

COVER SHEET

C	S	0	0	0	0	3	9	5	8	7
S.E.C. Registration Number										

V	I	S	T	A	M	A	L	L	S	,	I	N	C	.	(F	O	R	M	E	R	L	Y	
S	T	A	R	M	A	L	L	S	,	I	N	C	.)										

(Company's Full Name)

L	O	W	E	R		G	R	O	U	N	D		F	L	O	O	R	,								
B	U	I	L	D	I	N	G			B	,		E	V	I	A										
L	I	F	E	S	T	Y	L	E		C	E	N	T	E	R	,		V	I	S	T	A				
C	I	T	Y	,		D	A	A	N	G	H	A	R	I	,		A	L	M	A	N	Z	A		I	I
L	A	S		P	I	Ñ	A	S		C	I	T	Y													

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

Brian N. Edang

Contact Person

8571-5948

Company Telephone Number

1	2	3	1
---	---	---	---

Month Day

Calendar Year

17-Q

FORM TYPE

--	--	--	--

Month Day

Annual Meeting

--

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

--	--	--

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

--

Amended Articles
Number/Section

--

Total No. of Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings

--

Domestic

--

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

File Number

LCU

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Document I.D.

Cashier

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

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

1. For the quarter ended March 31, 2021
2. SEC Identification Number 39587
3. BIR Tax Identification No. 000-806-396
4. VISTAMALLS, INC.
Exact name of the registrant as specified in its charter
5. Metro Manila, Philippines
Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation
6. Industry Classification Code (SEC Use Only)
7. Lower Ground Floor, Building B, EVIA Lifestyle Center, Vista City, Daanghari, Almanza II, Las Piñas City
Address of Principal Office 1747
Postal Code
8. (63) 2 8571-5948
Registrant's telephone number, including area code
9. STARMALLS, INC.
Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if change since last report.
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA
- | Title of each Class | Number of Shares of common stock outstanding |
|------------------------|--|
| Common stock | 8,425,981,156 shares |
| Preferred stock | 2,350,000,000 shares |
11. Are any of the registrant's securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange?
Yes No
- If yes, state the name of such stock exchange and the classes of securities listed therein:
Philippine Stock Exchange – Common Shares
12. Check whether the registrant:
- (a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Sections 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Section 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period of the registrant was required to file such reports.)
Yes No
- (b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes No

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Item 1. Financial Statements

- Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020
- Consolidated Statements of Income for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020
- Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders Equity for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020
- Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020
- Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

- (i) 3-months of 2021 vs 3-months of 2020
- (ii) Top Five (5) Key Performance Indicators
- (iii) Material Changes (5% or more)- Balance Sheet
- (iv) Material Changes (5% or more)- Income Statement
- (v) Financial Condition
- (vi) Commitments and Contingencies

PART II-OTHER INFORMATION

Item 3. 3-months of 2021 Developments

Item 4. Other Notes to 3-months of 2021 Operations and Financials

VISTAMALLS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF MARCH 31, 2021 AND DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Million Pesos)

	Unaudited 03/31/2021	Audited 2020
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash (Note 7)	367	164
Short-term cash investment	-	7
Investment at fair value through profit or loss (Note 8)	22	22
Receivables (Note 9)	5,290	5,166
Receivable from ultimate parent company	2,780	2,780
Real estate properties for sale (Note 10)	302	302
Other current assets (Note 11)	3,103	3,062
Total Current Assets	11,864	11,503
Noncurrent Assets		
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 8)	2,784	3,520
Receivables - net of current portion (Note 9)	9,522	8,469
Property and equipment	60	65
Investment properties (Note 12)	49,858	49,475
Other noncurrent assets (Note 11)	789	659
Total Noncurrent Assets	63,013	62,188
	74,877	73,691
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts and other payables (Note 13)	4,405	4,082
Security deposits and advance rent	739	734
Payable to parent company	29,613	29,461
Income tax payable	78	35
Current portion of:		
Bank loans (Note 14)	965	646
Lease liabilities	223	63
Total Current Liabilities	36,023	35,021
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Bank loans - net of current portion (Note 14)	1,767	2,326
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	3,529	3,674
Pension Liabilities	71	71
Deferred tax liabilities – net	4,258	4,057
Other non-current liabilities	2,615	2,113
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	12,240	12,241
Total Liabilities	48,263	47,262
EQUITY		
Equity attributable to parent company's shareholders (Note 15)		
Capital Stock	8,449	8,449
Additional paid-in capital	6,389	6,389
Retained earnings	14,124	13,204
Other Comprehensive Income	(2,505)	(1,769)
Total equity attributable to parent company's shareholders	26,457	26,273
Non-controlling interest	157	156
Total Equity	26,614	26,429
	74,877	73,691

VISTAMALLS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2021 AND 2020
(In Million Pesos)

	Unaudited Jan-Mar Q1 - 2021	Unaudited Jan-Mar 2021	Unaudited Jan-Mar Q1 - 2020	Unaudited Jan-Mar 2020
REVENUES				
Rental Income	1,861	1,861	1,902	1,902
Other Operating Income	161	161	192	192
	2,022	2,022	2,094	2,094
COSTS AND EXPENSES				
Depreciation and Amortization	332	332	392	392
Other operating and administrative (Note 16)	341	341	445	445
	673	673	837	837
OPERATING PROFIT	1,349	1,349	1,257	1,257
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES)				
Finance income	1	1	4	4
Finance costs – net	(122)	(122)	(135)	(135)
	(121)	(121)	(131)	(131)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	1,228	1,228	1,126	1,126
TAX EXPENSE	(307)	(307)	(338)	(338)
NET INCOME	921	921	788	788
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Equity holders of the Parent Company	920	920	755	755
Non-controlling interest	1	1	33	33
	921	921	788	788
Weighted outstanding common shares	8,426	8,426	8,426	8,426
Basic / Diluted Earnings per share (Note 17)	0.109	0.109	0.090	0.090

VISTAMALLS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2021 AND 2020
(In Million Pesos)

	Unaudited Jan-Mar Q1 - 2021	Unaudited Jan-Mar 2021	Unaudited Jan-Mar Q1 - 2020	Unaudited Jan-Mar 2020
NET INCOME	921	921	788	788
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Fair value loss on investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(736)	(736)	(108)	(108)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	185	185	680	680
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Equity holders of the Parent Company	184	184	647	647
Non-controlling interest	1	1	33	33
	185	185	680	680
Weighted outstanding common shares	8,426	8,426	8,426	8,426
Basic/Diluted Earnings per Share (Note 17)	0.022	0.022	0.077	0.077

VISTAMALLS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2021 AND 2020
(In Million Pesos)

	Unaudited Jan – Mar 2021	Unaudited Jan – Mar 2020
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO PARENT COMPANY'S SHAREHOLDERS		
COMMON STOCK		
Balance at beginning of period	8,426	8,426
Treasury shares	-	-
Balance at end of period	8,426	8,426
PREFERRED STOCK		
Balance at beginning of period	23	23
Treasury shares	-	-
Balance at end of period	23	23
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL		
Cost of additional life of Vistamalls	-	-
Balance at end of period	6,389	6,389
RETAINED EARNINGS		
Balance at beginning of period	13,204	10,615
Net income	921	788
Dividend declared	-	-
Minority interest	(1)	(33)
Balance at end of period	14,124	11,370
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Balance at beginning of period	(1,769)	529
Fair value gains (losses)	(736)	(108)
Balance at end of period	(2,505)	421
MINORITY INTEREST		
Balance at beginning of period	156	159
Share in net income	1	33
MINORITY INTEREST	157	192
TOTAL EQUITY	26,614	26,821

VISTAMALLS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2021 AND 2020
(In Million Pesos)

	Unaudited Jan-Mar Q1 - 2021	Unaudited Jan-Mar 2021	Unaudited Jan-Mar Q1 - 2020	Unaudited Jan-Mar 2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Income before income tax	1,228	1,228	1,126	1,126
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization	332	332	392	392
Finance costs	122	122	135	135
Impairment losses	-	-	39	39
Interest income	(1)	(1)	(4)	(4)
Operating income before changes in operating assets and liabilities	1,681	1,681	1,688	1,688
Decrease (Increase) in:				
Receivables	(1,177)	(1,177)	(1,463)	(1,463)
Real estate properties for sale	-	-	166	166
Other current assets	(41)	(41)	(768)	(768)
Increase in:				
Accounts and other payables	323	323	92	92
Security deposits and advance rent	5	5	803	803
Cash from operations	791	791	518	518
Payment of taxes	(63)	(63)	(6)	(6)
Interest received	1	1	4	4
Interest paid	(122)	(122)	(135)	(135)
Net Cash provided by Operating Activities	607	607	381	381
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Acquisition of AFS investments	-	-	(108)	(108)
Increase in investment properties and property and equipment	(404)	(404)	(2,099)	(2,099)
Decrease (Increase) in other non-current assets	(130)	(130)	548	548
Increase (Decrease) in other liabilities	502	502	(1)	(1)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(32)	(32)	(1,660)	(1,660)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Increase (Decrease) in payables to related parties – net	(152)	(152)	1,619	1,619
Payments of bank loans	(242)	(242)	(362)	(362)
Increase in lease liabilities	15	15	21	21
Decrease (Increase) in short term cash investment	7	7	(8)	(8)
Net Cash provided by (used in) Financing Activities	(372)	(372)	1,270	1,270
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	203	203	(9)	(9)
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	164	164	589	589
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	367	367	580	580

VISTAMALLS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2020
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Vistamalls, Inc. (the Parent Company, or VMI) was incorporated in the Republic of the Philippines and duly registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on October 16, 1969, originally to pursue mineral exploration. After obtaining Philippine SEC approval, the Parent Company later changed its primary business and is now presently engaged in holding investments in shares of stock and real estate business. In 2019, the Parent Company filed its amended articles of incorporation with the Philippine SEC that includes the Parent Company shall exist for another 50 years from October 15, 2019.

The Parent Company is the holding company of Vistamalls Group (the Group or VMI Group) which is engaged in leasing of retail malls and Business Process Outsourcing (“BPO”) commercial center. The Group has a wholly owned subsidiary, Masterpiece Asia Properties, Inc. (MAPI) and a 99.85% owned subsidiary, Manuela Corporation (MC).

The Parent Company is 88.34% owned by Vista Land & Lifescapes, Inc. (VLLI) and the rest by the public. VLLI is a publicly-listed investment holding company which is 65.00% owned by Fine Properties, Inc. (the Ultimate Parent Company), 35.00% owned by the public. The Parent Company’s shares of stock are listed at the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

The Parent Company’s accounting and administrative functions are handled by its subsidiaries, MC and MAPI.

The Parent Company’s registered office and principal place of business is located at LGF, Building B, EVIA Lifestyle Center, Vista City, Daanghari, Almanza II, Las Piñas City.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), which have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (₱) which is the functional and presentation currency of the Parent Company, and all amounts are rounded to the nearest Philippine Peso unless otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period. While there are recent signs of increased market activity with the easing of quarantine measures in key areas in the Philippines, management believes that the impact of COVID-19 situation remains fluid and evolving and the pace of recovery remains uncertain.

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, and for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020.

Control is achieved when the Group 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 Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

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

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

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

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

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent Company and to the noncontrolling interests (NCI), even if this results in the NCI having a deficit balance. The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other similar events. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent Company and the following subsidiaries. The voting rights held by the Group in these subsidiaries are in proportion of their ownership interest.

	Percentage of Ownership	
	31-Mar-21	31-Dec-20
Manuela Corporation	99.85%	99.85%
Masterpiece Asia Properties, Inc.	100.00	100.00

Non-controlling Interests

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Group.

Noncontrolling interests are presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from parent shareholder's equity. Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent Company and to the NCI, even if this results in the NCI having a deficit balance. The acquisition of an additional ownership interest in a subsidiary without a change of control is accounted for as an equity transaction. Any excess or deficit of consideration paid over the carrying amount of the noncontrolling interest is recognized in equity of the parent in transactions where the noncontrolling interest are acquired or sold without loss of control.

As at March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, percentage of non-controlling interests pertaining to Manuela Corporation is 0.15%. The voting rights held by the non-controlling interest are in proportion of their ownership interest.

The Parent Company and the subsidiaries are all domiciled and incorporated in the Philippines and are in the business of leasing commercial spaces and buildings.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2019, except for the following amendments which the Group adopted starting January 1, 2020.

Unless otherwise indicated, the adoption did not have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the standard-setters in developing standards, to help preparers

develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards.

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

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

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

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

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

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after June 1, 2020. Early adoption is permitted. The Group adopted the amendments to PFRS 16 using practical expedients beginning January 1, 2020 and recognized rent concession as variable lease payments. These rent concessions were presented in the consolidated statements of income as reduction in amortization expense under 'Operating expenses' amounting to ₱15.25 million in 2020.

Standards Issued but not yet Effective

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. The Group intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective. Adoption of these pronouncements is not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements unless otherwise indicated.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2021

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

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

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

The Group shall also disclose information about:

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

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2022

- Amendments to PFRS 3, Reference to the Conceptual Framework

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Group will apply these amendments to contracts for which it has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments.

- *Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2018-2020 Cycle*

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

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

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 with earlier adoption permitted.

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments, Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities*

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

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 with earlier adoption permitted. The Group will apply the amendments to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

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

The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of PAS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of PAS 41.

An entity applies the amendment prospectively to fair value measurements on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022 with earlier adoption permitted.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023

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

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

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period

- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

- *PFRS 17, Insurance Contracts*

PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

The overall objective of PFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted.

Deferred effectivity

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

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

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Current and Noncurrent Classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in consolidated statement of financial position based on current/noncurrent classification.

An asset is current when:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within 12 months after reporting date; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after reporting date.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after reporting date; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after reporting date.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

Deferred liabilities are classified as noncurrent liabilities.

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 consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy 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 financial statements at fair value 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 period.

Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash in banks earn interest at the prevailing interest rate.

Short-term Cash Investments

Short-term cash investments consist of money market placements made for varying periods of more than three (3) months and up to twelve (12) months. These investments earn interest at the respective short-term rates.

Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. For a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

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

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets

- in order to collect contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost includes cash, short-term cash investments, receivables (except for advances to contractors), receivables from related parties and restricted cash. Restricted cash is presented in 'Other current assets' and 'Other noncurrent assets'.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group's equity instrument classified as financial assets designated at FVOCI includes investment in VLLI (Note 8).

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at FVTPL are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

The Group's investment at FVTPL comprises of investment in mutual funds (Note 8).

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group recognizes expected credit losses (ECL) for the following financial assets that are not measured at FVTPL:

- debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost and FVOCI;
- loan commitments; and
- financial guarantee contracts.

No ECL is recognized on equity investments.

ECLs are measured in a way that reflects the following:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Financial assets migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition:

Stage 1: 12-month ECL

For credit exposures where there have not been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit-impaired upon origination, the portion of lifetime ECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12-months after the reporting date are recognized.

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired

For credit exposures where there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition on an individual or collective basis but are not credit-impaired, lifetime ECLs representing the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial asset are recognized.

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired

Financial assets are credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of those financial assets have occurred. For these credit exposures, lifetime ECLs are recognized and interest revenue is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

Loss Allowance

Loss allowances are recognized based on 12-month ECL for debt investment securities that are assessed to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

- the financial instrument has a low risk of default
- the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The loss allowance recognized in the period is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 2 and 3 due to the financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent “step up” (or “step down”) between 12-month and lifetime ECL.
- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognized during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments derecognized in the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, LGDs and EADs in the period, arising from regular refreshing of inputs to models;
- Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions;
- Discount unwind within ECL due to passage of time, as ECL is measured on a present value basis;

- Financial assets derecognized during the period and write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period.

The Group considers a debt investment security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of ‘investment grade’.

Determining the stage for impairment

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life between the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort for this purpose. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and forward-looking analysis.

An exposure will migrate through the ECL stages as asset quality deteriorates. If, in a subsequent period, asset quality improves and also reverses any previously assessed significant increase in credit risk since origination, then the loss allowance measurement reverts from lifetime ECL to 12-months ECL.

General Approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting date, the Group recognizes a loss allowance based on either 12-month ECLs or Lifetime ECLs, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on the financial instrument since initial recognition. The changes in the loss allowance balance are recognized in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss. This approach was applied to the ECL calculation of cash in banks, short-term cash investments, receivables (except for advances to contractors), receivables from ultimate parent company and restricted cash presented in ‘Other assets’.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

The Group’s financial liabilities include accounts and other payables (except for deferred output VAT and other statutory payables), dividends payable, income tax payable, payable to related parties, liabilities for purchased land, retention payable, bank loans and lease liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

Loans and borrowings

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

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

This category generally applies to accounts and other payables (except for deferred output VAT and other statutory payables), dividends payable, income tax payable, payable to related parties, liabilities for purchased land, retention payable, bank loans and lease liabilities presented in the

consolidated statements of financial position.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial asset

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a group of financial assets) is derecognized when, and only when: (a) the right to receive cash flows from the assets expires; (b) 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 (c) the Group has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset and either: (i) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (ii) has neither transferred nor retained the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of 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 of 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 the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Modification of financial assets

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

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

Financial liability

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount 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.

Advances to contractors

Advances to contractors are advance payments in relation to the Group’s construction activities and are recouped through reduction against progress billings as the construction progresses. Recoupment occur within one to five years from the date the advances were made.

Value-Added Tax

Input tax represents the VAT due or paid on purchases of goods and services subjected to VAT that the Group can claim against any future liability to the BIR for output VAT on sale of goods and services subjected to VAT. The input tax can also be recovered as tax credit under certain

circumstances against future income tax liability of the Group upon approval of the BIR and/or Bureau of Customs. Input tax is stated at its estimated net realizable values. A valuation allowance is provided for any portion of the input tax that cannot be claimed against output tax or recovered as tax credit against future income tax liability. Input tax is recorded under current assets in the consolidated statements of financial position.

For its VAT-registered activities, when VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT) exceeds VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT), the excess is recognized as payable in the consolidated statement of financial position. When VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT) exceeds VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT), the excess is recognized as an asset in the consolidated statement of financial position up to the extent of the recoverable amount.

For its non-VAT registered activities, the amount of VAT passed on from its purchases of goods or service is recognized as part of the cost of goods/asset acquired or as part of the expense item, as applicable.

Restricted cash

Cash restricted for use are bank deposits restricted solely for payment of the principal amortization and interest of certain bank loans. These deposits bear prevailing interest rates and will be retained as deposits until the bank loans are fully paid.

Refundable Deposits

Refundable deposits are measured at amortized cost. These pertain to deposits on utility subscriptions, rental deposits and security deposits which shall be applied against unpaid utility expenses and rent expenses upon termination of the contracts.

Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses are carried at cost less the amortized portion. These typically comprise of prepayments for marketing fees, taxes and licenses, rentals and insurance.

Investment Properties

Investment properties comprise completed property and property under construction or re-development that are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Investment properties, except for land, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value. Land is carried at cost less any impairment in value. The initial cost of investment properties consists of its purchase price, including import duties, taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Investment properties also include right-of-use assets involving real properties.

Effective January 1, 2019, it is the Group's policy to classify right-of-use assets as part of investment properties. Prior to that date, all of the Group's leases are accounted for as operating leases in accordance with PAS 17, hence, not recorded on the statement of financial position. The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The initial cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful life and lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject for impairment.

Construction-in-progress (CIP) is stated at cost. This includes cost of construction and other direct costs. CIP is not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use. Construction-in-progress are carried at cost and transferred to the related investment property account when the construction and related activities to prepare the property for its intended use are complete, and the property is ready for occupation.

Expenditures incurred after the investment property has been put in operation, such as repairs and maintenance costs, are normally charged against income in the period in which the costs are incurred.

Depreciation and amortization commence once the investment properties are available for use and computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives (EUL) of the assets, regardless of utilization. The estimated useful lives and the depreciation and amortization method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period and method of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of investment properties.

	Years
Buildings and building improvements	10 to 40 years or lease term, whichever is shorter
Right-of-use assets	2 to 25 years

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss on the retirement or disposal of an investment property is recognized in profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers are made to investment property when there is a change in use, evidenced by ending of owner-occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or ending of construction or development. Transfers are made from investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by commencement of owner-occupation or commencement of development with a view to sale. Transfers between investment property, owner-occupied property and inventories do not change the carrying amount of the property transferred and they do not change the cost of the property for measurement or for disclosure purposes.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The Group assesses as at reporting date whether there is an indication that nonfinancial assets 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 calculated as the higher of the 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 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 assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each financial reporting date as to whether there is an 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 profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as revaluation increase in OCI. 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.

Security Deposits

Security deposits represent deposits required by lease agreements. These can be recovered upon termination of the lease agreement through refund or application to unpaid rent and/or other charges.

Advance Rent

Advance rent includes three-month advance rental paid by lessee as required under lease contract. These will be applied to the first or last three months rental depending on the contract terms of the related lease contract. These also include overpayments made by lessee against its monthly billings which will be applied to future billings.

Equity

Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares subscribed, issued and outstanding. When the shares are sold at premium, the difference between the proceeds at the par value is credited to "Additional paid-in capital" account. Direct costs incurred related to equity issuance are chargeable to "Additional paid-in capital" account. If additional paid-in capital is not sufficient, the excess is charged against retained earnings. When the Group issues more than one class of stock, a separate account is maintained for each class of stock and the number of shares issued.

Retained earnings represent accumulated earnings of the Group less dividends declared. It includes the accumulated equity in undistributed earnings of consolidated subsidiaries which are not available for dividends until declared by the subsidiaries.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, except for the provisioning of water and electricity services in its mall retail spaces and office leasing activities, wherein it is acting as agent.

Rental income

The Group earns revenue from acting as a lessor in operating leases which do not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an investment property. Rental income arising from operating leases on investment property is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in the revenue in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income due to its operating nature, except for contingent rental income which is recognized when it arises.

Lease incentives that are paid or payable to the lessee are deducted from lease payments. Accordingly, tenant lease incentives are recognized as a reduction of rental income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The lease term is the non-cancellable period of the lease together with any further term for which the tenant has the option to continue the lease, where, at the inception of the lease, the Group is reasonably certain that the tenant will exercise the option. For more information on the judgment involved, refer to Note 5.

The tenant lease incentives are considered in the calculation of 'Accrued rental receivables' under 'Receivables' in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Amounts received from tenants to terminate leases or to compensate for dilapidations are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the right to received them arises.

For investment property held primarily to earn rental income, the Group enters as a lessor into lease agreements that fall within the scope of PFRS 16. These agreements include certain services offered to tenants (i.e., customers) including common area maintenance services (such as cleaning and security of common areas). The consideration charged to tenants for these services includes fees charged based on a fixed rate and reimbursement of certain expenses incurred. These services are specified in the lease agreements and separately invoiced.

In respect of the revenue component, these services represent a series of daily services that are individually satisfied over time because the tenants simultaneously receive and consume the benefits provided by the Group. The Group applies the time elapsed method to measure progress.

The consideration charged to tenants for these services is based on a fixed amount as agreed with the tenants.

The Group arranges for third parties to provide certain of these services to its tenants. The Group concluded that it acts as a principal in relation to these services as it controls the provision of administrative services, maintenance, security and advertising services, before transferring them to the customer and recognizes revenues as the services are rendered. Therefore, the Group records revenue on a gross basis. For more information, please refer to Note 5.

Interest income

Interest is recognized using the effective interest method, i.e, the rate, that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Cost and expenses

Cost and expenses pertain to expenses incurred in relation to rental of investment properties and administering the business. These are recognized when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen than can be measured reliably. These are recognized when incurred and measured at the amount paid or payable.

Income Taxes

Current tax

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

The Group periodically evaluates the income tax positions taken in situations where the applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers these positions separately from other uncertainties. The Group assesses whether or not it is probable that those income tax positions will be accepted by the tax authorities, where if not, the Group recognizes additional income tax expense and liability relating to those positions.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences, with certain exceptions, 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, with certain exceptions. Deferred tax liabilities shall be recognized for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures when the timing of reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the

temporary differences will not reverse in foreseeable future. Otherwise, no deferred tax liability is set up.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefit of unused tax credits from excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from MCIT and NOLCO can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets shall be recognized for deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Deferred tax items recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets (included in "Investment properties" account in the consolidated statement of financial position). All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

The interest capitalized is calculated using the Group's weighted average cost of borrowings after adjusting for borrowings associated with specific developments. Where borrowings are associated with specific developments, the amounts capitalized is the gross interest incurred on those borrowings less any investment income arising on their temporary investment.

Interest is capitalized from the commencement of the development work until the date of practical completion. The capitalization of finance costs is suspended if there are prolonged periods when development activity is interrupted. Interest is also capitalized on the purchase cost of a site of property acquired specifically for redevelopment but only where activities necessary to prepare the asset for redevelopment are in progress.

Leases Effective January 1, 2019

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes the liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term Leases and Leases of Low-value Assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. The Group applies the low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of underlying assets with a value of ₱0.25 million and below when new. Lease payments on short-term leases and low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease Modification

Lease modification is defined as a change in the scope of a lease, or the consideration for a lease, that was not part of the original terms and conditions of the lease (for example, adding or terminating the right to use one or more underlying assets, or extending or shortening the contractual lease term).

A lessee recognizes the right-of-use assets and lease liability as a separate new lease after assessing that the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price and any adjustments to that stand-alone price reflects the circumstances of the particular contract. The Group recognizes the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets, without affecting profit or loss. For lease termination, the difference between the right-of-use assets and lease liability is recognized in the profit or loss.

Lease concessions

The Group accounted for Covid-19 related lease concessions received in 2020 as negative variable lease payments which is offset against the depreciation expense of ROU asset, in accordance with the provisions of the amendment to PFRS 16. Lease liability and right-of-use assets are not remeasured using a revised discount rate.

Leases Prior to January 1, 2019

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date, and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A reassessment is made after 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; a renewal option is exercised or extension granted, unless that term of the renewal or extension was initially included in the lease term;
- (b) there is a change in the determination of whether fulfillment is dependent on a specified asset; or
- (c) 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 reassessment for any of the scenarios above, and at the date of renewal or extension period for the second scenario.

Group as a lessee

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Indirect costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying value of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same bases as the lease income. Minimum lease payments are recognized on a straight-line basis while the variable rent is recognized as an expense based on the terms of the lease contract.

Group as a Lessor under PFRS 16 and PAS 17

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 operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as the rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Lease modification is defined as a change in the scope of a lease, or the consideration for a lease, that was not part of the original terms and conditions of the lease (for example, adding or terminating the right to use one or more underlying assets, or extending or shortening the contractual lease term).

A lessor shall account for a modification to an operating lease as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, considering any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease as part of the lease payments for the new lease. If a change in lease payments does not meet the definition of a lease modification, that change would generally be accounted for as a negative variable lease payment. In the case of an operating lease, a lessor recognizes the effect of the rent concession by recognizing lower income from leases.

Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year adjusted for any subsequent stock dividends declared. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year after giving effect to assumed conversion of potential common shares. The calculation of diluted EPS does not assume conversion, exercise, or other issue of potential common shares that would have an antidilutive effect on earnings per share.

As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Group has no potential dilutive common shares.

Segment Reporting

The Group's business is primarily leasing of retail malls and BPO commercial centers which are all located in the Philippines and treated as one segment. The segmentation is the basis of the

chief operating decision market's internal reports allocation resources, and the evaluation of performance.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in consolidated statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

Contingencies

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

Events After the Financial Reporting Date

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Group's position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Any post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements when material.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of accompanying consolidated financial statements in compliance with PFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The estimates and assumptions used in the consolidated financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

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

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

Principal versus agent considerations

The contract for the commercial spaces leased out by the Group to its tenants includes the right to charge for the electricity usage, water usage, air conditioning charges and CUSA like maintenance, janitorial and security services.

For the electricity and water usage, the Group determined that it is acting as an agent because the promise of the Group to the tenants is to arrange for the electricity and water supply to be provided

by a utility company. The utility company, and not the real estate developer, is primary responsible for the provisioning of the utilities while the Group, administers the leased spaces and coordinates with the utility companies to ensure that tenants have access to these utilities. The Group does not have the discretion on the pricing of the services provided since the price is based on the actual rate charged by the utility providers.

For the connection to air conditioning system and services in the CUSA, the Group acts as a principal. This is because it is the Group who retains the right to direct the service provider of CUSA as it chooses and the party responsible to provide proper ventilation and air conditioning to the leased premises. The right to the services mentioned never transfers to the tenant and the Group has the discretion on how to price the CUSA and air conditioning charges.

Property lease classification – the Group as lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the present value of the minimum lease payments not amounting to substantially all of the fair value of the commercial property, that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of this property and accounts for the contracts as operating leases

Assessment on whether lease concessions granted constitute a lease modification

In line with the rental relief framework implemented by the government to support businesses and the broader economy due to the impact of COVID-19, the Group waived its right to collect rent and other charges as part of various lease concessions it granted to lessees such as lease payment holidays or lease payment reductions.

The Group applies judgment when assessing whether the rent concessions granted is considered a lease modification under PFRS 16.

In making this judgment, the Group determines whether the rent concessions granted has changed the scope of the lease, or the consideration thereof, that was not part of the original terms and conditions of the lease. The Group assessed that the lease concessions it granted to lessees do not qualify as lease modifications since the terms and conditions under the corresponding lease contracts have not been modified by the waiver and therefore, is not a lease modification under PFRS 16. Consequently, this is treated as a variable lease.

The rent concessions granted by the Group for the three months ended March 31, 2021 amounted to ₱135.62 million.

Operating Lease Commitments - as Lessee (Before January 1, 2019)

The Group has entered into various lease agreements as a lessee. Management has determined that all the significant risks and benefits of ownership of these properties, which the Group leases under operating lease arrangements, remain with the lessor. Accordingly, the leases were accounted for as operating leases. Rent expense amounted to ₱299.08 million in 2018.

Determination of the lease term

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

As a lessor, the Group enters into lease agreements that contain options to terminate or to extend the lease. At commencement date, the Group determines whether the lessee is reasonably certain to extend the lease term or not to terminate the lease. To make this analysis, the Group takes into account any difference between the contract terms and the market terms, any significant investments made by the lessee in the property, costs relating to the termination of the lease and

the importance of the underlying asset to the lessee's operations. In many cases, the Group does not identify sufficient evidence to meet the required level of certainty.

As a lessee, the Group has a lease contract for the land where investment properties are situated that includes an extension and a termination option. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether or not it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise, or not to exercise, the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customization to the leased asset).

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Group incorporates forward-looking information, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. To do this, the Group considers a range of relevant forward-looking macro-economic assumptions for the determination of unbiased general industry adjustments and any related specific industry adjustments that support the calculation of ECLs. Based on the Group's evaluation and assessment and after taking into consideration external actual and forecast information, the Group formulates a 'base case' view of the future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. This process involves developing two or more additional economic scenarios and considering the relative probabilities of each outcome. External information includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies, monetary authorities and selected private-sector and academic institutions. The base case represents a most-likely outcome and is aligned with information used by the Group for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. The other scenarios represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes. Periodically, the Group carries out stress testing of more extreme shocks to calibrate its determination of these other representative scenarios. The Group has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses of each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

Significant increase in credit risk

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly vary by portfolio and include quantitative changes in PDs and qualitative factors. The Group's cash and cash equivalents, short term cash investments, investments at amortized cost, and restricted cash cost are graded in the top investment category by globally recognized credit rating agencies such as S&P, Moody's and Fitch and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. For the Group's accounts receivable and receivables from ultimate parent company, the Group performs an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether the receivables' credit risk has increased significantly, considering the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the receivables. It is the Group's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Group uses the ratings from these credit rating agencies both to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECLs. Using its expert credit judgement and, where possible, relevant historical experience, the Group may determine that an exposure has undergone a significant increase in credit risk based on particular qualitative indicators that it considers are indicative of such and whose effect may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis.

Management's Use of Estimates

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

Provision for expected credit losses of financial assets

Cash, short term cash investments, accounts receivable, accrued rent receivable, receivables from related parties and restricted cash:

The Group recognizes a loss allowance based on either 12-month ECLs or Lifetime ECLs, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on the financial instrument since initial recognition. The changes in the loss allowance balance are recognized in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss. The Group uses external credit rating approach to calculate ECL for cash in banks, short-term cash investments, accounts receivable from tenants, accrued rent receivable and receivables from related parties and restricted cash. This approach leverages on available market data (i.e., S&P and Moody's and Fitch credit ratings for default rates). S&P, Moody's, Fitch and Reuters are reliable market data sources that provide default and recovery rate data. These information are widely used by investors and stakeholders in decision-making in terms of investment, credit activities, etc.

The assessment of the relationship between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

The Group has determined that the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the current operations of the Group and is expected to impact its future business activities.

Tenants which belong to micro, small and medium enterprise and those operating under entertainment, non-essentials and food industries are also adversely affected due to temporary closure of mall operations. This increases the risk of non-collection of the remaining receivables.

Considering the above, the Group revisited the expected credit loss exercise as at December 31, 2020 for its receivables.

For the receivables from tenants, certain tenants were moved from stage 1 to stage 2, hence, lifetime PD, instead of 12-months PD, was used in the calculation of ECL. The 12-months and lifetime PD represent the expected point-in-time probability of a default over the next 12 months and remaining lifetime of the financial instrument, respectively, based on conditions existing at the reporting date and future economic conditions that affect credit risk.

Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position or disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using internal valuation techniques using generally accepted market valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimates are used in establishing fair values. These estimates may include considerations of liquidity, volatility, and correlation.

Evaluation of impairment of nonfinancial assets

The Group reviews investment properties and other nonfinancial assets for impairment of value. This includes considering certain indications of impairment such as significant changes in asset usage, significant decline in assets' market value, obsolescence or physical damage of an asset,

significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results and significant negative industry or economic trends, considering the impact of COVID-19 pandemic.

The Group estimates the recoverable amount as the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value less costs to sell pertain to quoted prices and for fair values determined using discounted cash flows (DCF) or other valuation technique such as multiples. In determining the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of the assets, the Group is required to make estimates and assumptions that may affect property and equipment, investment properties and other nonfinancial assets.

Determining the fair value of investment properties

The Group discloses the fair values of its investment properties. The Group engaged independent valuation specialists to assess fair value as at reporting date. The Group's investment properties consist of land and land developments and building and building improvements. These were valued by reference to market-based evidence using income approach, and comparable prices adjusted for specific market factors such as nature, location and condition of the property.

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

Useful lives of investment properties

The Group estimated the useful lives of its investment properties based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence on the use of these assets. For investment properties located in parcels of land that the Group leases, the Group also considers the non-cancellable term of the lease in determining the useful lives of the leasehold improvements.

Recognition of deferred tax assets

The Group reviews the carrying amounts of deferred income taxes at each reporting date and reduces deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. However, there is no assurance that the Group will generate sufficient taxable income to allow all or part of deferred tax assets to be utilized. The Group looks at its projected performance in assessing the sufficiency of future taxable income.

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group's malls and BPO centers are all located in the Philippines and are treated as one operating segment. The real estate development of MC is very minimal to the overall operations and financial position of the Group as of March 31, 2021 and 2020. These were not treated as a separate segment by the chief operating decision maker for its review, evaluation and allocation of resources.

The Group has operating lease agreements with All Value Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries (All Value Group), an entity under common control, which is comprised of AllHome Corporation, AllDay Retail Concepts, Inc, Family Shoppers Unlimited Inc. and CM Star Management, Inc., for the leases of commercial spaces. Revenue earned from All Value Group which is engaged in retail businesses covering supermarkets, retail of apparel, construction materials and home/building appliances and furnishings constitutes more than 10% of the Group’s total revenue in the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020.

The leasing operations have no noted significant seasonality in operations.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include the following components as of March 31, 2021:

Cash on hand and in banks	₱ 367
---------------------------	--------------

Cash in banks earns interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are made for varying periods of up to three (3) months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and earn interest as follows:

Philippine Peso	1.20% to 2.00%
-----------------	-----------------------

8. INVESTMENTS AT FVTPL AND FVOCI

The breakdown of this account is as follows:

Investments at FVTPL	₱ 22
Investments at FVOCI	2,784
	₱ 2,806

The fair values of the investments at FVTPL and FVOCI in financial assets have been determined directly by reference to published prices in an active market

The investments at FVTPL and FVOCI financial assets classified as current assets in the consolidated statements of financial position is intended by management to be disposed within 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

Interest income from investments at FVTPL and FVOCI financial assets are presented as part of Finance Income under the Other Income (Charges) account in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

9. RECEIVABLES

The balance of this account is composed of the following as of March 31, 2021:

Trade receivables from tenant	₱ 3,713
Advances to contractors	3,289
Accrued rent receivable	7,837
Other receivables	108
	<hr/>
	14,947
Less allowance for bad debts	(135)
	<hr/>
	14,812
Less noncurrent portion	(9,522)
	<hr/>
	₱ 5,290

All of the Group's trade and other receivables have been reviewed for indications of impairment.

Accounts receivables from tenants represent the outstanding receivables arising from the lease of commercial centers relating to the Group's mall and offices and are collectible within 30 days from billing date. These are covered by security deposit of tenants' equivalent to three-month rental and three-month advance rental paid by the lessees. This includes both the fixed and contingent portion of lease.

Advances to contractors are advance payments in relation to the Group's construction activities and are recouped through reduction against progress billings as the construction progresses. Recoupment occur within one to five years from the date the advances were made.

Accrued rental receivable pertains to the effect of straight-line calculation of rental income.

10. REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES FOR SALE

Real estate properties for sale as of March 31, 2021 are stated at cost, the details of which are shown below.

Land	₱ 166
Residential units for sale	136
	<hr/>
	₱ 302

Residential units for sale represent houses and lots in completed subdivision projects for which the Group has already been granted the license to sell by the HLURB of the Philippines. Residential units include units that are ready for occupancy, house models and units under construction.

11. OTHER ASSETS

This account is composed of the following as of March 31, 2021:

Input VAT	₱ 2,067
Restricted cash	1,174
Refundable deposits	464
Prepaid expenses	162
Creditable Withholding Tax	8

(Forward)

Others	17
	<u>3,892</u>
Less: noncurrent portion	
Restricted Cash	(326)
Refundable deposits	(464)
	<u>(789)</u>
	<u>₱3,103</u>

Input VAT is a tax imposed on purchases of goods, professional and consulting services and construction costs. These are available for offset against output VAT in future periods.

Restricted cash are deposits restricted solely for payment of the principal amortization and interest of certain bank loans. These deposits bear prevailing interest rates and will be retained as deposits until the bank loans are fully paid.

Refundable deposits pertain to deposits on utility subscriptions, rental deposits and security deposits. These deposits shall be applied against unpaid utility expenses and rent expenses upon termination of the contracts. These deposits are necessary for the continuing construction and development of the Group's commercial centers.

Prepaid expenses mainly include advertising and marketing fees, taxes and licenses, rentals and insurance paid in advance. These are to be fully amortized within one year.

Creditable withholding taxes pertain to taxes withheld by the customer and are recoverable and can be applied against income tax in future periods.

Others include accrued interest receivable, penalties receivable from tenants due to late payments, security deposits, advance rentals and office supplies.

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The Group's investment property includes several parcels of land and building and improvements, which are owned and held for capital appreciation and rental purposes.

The Group's investment property generates rental income under various operating lease agreements. Rental income from the investment property amounting to ₱ 1,861 million and ₱1,902 million for the period ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, are presented as Rental income under Revenues and Income in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Direct costs incurred generally pertain to depreciation charges and real property taxes. Real property tax related to investment property was recognized as part of Taxes and Licenses in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Depreciation charges are presented as part of Depreciation and Amortization in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The composition of this account is shown below.

Land	₱ 12,278
Building and improvements	17,276
Construction In Progress	17,393
Right-of-use assets	2,911
	<u>₱ 49,858</u>

Commercial building under construction pertains to accumulated costs incurred in the development of certain commercial buildings. Capitalized borrowing costs representing the

actual borrowing costs incurred on loans obtained to fund the construction project are included as part of the costs of Investment Property.

In 2020, the fair values of the investment properties held for leasing were determined by independent professionally qualified appraisers while that for land and land developments were determined by the appraiser and management. In 2019, all fair values of the investment properties were determined by management.

In the determination of fair values in 2020 and 2019, market value approach method was used for land, income approach method was used for completed and substantially completed malls and office buildings for rent and cost approach method was used for construction in progress under early stage of construction and right-of-use asset.

The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the investment properties held for leasing are the estimated rental value per sqm per year, rental growth rate per annum, and discount rate. The discount rate used in the valuation are discount rates of 8.67% and 7.13% in 2020 and 2019, respectively. Significant increases (decreases) in estimated rental value and rent growth per annum in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value of the properties. Significant increases (decreases) in the long-term vacancy rate and discount rate (and exit yield) in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value. Generally, a change in the assumption made for the estimated rental value is accompanied by a directionally similar change in the rent growth per annum and discount rate, and an opposite change in the long-term vacancy rate.

The parcels of land are located in cities and municipalities like Mandaluyong, Las Piñas, Taguig, Naga, Bacoor, Imus, San Jose del Monte, Sta. Rosa, Alabang and Kawit. The market price per square meter of the land ranges between ₱1,258 to ₱173,017. The fair value measurement using unobservable data in active market is Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The estimated useful life of the investment properties other than land is 10 to 40 years.

Investment properties with carrying value of ₱5,559.09 million and ₱5,610.90 million are used to secure the bank loans of the Group as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively (Note 14). The fair value of the investment properties used as collateral amounted to ₱52,956.21 million and ₱25,087.84 million under income approach as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The Group's borrowing cost capitalized to investment properties amounted to ₱15.10 million and ₱85.94 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and the year ended December 31, 2020, respectively. Amortization expense related to right-of-use asset amounted to ₱48.13 million and ₱205.08 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and the year ended December 31, 2020. Right-of-use asset is amortized over a period of 2 to 25 years.

13. ACCOUNTS AND OTHER PAYABLES

This account consists of:

Accounts payable	
Contractors	₱ 1,553
Supplier	1,447
Deferred output vat	735

(Forward)

Accrued expenses	155
Current portion of liabilities for purchased land	173
Current portion of retention payable	336
Others	7
	₱ 4,405

Accounts payable - contractors pertain to contractors' billings for construction services related to the development of various projects of the Group. These are expected to be settled within the year.

Accounts payable - suppliers represent agency fees, construction materials, marketing collaterals, office supplies and property and equipment ordered and delivered but not yet due. These are expected to be settled within the year.

Deferred output VAT pertains to the output VAT on receivables from the Group's leasing operations. This amount is presented as output VAT upon collection of the receivables.

Accrued expenses represent the accrual for security, building maintenance and janitorial services, salaries and employee benefits, professional fees, interest on interest-bearing loans and borrowings and other administrative expenses as well as marketing and advertising expenses, which are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Liabilities for purchased land are payables to various real estate property sellers. Under the terms of the agreements executed by the Group covering the purchase of certain real estate properties, the titles of the subject properties shall be transferred to the Group only upon full payment of the real estate payables. Liabilities for purchased land that are payable beyond one year from year end date are presented in 'Other noncurrent liabilities' (Note 15).

Retention payable pertains to 10.00% retention from the contractors' progress billings which will be released after the completion of contractors' project. The retention serves as a holdout amount withheld from the contractor to cover for back charges that may arise from quality issues in affected projects.

Other payables include dues from remittance to Social Security System, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation, Home Development Mutual Fund, withholding taxes and various payables. These are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled within one year.

14. INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

The breakdown of this account is as follows:

Interest bearing loans – Current	₱ 965
Interest bearing loans - Non current	1,767
	₱ 2,732

Bank loans pertain to the borrowings of the Group from various local financial institutions. These bank loans are obtained to finance capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes.

The Group has complied with the covenants required by the bank loans as at December 31, 2020 and 2019. The compliance of MAPI and MC to the covenants of their respective bank loans are based on their standalone financial statement balances.

As disclosed in Note 12, certain investment properties are used as collateral to bank loans.

Loans of Manuela

In 2015, the loan obtained from BDO worth 4,000 million considered general borrowings and has a maturity of seven years from the date of drawdown and bears an annual fixed interest rate of 5.75%. The Company transferred 1,800 million to MAPI contractors and 1,670 million to Parent Company for meeting working capital requirements. The remaining amount from the loan borrowed was used for the construction of BPO building and parking building in Las Piñas and for the redevelopment of other buildings owned by the Company. Real estate contracts under Starmall Alabang used as a mortgage for long term loan obtained by the company from BDO.

In 2014, the Company obtained various loans from UBP to finance the upgrade of the air conditioning systems of Starmall Las Piñas and Starmall Las Piñas - Annex and the acquisition of generator set upgrades for all the malls of the Company. The loans have maturities of five years from the date of drawdown and bear fixed annual interest rate of 5.75%. In 2013 and previous years, the Company also obtained various term loans from BDO and PDB to finance the upgrade of the air conditioning systems of Starmall EDSA - Shaw and Starmall Alabang and the expansion of the business process outsourcing area of WCC. The loans have maturities from October 2014 to February 2020 and bear an annual fixed interest rates ranging from 7.00% to 7.25%.

Certain properties registered under the name of MAPI are used as third party real estate mortgage for the secured long-term loan obtained from PDB.

Certain Investment properties are used as collaterals for loans obtained from local creditor banks.

Loans of MAPI

On July 24, 2017, MAPI, a subsidiary of the Company obtained a 10-year unsecured peso-denominated loan from a local bank amounting ₱500 million which bears annual fixed interest rate of 6.2255%. The principal balance of the loan will be paid in thirty two (32) equal quarterly installments commencing on the ninth interest payment date. The loan requires MAPI to maintain a current ratio of at least 1.00:1.00, a maximum debt-to-equity ratio of 2.50:1.00 and a debt-service coverage ratio (DSCR) of at least 1.00:100.

In 2015, MAPI entered into a term loan agreement with RCBC amounting to 2,274 million primarily to finance various ongoing mall constructions. The loans have maturities of seven years from the date of drawdown and bear an annual fixed interest rate of 5.75%.

In 2014, MAPI entered into a term loan agreement with CBC and AUB amounting to 1,000 million and 366 million, respectively, primarily to finance various ongoing mall constructions. The loan with CBC has maturities beginning December 2016 to June 2017 and bears annual interest of 4.50% while the loan with AUB has maturities beginning December 2014 to December 2019 and bears annual interest of 6.25%.

In connection with the loan entered with CBC, MAPI agreed to execute a negative pledge over certain real properties. MAPI cannot allow any other indebtedness to be secured by the covered real properties nor permit any other creditor to receive any priority or preference over the covered real properties, without written consent from the CBC.

In addition, the loan agreement with RCBC and AUB requires MAPI to maintain a current ratio of not lower than 1.50:1.00 and debt-equity ratio of not higher than 3.00:1.00. MAPI has

complied with these loan covenants, including maintaining certain financial ratios as at the reporting dates.

MAPI is also required to maintain a reserve fund for its future loan and interest repayments.

In 2012, MAPI obtained a loan from AUB amounting to 420 million to finance the construction of Starmall San Jose del Monte. The loan is due to be settled until 2017 and bears annual interest rate of 5.70%.

15. EQUITY

Capital Stock

Capital stock consists of:

	Shares		Amount	
	31-Mar-21	31-Dec-20	31-Mar-21	31-Dec-20
Preferred shares - voting, cumulative, non-participating, non convertible, non-redeemable - P0.01 par value				
Authorized	10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	₱ 100,000,000	₱ 100,000,000
Issued and outstanding:				
Balance at beginning of year	2,350,000,000	2,350,000,000	₱ 23,500,000	₱ 23,500,000
Issuance during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	2,350,000,000	2,350,000,000	₱ 23,500,000	₱ 23,500,000
Common shares - P1.00 par value				
Authorized	16,900,000,000	16,900,000,000	₱ 16,900,000,000	₱ 16,900,000,000
Issued and outstanding:				
Balance at beginning of year	8,425,981,156	8,425,981,156	₱ 8,425,981,156	₱ 8,425,981,156
Issuance during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	8,425,981,156	8,425,981,156	₱ 8,425,981,156	₱ 8,425,981,156
			₱ 8,449,481,156	₱ 8,449,481,156

Registration Track Record

On November 13, 1970, the SEC approved the listing of the Parent Company's common shares totaling 1,000,000,000 shares. The shares were initially issued at an offer price of ₱0.01 per share.

After listing in 1970, there had been subsequent issuances covering a total of 7,425,981,156 shares.

Below is the summary of the Parent Company's track record of registration of securities with the SEC as at March 31, 2021:

	Number of Shares Registered	Number of holders of securities as of March 31, 2021
December 31, 2019	8,425,981,156	436
Add/(Deduct) Movement	-	-
December 31, 2020	8,425,981,156	436
Add/(Deduct) Movement	-	(2)
March 31, 2021	8,425,981,156	434

On May 14, 2012, the BOD approved the increase in the Company's authorized capital stock from P5.5 billion divided into 5.5 billion shares with P1 par value to P17.0 billion divided into 16.9 billion common shares with P1 par value and 10.0 billion preferred shares with P0.01 par value. The application for increase in authorized capital stock was approved by the SEC on June 22, 2012.

Each preferred share is a voting, cumulative, non-participating, non-convertible and non-redeemable share.

The list of common shareholders of the Company is shown with their respective number of shares held:

	<u>Number of Shares Issued</u>	<u>Percentage Ownership</u>
VLLI	7,443,194,641	88.34%
L&H	808,431,465	9.59%
Others	<u>174,355,050</u>	<u>2.07%</u>
	<u><u>8,425,981,156</u></u>	<u><u>100.00%</u></u>

The following also illustrates the additional listings made by the Company:

On November 13, 1970, the SEC approved the listing of the Company's common shares totaling 1.0 billion. The shares were initially issued at an offer price of ₱0.01 per share.

On November 10, 2004, the SEC approved the increase in the authorized capital stock of the Company to ₱4.5 billion divided into 4.5 billion shares with a par value of ₱1.00 each, as authorized by the Company's BOD.

In 2005, the Company applied for another increase in its authorized capital stock to ₱5.5 billion divided into 5.5 billion shares with a par value of ₱1.00 each, as authorized by the Company's BOD. On November 23, 2005, the SEC approved the increase in the authorized capital stock of the Company.

As of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, 8,425,981,156 shares are listed in the PSE and closed at ₱3.80 and ₱4.24 per share, respectively.

Retained Earnings

The BOD approved the declaration of regular cash dividend amounting to ₱131.47 million or ₱0.0156 per share and ₱481.12 million or ₱0.0571 per share in September 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019, respectively. The dividend declarations are in favor of all stockholders of record as of October 15, 2020 and October 15, 2019 paid on October 29, 2020 and October 23, 2019, respectively.

As at March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, unpaid dividends amounted to ₱0.28 million for both periods.

On September 26, 2018, the BOD approved the declaration of a regular cash dividend amounting ₱412.2 million or ₱0.0489 per share, payable to all stockholders of record as of October 11, 2018. The said dividends were paid on October 25, 2018.

On September 27, 2017, the BOD approved the declaration of a regular cash dividend amounting ₱310.3 million or ₱0.0368 per share, payable to all stockholders of record as of October 12, 2017. The said dividends were paid on October 26, 2017.

On September 26, 2016, the BOD approved the declaration of a regular cash dividend amounting ₱180.89 million or ₱0.0215 per share, payable to all stockholders of record as of October 11, 2016. The said dividends were paid on October 26, 2016.

16. OTHER OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

This account consists of:

Occupancy expenses	₱ 89
Outside services	68
Repairs and maintenance	26
Advertising and promotions	5
Salaries and employee benefits	52
Taxes and licenses	63
Others	38
	₱ 341

17. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share were computed as follows:

Net Profit attributable to parent company's Shareholders	₱ 920
Divided by weighted outstanding common Shares	8,426
	₱ 0.109

Diluted earnings per share was not determined since the Group does not have potential dilutive shares as of March 31, 2021 and 2020.

18. OTHER MATTERS

COVID-19 Pandemic

The declaration of COVID-19 by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a pandemic and declaration of nationwide state of calamity and implementation of community quarantine measures in various levels throughout the country has caused disruption in the Group's business activities.

The Group has adjusted its operations in accordance with the required measures and safety protocols. Commercial spaces have opened and construction and real estate development activities have resumed at various level of activities following safety protocols mandated by the national government.

19. SUBSEQUENTS EVENTS

On May 17, 2021, Vista Land & Lifescapes, Inc.'s ("VLL") wholly-owned subsidiary and an affiliate of the Company, VLL International, Inc. (the "Issuer") issued a US\$170.00 million re-opening (the "New Notes") of the Issuer's existing US\$200.00 million 7.25% senior guaranteed notes due July 2027 (the "Existing Notes"). The New Notes upon issue will be immediately

fungible with the Existing Notes, will form a single series with the Existing Notes and take the total issuance price of the series to US\$370.00 million.

The New Notes was issued at a re-opening yield of 6.50%, plus accrued interest from (and including) January 20, 2021 to (but excluding) May 17, 2021, (the “Settlement Date”), and a re-opening price of 103.752%.

Financial Soundness Indicator

Below are the financial ratios that are relevant to the Group for the period ended March 31, 2021 and 2020.

		Mar-31-21	Dec-31-20
Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$	0.33	0.33
Long-term debt-to-equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Long-term debt}^1}{\text{Equity}}$	0.07	0.09
Debt ratio	$\frac{\text{Interest bearing debt}^2}{\text{Total assets}}$	0.10	0.11
Debt to equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Interest bearing debt}}{\text{Total equity}}$	0.10	0.11
Net debt to equity	$\frac{\text{Net debt}^3}{\text{Total equity}}$	0.09	0.11
Asset to equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Total assets}}{\text{Total equity}}$	2.81	2.79
		Mar-31-21	Mar-31-20
EBITDA to total interest	$\frac{\text{EBITDA}}{\text{Total interest}}$	13.79	12.24
Price Earnings Ratio	$\frac{\text{Market Capitalization}^4}{\text{Net Income}^5}$	8.70	10.07
Asset to liability ratio	$\frac{\text{Total assets}}{\text{Total liabilities}}$	1.55	1.61
Net profit margin	$\frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Sales}}$	0.46	0.38
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Net income}^5}{\text{Total assets}}$	4.9%	4.3%
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net income}^5}{\text{Total equity}}$	13.8%	11.3%
Interest Service Coverage Ratio	$\frac{\text{EBITDA}}{\text{Total interest}}$	13.79	12.24

¹ Pertains to long term portion of the Bank loans and Notes Payable

² Includes Bank Loans and Notes Payable

³ Interest bearing debt less Cash, Short-term and Long Term Cash Investments, Investments at fair value through profit/loss and other comprehensive income

⁴ Based on closing price at March 31, 2021 and 2020

⁵ Annualized

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Results of operations covering three months ended March 31, 2021 vs. three months ended March 31, 2020

Revenues

Rental income decreased by 2% from ₱1,902 million in the three months ended March 31, 2020 to ₱1,861 million in the period ended March 31, 2021. The decrease was primarily attributable to the limited operating hours implemented as part of the quarantine measures.

Other operating income decreased by 16% from ₱192 million in the three months ended March 31, 2020 to ₱161 million in the period ended March 31, 2021 due to the decrease in other operating income generated from the commercial assets.

Cost and Expenses

Operating expenses decreased by 20% from ₱837 million in the three months ended March 31, 2020 to ₱673 million in the period ended March 31, 2021. The decrease was primarily due to the 24% decrease in occupancy expenses, 34% decrease in outside services and decrease of 71% in advertising and promotions for the period.

Other Income and Expenses

Finance income decreased by 75% from ₱4 million in the three months ended March 31, 2020 to ₱1 million in the period ended March 31, 2021 due to the lower interest earned from in cash in banks, investments and receivables of the company for the period.

Finance costs decreased by 10% from ₱135 million in the period ended March 31, 2020 to ₱122 million in the period ended March 31, 2020. The decrease was due to a lower capitalization for the period as more investment properties have been completed.

Provision for Income Tax

Provision for tax decreased by 9% from ₱338 million in the period ended March 31, 2020 to ₱307 million in the period ended March 31, 2021 due to the lower taxable income in the 3-months of 2021.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, the Group's net income increased by 17% from ₱788 million in the three months ended March 31, 2020 to ₱921 million in the three months ended March 31, 2021.

For the three months ended, there were no seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company. Neither were there any trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material impact on the net sales or revenues or income from continuing operations. The Company is not aware of events that will cause a material change in the relationship between the costs and revenues. Except as discussed in the notes to financial statements Events after the report date on the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

Financial Condition as of March 31, 2021 vs. December 31, 2020

Total assets were ₱74,877 million as of March 31, 2021 and ₱73,691 million as of December 31, 2020. The 3% increase is due to the following:

- Cash increased by 124% from ₱164 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱367 million as of March 31, 2021 due to the increase in cash flow from operations.
- Investments at fair value through profit/loss and other comprehensive income, including non-current portion decreased by 21% from ₱3,542 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱2,806 million as of March 31, 2021 due to the decrease in fair value of quoted equity securities for the year.
- Receivables, including non-current portion increased by 9% from ₱13,635 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱14,812 million as of March 31, 2021 mainly due to the lower collection for the period and the increase in accrued rent due to PAS 17.
- Property and equipment decreased by 8% from ₱65 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱60 million as of March 31, 2021 primarily due to the depreciation recognized for the year.
- Investment properties increased by 1% from ₱49,475 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱49,858 million as of March 31, 2021 primarily due to the slight additions of cost for construction of investment properties for the period.
- Other assets, including non-current portion increased by 5% from ₱3,721 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱3,892 million as of March 31, 2021 due to the increase in restricted cash and prepaid expenses.

Total Liabilities as of March 31, 2021 were ₱48,263 million, 2% higher compared to ₱47,262 million as of December 31, 2020. This was due to the following:

- Accounts and other payables increased by 8% from ₱4,082 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱4,405 million as of March 31, 2021 due to the increase in payable to contractors and suppliers.
- Security deposits and advance rent increased by 1% from ₱734 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱739 million as of March 31, 2021 due to additional deposits from new lessees for malls and offices as well as top up of security deposits and advance rent based on escalation.
- Income tax payable increased by 123% from ₱35 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱78 million as of March 31, 2021 due to higher taxable income.
- Interest bearing loans and borrowings including non-current portion, decreased by 8% from ₱2,972 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱2,732 million as of March 31, 2021 due to settlements for the period.
- Deferred tax liabilities - net increased by 5% from ₱4,057 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱4,258 million as of March 31, 2021 due to additional temporary differences for the period.
- Other noncurrent liabilities increased by 24% from ₱2,113 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱2,615 million as of March 31, 2021 due to the increase in the non-current portion of payables to contractors.

Total stockholder's equity increased by 1% from ₱26,429 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱26,614 million as of March 31, 2021 due to higher income recorded for the period.

Top Five (5) Key Performance Indicators

Considered as the top five key performance indicators of the Group as shown below:

Key Performance Indicators	03/31/2021	12/31/2020
Current ratio ^(a)	0.33	0.33
Debt-to-equity ratio ^(b)	0.10	0.11
	03/31/2021	03/31/2020
Interest coverage ratio ^(c)	13.79	12.24
EBITDA margin ^(d)	83%	79%
Return on equity ^(e)	13.8%	11.3%

Notes:

- (a) *Current Ratio: This ratio is obtained by dividing the Current Assets of the Company by its Current liabilities. This ratio is used as a test of the Company's liquidity.*
- (b) *Debt-to-equity ratio: This ratio is obtained by dividing the Company's Total Interest-bearing Debt by its Total Equity. The ratio reveals the proportion of debt and equity a company is using to finance its business. It also measures a company's borrowing capacity.*
- (c) *Interest coverage: This ratio is obtained by dividing earnings before interest, taxes depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) by the interest expense. This ratio shows whether a company is earning enough profits before interest to pay its interest cost comfortably.*
- (d) *Earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) margin: This ratio is obtained by dividing the Company's Earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization by the total revenue. This measures the Company's operating profitability.*
- (e) *Return on equity: This ratio is obtained by dividing the Company's net income (net of income from acquisition of subsidiary) by its total equity. This measures the rate of return on the ownership interest of the Company's stockholders.*

Because there are various calculation methods for the performance indicators above, the Company's presentation of such may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.

Current Ratio as of March 31, 2021 unchanged from December 31, 2020 due to the same growth of current assets and current liabilities.

Debt to equity ratio as of March 31, 2021 decreased from that of December 31, 2020 due to settlement of debt for the period.

Interest coverage for the period ended March 31, 2021 increased because of the increase in the company's earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization.

EBITDA margin improved for the period ended March 31, 2021 from the prior period due to the lower operating expense due to our cost saving measures.

Return on equity increased as a result of improvement in net income for the period.

Material Changes to the Company's Statement of Financial Position as of March 31, 2021 compared to December 31, 2020 (increase/decrease of 5% or more)

Cash increased by 124% from ₱164 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱367 million as March 31, 2021 due to the increase in cash flow from operations.

Investments at fair value through profit/loss and other comprehensive income, including non-current portion decreased by 21% from ₱3,542 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱2,806 million as of March 31, 2021 due to the decrease in fair value of quoted equity securities for the year.

Receivables, including non-current portion increased by 9% from ₱13,635 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱14,812 million as of March 31, 2021 mainly due to the lower collection for the period and the increase in accrued rent due to PAS 17.

Property and equipment decreased by 8% from ₱65 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱60 million as of March 31, 2021 primarily due to the depreciation recognized for the year.

Other assets, including non-current portion increased by 5% from ₱3,721 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱3,892 million as of March 31, 2021 due to the increase in restricted cash and prepaid expenses.

Accounts and other payables increased by 8% from ₱4,082 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱4,405 million as of March 31, 2021 due to the increase in payable to contractors and suppliers.

Income tax payable increased by 123% from ₱35 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱78 million as of March 31, 2021 due to higher taxable income.

Interest bearing loans and borrowings including non-current portion, decreased by 8% from ₱2,972 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱2,732 million as of March 31, 2021 due to settlements for the period.

Deferred tax liabilities - net increased by 5% from ₱4,057 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱4,258 million as of March 31, 2021 due to additional temporary differences for the period.

Other noncurrent liabilities increased by 24% from ₱2,113 million as of December 31, 2020 to ₱2,615 million as of March 31, 2021 due to the increase in the non-current portion of payables to contractors.

Material Changes to the Company's Statement of Comprehensive Income for the three months ended March 31, 2021 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2020 (increase/decrease of 5% or more)

Other operating income decreased by 16% from ₱192 million in the three months ended March 31, 2020 to ₱161 million in the period ended March 31, 2021 due to the decrease in other operating income generated from the commercial assets.

Operating expenses decreased by 20% from ₱837 million in the three months ended March 31, 2020 to ₱673 million in the period ended March 31, 2021. The decrease was primarily due to the 24% decrease in occupancy expenses, 34% decrease in outside services and decrease of 71% in advertising and promotions for the period.

Finance income decreased by 75% from ₱4 million in the three months ended March 31, 2020 to ₱1 million in the period ended March 31, 2021 due to the lower interest earned from in cash in banks, investments and receivables of the company for the period.

Finance costs decreased by 10% from ₱135 million in the period ended March 31, 2020 to ₱122 million in the period ended March 31, 2020. The decrease was due to a lower capitalization for the period as more investment properties have been completed.

Provision for tax decreased by 9% from ₱338 million in the period ended March 31, 2020 to ₱307 million in the period ended March 31, 2021 due to the lower taxable income in the 3-months of 2021.

The Group's net income increased by 17% from ₱788 million in the three months ended March 31, 2020 to ₱921 million in the three months ended March 31, 2021.

For the three months ended, there were no seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company. Neither were there any trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material impact on the net sales or revenues or income from continuing operations. The Company is not aware of events that will cause a material change in the relationship between the costs and revenues. Except as discussed in the notes to financial statements Events after the report date on the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

There are no other material changes in the Company's financial position (changes of 5% or more) and condition that will warrant a more detailed discussion. Further, there are no material events and uncertainties known to management that would impact or change reported financial information and condition on the Company.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Parent Company's subsidiaries are contingently liable for guarantees arising in the ordinary course of business, including surety bonds, letters of guarantee for performance and bonds for its entire real estate project.

The Company is contingently liable with respect to certain lawsuits and other claims which are being contested by the subsidiaries and their legal counsels. Management and their legal counsels believe that the final resolution of these claims will not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

There are no known trends or demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will result in or that are reasonably likely to result in increasing or decreasing the Company's liquidity in any material way. The Company sourced its capital requirements through a mix of internally generated cash, sale of liquid assets like installment contracts receivables, pre-selling and joint venture undertakings. The Company does not expect any material cash requirements beyond the normal course of the business. The Company is not in default or breach of any note, loan, lease or other indebtedness or financing arrangement requiring it to make payments.

There are no events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation except for those items disclosed in the 3-months of 2021 Financial Statements.

There are no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligation (including contingent obligations), or other relationships of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period except those disclosed in the 3-months of 2021 Financial Statements.

There are no material commitments for capital expenditures, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material impact on the continuing operations of the Company. There were no seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company. There are no explanatory comments on the seasonality of the operations. There are no material events subsequent to the end of the fiscal period that have not been reflected in the financial statements.

There are no material amounts affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows that are unusual in nature; neither are there changes in estimates of amounts reported in a prior period of the current financial year.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 3. 3-months of 2021 Developments

A. New Projects or Investments in another line of business or corporation.

None.

B. Composition of Board of Directors

Manuel B. Villar Jr.	Chairman of the Board
Manuel Paolo A. Villar	Director and President
Cynthia J. Javarez	Director and Treasurer
Camille A. Villar	Director
Adisorn Thananan-Narapool	Director
Joel L. Bodegon	Independent Director
Raul Juan N. Esteban	Independent Director

C. Performance of the corporation or result/progress of operations.

Please see unaudited Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis.

D. Declaration of Dividends.

₱0.0156 per share Regular Cash Dividend

Declaration Date: September 30, 2020

Record date: October 15, 2020

Payment date: October 30, 2020

₱0.0571 per share Regular Cash Dividend

Declaration Date: September 30, 2019

Record date: October 15, 2019

Payment date: October 30, 2019

₱0.0489 per share Regular Cash Dividend

Declaration Date: September 26, 2018

Record date: October 11, 2018

Payment date: October 25, 2018

₱0.0368 per share Regular Cash Dividend

Declaration Date: September 27, 2017

Record date: October 12, 2017

Payment date: October 26, 2017

₱0.0215 per share Regular Cash Dividend

Declaration Date: September 26, 2016

Record date: October 11, 2016

Payment date: October 26, 2016

E. Contracts of merger, consolidation or joint venture; contract of management, licensing, marketing, distributorship, technical assistance or similar agreements.

None.

F. Offering of rights, granting of Stock Options and corresponding plans therefore.

None.

G. Acquisition of additional mining claims or other capital assets or patents, formula, real estate.

None.

H. Other information, material events or happenings that may have affected or may affect market price of security.

None

I. Transferring of assets, except in normal course of business.

None.

Item 4. Other Notes as of the 3-months of 2021 Operations and Financials.

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

None.

K. Nature and amount of changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior periods and their material effect in the current period.

There were no changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim period or prior financial years that have a material effect in the current interim period.

L. New financing through loans/ issuances, repurchases and repayments of debt and equity securities.

See Notes to Financial Statements and Management Discussion and Analysis.

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

None.

N. The effect of changes in the composition of the issuer during the interim period including business combinations, acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries and long term investments, restructurings, and discontinuing operations.

None.

O. Changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets since the last annual balance sheet date.

None.

P. Existence of material contingencies and other material events or transactions during the interim period.

None.

Q. Events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.

None.

R. Material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.

None.

S. Material commitments for capital expenditures, general purpose and expected sources of funds.

The movement of capital expenditures being contracted arose from the regular land development, commercial building construction and requirements which are well within the regular cash flow budget coming from internally generated funds.

T. Known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have impact on sales/revenues/income from continuing operations.

As of March 31, 2021, no known trends, events or uncertainties that are reasonably expected to have impact on sales/revenues/income from continuing operations except for those being disclosed in the first three months of 2021 financial statements.

U. Significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from continuing operations.

None.

V. Causes for any material change/s from period to period in one or more line items of the financial statements

None.

W. Seasonal aspects that had material effect on the financial condition or results of operations

None.

X. Disclosures not made under SEC Form 17-C.

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the SRC and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

VISTAMALLS, INC.
Issuer

By:


BRIAN N. EDANG
Chief Financial Officer

Date: May 24, 2021