFS investments*
The Group treats AFS equity investments as impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. This determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgment. The Group treats 'significant' generally as decrease of more than 20.00% of the original cost of investment, and 'prolonged' as longer than 12 months. In making this judgment, the Group evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in share price for quoted equity securities and future cash flows and discount factors for unquoted equity securities.

The Group treats AFS debt investments as impaired when an objective evidence of impairment exists. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the counterparty is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that it will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and when observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the carrying values of AFS investments are disclosed in Note 10. The Group recognized impairment losses amounting to P0.24 million on unquoted AFS equity investments in 2013.

d) *Estimated useful lives of property and equipment, software and website costs*
The useful lives of the property and equipment and software and website costs are estimated based on the period over which the property and equipment and software and website costs are expected to be available for use and on the collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment and software and website costs are reviewed periodically and updated if expectations differ materially from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the property and equipment, software and website. However, it is possible that future results or operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recording of expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances.

There is no change in the estimated useful lives of property and equipment, software and website costs during the year. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the carrying values of property and equipment, and software and website costs are disclosed in Note 13 and Note 14, respectively.

e) *Impairment of nonfinancial assets (except goodwill)*
PAS 36 requires that an impairment review be performed when certain impairment indicators are present. Determining the value in use of property and equipment and other nonfinancial assets, which require the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets, requires the Group to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the consolidated financial statements. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on the Group's financial position and performance.

As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Group's property and equipment and software do not have any indication of impairment.

f) *Estimation of retirement costs*
The determination of the Group's retirement cost is dependent on certain assumptions used by the actuary in calculating such amount. While management believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the Group's actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the retirement obligation.

g) *Recognition of deferred tax assets*
Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the differences can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets to be recognized, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable income.

h) *Estimation of legal contingencies*
The Group is currently involved in various legal proceedings. The estimate of probable costs for the resolution of possible claims has been developed in consultation with outside legal counsel handling the Group's defense in these matters and is based upon thorough analysis of potential results. Based on the management's assessment, there are no legal claims that require recognition in the Group's consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2014.

4. **Financial Risk Management Objective and Policies**

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, AFS investments, financial assets at FVPL, accounts payable and other liabilities and notes payable. The Group also has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and deposits.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risks. The BOD reviews and approves the policies for managing each risk and these are summarized below.

Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk that the Group will incur a loss because its customers or counterparties failed to discharge their contractual obligations. The Group manages and controls credit risk by trading only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. It is the Group'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 so that the Group's exposure to credit losses is not that significant.

Since the Group trades only with recognized third parties, there is no requirement for collateral.

As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying values of its financial assets since it does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements that will mitigate credit risk exposure.

The fair values of financial assets at FVPL and AFS investments represent the credit risk exposure as of the reporting date but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in fair value of the said instruments.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Group.

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stressful circumstances. To limit this risk, the Group closely monitors its cash flows and ensures that credit facilities are available to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. The Group also has a committed line of credit that it can access to meet liquidity needs. Any excess cash is invested in short-term investments. These placements are maintained to meet maturing obligations.

The Group has committed lines of credit that it can access to meet its liquidation needs. As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Group has availed credit line with various banks amounting to P945.00 milion.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that movements in market prices will adversely affect the Group's financial condition. In managing its market risk exposure, the Group focuses on managing price risk (risk of loss arising from any change in the value of any asset or trading instrument) and foreign exchange risks (risk of loss arising from fluctuations in exchange rates).

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 instruments. The Group's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Group's AFS investments and financial assets at FVPL.

The sensitivity of equity is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates by revaluing the fixed rate AFS investments while the sensitivity of income is the effect to changes in fair value of fixed rate financial assets at FVPL held as of reporting date.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Group has transactional currency exposures. The Group's financial instruments which are denominated in foreign currency include cash and cash equivalents, receivables, AFS investments, financial assets at FVPL, and long-term debt. The Group maintains several U.S. dollar accounts to manage its foreign currency denominated transactions.

Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of quoted AFS investments will fluctuate as a result of changes in the value of individual stocks.

Capital Management

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to safeguard the Group's 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 management considers capital stock and retained earnings as core capital of the Group.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the debt-to-equity ratio. This ratio is calculated as interest-bearing long-term debt over total equity, excluding cumulative net unrealized gain or loss on changes in the fair value of AFS investments.

As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Group has no interest-bearing long-term debt. Thus, the debt-to-equity ratio is 0.00:1.00 as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

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5. Fair Value of Financial Assets

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Receivables (excluding Unquoted Debt Securities), Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities and Notes Payable

The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

AFS Investments and Financial Assets at FVPL
Fair values are generally based on quoted market prices. For the Group's equity and fixed income investments, fair values are determined based on quoted shares in the PSE and fixing rates of the Philippine Dealing Exchange, respectively. If market prices are not readily available or if the securities are not traded in an active market, fair values are estimated using either values obtained from independent parties offering pricing services or adjusted quoted market prices of comparable investments or using the discounted cash flow methodology. For unquoted equity securities for which no reliable basis for fair value measurement is available, these are carried at cost net of impairment, if any.

Unquoted Debt Securities (included under Loans and receivables)
Fair values of unquoted debt securities are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology using the interpolated risk-free rate plus credit spread.

Derivative Instruments (included under Financial Assets at FVPL)
Fair values are calculated by reference to the prevailing interest differential and spot exchange rate as of the reporting date, taking into account the remaining term to maturity of the derivative instruments. For the stock warrants, fair values are determined based on the quoted bid price.

Fair value hierarchy
The Group uses the following hierarchy in determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identified assets or liabilities.
Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

6. Segment Information

For management purposes, the Group is organized into major operating business segments as follows:

a. Investment holdings
   The investment holdings segment deals in the acquisition and sale of financial instruments.

b. Remittance services
   The remittance services segment provides the infrastructure and services as the largest direct agent for money transfer of Overseas Filipino Workers. Beyond the remittance business, this segment facilitates the fulfillment of e-commerce transactions and serves as a payment platform for any Business to Business (B2B) or Business to Customers (B2C) initiative.

c. Internet online-related products and services
   This segment engages in the business of internet online-related products relating to database search engine, such as, but not limited to, conceptualizing, designing, illustrating, processing and editing web sites; to engage in other pre-production and post-production work on web sites in the internet; and to sell and market said products in the form of advertising of finished products in the domestic or export market.

d. Mutual fund management
   This segment deals in the management of mutual funds.

Management monitors the operating results of each segment. The measure presented to manage segment performance is the segment income before tax. Segment income before tax is based on

the same accounting policies as the consolidated net income except that intersegment revenues are eliminated only at the consolidation level. Transfer pricing between segments are on arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

The Executive Committee (Excom) is actively involved in planning, approving, reviewing, and assessing the performance of each Group's segment. The Excom oversees the Group's decision making process. The Excom's functions are supported by the heads of each of the segments, which provide essential input and advice in the decision-making process. The Chief Operating Decision Maker is the Chief Executive Officer.

The Group mainly operates and generates revenue in the Philippines. Thus, geographical segment information is not presented.

The Group has no significant customers which contribute 10.00% or more of the consolidated revenues.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Cash on hand and in banks	301,764,629	341,781,632
Short-term placements	1,265,581,875	1,027,360,145
Total	**1,567,346,505**	**1,369,141,777**

Cash in banks earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates. Short-term investments are made for varying periods of one to three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the prevailing short-term investment rates.

8. Loans and receivables

This account consists of:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Due from:		
Western Union	**352,581,432**	674,910,014
Broker	**12,796,436**	45,703,668
Sub-agents	**14,600,000**	14,600,000
Business partners	**7,023,906**	3,592,463
Advances	**252,020,510**	252,020,510
Receivable from advertising and web development services	**40,580,632**	40,232,466
Accrued interest	**15,201,174**	22,211,750
Trade receivable	**14,734,869**	21,463,164
Receivable from related parties and employees	**5,158,923**	3,308,969
Others	**40,331,299**	13,353,063
	755,029,182	1,091,396,067
Less allowance for credit losses	**45,332,494**	44,274,264
	709,696,688	1,047,121,803

Due from Western Union represents pay-outs from e-Business covering fund transfers and remittance services, which were not yet reimbursed by Western Union as of the reporting date.

Due from broker pertains to the amount collectible for the sale of quoted equity securities. This is usually collectible within three trading days following the settlement convention.

Due from sub-agents arising from money transfer services are shown net of related payables to the same sub-agent. Sub-agent accounts showing net payable balances are shown under 'Accounts payable and other current liabilities' in the consolidated statements of financial position.

In February 2013, the Parent Company provided funds as deposit for future stock subscription to Vantage Equities Exchange Traded Fund, Inc. (ETF), amounting P252.02 million presented as 'Advances'. These 'Advances' will be applied as payment for the capital stock of ETF upon issuance of shares.

Unquoted debt securities represent investments in a fixed rate corporate note (FCN) issued by Puregold Price Club, Inc. amounting to P150.00 million and a credit linked note (CLN) amounting to US$7.81 million (P330.57 million). The FCN bears interest of 5.73% and will mature on October 22, 2017. On April 24, 2013, the Group preterminated its investment in FCN.

The CLN is a global bond issued by SM Investment Corporation (SMIC) to ING Bank and bears a fixed annual interest rate of 5.00%. The CLN includes an embedded credit default swap, whose reference asset is a global bond issued by SMIC to ING Bank, and an embedded currency swap where the issuer agreed to pay the principal and interest cash flows at the rate of P42.34 to US$1.00 (see Note 9 and 15). This security was held by the Group until maturity on July 20, 2013.

As of March 31, 2014, the Group does not hold any unquoted securities.

The terms and conditions of loans and receivables are as follows:

- Due from Western Union, sub-agents, and business partners generally have one to four days' term.
- Due from broker is usually collectible within three days.
- Receivables from advertising and web development services are normally collectible within two to four months after billing is made.
- Advances to officers and employees are either subject for liquidation or collectible through salary deduction.
- Other receivables are all short-term in nature.

9. Financial Assets at FVPL

This account consists of investments in:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Held-for-trading		
Government bonds	505,573,961	122,477,283
Corporate securities	-	-
Currency forward contracts	7,678,350	3,340,300
	513,252,311	**125,817,583**

10. **Available-For-Sale Investments**

This account consists of investments in:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Debt securities	**1,593,873,593**	1,792,644,199
Equity securities	**1,534,942,220**	1,303,293,139
Mutual funds	**1,745,572,259**	1,597,680,533
	4,874,388,072	**4,693,617,871**
Allowance for impairment losses	**(239,312)**	(239,312)
	4,874,148,760	**4,693,378,559**

11. **Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets**

This account consists of:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Prepaid expenses	**7,717,518**	1,450,423
Input value-added tax	**3,988,194**	1,171,410
Creditable withholding tax	**6,754,730**	1,620,596
Others	**3,585,727**	124,174
	22,046,168	**4,366,603**

12. **Property and Equipment**

Details of this account are presented below:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Cost	**326,308,183**	319,114,539
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	**(290,541,973)**	(281,291,207)
	35,766,209	37,823,332

13. **Other Noncurrent Assets**

This account consists of:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Receivable from sale of investments	**96,592,600**	96,592,600
Rental and other deposits	**1,309,086**	22,423,245
Software and website - net	**19,748,754**	220,487
Others	**861,332**	3,223,922
	118,511,771	122,460,254
Less: Allowance for credit losses	**96,960,112**	96,815,015
	21,551,659	25,645,239

14. Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities

This account consists of:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Due to sub-agents and brokers	**196,032,423**	418,121,562
Accrued expenses	**60,432,548**	51,134,644
Trade	**21,014,632**	44,677,203
Others	**25,327,590**	21,237,482
	302,807,193	535,170,891

Terms and conditions of financial liabilities follow:

- Due to sub-agents and brokers are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled on a two to four days' term (Note 8).
- Accrued expenses consists of accruals for profit sharing costs, vacation leave and sick leave conversion, insurance, security services, cash delivery services, utilities, media buys and others.
- Trade payables include amounts due for purchase of government bonds.
- Other payables include withholding taxes payable, documentary stamp tax payable, merchant deposits, sundry credits and others.

Trade payables, accrued expenses and other payables are all short-term in nature. These are settled within one year after the reporting period.

15. General and Administrative Expenses

This account consists of:

	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
Salaries, wages and allowances	**32,812,118**	27,927,057
Rent and utilities	**18,366,720**	20,311,242
Outside services	**15,657,433**	15,465,674
Professional fee	**1,207,469**	1,721,247
Office supplies	**2,945,115**	2,584,991
Taxes and licenses	**3,817,958**	5,032,317
Transportation and travel	**2,956,260**	897,780
Representation	**974,311**	1,156,082
Advertising	**1,159,456**	371,761
Others	**3,743,092**	3,048,354
	83,639,932	78,516,505

16. Retirement Costs

The Parent Company, Yehey! and PEMI have unfunded, noncontributory defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all of their qualified employees. e-Business has a funded, noncontributory defined benefit pension plan. The funds of the plan of e-Business are being administered and managed by the Trust & Investment Services Group of Union Bank of the Philippines.

17. **Equity**

The details of this account as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are shown below:

	March 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Authorized shares (at par value*)	2,250,000,000	P2,250,000,000	2,250,000,000	2,250,000,000
Issued shares	2,235,390,633	2,235,390,633	2,235,390,633	2,235,390,633
Treasury stock	(135,599,500)	(190,460,934)	(135,599,500)	(190,460,934)
Outstanding shares	2,099,791,133	P2,044,929,699	2,099,791,133	P2,044,929,699

*P1.00 par value per share

The track record of the Parent Company's registration of securities in compliance with the Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 Annex 68-D 1(I) follows:

a. Authorized Shares

Date of SEC Approval	Type of Shares	Authorized Number of Shares
January 12, 2009	Common	2,250,000,000
October 20, 1992	Common	1,900,000,000

a. Stock Dividends

Date of SEC Approval	Percentage
January 12, 2009	25%

c. Number of Shareholders

Year End	Number of shareholders
December 31, 2013	648
December 31, 2012	688
December 31, 2011	685

Dividend declaration of subsidiaries
On November 23, 2012, the BOD and two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding capital of PEMI approved and declared 300% stock dividends and approved the application for increase in authorized capital stock to accommodate the stock dividends. Total stock dividends declared amounted to P76.50 million (765,000 common shares).

On the same date, the BOD of PEMI approved the following resolutions, subject to the ratification by PEMI's shareholders in the next annual meeting and the approval of the SEC:

a. The amendment of PEMI's Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws to increase its authorized capital stock from 500,000 to 1,500,000 common shares, with a par value of=100.00 per share.
b. The subscription of =76.50 million out of the foregoing increase in authorized capital stock by way of stock dividends.
c. The issuance of stock dividends to its stockholders of record on the 15th day counted from the approval by the SEC of the increase in authorized capital stock, 765,000 shares of stock of PEMI, which shares have an aggregate par value of P76.50 million to be distributed to the stockholders of PEMI as of November 23, 2012, provided that any fraction of a share shall be deemed to have not been issued. Any resulting fractional share shall be rounded

down to the nearest whole number.

The SEC approved the dividend declaration on June 5, 2013.

18. **Related Party Transactions**

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. This includes: (a) individuals owning, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or under common control with, the Group; (b) associates; and, (c) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Group that gives them significant influence over the Group and close members of the family of any such individual.

Related party transactions with subsidiaries are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. These transactions are based on terms similar to those offered to non-related parties and are settled in cash.

19. **Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share**

	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012
(a) Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	**86,704,076**	323,444,464	95,385,467
(b) Weighted average outstanding shares	**2,099,791,133**	2,100,535,133	2,100,535,133
(c) Basic/Diluted earnings (loss) per share (a/b)	**0.04**	0.15	0.20