

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COVER SHEET

for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

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COMPANY NAME

G	M	A		N	E	T	W	O	R	K	,		I	N	C	.		A	N	D		S	U	B	S	I	D	I	A	
R	I	E	S																											

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

G	M	A		N	e	t	w	o	r	k		C	e	n	t	e	r	,		T	i	m	o	g		A	v	e	n	
u	e			c	o	r	n	e	r			E	D	S	A	,				Q	u	e	z	o	n		C	i	t	y

Form Type

A	C	F	S
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Department requiring the report

CMD

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

Not Applicable

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

Not applicable

Company's Telephone Number

8982-7777

Mobile Number

Not applicable

No. of Stockholders

1,668

Annual Meeting (Month / Day)

7/17

Fiscal Year (Month / Day)

12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person

Felipe S. Yalong

Email Address

FSY@gmanetwork.com

Telephone Number/s

8928-5133

Mobile Number

Not applicable

CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS

GMA Network Center, Timog Avenue corner EDSA, Quezon City

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

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



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



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

(1) Revenue Recognition

The Group derives a significant portion of its revenue from advertising, which represents 92% of the consolidated revenue for the year ended December 31, 2019. Proper recognition of revenue from advertising is significant to our audit given the large volume of transactions processed daily and the highly automated airtime revenue process with multiple information technology (IT) interfaces from initiation to reporting. Further, there are different rates applicable depending on the time slot when the advertisements are aired which are adjusted by discounts granted by the Group on a case-by-case basis as indicated in the telecast orders. Lastly, there are variations in the timing of billings which are made depending on when the advertisements are aired.

Refer to Note 21 of the consolidated financial statements for the disclosure on details about the Group's revenues.

Audit Response

We obtained an understanding of the Group's advertising revenue process, tested the relevant internal controls and involved our internal specialists in testing the revenue-related IT controls. In addition, we selected samples of billing statements and performed recomputation. This was done by comparing the rates and billable airtime applied to the billing statements against the rates on the telecast orders and the billable airtime against the certificates of performance generated when the advertisements were aired. We also tested transactions taking place one month before and after year-end to obtain reasonable assurance that advertising revenues are recognized in the correct period.

(2) Adequacy of Allowance for Expected Credit Losses on Trade Receivables

The Group applies simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses (ECL) on trade receivables. Under this approach, the Group establishes a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. Allowance for ECL and the provision for ECL as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019 amounted to ₱549.64 million and ₱18.30 million, respectively. The use of ECL model is significant to our audit as it involves the exercise of significant management judgment. Key areas of judgment include: segmenting the Group's credit risk exposures; defining default; determining assumptions to be used in the ECL model such as timing and amounts of expected net recoveries from defaulted accounts; and incorporating forward-looking information (called overlays) in calculating ECL.

Refer to Note 7 of the consolidated financial statements for the disclosure on the details of the allowance for credit losses using the ECL model.



Audit response

We obtained an understanding of the methodology and model used for the credit exposure on trade receivables and assessed whether these considered the requirements of PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, to reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money, and the best available forward-looking information.

We (a) assessed the Group's segmentation of its credit risk exposure based on homogeneity of credit risk characteristics; (b) tested the definition of default against historical analysis of accounts and credit risk management policies and practices in place, (c) tested historical loss rates by inspecting historical recoveries and write-offs; (d) checked the classification of outstanding exposures to their corresponding aging buckets; and (e) checked the forward-looking information used for overlay through statistical test and corroboration using publicly available information and our understanding of the Group's trade receivables portfolios and industry practices.

Further, we checked the data used in the ECL model, such as the historical aging analysis and default and recovery data, by reconciling data from source system reports. We also reconciled sample invoices to the loss allowance analysis/models and financial reporting systems. To the extent that the loss allowance analysis is based on credit exposures that have been disaggregated into subsets with similar risk characteristics, we traced or re-performed the disaggregation from source systems to the loss allowance analysis. We also assessed the assumptions used where there are missing or insufficient data.

We recalculated impairment provisions on a sample basis.

(3) Adoption of PFRS 16, Leases

Effective January 1, 2019, the Group adopted PFRS 16, *Leases*, under the modified retrospective approach which resulted in significant changes in the Group's accounting policy for leases. The Group's adoption of PFRS 16 is significant to our audit because the adoption involves application of significant judgment and estimation in determining the lease term, including evaluating whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise options to extend or terminate the lease, and in determining the incremental borrowing rate. This resulted in the recognition of right-of-use assets, lease liability and dismantling provision amounting to ₱98.99 million, ₱66.54 million and ₱32.45 million, respectively, as at January 1, 2019, and the recognition of depreciation expense and interest expense of ₱30.66 million and ₱9.41 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Refer to Notes 2 and 27 of the consolidated financial statements for the disclosures on the transition adjustments and details about the Group's leases, respectively.

Audit Response

We obtained an understanding of the Group's process in implementing the new standard on leases, including the determination of the population of the lease contracts covered by PFRS 16, the application of the short-term exemption, the selection of the transition approach and any election of available practical expedients.



We tested the population of lease agreements by comparing the number of lease agreements to the master lease schedule of the Group. On a test basis, we inspected lease agreements (i.e., lease agreements existing prior to the adoption of PFRS 16 and new lease agreements), identified their contractual terms and conditions, and traced these contractual terms and conditions to the lease calculation prepared by management, which covers the calculation of financial impact of PFRS 16, including the transition adjustments.

For selected lease contracts with renewal and/or termination option, we reviewed the management's assessment of whether it is reasonably certain that the Group will exercise the option to renew or not exercise the option to terminate.

We tested the parameters used in the determination of the incremental borrowing rate by reference to market data. We test computed the lease calculation prepared by management on a sample basis, including the transition adjustments.

We reviewed the disclosures related to the transition adjustments based on the requirements of PFRS 16 and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2019, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2019 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

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

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

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



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

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

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Belinda T. Beng Hui
Belinda T. Beng Hui

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 88823

SEC Accreditation No. 0943-AR-3 (Group A),

March 14, 2019, valid until March 13, 2022

Tax Identification No. 153-978-243

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-78-2018,

March 14, 2018, valid until March 13, 2021

PTR No. 8125213, January 7, 2020, Makati City

April 13, 2020



GMA NETWORK, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31	
	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 6, 30 and 31)	₱2,254,971,656	₱2,559,105,322
Trade and other receivables (Notes 7, 20, 30 and 31)	5,257,147,953	4,811,973,802
Program and other rights (Note 8)	842,413,582	736,461,608
Prepaid expenses and other current assets (Note 9)	918,901,359	644,937,919
Total Current Assets	9,273,434,550	8,752,478,651
Noncurrent Assets		
Property and equipment:		
At cost (Note 12)	2,695,162,487	2,642,298,449
At revalued amounts (Notes 13 and 31)	2,803,196,184	2,803,196,184
Right-of-use assets (Note 27)	129,802,186	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (Notes 10, 30 and 31)	243,433,060	240,255,846
Investments and advances (Notes 11 and 20)	179,766,749	158,215,331
Program and other rights - net of current portion (Note 8)	196,376,347	200,772,808
Investment properties (Notes 14 and 31)	36,252,221	40,003,984
Deferred tax assets - net (Note 28)	474,417,278	242,939,864
Other noncurrent assets (Notes 15, 30 and 31)	315,037,507	212,372,345
Total Noncurrent Assets	7,073,444,019	6,540,054,811
TOTAL ASSETS	₱16,346,878,569	₱15,292,533,462
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Trade payables and other current liabilities (Notes 16, 30 and 31)	₱2,406,724,759	₱2,160,986,267
Short-term loans (Notes 17, 30 and 31)	400,000,000	500,000,000
Income tax payable	512,384,161	424,940,559
Current portion of lease liabilities (Notes 27, 30 and 31)	18,268,746	—
Obligations for program and other rights (Notes 18, 30 and 31)	133,784,154	119,646,269
Dividends payable (Notes 19, 30 and 31)	18,734,008	17,053,776
Total Current Liabilities	3,489,895,828	3,222,626,871
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Pension liability (Note 26)	2,733,593,128	2,182,994,135
Other long-term employee benefits (Note 26)	336,401,040	298,843,728
Lease liabilities - net of current portion (Notes 27, 30 and 31)	87,519,369	—
Dismantling provision (Note 27)	42,392,195	—
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	3,199,905,732	2,481,837,863
Total Liabilities	6,689,801,560	5,704,464,734

(Forward)



	December 31	
	2019	2018
Equity		
Capital stock (Note 19)	₱4,864,692,000	₱4,864,692,000
Additional paid-in capital	1,659,035,196	1,659,035,196
Revaluation increment on land - net of tax (Note 13)	1,710,505,188	1,710,505,188
Remeasurement loss on retirement plans - net of tax (Note 26)	(1,338,518,972)	(1,038,041,118)
Net unrealized loss on financial assets at FVOCI - net of tax (Note 10)	(2,245,454)	(5,051,345)
Retained earnings (Note 19)	2,727,238,685	2,368,404,468
Treasury stocks (Note 19)	(28,483,171)	(28,483,171)
Underlying shares of the acquired Philippine Deposit Receipts (Note 19)	(5,790,016)	(5,790,016)
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	9,586,433,456	9,525,271,202
Non-controlling interests (Note 2)	70,643,553	62,797,526
Total Equity	9,657,077,009	9,588,068,728
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	₱16,346,878,569	₱15,292,533,462

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



GMA NETWORK, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31		
	2019	2018	2017
REVENUES (Note 21)	₱16,493,452,212	₱15,236,192,369	₱15,602,292,188
PRODUCTION COSTS (Note 22)	6,435,153,765	6,483,703,064	6,682,296,268
GROSS PROFIT	10,058,298,447	8,752,489,305	8,919,995,920
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Note 23)	6,325,456,794	5,514,342,920	5,384,409,786
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE) - NET			
Interest expense (Notes 17 and 27)	(55,595,345)	(36,251,389)	(23,010,666)
Foreign currency exchange gain (loss)	(34,892,931)	19,221,001	2,300,851
Interest income (Note 6)	22,906,786	25,455,860	23,776,178
Equity in net earnings of joint ventures (Note 11)	13,420,076	6,351,690	329,580
Others - net (Note 25)	87,766,566	79,113,895	119,017,401
	33,605,152	93,891,057	122,413,344
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	3,766,446,805	3,332,037,442	3,657,999,478
PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAX (Note 28)			
Current	1,200,778,143	1,056,853,906	1,094,886,107
Deferred	(73,607,958)	(48,828,615)	3,383,736
	1,127,170,185	1,008,025,291	1,098,269,843
NET INCOME	*2,639,276,620	2,324,012,151	2,559,729,635
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) - net of tax			
<i>Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Net changes in the fair market value of financial assets at FVOCI (Note 10)	2,805,891	(23,543,428)	—
Revaluation increment on land (Note 13)	—	693,258,159	—
Remeasurement loss on retirement plans (Note 26)	(300,697,741)	(367,199,765)	(2,182,309)
	(297,891,850)	302,514,966	(2,182,309)
<i>Item to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Net changes in the fair market value of available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets	—	—	2,021,500
	—	—	2,021,500
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	₱2,341,384,770	₱2,626,527,117	₱2,559,568,826
Net income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	₱2,618,460,706	₱2,304,793,288	₱2,543,897,957
Non-controlling interests (Note 2)	20,815,914	19,218,863	15,831,678
	₱2,639,276,620	₱2,324,012,151	₱2,559,729,635
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	₱2,320,788,743	₱2,602,691,328	₱2,543,737,148
Non-controlling interests (Note 2)	20,596,027	23,835,789	15,831,678
	₱2,341,384,770	₱2,626,527,117	₱2,559,568,826
Basic / Diluted Earnings Per Share (Note 29)	₱0.539	₱0.474	₱0.523

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



[illegible]

	Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company									
	Capital Stock (Note 19)	Additional Paid-in Capital	Revaluation Increment on Land (Note 13)	Remeasurement Loss on Retirement Plans (Note 26)	Net Unrealized Loss on Financial Assets at FVOCI (Note 10)	Retained Earnings (Note 19)	Treasury Stocks (Note 19)	Underlying Shares of the Acquired Philippine Deposit Receipts (Note 19)	Non- controlling Interests (Note 2)	Total Equity
balances at January 1, 2019	₱4,864,692,000	₱1,659,035,196	₱1,710,505,188	(₱1,038,041,118)	(₱5,051,345)	₱2,368,404,468	(₱28,483,171)	(₱5,790,016)	₱62,797,526	₱9,588,068,728
Effect of adoption of new accounting standard (Note 2)	-	-	-	-	-	(72,537,192)	-	-	-	(72,537,192)
balances at January 1, 2019, as restated	4,864,692,000	1,659,035,196	1,710,505,188	(1,038,041,118)	(5,051,345)	2,295,867,276	(28,483,171)	(5,790,016)	62,797,526	9,515,531,536
Total comprehensive income:										
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	2,618,460,706	-	-	20,815,914	2,639,276,620
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	(300,477,854)	2,805,891	-	-	-	(219,887)	(297,891,850)
Cash dividends - ₱0.45 a share (Note 19)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,187,089,297)	-	-	-	(2,187,089,297)
Cash dividends to non-controlling interest (Note 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,750,000)	(12,750,000)
balances at December 31, 2019	₱4,864,692,000	₱1,659,035,196	₱1,710,505,188	(₱1,338,518,972)	(₱2,245,454)	₱2,727,238,685	(₱28,483,171)	(₱5,790,016)	₱70,643,553	₱9,657,077,009

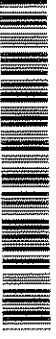
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company

	Capital Stock (Note 19)	Additional Paid-in Capital	Revaluation Increment on Land (Note 13)	Remeasurement Loss on Retirement Plans (Note 26)	Net Unrealized Financial Assets at FVOCI (Note 10)	Retained Earnings (Note 19)	Treasury Stocks (Note 19)	Underlying Shares of the Acquired Philippine Deposit Receipts (Note 19)	Total	Non- controlling Interests (Note 2)	Total Equity
balances at January 1, 2018	P4,864,692,000	P1,659,035,196	P1,017,247,029	(P666,224,427)	P18,492,083	P2,493,710,400	(P28,483,171)	(P5,790,016)	P9,352,679,094	P46,611,737	P9,399,290,831
total comprehensive income:											
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	2,304,793,288	-	-	2,304,793,288	19,218,863	2,324,012,151
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	693,258,159	(371,816,691)	(23,543,428)	-	-	-	297,898,040	4,616,926	302,514,966
Cash dividends - P0.50 a share (Note 19)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,430,099,220)	-	-	(2,430,099,220)	-	(2,430,099,220)
Cash dividends to non-controlling interest (Note 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,650,000)	(7,650,000)
balances at December 31, 2018	P4,864,692,000	P1,659,035,196	P1,710,505,188	(P1,038,041,118)	(P5,051,345)	P2,368,404,468	(P28,483,171)	(P5,790,016)	P9,525,271,202	P65,797,526	P9,588,068,728

Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company

	Capital Stock (Note 19)	Additional Paid-in Capital	Revaluation Increment on Land (Note 13)	Remeasurement Loss on Retirement Plans (Note 26)	Net Unrealized Financial Assets Loss on AFS (Note 10)	Retained Earnings (Note 19)	Treasury Stocks (Note 19)	Underlying Shares of the Acquired Philippine Deposit Receipts (Note 19)	Total	Non- controlling Interests (Note 2)	Total Equity
balances at January 1, 2017	P4,864,692,000	P1,659,035,196	P1,017,247,029	(P664,042,118)	(P10,113,681)	P3,574,757,302	(P28,483,171)	(P5,790,016)	P10,407,302,541	P48,630,059	P10,455,932,600
total comprehensive income:											
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	2,543,897,957	-	-	2,543,897,957	15,831,678	2,559,729,635
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	(2,182,309)	2,021,500	-	-	-	(160,869)	-	(160,869)
Cash dividends - P0.75 a share (Note 19)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,547,944,859)	-	-	(3,547,944,859)	-	(3,547,944,859)
Cash dividends to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,850,000)	(17,850,000)
balances at December 31, 2017	P4,864,692,000	P1,659,035,196	P1,017,247,029	(P666,224,427)	(P8,092,181)	P2,570,710,400	(P28,483,171)	(P5,790,016)	P9,403,094,830	P46,611,737	P9,449,706,567

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



GMA NETWORK, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31		
	2019	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax	₱3,766,446,805	₱3,332,037,442	₱3,657,999,478
Adjustments to reconcile income before income tax to net cash flows:			
Program and other rights usage (Notes 8 and 22)	988,703,737	871,451,221	905,254,190
Depreciation (Notes 12, 14, 22, 23 and 27)	577,704,447	586,448,899	631,515,648
Pension expense (Note 26)	402,209,767	312,489,341	289,541,781
Contributions to retirement plan assets (Note 26)	(266,448,811)	(279,003,770)	(259,000,000)
Interest expense (Notes 17 and 27)	55,595,345	36,251,389	23,010,666
Net unrealized foreign currency exchange loss (gain)	30,284,446	5,185,384	(59,133,380)
Amortization of software costs (Notes 15 and 23)	26,788,389	23,173,007	23,362,883
Interest income (Note 6)	(22,906,786)	(25,455,860)	(23,776,178)
Net gain on sale of property and equipment and investment properties (Notes 12, 14 and 25)	(21,368,209)	(19,829,189)	(27,060,463)
Provision for ECL (Notes 7 and 23)	18,297,347	109,631,061	8,253,285
Equity in net earnings of joint ventures (Note 11)	(13,420,076)	(6,351,690)	(329,580)
Dividend income (Notes 10 and 25)	—	(2,499,895)	(132,811)
Provision for impairment of investment properties (Note 14)	—	2,048,592	—
Reversal of long-outstanding payables (Note 25)	—	—	(32,999,414)
Working capital changes:			
Decreases (increases) in:			
Trade and other receivables	(492,922,233)	(128,392,550)	346,895,501
Program and other rights	(1,090,259,250)	(462,548,125)	(1,197,820,078)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(273,963,440)	41,054,711	(34,932,681)
Increases (decreases) in:			
Trade payables and other current liabilities	239,761,995	(230,194,344)	(24,478,909)
Obligations for program and other rights	18,449,846	(21,536,158)	75,197,668
Other long-term employee benefits	37,557,312	14,189,700	97,513
Benefits paid out of Group's own funds (Note 26)	(7,955,884)	(48,311,185)	(7,825,922)
Cash flows provided by operations	3,972,554,747	4,109,837,981	4,293,639,197
Income taxes paid	(1,113,334,541)	(978,599,651)	(1,244,304,104)
Interest received	24,981,846	24,382,746	23,158,153
Net cash flows from operating activities	2,884,202,052	3,155,621,076	3,072,493,246

(Forward)



	Years Ended December 31		
	2019	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisitions of:			
Property and equipment (Note 12)	(P673,419,792)	(P519,420,168)	(P523,727,612)
Software costs (Note 15)	(65,484,770)	(3,504,612)	(41,661,384)
Land at revalued amount (Note 13)	—	(7,593,293)	(1,364,718)
Proceeds from:			
Sale of property and equipment (Note 12)	21,186,426	26,774,646	29,578,768
Sale of investment properties (Note 14)	4,910,714	4,104,000	—
Decreases (increases) in other noncurrent assets	(75,898,945)	87,562,847	(5,824,646)
Advances to an associate and joint ventures (Notes 11 and 20)	(8,131,342)	(1,162,148)	—
Return of investment in financial asset at FVOCI (Note 10)	—	6,089,790	—
Cash dividends received	—	883,221	132,811
Collection from an associate and joint ventures (Notes 11 and 20)	—	401,778	—
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(796,837,709)	(405,863,939)	(542,866,781)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from availments of short-term loans (Note 17 and 32)	1,517,500,000	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000
Payments of:			
Cash dividends (Notes 2, 19 and 32)	(2,198,159,065)	(2,436,132,546)	(3,563,062,816)
Short-term loans (Notes 17 and 32)	(1,617,500,000)	(1,500,000,000)	(1,647,452,000)
Principal portion of lease liability (Notes 27 and 32)	(21,694,663)	—	—
Interest expense (Note 32)	(45,663,399)	(36,125,000)	(22,967,610)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(2,365,517,127)	(2,472,257,546)	(3,733,482,426)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(278,152,784)	277,499,591	(1,203,855,961)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(25,980,882)	1,767,236	64,680,251
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	2,559,105,322	2,279,838,495	3,419,014,205
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 6)	P2,254,971,656	P2,559,105,322	P2,279,838,495

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

GMA NETWORK, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

GMA Network, Inc. (GNI or the Parent Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as “the Group”) are incorporated in the Philippines. The Group is primarily involved in the business of radio and television broadcasting. The Group is also involved in film production and other information and entertainment-related businesses. The Parent Company was registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on June 14, 1950. On July 20, 1995, the Board of Directors (BOD) approved the extension of the corporate term of the Parent Company for another 50 years from June 14, 2000. In 1997, the SEC approved the said extension.

The Parent Company’s shares of stock are publicly listed and traded in the Philippine Stock Exchange.

The registered office address of the Parent Company is GMA Network Center, Timog Avenue corner EDSA, Quezon City.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group were approved and authorized for issuance by the BOD on April 13, 2020.

2. Basis of Preparation and Consolidation, Statement of Compliance and Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and land at revalued amounts, which are measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, which is the Parent Company’s functional and presentation currency. All values are rounded to the nearest peso, except when otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance

The Group’s consolidated financial statements 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 at December 31, 2019 and 2018 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019. 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 results 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
- Right arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

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

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent Company and to the non-controlling interests (NCI), even if this results in the NCI having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Parent Company's accounting policies. 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.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Company loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, NCI and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

NCI represents the portion of profit or loss and the net assets not held by owners of the Parent Company and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statements of financial position, separately from equity attributable to holders of the Parent Company. NCI shares in losses even if the losses exceed the non-controlling equity interest in the subsidiary. NCI represents the equity interest in RGMA Network, Inc. (RGMA Network), a subsidiary incorporated in the Philippines with principal place of business at GMA Network Center, Timog Avenue corner EDSA Quezon City.

The consolidated financial statements include additional information about subsidiary that have NCI that are material to the Parent Company. Management determined material partly-owned subsidiary as those with greater than 5% of non-controlling interests and/or subsidiaries whose activities are important to the Group as at end of the year.

Financial information of RGMA Network, a subsidiary that has material NCI, are summarized below:

	2019	2018
Proportion of equity interest held by NCI	51%	51%
Accumulated balances of material NCI	₱70,643,553	₱62,797,526
Net income allocated to material NCI	20,815,914	19,218,863

The summarized financial information of RGMA Network are provided below.

Summarized Statements of Comprehensive Income

	2019	2018	2017
Revenues	₱265,084,575	₱230,920,784	₱218,504,662
Expenses	(202,103,725)	(173,163,510)	(171,962,237)
Provision for income tax	(22,165,333)	(20,073,228)	(15,499,920)
Net income	40,815,517	37,684,046	31,042,505
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(431,151)	9,052,796	—
Total comprehensive income	₱40,384,366	₱46,736,842	₱31,042,505
Net income attributable to:			
NCI	₱20,815,914	₱19,218,863	₱15,831,678
Parent Company	19,999,603	18,465,183	15,210,827
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
NCI	₱20,596,027	₱23,835,789	₱15,831,678
Parent Company	19,788,339	22,901,053	15,210,827

Summarized Statements of Financial Position

	2019	2018
Total current assets	₱200,412,398	₱186,618,880
Total noncurrent assets	26,175,579	27,870,302
Total current liabilities	24,643,602	19,569,026
Total noncurrent liabilities	63,427,604	71,787,752
Total equity	138,516,771	123,132,404
Attributable to NCI	₱70,643,553	₱62,797,526
Attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	₱67,873,218	₱60,334,878

Summarized Cash Flows Information

	2019	2018	2017
Operating	₱68,068,256	₱15,115,095	₱20,793,197
Investing	(838,659)	(97,865)	(200,564)
Financing	(25,000,000)	15,000,000	(35,000,000)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	₱42,229,597	₱30,017,230	(₱14,407,367)

In 2019 and 2018, RGMA declared and paid dividends amounting to ₱12.75 million and ₱7.65 million, respectively, to NCI.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Parent Company and the following subsidiaries as at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Principal Activities	Percentage of Ownership	
		Direct	Indirect
Entertainment Business:			
Alta Productions Group, Inc. (Alta)	Pre and post-production services	100	—
Citynet Network Marketing and Productions, Inc. (Citynet)	Television entertainment production	100	—
GMA Network Films, Inc.	Film production	100	—
GMA New Media, Inc. (GNMI)	Converging technology	100	—
GMA Worldwide (Philippines), Inc.	International marketing, handling foreign program acquisitions and international syndication of the Parent Company's programs	100	—
Scenarios, Inc.*	Design, construction and maintenance of sets for TV, stage plays and concerts; transportation services	100	—
RGMA Marketing and Productions, Inc.	Music recording, publishing and video distribution	100	—
RGMA Network	Radio broadcasting and management	49	—
Script2010, Inc.**	Design, construction and maintenance of sets for TV, stage plays and concerts; transportation and manpower services	—	100
Advertising Business:			
GMA Marketing & Productions, Inc. (GMPI)***	Exclusive marketing and sales arm of Parent Company's airtime, events management, sales implementation, traffic services and monitoring	100	—
Digify, Inc.****	Crafting, planning and handling advertising and other forms of promotion including multi-media productions	—	100
Others:			
Media Merge Corporation****	Business development and operations for the Parent Company's online publishing and advertising initiatives	—	100
Ninja Graphics, Inc.*****	Ceased commercial operations in 2004.	—	51

*Under liquidation

**Indirectly owned through Citynet

***Ceased commercial operations in 2015

****Indirectly owned through GNMI

*****Indirectly owned through Alta; ceased commercial operations in 2004

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except that the Group has adopted the following new pronouncements starting January 1, 2019. Except for the adoption of PFRS 16, *Leases*, the adoption of these new standards and amendments did not have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

▪ PFRS 16, *Leases*

PFRS 16 supersedes Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) 17, *Leases*, Philippine Interpretation International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) 4, *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, Philippine Interpretation SIC-15, *Operating Leases-Incentives* and Philippine Interpretation SIC-27, *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognize most leases on the statement of financial position.

Lessor accounting under PFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from the accounting under PAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in PAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases. Therefore, PFRS 16 did not have an impact for leases where the Group is the lessor.



The Group adopted PFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and elected to apply the standard to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying PAS 17 and Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-4. The Group therefore did not apply the standard to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying PAS 17 and Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-4.

The effect of adoption PFRS 16 as at January 1, 2019 is as follows:

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position:	Increase (decrease)
Assets	
Right-of-use assets (see Note 27)	₱98,988,352
Property and equipment (see Note 12)	(72,537,192)
Deferred tax asset	29,696,506
Liabilities	
Lease liability (see Note 27)	66,535,587
Dismantling provision	32,452,765
Deferred tax liability	29,696,506
Equity	
Retained earnings	(72,537,192)

The Group has lease contracts for land, building, studio and office spaces. Before the adoption of PFRS 16, the Group classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as operating lease. Refer to Note 3 for the accounting policy prior to January 1, 2019.

Upon adoption of PFRS 16, the Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term lease. Refer to Note 3 for the accounting policy beginning January 1, 2019.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases

The Group recognized right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases. The right-of-use assets were recognized based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognized and dismantling provision. Lease liabilities were recognized based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Group also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application.
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.

Based on the above, as at January 1, 2019:

- Right-of-use assets of ₱98.99 million were recognized and presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position.
- Additional lease liability and dismantling provision of ₱66.54 million and ₱32.45 million, respectively were recognized.
- Additional accumulated depreciation of leasehold improvements recorded as a reduction in retained earnings amounting to ₱72.54 million. This relates to leases with renewal options that cannot be unilaterally exercised by the Group and are not included as part of the lease term resulting to accelerated amortization of the related leasehold improvements.



The lease liability as at January 1, 2019 as can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018 follows:

Operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018	₱100,691,244
Additional operating lease commitments	84,811,171
Total operating lease commitments	185,502,415
Weighted average incremental borrowing rates	6.00% - 8.87%
Lease liability as at January 1, 2019	₱66,535,587

Due to the adoption of PFRS 16, the Group's operating profit in 2019 improved, while its interest expense increased. This is due to the change in the accounting for rent expense related to leases that were previously classified as operating leases under PAS 17.

Except for the additional accumulated depreciation of leasehold improvements, the adoption of PFRS 16 did not have an impact on equity as at January 1, 2019 since the Group elected to measure the right-of-use assets at an amount equal to the lease liability.

▪ Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-23, *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*

The Interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of PAS 12, *Income Taxes*. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of PAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:

- Whether the Group considers uncertain tax treatments separately
- The assumptions the Group makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
- How the Group determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- How the Group considers changes in facts and circumstances

The Group is required to determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and use the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. The Group shall assume that the taxation authority will examine amounts that it has a right to examine and have full knowledge of all related information when making those examinations. If the Group concludes that it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, it shall reflect the effect of the uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment using the method the entity expects to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty.

Upon adoption of the Interpretation, the Group has assessed whether it has any uncertain tax position. The Group applies significant judgement in identifying uncertainties over its income tax treatments. The Group assessed whether the Interpretation had an impact on its consolidated financial statements. The Group determined, based on its tax compliance review/assessment, that it is probable that its income tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authority. Accordingly, the Interpretation did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*
- Amendments to PAS 19, *Employee Benefits, Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*

- Amendments to PAS 28, *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*
- *Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle*
 - Amendments to PFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, and PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements, Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation*
 - Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity*
 - Amendments to PAS 23, *Borrowing Costs, Borrowing Costs Eligible for Capitalization*

New Accounting Standards, Interpretations and Amendments to Existing Standards
Effective Subsequent to December 31, 2019

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2020

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

The amendments to PFRS 3 clarify the minimum requirements to be a business, remove the assessment of a market participant's ability to replace missing elements, and narrow the definition of outputs. The amendments also add guidance to assess whether an acquired process is substantive and add illustrative examples. An optional fair value concentration test is introduced which permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

An entity applies those amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted.

These amendments will apply on future business combinations of the Group.

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

The amendments refine the definition of material in PAS 1 and align the definitions used across PFRSs and other pronouncements. These are intended to improve the understanding of the existing requirements rather than to significantly impact an entity's materiality judgements.

An entity applies those amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2021

■ 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, 2021, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted.

PFRS 17 is not applicable to the Group since it is not engaged in providing insurance nor issuing insurance contracts.

Deferred effectivity

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

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

On January 13, 2016, the Financial Reporting Standards Council deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the International Accounting Standards Board 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.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting these amendments.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting and Financial Reporting Policies

Investments in an Associate and Joint Ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

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

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

The Group's investments in its associate and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date.

Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The Group's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture is included in profit or loss. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and NCI in the subsidiaries of the associate or joint venture.

If the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate or joint venture, the Group discontinues recognizing its share of further losses.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss on its investment in associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognizes the loss under "Equity in net earnings (losses) of joint ventures" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

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

Current versus Noncurrent Classification

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

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

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

The Group also modifies classification of prior year amounts to conform to current year's presentation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Fair Value Measurement

The Group measures financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarized in the following notes:

- Disclosures for significant estimates and assumptions, see Note 4
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy, see Note 31
- Land, see Note 13
- Investment properties, see Note 14
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortized cost), see Note 31

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the 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, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

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

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

"Day 1" Difference

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

Financial Instruments – Beginning January 1, 2018

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that give 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, FVOCI, and fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

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. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are '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 FVOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- financial assets at FVPL

The Group does not have debt instruments at FVOCI and financial assets at FVPL as at December 31, 2019 and 2018.

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; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

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

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost includes cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and refundable deposits (included under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position) as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 (see Notes 6, 7, 15 and 30).

Financial Assets Designated at FVOCI (Equity Instruments). Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at FVOCI 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 "Dividend income" included under "Others - Net" account 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 FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably under this category its listed and non-listed equity instruments and investment in quoted club shares as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 (see Notes 10 and 30).

Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

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

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

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

For cash and cash equivalents, the Group applies a general approach which measures ECL on either a 12-month or lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risks has occurred once initial recognition on whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired, adjusted for the effects of collateral, forward-looking factors and time value of money.

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience for trade and other receivables, and external-credit mapping for other debt instruments at amortized cost to calculate ECLs, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group, in general, considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 360 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off, in whole or in part, when the asset is considered uncollectible, the Group has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that it has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

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

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement. Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Group's financial liabilities include trade payables and other current liabilities (excluding payable to government agencies, customers' deposits and contract liabilities), short-term loans, obligations for program and other rights, dividends payable and lease liabilities.

Subsequent Measurement. The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial Liabilities at FVPL. Financial liabilities at FVPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by PFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVPL are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in PFRS 9 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at FVPL as at December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Loans and Borrowings. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and other payables 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 "Interest expense" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

This category generally applies to trade payables and other current liabilities (excluding payable to government agencies, customers' deposits and contract liabilities), short-term loans, obligations for program and other rights, dividends payable and lease liabilities (see Notes 16, 17, 18, 27 and 30).

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. 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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Financial Instruments – Prior to January 1, 2018

Financial Instrument

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 financial assets at FVPL, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity (HTM) investments, AFS financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at FVPL, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.



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.

The Group's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, refundable deposits (included under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position) and AFS financial assets.

Subsequent Measurement. The Group has no financial assets at FVPL and HTM investments as at December 31, 2017.

a. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method, less impairment. 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 effective interest amortization is included in interest income in profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized under "General and administrative expenses" account in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

As at December 31, 2017, the Group's cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and refundable deposits (included under "Other noncurrent assets" account) are classified as loans and receivables.

b. AFS financial assets

AFS financial assets include equity investments and debt securities. Equity investments classified as AFS are those that are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at FVPL. Debt securities in this category are those that are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and that may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

After initial measurement, AFS financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in OCI and credited in the AFS reserve until the investment is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, or the investment is determined to be impaired, when the cumulative loss is reclassified from the AFS reserve to profit or loss. Interest earned while holding AFS financial assets is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

The Group evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its AFS financial assets in the near term is still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, the Group is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets, the Group may elect to reclassify these financial assets if the management has the ability and intention to hold the assets for foreseeable future or until maturity.

For a financial asset reclassified from the AFS category, the fair value carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its new amortized cost and any previous gain or loss on the asset that has been recognized in equity is amortized to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the EIR. Any difference between the new amortized cost and the maturity amount is also amortized over the remaining life of the asset using the EIR. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

As at December 31, 2017, the Group's investments in equity securities in listed and non-listed entities and quoted club shares are classified as noncurrent AFS financial assets.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

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

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event'), has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial Assets Carried at Amortized Cost. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original EIR (i.e., the EIR computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The financial assets, together with the associated allowance accounts, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively

assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are no longer included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount based on the original EIR of the asset. Loans, together with the associated allowance, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral, if any, has been realized or has been transferred to the Group. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

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

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

In the case of equity investments classified as AFS, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. 'Significant' is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. When there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss, measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the profit or loss, is removed from OCI and recognized in the profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the profit or loss; increases in their fair value after impairment are recognized in OCI.

The determination of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgment. In making this judgment, the Group evaluates, among other factors, the duration or extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

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

Future interest income continues to be accrued based on the reduced carrying amount of the asset, using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded in the profit or loss. If, in a subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the profit or loss.



Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement. Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings, 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 trade payable and other current liabilities (excluding payable to government agencies, customers' deposits and advances from customers), short-term loans, obligations for program and other rights and dividends payable.

Subsequent Measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

a. Financial liabilities at FVPL

The Group has not designated any financial liabilities at FVPL or derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge as at December 31, 2017.

b. Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and other payables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method.

Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income 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.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. 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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit or loss.

Classification of Financial Instruments Between Liability and Equity

A financial instrument is classified as liability if it provides for a contractual obligation to:

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

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

The components of issued financial instruments that contain both liability and equity elements are accounted for separately, with the equity component being assigned the residual amount after deducting from the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined as the fair value of the liability component on the date of issue.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The Group assesses that it has a currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event, and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group and all of the counterparties.

Program and Other Rights

Program and other rights with finite lives are stated at cost less amortization and impairment in value. The estimated useful lives and the amortization method used depend on the manner and pattern of usage of the acquired rights. The cost of program and other rights with multiple number of runs within a specified term is amortized using straight line method up to the date of expiry.

From September 1, 2019, the Group changed its accounting policy for amortizing the cost of program and other rights with no definite expiration from accelerated method based on the sum of the year's digit of ten years with salvage value of 10% of the total cost to straight-line method over ten years based on the current book values so as to allow recognition of amortization equally and to be consistent with the method of amortizing program rights with multiple number of runs within a specified term. Management takes the view that this policy provides reliable and more relevant information because it is reflective of the pattern of consumption of program rights. The effect on the current year and future periods is to decrease the carrying amount of program and other rights by ₱199.08 million and increase amortization expense by ₱197.62 million with its corresponding tax impact.

Amortization expense is shown as "Program and other rights usage" included under "Production costs" account in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

For series of rights acquired, the cost is charged to profit or loss as each series is aired on a per episode basis.

For rights intended for airing over the international channels, the cost is amortized on a straight-line basis over the number of years indicated in the contract.

Prepaid Production Costs

Prepaid production costs, included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position, represent costs paid in advance prior to the airing of the programs or episodes. These costs include talent fees of artists and production staff and other costs directly attributable to production of programs. These are charged to expense under "Production costs" account in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income upon airing of the related program or episodes. Costs related to previously taped episodes determined not to be aired are charged to expense.

Materials and Supplies Inventory

Materials and supplies inventory, included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position, is stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. Net realizable value is the current replacement cost.

Tax Credits

Tax credits represent claims from the government arising from airing of government commercials and advertisements availed under Presidential Decree (PD) No. 1362. Pursuant to PD No. 1362, these will be collected in the form of tax credits which the Group can use in paying for import duties and taxes on imported broadcasting related equipment. The tax credits cannot be used to pay for any other tax obligation to the government.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group's tax credits are classified as current under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Advances to Suppliers

Advances to suppliers, included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position, are noninterest-bearing and are generally applied to acquisition of inventories, programs and other rights, availments of services and others.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, except for land, are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Land is measured at fair value less accumulated impairment losses, if any, recognized after the date of the revaluation. Valuations are generally performed every three to five years or more frequently as deemed necessary to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

Any revaluation surplus is recorded in other comprehensive income and hence, credited to the "Revaluation increment on land - net of tax" account under equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognized in profit or loss, in which case, the increase is recognized in profit or loss. A revaluation deficit is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognized in the "Revaluation increment on land - net of tax" account.

Depreciation and amortization are computed on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Buildings, towers and improvements	11-20 years
Antenna and transmitter systems and broadcast equipment	5-10 years
Communication and mechanical equipment	3-5 years
Transportation equipment	4-5 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 years

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

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



Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further depreciation and amortization is credited or charged to current operations.

Construction in progress is stated at cost. This includes cost of construction and other direct costs. Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use.

Investment Properties

Investment properties consist of real estate held for capital appreciation and rental.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties, except land, are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and impairment in value. Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value.

Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over 11-20 years.

The remaining useful lives and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each financial year-end.

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment properties are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of change in use.

Investment in Artworks

Investment in artworks, included under “Other noncurrent assets” account in the consolidated statement of financial position, is stated at cost less any impairment in value.

Software Costs

Costs incurred in the acquisition and customization of new software, included under “Other noncurrent assets” account in the consolidated statement of financial position, are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over three to ten years.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The carrying values of program and other rights, prepaid production costs, deferred production costs, tax credits, investments and advances, property and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties, software costs and investment in artworks are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, and if the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are considered impaired and are written down to their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of these nonfinancial assets is the greater of an asset’s or cash-generating unit’s fair value less cost to sell or value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. The fair value less cost to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm’s length transaction less cost to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and

the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting period as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss, except for land at revalued amount where the revaluation is taken to OCI, 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. After such a reversal, the depreciation and amortization charges are 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. For land at revalued amounts, the reversal of impairment is also recognized in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

In the case of investments in associate and interests in joint ventures, after application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize any additional impairment loss with respect to the Group's investments in associate and interests in joint ventures. The Group determines at each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that the investments in associate and interests in joint ventures are impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as being the difference between the recoverable amount of investments in associate and joint ventures, and the acquisition cost and recognizes the amount in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Equity

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

Retained earnings include all current and prior period results of operations as reported in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, net of any dividend declaration, adjusted for the effects of changes in accounting policies as may be required by PFRS' transitional provisions.

Treasury Stocks and Underlying Shares of the Acquired Philippine Deposit Receipts (PDRs)

The Parent Company's own reacquired equity instruments are deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments,

Each PDR entitles the holder to the economic interest of the underlying common share of the Parent Company. The Parent Company's ownership of the PDRs are presented similar to treasury shares in the consolidated statement of financial position.



Dividends on Common Shares of the Parent Company

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

Revenue Recognition

a. Revenue Recognition Prior to Adoption of PFRS 15

Revenues are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenues are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent.

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

Advertising Revenue. Revenue is recognized in the period the advertisements are aired.

Payments received for advertisements before broadcast (pay before broadcast) are recognized as income on the dates the advertisements are aired. Prior to liquidation, these are classified as unearned revenue under “Advances to customers” under “Trade payables and other current liabilities” account in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Goods received in exchange for airtime usage pursuant to exchange deal contracts executed between the Group and its customers are recorded at fair market values of assets received. Fair market value is the current market price.

Tax credits on aggregate airtime credits from government sales availed of under PD No. 1362 are recognized as revenue when there is reasonable certainty that these can be used to pay duties and taxes on imported broadcasting related equipment.

Subscription Revenue. Subscription fees are recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the terms of the subscription agreements.

Production Revenue. Production revenue is recognized when project-related services are rendered.

Revenue from Distribution and Content Provisioning. Revenue is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Commission from Artist Center. Revenue is recognized as revenue on an accrual basis in accordance with the terms of the related marketing agreements.

Rental Income. Revenue from lease of property and equipment and investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Dividend Income. Revenue is recognized when the Group’s right to receive payment is established.

Interest Income. Revenue is recognized as the interest accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

Dividend Income. Revenue is recognized when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

Interest Income. Revenue is recognized as the interest accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

Equity in Net Earnings (Losses) of Joint Ventures. The Group recognizes its share in the net income or loss of joint ventures proportionate to the equity in the economic shares of such joint ventures, in accordance with the equity method.

Other Income. Other income is recognized when there is an incidental economic benefit, other than the usual business operations, that will flow to the Group through an increase in asset or reduction in liability that can be measured reliably.

Contract Balances

Trade Receivables. A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to the accounting policies of Financial Instruments section.

Contract Assets. A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract Liabilities. A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due, whichever is earlier. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

Incremental Costs to Obtain a Contract

The Group pays sales commissions to its account executives for each contract that they obtain for advertising agreements with customers. The Group has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for costs to obtain a contract which allows the Group to immediately expense sales commissions (presented under "General and administrative expenses" account in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income) because the amortization period of the asset that the Group otherwise would have used is less than one year.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an asset that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Expenses

Expenses, presented as "Production costs" and "General and administrative expenses" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, are recognized as incurred.

Pension and Other Long-Term Employee Benefits

The Parent Company has a funded, noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan covering permanent employees. Other entities are covered by Republic Act (R.A.) 7641, otherwise known as “The Philippine Retirement Law”, which provides for qualified employees to receive an amount equivalent to a certain percentage of monthly salary at normal retirement age. In addition, the Group has agreed to pay the cash equivalent of the accumulated unused vacation leave of the employees upon separation from the Group.

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

Defined Benefit Plans. The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets (if any), adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling.

The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

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

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Group recognizes related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under “Production costs” and “General and administrative expenses” accounts in consolidated statements of comprehensive income (by function):

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements.
- Net interest expense or income

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

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

Leases starting January 1, 2019 - Upon Adoption of PFRS 16

Leases. The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as Lessee. The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

- *Right-of-use Assets.* 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 cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories. 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 its estimated useful life and the lease term as follow:

Land	2 to 12 years
Buildings, studio and office spaces	2 to 6 years

Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

- *Lease Liabilities.* At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease 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 a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period on 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 is 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.* The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date or initial application of PFRS 16 and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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

Leases before January 1, 2019 - Prior to Adoption of PFRS 16

The determination of whether the arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement depends on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A reassessment is made after the inception of the lease, if any, if the following applies:

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

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

The Group determines whether arrangements contain a lease to which lease accounting must be applied. The costs of the agreements that do not take the legal form of a lease but convey the right to use an asset are separated into lease payments if the entity has the control of the use or access to the asset, or takes essentially all of the outputs of the asset. The said lease component for these arrangements is then accounted for as finance or operating lease.

Group as Lessee. Leases which do not transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Associated costs, such as maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred.

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

Foreign Currency-denominated Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency exchange rate at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing exchange rate at financial reporting period. All differences are taken to profit or loss in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.



Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Nonmonetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. For income tax purposes, foreign exchange gains and losses are treated as taxable income or deductible expenses when realized.

Taxes

Current Income Tax. Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period 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 substantially enacted at reporting period.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation, and establishes provisions where appropriate.

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

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

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

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

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

- where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit; and



- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws to be enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting period.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and 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.

Creditable Withholding Taxes. Creditable withholding taxes represent amounts withheld by the Group's customers and is deducted from the Group's income tax payable.

Value-added Tax (VAT). Revenue, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT, if applicable.

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 to the extent of the recoverable amount.

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" or "Trade payables and other current liabilities" accounts in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net income for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company, net of income attributable to preferred shares, by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, after considering the retroactive adjustments for any stock dividends declared, if any.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the net income for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company (inclusive of income attributable to preferred shares) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, plus the weighted average number of common shares that would be issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential common shares.



Segment Reporting

For management purposes, the Group's operating businesses are organized and managed separately into television and radio airtime, international subscriptions and other business activities. Such business segments are the basis upon which the Group reports its primary segment information. The Group considers television and radio operations as the major business segment. The Group operates in two geographical areas where it derives its revenue. Financial information on business segments is presented in Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

Contingencies

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

Events after Reporting Period

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

4. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these judgments, estimates and assumptions could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Judgments

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

Consolidation of Entities in which the Group holds less than Majority of Voting Rights. The Group considers that it controls RGMA Network even though it owns less than 50% of the voting rights. This is because the Group is the single largest shareholder of RGMA Network with a 49% equity interest. The remaining 51% of the equity shares in RGMA Network are owned by several parties. Since September 27, 1995, which is the date of incorporation of RGMA Network, there is no history of the other shareholders collaborating to exercise their votes collectively or to outvote the Group. The carrying amount of NCI as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are ₱70.64 million and ₱62.80 million, respectively.



Assessment of Significant Influence over the Investee. The Parent Company holds 25% ownership interest in Optima Digital, Inc. as at December 31, 2019 and 2018. Even with more than 20% voting rights, management assessed that the Parent Company does not have the power to participate in the policy-making processes, including decisions to affect its returns in the form of dividends. Further, the Parent Company does not have the ability to participate in the financial and operational policies decision-making of the investee to affect its relevant activities.

Determination of Lease Term of Contracts with Renewal and Termination Options – Group as a Lessee (Starting January 1, 2019 - Upon Adoption of PFRS 16). 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.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not 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).

The Group did not include the renewal period as part of the lease term for its leases as these are subject to mutual agreement and are not reasonably certain to be exercised. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term because they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Operating Leases - Group as Lessor. The Group has entered into various lease agreements as lessor. The Group had determined that the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying property were retained by the Group. Accordingly, the leases are classified as an operating lease.

Total rental income amounted to ₱8.56 million, ₱8.27 million and ₱8.18 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 25).

Operating Leases - Group as Lessee (Prior to January 1, 2019 - Prior to Adoption of PFRS 16). The Group has entered into various lease agreements as a lessee. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, that the lessors retain all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Rental expense charged to operations amounted to ₱927.34 million and ₱873.91 million in 2018 and 2017 respectively (see Notes 22, 23 and 27).

Estimates and Assumptions

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



Estimating the Incremental Borrowing Rate (Starting January 1, 2019 - Upon Adoption of PFRS 16).

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 (such as the counterparty's stand-alone credit rating).

The Group's lease liability amounted to ₱105.79 million as at December 31, 2019 (see Note 27).

Estimating Allowance for ECL (applicable starting January 1, 2018 upon adoption of PFRS 9). The following information explains the inputs, assumptions and techniques used by the Group in estimating ECL for trade receivables:

- Simplified approach for trade receivables

The Group uses a simplified approach for calculating ECL on trade receivables through the use of provision matrix to calculate ECLs. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of customer segment that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by customer type).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group then calibrates the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (e.g., gross domestic product, inflation rate, unemployment rate) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the Group's operating segments, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

- Definition of default for trade receivables

The Group defines a trade receivable as in default, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- The counterparty is experiencing financial difficulty or is insolvent
- The receivable is more than 360 days past due. The determination of the period is based on the Group's practice and agreement with their customers within the industry.

- Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Group considers a range of relevant forward-looking macro-economic assumptions for the determination of unbiased general industry adjustments that support the calculation of ECLs. A broad range of forward-looking information are considered as economic inputs such as the gross domestic product, inflation rate, unemployment rates and other economic indicators.

The macroeconomic factors are aligned with information used by the Group for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting.

The Group identifies and documents 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.

Predicted relationship between the key macro-economic indicators and default and loss rates on various portfolios of financial assets have been developed based on analyzing historical data over the past 5 years. The methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are reviewed regularly.

- Grouping of instruments for losses measured on collective basis

For expected credit loss provisions modelled on a collective basis, a grouping of exposures is performed on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within a segmentation are homogeneous. The Group segmentized its receivables based on the type of customer (e.g., corporate and individuals).

The assessment of the correlation 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.

Provision for ECL amounted to ₱18.30 million and ₱109.63 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Notes 7 and 23). The allowance for ECL amounted to ₱549.64 million and ₱531.34 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables amounted to ₱5,257.15 million and ₱4,811.97 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 7).

Estimating Allowance for Doubtful Accounts (applicable until December 31, 2017 prior to the adoption of PFRS 9). Provisions are made for specific and groups of billed accounts where objective evidence of impairment exists. The Group determines the allowance for doubtful accounts based on impairment assessments of individual advertiser balances. Individual balances for which there is no objective evidence of impairment are assessed collectively by applying a loss rate determined based on a five-year average of historical losses. The individual impairment assessment is an inherently uncertain process involving various assumptions and factors about the financial condition of the advertiser, estimates of amounts still collectible and, for the collective assessment, the loss rate used. These assumptions could be significantly different from actual credit losses.

Provision for doubtful accounts amounted to ₱8.25 million in 2017 (see Note 23).

Classification and Amortization of Program and Other Rights. Portions of program and other rights are classified as current and noncurrent assets. Current portion represents those expected to be aired any time within its normal operating cycle, whereas the noncurrent portion represents those without definite expiration.

From September 1, 2019, the Group changed its accounting policy for amortizing the cost of program and other rights with no definite expiration date from accelerated method based on the sum of the year's digit of ten years with salvage value of 10% of the total cost to straight-line method over ten years based on the current book values so as to allow recognition of amortization equally and to be consistent with the method of amortizing program rights with multiple number of runs within a specified term. Management takes the view that this policy provides reliable and more relevant information because it is reflective of the pattern of consumption of the program rights. The effect on

the current year and future periods is to decrease the carrying amount of program and other rights by ₱199.08 million and increase amortization expense by ₱197.62 million with its corresponding tax impact.

The Group estimates the amortization of program and other rights with finite lives using straight line method up to the date of expiry, which is the manner and pattern of usage of the acquired rights. In addition, estimation of the amortization of program and other rights is based on the Group's experience with such rights. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances.

Program and other rights usage amounted to ₱988.70 million, ₱871.45 million and ₱905.25 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Notes 8 and 22). Program and other rights, net of accumulated impairment in value of ₱2.70 million, amounted to ₱1,038.79 million and ₱937.23 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 8).

Estimating Allowance for Inventory Losses. The Group provides allowance for inventory losses whenever the net realizable value becomes lower than cost due to damage, physical deterioration, obsolescence, changes in price levels or other causes. The allowance account is reviewed periodically to reflect the accurate valuation of the inventories.

The carrying value of materials and supplies inventory, included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position, amounted to ₱12.76 million and ₱13.42 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 9). There were no provisions for inventory losses in 2019, 2018 and 2017.

Estimating Useful Lives of Property and Equipment, Software Costs and Investment Properties. The Group estimates the useful lives of property and equipment, software costs and investment properties based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment, software costs and investment properties are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets. In addition, estimation of the useful lives of property and equipment, software costs and investment properties is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of property and equipment, software costs and investment properties would increase the recorded general and administrative expenses and decrease noncurrent assets.

There has been no change in the Group's estimate of useful lives of its property and equipment, software costs and investment properties in 2019 and 2018.

Total depreciation and amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, amounted to ₱604.49 million, ₱609.62 million and ₱654.88 million, respectively (see Notes 12, 14, 15, 22, 23 and 27).

Revaluation of Land. The Group engages an accredited appraiser to determine the fair value of the land used in operations. Fair value is determined by reference to market-based evidence adjusted based on certain elements of comparison. The fair value amount would differ if the Group made different judgments and estimates or utilized a different basis for determining fair value.

Valuations from an accredited appraiser are generally performed every three to five years or more frequently as deemed necessary to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

In 2019, there is no additional revaluation increment on land due to insignificant movements in the fair value of the land. There is a revaluation increment on land in 2018 amounting to ₱990.37 million. The revalued amount of land, which is classified under “Property and equipment” account in the statement of financial position, amounted to ₱2,803.20 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 (see Notes 13 and 31).

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets. For prepaid production costs, tax credits, investments and advances, property and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties, program and other rights, investment in artworks, deferred production costs and software costs, impairment testing is performed whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The factors that the Group considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

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

The Group recognizes an impairment loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs to sell or asset’s value in use. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group did not identify any indicator of impairment on its nonfinancial assets, hence, no impairment tests were carried out.

The carrying values of nonfinancial assets as at December 31 follow:

	2019	2018
Land at revalued amounts (see Note 13)	₱2,803,196,184	₱2,803,196,184
Property and equipment - at cost (see Note 12)	2,695,162,487	2,642,298,449
Program and other rights (see Note 8)	1,038,789,929	937,234,416
Prepaid production costs (see Note 9)	282,840,960	84,473,811
Investments and advances (see Note 11)	179,766,749	158,215,331
Right-of-use assets (see Note 27)	129,802,186	—
Software costs (see Note 15)	120,396,750	81,548,369
Tax credits (see Note 9)	58,699,529	59,969,477
Investment properties (see Note 14)	36,252,221	40,003,984
Investment in artworks (see Note 15)	10,186,136	10,186,136
Deferred production costs (see Note 15)	1,088,162	797,800

Estimating Realizability of Deferred Tax Assets. The Group reviews its deferred tax assets at each reporting date and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. The Group's assessment on the recognition of deferred tax assets on deductible temporary difference and carryforward benefits of NOLCO and excess MCIT over RCIT is based on the projected taxable income in the following periods.

Recognized deferred tax assets amounted to ₱1,246.43 million and ₱976.62 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, while unrecognized deferred tax assets amounted to ₱4.95 million and ₱4.80 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 28).

Pension and Other Employee Benefits. The determination of the Group's obligation and cost of pension benefits is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used by actuaries in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions are described in Note 26 and include, among others, discount rate and salary increase rate. Due to the complexity of the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions.

Pension liability amounted to ₱2,733.59 million and ₱2,182.99 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 26).

Determination of Fair Value of Financial Assets at FVOCI. Financial assets at FVOCI are carried and disclosed at fair value, which requires extensive use of accounting estimates and judgments. When the fair values cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The fair value of financial assets at FVOCI are enumerated in Note 31.

Determination of Fair Value of Investment Properties. PFRS requires disclosure of fair value of investment properties when measured at cost.

The appraisers conducted an actual inspection of the property and considered the following in the study and analyses in arriving at the estimate of fair value: (a) extent, character and utility of the land; (b) sales and holding prices of similar properties; and (c) highest and best use of the property.

The description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to fair valuation of investment properties are enumerated in Note 14 of the consolidated financial statements.

Contingencies. The Group is currently involved in various claims and legal proceedings. The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims has been developed in consultation with legal counsel handling the defense in these matters and is based upon an analysis of potential results. The Group currently does not believe that these proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position.

5. Segment Information

Business Segments

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on its products and services and has three reportable segments, as follows:

- The television and radio segment, which engages in television and radio broadcasting activities and which generates revenue from sale of national and regional advertising time.

- The international subscription segment which engages in subscription arrangements with international cable companies.
- Other businesses which include movie production, consumer products and other services.

The Executive Committee, the chief operating decision maker, and Management monitor the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on net income or loss and is measured consistently with the net income or loss in the consolidated financial statements. On a consolidated basis, the Group's performance is evaluated based on consolidated net income for the year.

Geographical Segments

The Group operates in two major geographical segments - local and international. Local refers to revenues earned in the Philippines, the home country. Significant portion of the revenues earned locally pertain to television and radio airtime. International refers to revenues earned in United States and in other locations (which include Middle East, Europe, Australia, Canada, Guam, Singapore, Hongkong and Japan). The Group ties up with cable providers to bring local television programming outside the Philippines.

The Group's revenues are mostly generated in the Philippines, which is the Group's country of domicile.

Noncurrent assets consist of property and equipment, land at revalued amounts, investment properties and intangible assets which are all located in the Philippines.

The Group does not have a single external customer whose revenue accounts for 10% or more of the Group's revenues.

Inter-segment Transactions

Segment revenues, segment expenses and segment results include transfers among business segments and among geographical segments. The transfers are accounted for at competitive market prices charged to unrelated customers for similar services. Such transfers are eliminated upon consolidation.

Measurement Basis

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

[illegible]

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2019	2018
Cash on hand and in banks	₱1,852,507,801	₱1,943,590,994
Short-term deposits	402,463,855	615,514,328
	₱2,254,971,656	₱2,559,105,322

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

Interest income earned from bank deposits and short-term deposits amounted to ₱22.91 million, ₱25.46 million and ₱23.78 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

7. Trade and Other Receivables

	2019	2018
Trade:		
Television and radio airtime	₱5,227,766,620	₱4,943,909,836
Subscriptions	386,954,129	206,855,121
Others	183,958,408	173,557,400
Nontrade:		
Advances to officers and employees	5,913,890	2,354,227
Others (see Note 20)	2,194,508	16,639,473
	5,806,787,555	5,343,316,057
Less allowance for ECL	549,639,602	531,342,255
	₱5,257,147,953	₱4,811,973,802

Trade Receivables

Television and Radio Airtime. Television and radio airtime receivables are unsecured, noninterest-bearing and are generally on 60-90 day terms upon receipt of invoice by the customers. Invoicing normally takes around 30 days from airing.

Television and radio airtime receivables include unbilled airtime receivables, arising when advertisements have been aired but billing or acceptance by the customer has been delayed due to time lag in completing all required documents.

Subscriptions Receivable. Subscriptions receivable pertain to receivables from international channel subscriptions and advertisements. These are unsecured, noninterest-bearing and normally collected within 30-60 days.

Other Trade Receivables. Other trade receivables are unsecured, noninterest-bearing and are generally on 60-90 day terms upon receipt of invoice by the customers.

Nontrade Receivables

Advances to Officers and Employees and Other Nontrade Receivables. Advances to officers and employees and other nontrade receivables are noninterest-bearing and are normally collected within the next financial year.

Allowance for ECL on Trade Receivables

The movements in the allowance for ECLs are as follows:

	2019		
	Corporate	Individual	Total
Balance at beginning of year	₱517,554,094	₱13,788,161	₱531,342,255
Provision (reversal) for the year (see Note 23)	21,630,411	(3,333,064)	18,297,347
Balance at end of year	₱539,184,505	₱10,455,097	₱549,639,602

	2018		
	Corporate	Individual	Total
Balance at beginning of year	₱407,923,033	₱13,788,161	₱421,711,194
Provision for the year (see Note 23)	109,631,061	—	109,631,061
Balance at end of year	₱517,554,094	₱13,788,161	₱531,342,255

8. Program and Other Rights

Details and movement in this account are as follows:

	2019			
	Program Rights	Story/Format Rights	Program Rights - Incidentals	Total
Cost:				
Balance at beginning of year	₱917,873,774	₱5,219,240	₱16,843,662	₱939,936,676
Additions	985,927,729	25,480,067	78,851,454	1,090,259,250
Program and other rights usage (see Note 22)	(919,804,912)	—	(68,898,825)	(988,703,737)
Balance at end of year	983,996,591	30,699,307	26,796,291	1,041,492,189
Accumulated impairment in value	(2,702,260)	—	—	(2,702,260)
	981,294,331	30,699,307	26,796,291	1,038,789,929
Less noncurrent portion	196,376,347	—	—	196,376,347
Current portion	₱784,917,984	₱30,699,307	₱26,796,291	₱842,413,582

	2018			
	Program Rights	Story/Format Rights	Program Rights - Incidentals	Total
Cost:				
Balance at beginning of year	₱1,329,239,538	₱9,690,475	₱9,909,759	₱1,348,839,772
Additions	399,602,489	—	62,945,636	462,548,125
Program and other rights usage (see Note 22)	(810,968,253)	(4,471,235)	(56,011,733)	(871,451,221)
Balance at end of year	917,873,774	5,219,240	16,843,662	939,936,676
Accumulated impairment in value	(2,702,260)	—	—	(2,702,260)
	915,171,514	5,219,240	16,843,662	937,234,416
Less noncurrent portion	200,772,808	—	—	200,772,808
Current Portion	₱714,398,706	₱5,219,240	₱16,843,662	₱736,461,608

9. Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

	2019	2018
Prepaid production costs	₱282,840,960	₱84,473,811
Advances to suppliers	266,638,047	199,967,534
Input VAT	134,200,895	141,295,086
Prepaid expenses	99,951,719	81,735,886
Creditable withholding taxes	61,906,171	61,673,964
Tax credits	58,699,529	59,969,477
Materials and supplies inventory	12,756,017	13,421,134
Others	1,908,021	2,401,027
	₱918,901,359	₱644,937,919

Prepaid production costs represent costs paid in advance prior to the airing of the programs or episodes. The Group expects to air the related programs or episodes within the next financial year.

Advances to suppliers are noninterest-bearing and are generally applied to acquisition of program and other rights, inventories, availment of services and others within the next financial year.

Input VAT pertains to value-added tax on purchase or importation of goods and services which are to be claimed and credited in the succeeding month's filing of VAT return.

Prepaid expenses include prepayments for rentals, insurance and other expenses.

Creditable withholding taxes represent amounts withheld by the Group's customers and is deducted from the Group's income tax payable.

Tax credits represent claims of the Parent Company from the government arising from airing of government commercials and advertisements. The Parent Company expects to utilize these tax credits within the next financial year.

Materials and supplies inventory includes the Group's office supplies, spare parts and production materials.

10. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

This account consists of the following:

	2019	2018
Listed equity instruments	₱175,669,513	₱173,005,514
Non-listed equity instruments	67,763,547	67,250,332
	₱243,433,060	₱240,255,846

Investment in equity instruments pertains to shares of stock and club shares which are not held for trading. The Group assessed the equity instruments to be strategic in nature.

The movement of financial assets at FVOCI are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	₱240,255,846	₱272,127,293
Return of investment	–	(6,089,790)
Unrealized gain (loss) on fair value changes during the year	3,177,214	(25,781,657)
Balance at end of year	₱243,433,060	₱240,255,846

The return of investment amounting to ₱6.09 million in 2018 represents the reduction surplus of the Parent Company's investment in Mabuhay Investments Corporation (Mabuhay) as a result of the decrease in the latter's par value of common shares of stock. The return of investment did not result to a change in the Parent Company's ownership interest in Mabuhay.

Dividend income earned from financial assets at FVOCI amounted to nil in 2019 and ₱2.50 million in 2018 (see Note 25).

The movements in net unrealized loss on financial assets at FVOCI are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year - net of tax	(₱5,051,345)	18,492,083
Net unrealized gain (loss) on fair value changes during the year	3,177,214	(25,781,657)
Tax effect of the changes in fair market values	(371,323)	2,238,229
Balance at end of year	(₱2,245,454)	(₱5,051,345)

IP E-Games

In 2015, IP E-Games Ventures, Inc. (IPE) issued 13,000.00 million of its own common shares to the Group in exchange of the Group's investment in X-Play Online Games Incorporated (X-Play) and in settlement of ₱30.00 million advances and ₱50.00 million airtime credits granted by the Group to X-Play. At initial recognition, the Group recognized at fair value the IPE shares as AFS financial assets amounting to ₱130.00 million.

Of the ₱50.00 million airtime credits, ₱22.00 million has not been implemented at the date of exchange and therefore was recognized by the Group as unearned revenue presented as "Contract liabilities", included as part of trade payables and other current liabilities in 2019 and 2018 (see Note 16).

11. Investments and Advances

The following are the details of this account:

	2019	2018
Investment in an associate and interests in joint ventures	₱80,073,834	₱66,653,758
Advances to an associate and joint ventures (see Note 20)	99,692,915	91,561,573
	₱179,766,749	₱158,215,331

The movements in the account are as follows:

	2019	2018
Investment in an associate and interests in joint ventures:		
Acquisition cost -		
Balance at beginning and end of year	₱131,722,056	₱131,722,056
Accumulated equity in net losses:		
Balance at beginning of year	(65,068,298)	(71,419,988)
Equity in net earnings during the year	13,420,076	6,351,690
Balance at end of year	(51,648,222)	(65,068,298)
	80,073,834	66,653,758
Advances to an associate:		
Balance at beginning of year	89,017,031	88,231,235
Advances during the year (see Note 20)	8,104,799	785,796
Balance at end of year	97,121,830	89,017,031
Advances to joint ventures:		
Balance at beginning of year	2,544,542	2,569,968
Advances during the year (see Note 20)	26,543	376,352
Collections	—	(401,778)
Balance at end of year	2,571,085	2,544,542
Total investments and advances	₱179,766,749	₱158,215,331

The ownership interests in joint ventures and an associate, which were all incorporated in the Philippines, and are accounted for under the equity method, as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 follows:

	Principal Activities	Percentage of Ownership	
		Direct	Indirect
Associate -			
Mont-Aire Realty and Development Corporation (Mont-Aire)	Real Estate	49	—
Joint Ventures:			
INQ7 Interactive, Inc. (INQ7)*	Internet Publishing	50	—
Philippine Entertainment Portal (PEP)**	Internet Publishing	—	50
Gamespan, Inc. (Gamespan)**	Betting Games	—	50

*Not operational.

**Indirect investment through GNMI.

The carrying values of investments and the related advances are as follows:

	2019		
	Investments	Advances (Note 20)	Total
Associate -			
Mont-Aire	₱38,350,619	₱97,121,830	₱135,472,449
Joint ventures:			
Gamespan	8,947,966	1,959,670	10,907,636
PEP	32,775,249	611,415	33,386,664
	41,723,215	2,571,085	44,294,300
	₱80,073,834	₱99,692,915	₱179,766,749

	2018		
	Investments	Advances (Note 20)	Total
Associate - Mont-Aire	₱38,350,619	₱89,017,031	₱127,367,650
Joint ventures:			
Gamespan	8,947,966	1,959,670	10,907,636
PEP	19,355,173	584,872	19,940,045
	28,303,139	2,544,542	30,847,681
	₱66,653,758	₱91,561,573	₱158,215,331

The associate and joint ventures are not listed in any public stock exchanges.

PEP

On April 16, 2007, the Group and Summit Publishing, Co. entered into a shareholder's agreement for the establishment of PEP. The joint venture was organized to design, conceptualize, operate and maintain websites that make available all kinds of show business, entertainment and celebrity information, video or pictures in the internet worldwide web or other forms of seamless communication.

The Group recognized its share in net earnings of PEP amounting to ₱13.42 million, ₱6.35 million and ₱0.33 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Gamespan

On March 22, 2012, the Group, through GNMI, executed a Shareholder's Agreement with Manila Jockey Club (MJC) for the establishment of Gamespan, a joint venture corporation. The joint venture was organized to operate and manage the hardware and software owned by MJC, set-up new media infrastructure for offering and taking bets in horse racing and other sports.

Gamespan has not started its commercial operations since its establishment. In 2014, the Group and MJC agreed to terminate its shareholder's agreement and to close Gamespan. As at December 31, 2019, the process of cessation of Gamespan is ongoing. Since Gamespan already ceased its operations, the Group did not recognize any share in net earnings in 2019, 2018 and 2017.

INQ7

Losses of INQ7 recognized under the equity method in excess of the Group's carrying value of investment were applied against its advances to the Parent Company thereby reducing both advances and investments to zero as at December 31, 2019 and 2018. INQ7 ceased operations in 2007. In 2013, INQ7 submitted a request to liquidate its assets to SEC. The liquidation is still ongoing as at December 31, 2019.

The Group believes that its interests in joint ventures are not individually material. Aggregate information of joint ventures that are not individually material are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
The Group's share in income / total comprehensive income	₱13,420,076	₱6,351,690	₱329,580
Aggregate carrying value of the Group's interests and advances	44,294,300	30,847,681	24,521,417

Mont-Aire

The table below shows the condensed financial information of Mont-Aire as at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

Current assets	₱53,469,276
Noncurrent assets	120,275,583
	<u>173,744,859</u>
Current liabilities	1,269,154
Noncurrent liabilities	94,209,136
	<u>95,478,290</u>
Net assets	78,266,569
Proportion of the Group's ownership	49%
Carrying amount of investment	<u>₱38,350,619</u>

Mont-Aire ceased its commercial operations in 2009. Assets include real estate and parcels of land with an aggregate cost of ₱157.09 million and fair market value of ₱210.64 million, as determined by an accredited appraiser as at March 14, 2017, enough to cover for the carrying amount of the Group's investment in Mont-Aire. Management believes that there are no events or changes in circumstances indicating a significant unfavorable change in the fair value of the abovementioned properties from the last appraisal made.

12. Property and Equipment at Cost

	2019				
	Land, buildings, towers and improvements	Antenna and transmitter systems and broadcast equipment	Communication and mechanical equipment	Transportation equipment	Furniture, fixtures and equipment
Cost					Construction in progress and equipment for installation
At January 1, 2019	₱2,976,038,170	₱6,651,250,485	₱1,295,090,101	₱524,079,954	₱156,564,463
Additions	8,547,473	131,847,693	80,417,787	65,488,110	10,805,776
Disposals	(806,024)	(27,581,904)	(8,511,310)	(39,010,564)	(152,417)
Reclassifications (Note 15)	52,475,965	170,140,420	28,708,452	132,512,184	(385,491,784)
At December 31, 2019	3,036,255,584	6,925,656,694	1,395,705,030	683,069,684	749,346,732
Accumulated Depreciation					
At January 1, 2019, as previously reported	2,052,649,619	6,007,674,130	1,132,840,858	375,125,442	—
Effect of PFRS 16 adoption (see Note 2)	72,537,192	—	—	—	—
At January 1, 2019, as adjusted	2,125,186,811	6,007,674,130	1,132,840,858	375,125,442	—
Depreciation (see Notes 22 and 23)	172,537,433	226,838,357	75,702,132	66,954,764	3,586,831
Disposals	(806,024)	(27,581,904)	(8,511,310)	(36,611,519)	(152,417)
Reclassifications	927,840	(140,022,813)	(2,983,827)	137,592,550	248,675
At December 31, 2019	2,297,846,060	6,066,907,770	1,197,047,853	543,061,237	154,327,809
Net Book Value	₱738,409,524	₱858,748,924	₱198,657,177	₱140,008,447	₱9,991,683
					₱749,346,732
					₱2,695,162,487



2018

	Land, buildings, towers and improvements	Antenna and transmitter systems and broadcast equipment	Communication and mechanical equipment	Transportation equipment	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Construction in progress and equipment for installation	Total
Cost							
At January 1, 2018	₱2,930,048,452	₱6,470,175,940	₱1,220,148,947	₱499,631,390	₱153,908,972	₱585,271,649	₱11,859,185,350
Additions	3,179,466	69,398,131	48,906,363	71,609,275	3,305,429	376,118,387	572,817,051
Disposals	(946,735)	—	(14,394,474)	(47,160,711)	(621,724)	—	(63,123,644)
Reclassifications (Note 15)	43,756,987	111,676,414	40,429,265	—	(28,214)	(203,179,991)	(7,345,539)
At December 31, 2018	2,976,038,170	6,651,250,485	1,295,090,101	524,079,954	156,564,463	758,210,045	12,361,233,218
Accumulated Depreciation							
At January 1, 2018	1,905,248,383	5,720,869,471	1,071,490,247	349,164,873	146,794,301	—	9,193,567,275
Depreciation (see Notes 22 and 23)	148,347,971	286,804,659	73,434,340	71,122,626	4,483,423	—	584,193,019
Disposals	(946,735)	—	(12,083,729)	(45,162,057)	(621,724)	—	(58,814,245)
Reclassifications	—	—	—	—	(11,280)	—	(11,280)
At December 31, 2018	2,052,649,619	6,007,674,130	1,132,840,858	375,125,442	150,644,720	—	9,718,934,769
Net Book Value	₱923,388,551	₱643,576,355	₱923,388,551	₱148,954,512	₱5,919,743	₱758,210,045	₱2,642,298,449



Construction in progress pertains to costs incurred for installation of equipment, signal strengthening of transmitters nationwide and construction/improvement of studios and stations in the regions.

The reclassification relates to the cost of low-value assets amounting to ₱0.16 million and ₱0.23 million in 2019 and 2018 and software that were transferred to other noncurrent assets amounting to ₱0.15 million and ₱7.10 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 15).

The Group leases out a portion of its property and equipment at cost. Total rental income recognized for the leased portion amounted to ₱4.11 million, ₱3.03 million and ₱3.26 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 25).

The Group disposed various property and equipment in 2019, 2018 and 2017 resulting to the recognition of gain on sale amounting to ₱18.79 million, ₱22.47 million and ₱27.06 million, respectively (see Note 25).

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, no property and equipment have been pledged as collateral or security for any of the Group's liabilities.

13. Land at Revalued Amounts

	2019	2018
Cost	₱359,617,345	₱352,024,052
Additions	—	7,593,293
	359,617,345	359,617,345
Revaluation increment	2,443,578,839	2,443,578,839
	₱2,803,196,184	₱2,803,196,184

Land used in operations was last appraised on November 19, 2018 by an accredited firm of appraisers and is valued in terms of its highest and best use. While the fair value of the land was not determined as at December 31, 2019, the Group's management believes that the fair values as of December 31, 2018 approximate the fair values as at December 31, 2019.

The fair value was determined using the "Market Data Approach" as determined by independent professionally qualified appraisers. The fair value represents the amount that would be received to sell the property in an orderly transaction between market participants at the date of valuation. The description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to fair valuation are as follows:

	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range
Land	Market comparable assets	Price per square metre	₱200-₱97,000

The fair value is categorized under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and represents 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 in accordance with International Valuation Standards.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, no land has been pledged as collateral or security for any of the Group's liabilities and the Group has no restrictions on the realizability of its land and no contractual obligation to purchase, construct or develop land or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.



14. Investment Properties

	2019		
	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Total
Cost:			
Balance at beginning of year	₱23,761,823	₱77,028,321	₱100,790,144
Disposals	—	(4,751,637)	(4,751,637)
Balance at end of year	23,761,823	72,276,684	96,038,507
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at beginning of year	—	56,933,519	56,933,519
Depreciation during the year (see Note 23)	—	1,421,877	1,421,877
Disposals	—	(2,421,751)	(2,421,751)
Balance at end of year	—	55,933,645	55,933,645
Accumulated impairment:			
Balance at beginning and end of year	—	3,852,641	3,852,641
	₱23,761,823	₱12,490,398	₱36,252,221

	2018		
	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Total
Cost:			
Balance at beginning of year	₱30,501,881	₱77,028,321	₱107,530,202
Disposals	(6,740,058)	—	(6,740,058)
Balance at end of year	23,761,823	77,028,321	100,790,144
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at beginning of year	—	54,677,639	54,677,639
Depreciation during the year (see Note 23)	—	2,255,880	2,255,880
Balance at end of year	—	56,933,519	56,933,519
Accumulated impairment:			
Balance at beginning of year	—	1,804,049	1,804,049
Provision during the year	—	2,048,592	2,048,592
Balance at end of year	—	3,852,641	3,852,641
	₱23,761,823	₱16,242,161	₱40,003,984

The Group disposed investment properties in 2019 resulting to the recognition of gain and loss on sale amounting to ₱2.58 million and ₱2.64 million, respectively (see Note 25).

The Group recognized provision for impairment in value of certain investment properties amounting to ₱2.05 million in 2018. Management believes that the carrying values after impairment approximate its recoverable values.

The fair value of investment properties owned by the Group amounted to ₱203.90 million and ₱209.58 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The land was last appraised on November 19, 2018 by an accredited appraiser and was valued in terms of its highest and best use. The fair value of the land was not determined as at December 31, 2019. While the fair value of the land was not determined as at December 31, 2019, the Group's management believes that the fair values as of December 31, 2018 approximate the fair values as at December 31, 2019.

The fair value was determined using the "Market Data Approach". The fair value represents the amount that would be received to sell the property in an orderly transaction between market participants at the date of valuation.



The description of the valuation techniques used and key inputs to fair valuation are as follows:

	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range
Land	Market comparable assets	Price per square metre	¥1,400-¥3,500
Buildings for lease	Market comparable assets	Price per square metre	¥22,000-¥117,000

The fair value is categorized under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and represents 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.

Rental income and the directly related expense arising from these investment properties follow:

	2019	2018	2017
Rental income (see Note 25)	₱4,450,061	₱5,243,247	₱4,925,603
Depreciation expense (see Note 23)	(1,421,877)	(2,255,880)	(2,265,597)
	₱3,028,184	₱2,987,367	₱2,660,006

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, no investment properties have been pledged as collateral or security for any of the Group's liabilities and the Group has no restriction on the realizability of its investment properties and no contractual obligation to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

15. Other Noncurrent Assets

	2019	2018
Software costs	₱120,396,750	₱81,548,369
Advances to contractors	65,237,688	45,762,624
Restricted cash	42,445,046	—
Deferred input VAT	34,785,450	33,281,960
Refundable deposits	19,235,359	14,174,904
Investment in artworks	10,186,136	10,186,136
Guarantee deposits	9,486,557	14,031,849
Development costs	5,767,800	5,767,800
Facilities	2,732,089	2,164,041
Deferred production costs	1,088,162	797,800
Others	3,676,470	4,656,862
	₱315,037,507	₱212,372,345

Software costs relate to software applications and website development costs which provide an edge on the Group's online presence and other software issues.

Advances to contractors pertain to advance payments made by the Parent Company for the construction of assets to be classified as property and equipment.

Restricted cash pertains to time deposits under the custody of the courts as a collateral for pending litigation.

Deferred input VAT pertains to the VAT on the Group's acquisitions of capital goods exceeding ₱1.00 million in any given month which are to be amortized over the 60 months or the life of the asset, whichever is shorter.

Investment in artworks are paintings and other works of art usually displayed in the Parent Company's hallways.

Guarantee and other deposits consist of the Meralco refund and refundable rental deposits used for Parent Company's programs.

Deferred production costs pertain to the costs incurred in relation to the production of music compact discs and are measured at cost upon recognition. Deferred production costs are being amortized as the related compact discs are sold.

The movements in software costs follows:

	2019	2018
Cost:		
Balance at beginning of year	₱386,132,486	₱375,524,834
Additions during the year	65,484,770	3,504,612
Reclassifications during the year (see Note 12)	152,000	7,103,040
Balance at end of year	451,769,256	386,132,486
Accumulated amortization:		
Balance at beginning of year	304,584,117	281,411,110
Amortization during the year (see Note 23)	26,788,389	23,173,007
Balance at end of year	331,372,506	304,584,117
	₱120,396,750	₱81,548,369

16. Trade Payables and Other Current Liabilities

	2019	2018
Payable to government agencies	₱979,415,546	₱713,762,142
Trade payables	531,035,796	678,867,935
Contract liabilities (see Note 10)	127,281,915	22,040,292
Customers' deposits	53,328,199	63,666,744
Accrued expenses:		
Utilities and other expenses	248,948,047	260,679,160
Payroll and talent fees (see Note 26)	202,685,388	169,079,170
Production costs	168,964,614	141,318,241
Commission	38,736,098	59,267,945
Others	56,329,156	52,304,638
	₱2,406,724,759	₱2,160,986,267

Payable to government agencies is composed of the Group's statutory compensation-related contributions to government agencies and net VAT and withholding taxes payable to the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR). The difference between the accrual accounting under the accounting standards and cash-basis accounting as prescribed by the BIR for service-related companies caused the Group to normally incur deferred output VAT which forms a substantial part of the Group's payable to government agencies. These payables are remitted within 30 days after reporting period.

Trade payables to suppliers are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled on terms ranging from seven to 60 days.



Contract liabilities pertain to payments received before broadcast and before delivery of goods and services. These are recognized as revenue when the Group performs the obligation under the contract. This account also includes contract liabilities of ₱22.00 million resulting from the sale of the Group's interests in X-Play in 2015 (see Note 10).

Customers' deposits include guaranty deposits from advertising agencies to secure payment of bills by advertisers. These deposits are noninterest-bearing and normally refunded once the related broadcasts are paid by the advertisers. It also includes deposits from the Group's lessees upon inception of the lease agreements.

Accrued expenses and other payables are noninterest-bearing and are generally settled within the next financial year.

Others include unpaid subscriptions and retention payables. These are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled within one year.

17. Short-term Loans

The Parent Company obtained unsecured short-term peso and US dollar denominated loans from local banks in 2019 and 2018. Details and movements of the short-term loans are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	₱500,000,000	₱500,000,000
Availments	1,517,500,000	1,500,000,000
Payments	(1,617,500,000)	(1,500,000,000)
Balance at end of year	₱400,000,000	₱500,000,000

The outstanding loans as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 consist of fixed rate notes with the following details:

Lender	Currency	Amount	Interest Rate (per annum)	Terms	2019	2018
UBP	Peso	₱400,000,000	6.00%	Availed in 2019; payable in 300 days	₱400,000,000	₱—
BPI	Peso	₱500,000,000	4.25%	Availed in 2018; payable in one year	—	₱500,000,000

Interest expense on peso denominated loans amounted to ₱46.18 million, ₱36.25 million and ₱23.01 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Interest expense on US dollar denominated loans amounted to ₱10.78 million in 2019 and nil in 2018 and 2017, respectively.

18. Obligations for Program and Other Rights

Obligations for program and other rights represent liabilities to foreign and local film suppliers for program and other rights purchased by the Group. Outstanding unpaid balance as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to ₱133.78 million and ₱119.65 million, respectively. Obligations for program and other rights are generally payable in equal monthly or quarterly installments.

19. Equity

a. Capital Stock

Details of capital stock as at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Preferred		Common	
	Number of Shares	Peso Equivalent	Number of Shares	Peso Equivalent
Authorized - P0.20 par value per preferred share/P1.00 par value per common share	7,500,000,000	P1,500,000,000	5,000,000,000	P5,000,000,000
Subscribed and issued	7,500,000,000	P1,500,000,000	3,364,692,000	P3,364,692,000
Treasury shares	492,816	P98,563	3,645,000	P3,645,000
Underlying shares of the acquired PDRs	—	P—	750,000	P750,000

The cumulative preferred shares are of equal rank, preference and priority and are identical in all respect regardless of series. Preferred shares are participating at the rate of one fifth (1/5) of the dividends paid to common shares, the rate of which is adjusted proportionately by the Parent Company's BOD consequent to any stock split or stock dividend declaration affecting the common shares and preferred shares. Preferred shares are convertible at the option of the shareholders at the ratio of five preferred shares to one common share, based on par value.

Preferred shares enjoy priority over common shares in the distribution of assets of the Parent Company in the event of dissolution and liquidation, at such rates, terms and conditions as the BOD may determine. Each preferred share is entitled to one vote and shall have the same voting rights as the common shares.

The Parent Company's BOD may specify other terms and conditions, qualifications, restrictions and privileges of the preferred shares or series/classes thereof, insofar as such terms, conditions, qualifications, restrictions and privileges are not inconsistent with the articles of incorporation and any applicable law or regulation.

The following summarizes the information on the Parent Company's registration of securities with the SEC which was approved on June 20, 2007, as required by Revised Securities Regulation Code (SRC) Rule 68:

Securities	Authorized and issued shares	Issue/Offer Price
Initial public offering	91,346,000	P8.50
Underlying common shares of PDRs	945,432,000	8.50
Over-allotment common shares	13,701,000	8.50
Common shares covering employee stock option plan	57,000,000	8.50

In prior years, the Parent Company has acquired 750,000 PDRs issued by GMA Holdings, Inc. at acquisition cost of P5.79 million. In as much as each PDR share grants the holder, upon payment of the exercise price and subject to certain other conditions, the delivery of one (1) Parent

Company share or the sale and delivery of the proceeds of such sale of Parent Company share, such PDRs held by the Parent Company is being treated similar to a treasury shares.

b. Retained Earnings

The retained earnings of the Parent Company is restricted for the payment of dividends to the extent of ₱34.27 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, representing the cost of shares held in treasury and underlying shares of the acquired PDRs amounting to ₱28.48 million and ₱5.79 million, respectively.

The Parent Company's BOD approved the declaration of the following cash dividends:

Year	Declaration Date	Record Date	Cash Dividend Per Share	Total Cash Dividend Declared
2019	March 29, 2019	April 22, 2019	₱0.45	₱2,187,089,297
2018	April 5, 2018	April 23, 2018	₱0.50	₱2,430,099,220
2017	March 27, 2017	April 20, 2017	₱0.73	₱3,547,944,859

The Parent Company's outstanding dividends payable amounts to ₱18.73 million and ₱17.05 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

20. Related Party Disclosures

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly and indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individual or corporate entities.

The Parent Company has an approval requirement such that material related party transactions (RPTs) shall be reviewed by the Audit and Risk Management Committee (the Committee) and submitted to the BOD for approval. Material RPTs are those transactions that meet the threshold value amounting to ten percent (10%) or higher of the Company's total consolidated assets based on its latest audited financial statements either individually, or in aggregate over a twelve (12)-month period with the same related party.

Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash throughout the financial year. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables on amounts owed by the related parties. The assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

In the ordinary course of business, the Group transacts with associate, affiliates, joint venture and other related parties on advances, reimbursement of expenses, and future stock subscriptions.

The transactions and balances of accounts as at and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 with related parties are as follows:

Account Name and Category	Related Party	Year	Amount/ Volume of Transactions	Receivables (Payables)	Terms	Conditions
Advances (see Note 11)	Associate:					
	Mont-Aire	2019	₱8,104,799	₱97,121,830	Noninterest-bearing	Unsecured; not impaired
		2018	785,796	89,017,031		
	Joint ventures:					
	Gamespan	2019	—	1,959,670	Noninterest-bearing	Unsecured; not impaired
		2018	—	1,959,670		
	PEP	2019	26,543	611,415	Noninterest-bearing	Unsecured; not impaired
		2018	376,352	584,872		
	INQ7	2019	—	11,544,000	Noninterest-bearing	Unsecured; fully impaired
		2018	—	11,544,000		
	Total	2019	₱8,131,342	₱111,236,915		
		2018	₱1,162,148	₱103,105,573		
Nontrade Receivables Reimbursable charges (see Note 7)	Common stockholders:					
	GMA Kapuso	2019	₱2,000,000	₱2,194,508	On demand, noninterest-bearing	Unsecured; not impaired
	Foundation Inc.	2018	2,478,333	—		
	Legal, consulting and retainers' fees	2019	14,017,565	—	On demand, noninterest-bearing	Unsecured; not impaired
		2018	9,586,300	—		
	Total	2019	₱16,017,565	₱2,194,508		
		2018	₱12,064,633	₱—		

The advances made by the Parent Company to Mont-Aire and PEP are intended for future capital subscription. On the other hand, the advances to INQ7 were fully impaired as a result of the application of the Group's share in the losses of INQ7 recognized under the equity method in excess of the Group's carrying value of investment.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The compensation of key management personnel of the Group, by benefit type, are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Salaries and other long-term benefits (see Notes 23 and 24)	₱711,908,901	₱568,481,703	₱444,995,586
Pension benefits (see Notes 23 and 24)	267,444,789	253,271,403	167,153,219
	₱979,353,690	₱821,753,106	₱612,148,805

Equity Investments of the Retirement Fund

The Group's retirement fund includes equity investments in GMA Network, Inc. and GMA PDRs amounting to ₱37.12 million and ₱295.19 million in 2019, respectively, and ₱37.88 million and ₱272.45 million in 2018, respectively (see Note 26).

21. Revenues

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenues from contract with customers for the year ended December 31:

	2019	2018	2017
Type of service			
Sale of service			
Advertising revenue	₱15,173,925,007	₱13,834,535,108	₱14,176,872,108
Subscription revenue (see Note 27)	1,056,700,874	1,160,342,535	1,154,838,009
Production revenue	173,475,621	131,857,044	90,210,317
Revenue from distribution and content provisioning	89,350,710	109,457,682	180,371,754
Total revenue from contracts with customers	₱16,493,452,212	₱15,236,192,369	₱15,602,292,188
Geographical markets			
Local	₱15,288,293,657	₱13,934,435,792	₱14,241,164,555
International	1,205,158,555	1,301,756,577	1,361,127,633
Total revenue from contracts with customers	₱16,493,452,212	₱15,236,192,369	₱15,602,292,188
Timing of revenue recognition			
Services transferred at a point in time	₱15,436,751,338	₱14,075,849,834	₱14,447,454,179
Services transferred over time	1,056,700,874	1,160,342,535	1,154,838,009
Total revenue from contracts with customers	₱16,493,452,212	₱15,236,192,369	₱15,602,292,188

22. Production Costs

	2019	2018	2017
Talent fees and production personnel costs (see Note 24)	₱2,947,995,874	₱2,992,043,969	₱3,113,585,509
Program and other rights usage (see Note 8)	988,703,737	871,451,221	905,254,190
Facilities and amortization of production services	818,967,334	826,000,103	781,523,282
Rental (see Note 27)	812,006,080	895,795,347	845,002,050
Tapes, sets and production supplies	533,463,632	539,520,779	622,487,377
Depreciation (see Notes 12 and 23)	168,170,547	202,361,442	240,899,214
Transportation and communication	165,846,561	156,530,203	173,544,646
	₱6,435,153,765	₱6,483,703,064	₱6,682,296,268

23. General and Administrative Expenses

	2019	2018	2017
Personnel costs (see Note 24)	₱4,127,118,304	₱3,284,815,334	₱3,282,897,875
Depreciation (see Notes 12, 14 and 27)	409,533,900	384,087,457	390,616,434
Communication, light and water	317,381,955	340,696,239	289,288,398
Advertising	257,877,219	223,861,267	177,910,388

(Forward)



	2019	2018	2017
Professional fees	₱202,048,149	₱184,332,966	₱197,920,814
Taxes and licenses	174,361,923	192,819,834	182,742,107
Repairs and maintenance	173,414,414	125,012,025	160,322,397
Marketing expense	87,255,502	99,870,405	142,229,650
Software maintenance	78,875,726	60,315,430	66,895,171
Security services	69,686,464	68,412,361	62,836,643
Research and surveys	66,103,888	81,418,243	86,854,160
Facilities related expenses	64,498,251	65,317,563	62,490,009
Transportation and travel	57,432,446	58,150,821	57,081,350
Insurance	31,241,255	29,254,674	29,628,102
Amortization of software costs (see Note 15)	26,788,389	23,173,007	23,362,883
Janitorial services	25,805,533	22,612,232	22,633,153
Provision for ECL/doubtful accounts (see Note 7)	18,297,347	109,631,061	8,253,285
Materials and supplies	17,505,157	19,815,582	18,116,056
Entertainment, amusement and recreation	13,195,672	13,454,014	12,329,587
Rental (see Note 27)	11,967,504	31,547,081	28,908,638
Dues and subscriptions	8,382,407	7,534,012	7,137,566
Freight and handling	6,415,072	7,691,224	6,736,657
Others	80,270,317	80,520,088	67,218,463
	₱6,325,456,794	₱5,514,342,920	₱5,384,409,786

Others include expenses incurred for messengerial services, other manpower, donations and other miscellaneous expenses.

Depreciation

	2019	2018	2017
Property and equipment (see Note 12)			
Production costs	₱168,170,547	₱202,361,442	₱240,899,214
General and administrative expenses	377,448,970	381,831,577	388,350,837
	545,619,517	584,193,019	629,250,051
Right-of-use assets			
General and administrative expenses (see Note 27)	30,663,053	—	—
Investment properties			
General and administrative expenses (see Note 14)	1,421,877	2,255,880	2,265,597
	₱577,704,447	₱586,448,899	₱631,515,648

24. Personnel Costs

	2019	2018	2017
Talent fees	₱2,862,447,231	₱2,922,326,940	₱3,045,140,935
Salaries and wages	2,305,819,824	1,993,485,463	1,803,593,788
Employee benefits and allowances	1,346,669,079	932,500,288	1,161,561,467
Pension expense (see Note 26)	402,209,767	312,489,341	289,541,781
Sick and vacation leaves expense	157,968,277	116,057,271	96,645,413
	₱7,075,114,178	₱6,276,859,303	₱6,396,483,384

The above amounts were distributed as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Production costs (see Note 22)	₱2,947,995,874	₱2,992,043,969	₱3,113,585,509
General and administrative expenses (see Note 23)	4,127,118,304	3,284,815,334	3,282,897,875
	₱7,075,114,178	₱6,276,859,303	₱6,396,483,384

25. Others - Net

	2019	2018	2017
Commission from Artist Center	₱41,633,736	₱37,094,499	₱42,587,971
Net gain on sale of property and equipment and investment properties (see Notes 12 and 14)	21,368,209	19,829,189	27,060,463
Merchandising license fees and others	10,109,663	8,052,792	4,373,351
Rental income (see Notes 12, 14 and 27)	8,561,148	8,269,926	8,183,881
Income from mall shows	5,202,320	1,950,226	1,201,057
Bank charges	(2,281,842)	(1,940,697)	(3,268,288)
Sales of DVDs and integrated receiver-decoders	40,508	49,283	172,029
Dividend income (see Note 10)	—	2,499,895	132,811
Reversal of long-outstanding payables	—	—	32,999,414
Others	3,132,824	3,308,782	5,574,712
	₱87,766,566	₱79,113,895	₱119,017,401

26. Pension and Other Employee Benefits

As at December 31, pension and other employee benefits consist of:

	2019	2018
Pension liability	₱2,733,593,128	₱2,182,994,135
Vacation and sick leave accrual	341,479,883	303,666,555
	3,075,073,011	2,486,660,690
Less current portion of vacation and sick leave accrual*	5,078,843	4,822,827
Pension and other long-term employee benefits	₱3,069,994,168	₱2,481,837,863

*Included in "Accrued expenses" under Trade payables and other current liabilities (see Note 16).

Pension Benefits

The Group operates non-contributory defined benefit retirement plans.

Under the existing regulatory framework, R.A. 7641 requires a provision for retirement pay to qualified private sector employees in the absence of any retirement plan in the entity, provided however that the employee's retirement benefits under any collective bargaining and other agreements shall not be less than those provided under the law. The law does not require minimum funding of the plan.

Pension benefits recognized in the statements of comprehensive income are as follows (see Note 24):

	2019	2018	2017
Current service cost	₱234,746,730	₱216,272,094	₱202,107,964
Past service cost	—	8,713,551	—
Net interest cost	167,463,037	87,503,696	87,433,817
	₱402,209,767	₱312,489,341	₱289,541,781

Net pension liability recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position is as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Present value of defined benefit obligation	₱3,984,474,739	₱3,180,957,326	₱2,531,456,676
Fair value of plan assets	1,250,881,611	997,963,191	861,299,486
Pension liability	₱2,733,593,128	₱2,182,994,135	₱1,670,157,190

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

	2019	2018	2017
Balance at beginning of year	₱3,180,957,326	₱2,531,456,676	₱2,319,848,369
Current service cost	234,746,730	216,272,094	202,107,964
Interest cost	242,805,975	136,667,808	123,844,594
Past service cost	—	8,713,551	—
Benefits paid:			
From plan assets	(110,958,955)	(148,327,656)	(106,518,329)
From Group's own funds	(7,955,884)	(48,311,185)	(7,825,922)
Remeasurement losses (gains):			
Changes in financial assumptions	778,107,846	(448,513,200)	—
Changes in demographic assumptions	—	19,038,199	—
Experience adjustment	(333,228,299)	913,961,039	—
Balance at end of year	₱3,984,474,739	₱3,180,957,326	₱2,531,456,676

The changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Balance at beginning of year	₱997,963,191	₱861,299,486	₱675,524,622
Contribution during the year	266,448,811	279,003,770	259,000,000
Interest income	75,342,938	49,164,112	36,410,777
Benefits paid	(110,958,955)	(148,327,656)	(106,518,329)
Remeasurement gain (loss) - return on plan assets	22,085,626	(43,176,521)	(3,117,584)
Balance at end of year	₱1,250,881,611	₱997,963,191	₱861,299,486

Remeasurement loss on retirement plans amounting to ₱300.70 million, ₱367.20 million and ₱2.18 million reported under the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in 2019, 2018 and 2017 is presented net of deferred tax.

At each reporting period, the Group determines its contribution based on the performance of its retirement fund.

The Group expects to contribute ₱250.0 million to the fund in 2020.

The funds are managed and supervised by trustee banks for the benefits of the members. However, the general administration of the funds is vested in a Retirement Committee.

The following table presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the plan assets:

	2019	2018
	Carrying Value/Fair Value	Carrying Value/Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	₱197,432,706	₱234,580,745
Equity instruments (see Note 20):		
GMA PDRs	295,185,620	272,445,584
GMA Network, Inc.	37,118,120	37,884,160
Debt instruments -		
Government securities	719,479,460	423,187,875
Others	1,665,705	29,864,827
	₱1,250,881,611	₱997,963,191

The plan assets consist of the following:

- Cash and cash equivalents consist of regular savings and time deposits.
- Investments in equity instruments consist of listed shares of GMA Network, Inc. and GMA PDRs (see Note 20). Changes in the fair market value of these investments resulted to a loss of ₱16.91 million in 2019, ₱44.23 million in 2018 and gain of ₱6.27 million in 2017, respectively.
- Investments in debt instruments bear interest ranging from 3.00% to 7.38% and have maturities from April 2020 to January 2029. Equity and debt instruments held have quoted prices in an active market.
- Others consist of loans and receivables which are collectible within the next twelve months.

The person who exercises voting rights over shares is within the powers of the Trustee, who do not have any relationship with the directors or officers of the Group.

The plan assets are primarily exposed to financial risks such as liquidity risk and price risk.

Liquidity risk pertains to the plan's ability to meet its obligation to the employees upon retirement. To effectively manage liquidity risk, the Board of Trustees invests at least the equivalent amount of actuarially computed expected compulsory retirement benefit payments for the year to liquid/semi-liquid assets such as treasury notes, treasury bills, and savings and time deposits with commercial banks.

The Group performs an Asset-Liability Matching Study (ALM) annually. The principal technique of the Group's ALM in order to minimize the portfolio liquidation risk is to ensure that the expected return on assets will be sufficient to support the desired level of funding arising from the defined benefit plans.

Price risk pertains mainly to fluctuations in market prices of equity securities listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange. In order to effectively manage price risk, the Board of Trustees continuously

assesses these risks by closely monitoring the market value of the securities and implementing prudent investment strategies.

However, in the event a benefit claim arises under the retirement plan and the retirement fund is not sufficient to pay the benefit, the unfunded portion of the claim shall immediately be due and payable to the retirement fund from the Group.

The principal assumptions used in determining pension liability for the Group's plans are shown below:

	2019	2018	2017
Discount rate	4.13-7.70%	7.09-7.70%	4.70-5.90%
Expected rate of salary increase	1.44-5.00%	2.5-5.00%	4.00%
Turn-over rates:			
19-24 years old	4.00-36.00%	7.26-32.00%	7.5-9.54%
25-29 years old	6.00-70.00%	5.56-25.50%	6.00-7.26%
30-34 years old	4.40-24.00%	3.25-20.00%	3.79-4.50%
35-39 years old	2.00-12.00%	0.00-8.00%	3.00-3.20%
40-44 years old	2.00-10.00%	0.00-6.50%	2.00-2.31%
≥45 years old	1.30-2.00%	0.00-8.25%	0.00-1.96%

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined by remeasuring the defined benefit obligation at the reporting period after first adjusting one of the current assumption that were reasonably possible at the valuation date while all other assumptions remained unchanged. It should be noted that the changes assumed to be reasonably possible at the valuation date are open to subjectivity, and do not consider more complex scenarios in which changes other than those assumed may be deemed to be more reasonable.

	Increase (Decrease) in Basis Points	Increase (Decrease) in Defined Benefit Obligation		
		2019	2018	2017
Discount rate	50	(P190,958,480)	(P151,033,648)	(P147,053,322)
	(50)	202,730,781	163,215,384	160,848,171
Future salary increases	50	210,769,378	166,759,223	154,891,568
	(50)	(194,862,800)	(155,480,126)	(142,790,665)

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted benefit payments as at December 31, 2019:

Less than one year	P222,539,433
More than 1 year to 3 years	1,602,190,718
More than 3 years to 7 years	2,732,693,608
More than 7 years to 15 years	5,215,966,759
More than 15 years to 20 years	7,266,326,086
More than 20 years	15,098,307,009

Other Long-Term Employee Benefits

Other long-term employee benefits consist of accumulated and unexpired employee sick and vacation leave entitlements. Noncurrent portion of other employee benefits amounted to P336.40 million and P298.84 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, while current portion of other employee benefits recorded in "Accrued payroll and talent fees" included under "Trade and other current liabilities" account amounted to P5.08 million and P4.82 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 16).



27. Agreements

Lease Agreements

Starting January 1, 2019 - Upon adoption of PFRS 16

Group as a Lessee

The Group entered into various lease agreements for land, building, studio and office spaces that it presently occupies and uses for periods ranging from two to 12 years. The lease agreements can be renewed subject to mutual agreement. Most of the lease agreements can be terminated at the option of the Group while the termination option in the lease agreements of NMI, a subsidiary is subject to mutual agreement. Previously, these leases were classified as operating leases under PAS 17.

The Group also has certain leases with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Group applies the “short-term lease” recognition exemptions for these leases.

The rollforward analysis of right-of-use assets follows:

	2019		
	Right-of-use: Land	Right-of-use: Buildings, studio and office spaces	Right-of-use: Total
Cost			
At January 1, 2019, as previously reported	P=	P=	P=
Effect of adoption of PFRS 16 (see Note 2)	70,667,431	28,320,921	98,988,352
At January 1, 2019, as restated	70,667,431	28,320,921	98,988,352
Additions	23,886,045	37,590,842	61,476,887
At December 31, 2019	94,553,476	65,911,763	160,465,239
Accumulated Depreciation			
At January 1, 2019, as previously presented	—	—	—
Depreciation (see Note 23)	16,797,383	13,865,670	30,663,053
At December 31, 2019	16,797,383	13,865,670	30,663,053
Net Book Value	P77,756,093	P52,046,093	P129,802,186

The rollforward analysis of lease liabilities follows:

	2019
As at January 1, 2019, as previously reported	P=
Effect of adoption of PFRS 16 (see Note 2)	66,535,587
At January 1, 2019, as restated	66,535,587
Additions	53,959,212
Accretion of interest	6,987,979
Payments	(21,694,663)
As at December 31, 2019	P105,788,115

The following are the amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income:

	2019
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets (see Note 23)	₱30,663,053
Interest expense on lease liabilities	6,987,979
Interest expense on dismantling provision	2,421,745
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in production costs) (see Note 22)	812,006,880
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in general and administrative expenses) (see Note 23)	11,967,504

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted lease payments:

	2019
1 year	₱17,387,545
more than 1 year to 2 years	13,989,811
more than 2 years to 3 years	13,760,554
more than 3 years to 4 years	50,831,950
More than 5 years	77,864,795

Also, in June 2012, the Parent Company agreed to extend its non-cancellable Co-production/Blocktime Rental Agreement with ZOE Broadcasting Network, Inc. (ZBN) for another seven (7) years from June 2012 to May 2019. On the first year of the contract renewal, the Parent Company shall pay ZBN an amount equivalent to total payments from June 2011 to May 2012, subject to yearly escalation of 10.00%. The agreement has ended in May 2019. The future minimum rental payable within one year under the non-cancellable operating lease with ZBN amounted to ₱100.69 million as at December 31, 2018.

Total rental expense amounted to ₱823.97 million, ₱927.34 million and ₱873.91 million in 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively (see Notes 22 and 23).

Group as Lessor. The Group leases out certain properties for a period of one year, renewable annually. The leased-out properties include investment properties, and broadcasting equipment. Total rental income amounted to ₱8.56 million, ₱8.27 million and ₱8.18 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 25).

Subscription Agreements

The Parent Company entered into various subscription agreements with international cable providers for the airing of its programs and shows abroad. The agreements generally have terms of three to five years and are based on certain agreed service package rates.

Total subscription income amounted to ₱1,056.70 million, ₱1,160.34 million and ₱1,154.84 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 21).

28. Income Taxes

Current Income Tax

The current income tax consists of the following:

	2019	2018	2017
RCIT	₱1,200,771,887	₱1,056,837,806	₱1,094,393,014
MCIT	6,256	16,100	493,093
	₱1,200,778,143	₱1,056,853,906	₱1,094,886,107

The reconciliation between the statutory income tax rates and effective income tax rates are shown below:

	2019	2018	2017
Statutory income tax	30.00%	30.00%	30.00%
Additions (deductions) in income tax resulting from:			
Interest income already subjected to final tax	(0.18)	(0.19)	(0.24)
Nondeductible interest expense	0.05	0.07	0.09
Nondeductible tax deficiency payment	0.06	0.37	0.01
Others – net	–	–	0.16
Effective income tax	29.93%	30.25%	30.02%

Deferred Taxes

The components of the Group's net deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2019	2018
Deferred tax assets:		
Pension liability	₱819,935,351	₱654,385,915
Allowance for ECL	164,181,742	157,327,702
Other long-term employee benefits	100,860,733	89,653,118
Contract liabilities	38,172,487	6,600,000
Accrued expenses	33,314,129	27,405,542
Lease liability	31,736,435	–
Intercompany sale of intangible assets	22,500,000	27,000,000
Dismantling provision	12,717,658	–
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	9,085,334	–
Allowance for probable losses in advances	8,161,268	7,044,910
Unamortized past service cost	3,126,052	4,110,253
Unrealized loss on financial assets at FVOCI	2,599,211	2,396,535
Excess MCIT over RCIT	41,186	700,684
	1,246,431,586	976,624,659
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Revaluation increment on land	(733,073,652)	(733,073,652)
Right-of-use assets	(38,940,656)	–
Others	–	(611,143)
	(772,014,308)	(733,684,795)
	₱474,417,278	₱242,939,864

The components of deferred tax assets (liabilities) pertaining to accounts presented under equity in the consolidated statements of financial position are as follows:

	2019	2018
Revaluation increment on land	(P733,073,652)	(P733,073,652)
Pension liability - remeasurement loss on retirement plan	128,870,460	446,690,600
Revaluation of financial assets at FVOCI	2,599,211	2,396,535
	(P601,603,981)	(P283,986,517)

The components of the subsidiaries' deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of NOLCO and MCIT, for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the Group's consolidated statements of financial position, are as follows:

	2019	2018
Allowance for ECL	P2,367,129	P6,916,582
Allowance for inventory stock	6,978,286	6,978,286
Pension liability	475,291	1,707,752
NOLCO	6,131,646	—
Other long-term employee benefits	198,597	—
Unamortized past service cost	92,404	346,513
Others	37,362	40,293
Excess MCIT over RCIT	67,295	—
	P16,348,010	P15,989,428

The unrecognized deferred tax assets from the above deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of NOLCO and MCIT amounted to P4.95 million and P4.80 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The deferred tax assets were not recognized as management believes that future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be used for these entities may not be available.

As at December 31, 2019, the Group's MCIT and NOLCO are as follows:

Years Paid/Incurred	Carryforward Benefit Up To	MCIT	NOLCO
2017	2020	P16,220	P776,438
2018	2021	86,005	3,616,859
2019	2022	6,256	1,738,349
		P108,481	P6,131,646

The movements in MCIT and NOLCO in 2019 are as follows:

	MCIT	NOLCO
Balance at beginning of year	P700,684	P7,960,670
Additions	6,256	1,738,349
Applications	(580,070)	(165,782)
Expirations	(18,389)	(3,401,591)
	P108,481	P6,131,646

The movements in MCIT and NOLCO in 2018 are as follows:

	MCIT	NOLCO
Balance at beginning of year	₱4,009,863	₱4,568,684
Additions	86,009	3,626,616
Applications	(448,077)	—
Expirations	(2,947,111)	(234,630)
	<u>₱700,684</u>	<u>₱7,960,670</u>

29. EPS Computation

The computation of basic and diluted EPS follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company (a)	₱2,618,460,706	₱2,304,793,288	₱2,543,897,957
Less attributable to preferred shareholders	808,080,787	711,280,168	785,070,044
Net income attributable to common equity holders of the Parent Company (b)	1,810,379,919	1,593,513,119	1,758,827,913
Common shares issued at the beginning of year (Note 19)	3,364,692,000	3,364,692,000	3,364,692,000
Treasury shares (Note 19)	(3,645,000)	(3,645,000)	(3,645,000)
Underlying shares on acquired PDRs (Note 19)	(750,000)	(750,000)	(750,000)
Weighted average number of common shares for basic EPS (c)	3,360,297,000	3,360,297,000	3,360,297,000
Weighted average number of common shares	3,360,297,000	3,360,297,000	3,360,297,000
Effect of dilution - assumed conversion of preferred shares	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000
Reacquired preferred shares	(98,563)	(98,563)	(98,563)
Weighted average number of common shares adjusted for the effect of dilution (d)	4,860,198,437	4,860,198,437	4,860,198,437
Basic EPS (b/c)	₱0.539	₱0.474	₱0.523
Diluted EPS (a/d)	₱0.539	₱0.474	₱0.523

30. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents. The main purpose of these financial instruments include raising financing for the Group's operations and managing identified financial risks. The Group has other financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other receivables, refundable deposits, trade payables and other current liabilities (excluding payable to government agencies, customers' deposits, contract liabilities, and advances from customers), short-term loans, obligations for program and other rights, dividends payable, other long-term employee benefits and lease liabilities, which arise directly from its operations, and financial assets at FVOCI. The main risks arising from the use of financial instruments are liquidity risk, foreign currency



exchange risk and credit risk. The Group is not exposed to interest rate risk as most of its financial assets and financial liabilities have fixed rates.

The BOD reviews and approves the Group's objectives and policies.

Liquidity Risk. The Group is exposed to the possibility that adverse changes in the business environment and/or its operations would result in substantially higher working capital requirements and subsequently pose difficulty in financing the additional working capital.

The Group manages liquidity risk by using its cash and cash equivalents from operations to meet its short-term liquidity needs. The Group likewise regularly evaluates other financing instruments and arrangements to broaden the Group's range of financing sources.

The tables below summarize the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as at December 31:

	On Demand	2019			Total
		Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	More than 1 year	
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Cash and cash equivalents	₱1,852,507,801	₱402,463,855	₱—	₱—	₱2,254,971,656
Trade receivables:					
Television and radio					
airtime	1,084,175,736	3,664,972,758	—	—	4,749,148,494
Subscriptions	233,691,355	96,532,218	—	—	330,223,573
Others	110,679,514	58,987,974	—	—	169,667,488
Nontrade receivables:					
Advances to officers and					
employees	—	—	5,913,890	—	5,913,890
Others	2,003,237	191,271	—	—	2,194,508
Refundable deposits*	—	—	—	19,235,359	19,235,359
Financial assets at FVOCI	—	—	—	243,433,060	243,433,060
	3,283,057,643	4,223,148,076	5,913,890	262,668,419	7,774,788,028
Loans and borrowings:					
Trade payables and other					
current liabilities**	560,644,264	664,935,106	21,119,729	—	1,246,699,099
Short-term loans***	—	404,333,333	—	—	404,333,333
Obligations for program and					
other rights	—	133,784,154	—	—	133,784,154
Lease liabilities	—	1,268,251	22,002,611	112,631,542	135,902,404
Dividends payable	18,734,008	—	—	—	18,734,008
	579,378,272	1,204,320,844	43,122,340	112,631,542	1,939,452,998
Liquidity Portion (Gap)	₱2,703,679,371	₱3,018,827,232	(₱37,208,450)	₱150,036,877	₱5,835,335,030

*Included under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 15).

**Excluding payable to government agencies, contract liabilities and customer deposits amounting to ₱979.42 million, ₱127.28 million and ₱53.33 million, respectively (see Note 16).

***Gross contractual payments.

	On Demand	2018			Total
		Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	More than 1 year	
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Cash and cash equivalents	₱1,943,590,994	₱615,514,328	₱—	₱—	₱2,559,105,322
Trade receivables:					
Television and radio					
airtime	2,119,976,245	2,338,252,278	—	—	4,458,228,523
Subscriptions	19,120,372	157,039,179	—	—	176,159,551
Others	32,604,820	125,987,208	—	—	158,592,028

(Forward)



	On Demand	2018			Total
		Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	More than 1 year	
Nontrade receivables:					
Advances to officers and employees	P—	P—	P2,354,227	P—	P2,354,227
Others	8,207,806	—	8,431,667	—	16,639,473
Refundable deposits*	—	—	—	14,174,904	14,174,904
Financial assets at FVOCI	—	—	—	240,255,846	240,255,846
	4,123,500,237	3,236,792,993	10,785,894	254,430,750	7,625,509,874
Loans and borrowings:					
Trade payables and other current liabilities**	P404,510,362	P940,245,180	P16,761,547	P—	P1,361,517,089
Short-term loans***	—	6,986,301	500,582,192	—	507,568,493
Obligations for program and other rights	—	119,646,269	—	—	119,646,269
Dividends payable	17,053,776	—	—	—	17,053,776
	421,564,138	1,066,877,750	517,343,739	—	2,005,785,627
Liquidity Portion (Gap)	P3,701,936,099	P2,169,915,243	(P506,557,845)	P254,430,750	P5,619,724,247

*Included under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 15).

**Excluding payable to government agencies, contract liabilities and customer deposits amounting to P713.76 million, P22.04 million and P63.67 million, respectively (see Note 16).

***Gross contractual payments.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk. Foreign currency exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange risk results from certain business transactions denominated in foreign currencies. It is the Group's policy to ensure that capabilities exist for active but conservative management of its foreign currency exchange risk.

The Group's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2019		2018	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$7,179,428	P363,530,337	\$19,661,959	P1,033,825,779
	C\$596,756	23,103,528	C\$1,951,866	75,602,601
Trade receivables	\$1,823,154	92,315,394	\$2,995,217	157,488,524
	C\$7,233,455	280,044,657	C\$1,041,796	40,352,392
	S\$16,936	634,931	S\$145,148	5,583,556
	¥10,738,238	4,970,730	¥3,659,217	1,738,494
	A\$202,851	7,152,526	A\$26,529	983,424
	DH132,843	1,835,890	DH49,371	708,731
		P773,587,993		P1,316,283,501
Liabilities				
Trade payables	\$1,083,401	P54,858,010	\$1,286,974	P67,669,073
Obligations for program and other rights	2,171,343	109,945,953	1,966,624	103,405,104
		P164,803,963		P171,074,177
		P607,779,044		P1,145,209,324

In translating the foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities into Philippine peso amounts, the exchange rate used were P50.74 to US\$1.00 and P52.58 to US\$1.00, the Philippine peso to U.S. dollar exchange rate, as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The exchange rate for Philippine peso to Canadian dollar was P38.72 to CAD\$1.00 as at December 31, 2019. The peso equivalents for the Singaporean Dollar, Australian Dollar, Dirham and Japanese Yen are P37.49, P35.26 and P13.82 and P0.46, respectively.



The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's income before income tax from reporting period up to next reporting period (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities). There is no impact on the Group's equity other than those already affecting profit or loss.

	Appreciation/ (Depreciation) of Peso	Effect on Income before Income Tax						Total
		USD	CAD	SGD	AUD	AED	JPY	
2019	0.50 (0.50)	(P2,863,995) 2,863,995	(P3,915,106) 3,915,106	(P8,468) 8,468	(P101,426) 101,426	(P66,422) 66,422	(P5,369,119) 5,369,119	(P12,324,536) 12,324,536
2018	0.50 (0.50)	(P9,701,789) 9,701,789	(P1,496,831) 1,496,831	(P72,569) 72,569	(P13,264) 13,264	(P24,685) 24,685	(P1,829,608) 1,829,608	(P13,138,746) 13,138,746

Credit Risk. Credit risk, or the risk of counterparties defaulting, is controlled by the application of credit approvals, limits and monitoring procedures. It is the Group's policy to enter into transactions with a diversity of creditworthy parties to mitigate any significant concentration of credit risk.

The Group ensures that sales of products and services are made to customers with appropriate credit history. The Group has an internal mechanism to monitor the granting of credit and management of credit exposures. The Group has made provisions, where necessary, for potential losses on credits extended. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of the instruments. The Group does not require any collateral for its financial assets, thus, maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial instruments.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the consolidated financial position as at December 31:

	2019	2018
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents*	P1,988,824,410	P2,331,066,120
Trade receivables:		
Television and radio airtime	4,749,148,494	4,458,228,523
Subscriptions	330,223,573	176,159,551
Others	169,667,488	158,592,028
Nontrade receivables:		
Advances to officers and employees	5,913,890	2,354,227
Others	2,194,508	16,639,473
Refundable deposits**	19,235,359	14,174,904
	7,265,207,722	7,157,214,826
Financial assets at FVOCI	243,433,060	240,255,846
	P7,508,640,782	P7,397,470,672

*Excluding cash on hand amounting to P244.75 million and P206.51 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

**Included under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 15).

The maximum exposure for cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand) is the carrying amount less insured amount by the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation equivalent to the actual cash balance to a maximum of P0.50 million per depositor per bank. The maximum exposure of trade and non-trade receivables and refundable deposits is equal to its carrying amount.



Credit quality of Financial Assets, Other than Trade Receivables

The financial assets of the Group are grouped according to stage whose description is explained as follows:

Stage 1 - Those that are considered current and up to 120 past due and based on change in rating delinquencies and payment history, do not demonstrate significant increase in credit risk.

Stage 2 - Those that, based on change in rating, delinquencies and payment history, demonstrate significant increase in credit risk, and/or are considered more than 120 to 360 days past due but does not demonstrate objective evidence of impairment as of reporting date.

Stage 3 - Those that are considered in default or demonstrate objective evidence of impairment as of reporting date.

The credit quality of the Group's financial assets are as follows:

	2019			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱2,010,218,215	₱—	₱—	₱2,010,218,215
Nontrade receivables:				
Advances to officers and employees	5,913,890	—	—	5,913,890
Others	2,194,508	—	—	2,194,508
Refundable deposits**	19,235,359	—	—	19,235,359
	₱2,037,561,972	₱—	₱—	₱2,037,561,972

*Excluding cash on hand amounting to ₱244.75 million as at December 31, 2019.

** Included under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated company statement of financial position

	2018			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱2,352,597,496	₱—	₱—	₱2,352,597,496
Nontrade receivables:				
Advances to officers and employees	2,354,227	—	—	2,354,227
Others	16,639,473	—	—	16,639,473
Refundable deposits**	14,174,904	—	—	14,174,904
	₱2,385,766,100	₱—	—	₱2,385,766,100

*Excluding cash on hand amounting to ₱206.51 million as at December 31, 2018.

** Included under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position



Credit Quality of Trade Receivables

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segment with similar loss patterns (i.e, by customer type). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure of the Group's trade receivables using provision matrix:

	2019					
	Days past due					Total
	Current	0-30 days	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91 days and above	
Expected credit loss rate	1%	6%	6%	17%	36%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	₱3,820,492,950	₱338,458,290	₱288,235,907	₱115,027,335	₱1,236,464,675	₱5,798,679,157
Expected credit loss	47,562,387	18,971,665	17,431,750	19,176,191	446,497,609	549,639,602

	2018					
	Days past due					Total
	Current	0-30 days	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91 days and above	
Expected credit loss rate	1%	4%	7%	11%	27%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	₱2,621,278,665	₱672,627,381	₱272,879,000	₱111,771,677	₱1,646,040,002	₱5,324,596,725
Expected credit loss	34,444,886	27,120,876	19,908,808	12,647,383	437,220,302	531,342,255

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

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

The Parent Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for each of the three years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017.

The Group monitors its capital gearing by measuring the ratio of interest-bearing loan to total equity. The Group's interest-bearing loans, which are the short-term loans, amounted to ₱400.00 million and ₱500.00 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The Group's total equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to ₱9,586.43 million and ₱9,525.27 million, respectively.



31. Fair Value Measurement

The table below presents the carrying values and fair values of the Group's assets and liabilities, by category and by class, as at December 31:

		2019		
		Fair Value		
	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Input (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets				
<i>Assets Measured at Fair Value</i>				
Land at revalued amount	₱2,803,196,184	₱—	₱—	₱2,803,196,184
Financial assets at FVOCI	243,433,060	—	15,925,000	227,508,060
<i>Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed</i>				
Investment properties	36,252,221	—	—	203,902,548
Financial assets at amortized cost - Refundable deposits*	19,235,359			18,350,350
	₱3,102,116,824	₱—	₱15,925,000	₱3,252,957,142
Liabilities				
<i>Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed</i>				
Lease liabilities	₱105,788,115	₱—	₱—	₱117,063,489

*Included under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 15).

		2018		
		Fair Value		
	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Input (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<i>Assets Measured at Fair Value</i>				
Land at revalued amount	₱2,803,196,184	₱—	₱—	₱2,803,196,184
Financial assets at FVOCI	240,255,846	—	13,261,000	226,994,846
<i>Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed</i>				
Investment properties	40,003,984	—	—	209,582,548
Financial assets at amortized cost - Refundable deposits*	14,174,904	—	—	12,915,727
	₱3,097,630,918	₱—	₱13,261,000	₱3,252,689,305

*Included under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 15).

During 2018, equity instruments in a listed entity was transferred from level 1 to level 3 due to the investee company's suspension of trading in the market as at December 31, 2018.

The fair values of equity instruments in listed and non-listed companies classified under Level 3 were determined through the following valuation approach: asset-based approach and market approach. Asset-based approach is based on the value of all the tangible and intangible assets and liabilities of the company. Market approach is predicated upon the concept that the value of an asset can be estimated by comparing its value to assets with similar features.



Presented below are the significant unobservable inputs used in the market approach and net asset valuations of the Group's financial assets in 2019 and 2018:

Description	Unobservable Inputs	Range	
		2019	2018
Listed equity instrument:			
Casinos and gaming industry	Price-to-book value multiple	—	1.2-2.4
	Discount for lack of marketability	10%-30%	10%-30%
	Discount for lack of control	10%-30%	—
Non-listed equity instruments:			
Media and entertainment industry	Enterprise value-to-EBITDA multiple	—	9.9-25.9
	Discount for lack of marketability	10%-30%	10%-30%
	Discount for lack of control	10%-30%	10%-30%

An increase (decrease) in the significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation of the equity investments will increase (decrease) the fair value of the equity investments.

Movements in the fair value of equity investments classified under Level 3 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	₱226,994,846	₱255,196,503
Fair value adjustment recognized under “net unrealized gain on financial assets at FVOCI”	513,216	(28,201,657)
Balance at end of year	₱227,508,061	₱226,994,846

Fair Value Determination

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each asset and liability for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Short-term Investments and Trade and Other Receivables

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and trade and nontrade receivables approximate their fair values primarily due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

Refundable Deposits

The fair value of refundable deposits is based on the present value of the future discounted cash flows. Discount rates used range from 3.26% to 4.44% in 2019 and 3.64% to 4.83% in 2018.

Financial assets at FVOCI

The Group's investments in club shares were based on prices readily available from brokers and other regulatory agencies as at reporting date. The fair values of equity investments in listed and non-listed companies have been estimated using the net asset value model and market approach. The valuation using market approach requires management to make certain judgments in deriving the set of comparable companies for each entity and in the selection of the appropriate multiples within the range, considering qualitative and quantitative factors specific to the measurement. The valuation using adjusted net asset approach requires the management to measure the fair value of the individual assets and liabilities recognized in an investee's statement of financial position as well as the fair value of any unrecognized assets and liabilities at the measurement date.



Investment Properties and Land at Revalued Amount

The valuation for investment properties and land at revalued amount was derived through market data approach based upon prices paid in actual market transactions. This approach relies on the comparison of recent sale transactions or offerings of similar properties which have occurred and/or offered with close proximity to the subject property adjusted based on certain elements of comparison (e.g. market conditions, location, physical condition and amenities). Significant unobservable valuation input in determining the fair value of investment properties includes adjusted price per square meter that ranges from ₱1,400 to ₱117,000. On the other hand, significant unobservable valuation input in determining fair value of land at revalued amount includes adjusted price per square meter that ranges from ₱200 to ₱97,000.

Significant increases (decreases) in estimated price per square meter would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value of the properties.

Trade Payables and Other Current Liabilities (excluding Payable to Government Agencies and Advances from Customers), Short-term Loans, Obligations for Program and Other Rights and Dividends Payable

The carrying values of trade payables and other current liabilities, short-term loans, current portion of obligations for program and other rights and dividends payable approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

Lease liabilities

The fair value is based on the discounted value of future cash flows using the applicable rates for similar types of loans plus the applicable credit spread. Discount rates used ranged from 3.07% to 5.43% in 2019.

32. Changes in Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities

	January 1, 2019	Additions	Payments	Others*	December 31, 2019
Short-term loans	₱500,000,000	₱1,517,500,000	(₱1,617,500,000)	₱—	₱400,000,000
Lease liabilities	66,535,587	53,959,212	(21,694,663)	6,987,979	105,788,115
Dividends payable	17,053,776	2,199,839,297	(2,198,159,065)	—	18,734,008
Accrued interest expense**	944,444	46,185,621	(45,663,399)	—	1,466,667
Total liabilities from financing activities	₱584,533,807	₱3,817,484,130	(₱3,883,017,127)	₱6,987,979	₱525,988,790

*Others pertain to accretion of interest.

**Included under "Accounts payable and other current liabilities" account in the consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 16).

	January 1, 2018	Additions	Payments	December 31, 2018
Short-term loans	₱500,000,000	₱1,500,000,000	(₱1,500,000,000)	₱500,000,000
Dividends payable	15,437,102	2,437,749,220	(2,436,132,546)	17,053,776
Accrued interest expense*	818,055	36,251,389	(36,125,000)	944,444
Total liabilities from financing activities	₱516,255,157	₱3,974,000,609	(₱3,972,257,546)	₱517,998,220

*Included under "Accounts payable and other current liabilities" account in the consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 16).



33. Events after the Reporting Period

In a move to contain the COVID-19 outbreak, on March 13, 2020, the Office of the President of the Philippines issued a Memorandum directive to impose stringent social distancing measures in the National Capital Region effective March 15, 2020. On March 16, 2020, Presidential Proclamation No. 929 was issued, declaring a State of Calamity throughout the Philippines for a period of six (6) months and imposed an enhanced community quarantine (ECQ) throughout the island of Luzon until April 12, 2020, which was subsequently extended to April 30, 2020. These measures have caused disruptions to businesses and economic activities, and its impact on businesses continue to evolve. As mandated by the Group's enterprise risk management policy, the Group's executive management, along with the risk management champions, risk owners, assurance providers, and support team, conducted a comprehensive assessment on the impact of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Results of such assessment revealed the following: (a) imminent threat to the health and safety of the Group's talents and employees; (b) unavoidable disruption in operations brought about by necessary containment measures mandated by the government; and (c) sustained operational disruptions may negatively impact financial targets for the year.

The Group considers the events surrounding the outbreak as non-adjusting subsequent events, which do not impact its financial position and performance as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019. However, the outbreak could have a material impact on its 2020 financial results and even periods thereafter. Considering the evolving nature of this outbreak, the Group cannot determine at this time the impact to its financial position, performance and cash flows. The Group will continue to monitor the situation. In furtherance of the Group's risk management protocol, planned and mitigating measures were immediately rolled out, to wit:

- Providing appropriate protective gears and tools to the Group's front liners (e.g., reporters) to eliminate the risk of being contaminated.
- Education and orientation of the Group's talents and employees on COVID-19 and how to prevent contraction and spread of the virus.
- Constant reminders (through email, written notifications, etc.) to adopt:
 - Proper hygiene and keeping hands clean
 - Respiratory etiquette
 - Environmental cleaning and ventilation
 - Social distancing
 - Self-monitoring
 - Boosting one's immune system
- Screening of talents and employees reporting to work via thermal scanning. Those with above normal temperatures are sent to the clinic for further physical examination. Employees showing symptoms of the virus are not allowed to report to work.
- Guests, visitors, and outsiders are barred from entering the Network's premises. Meetings are encouraged to be conducted online.
- Cancellation of official business trips overseas, especially in high-risk areas like China. Personal travels are discouraged.
- Imposition of a 14-day quarantine period to employees who travelled overseas.
- Close monitoring of talents and employees who have come into contact with other people (non-Group personnel) who travelled or are from overseas.
- Suspension of live studio audiences, local and international on-ground events, and other events that require mass gathering.
- Activation and implementation of the Business Continuity Planning and Recovery (BCPR) measures defined by the different groups/departments/teams of the Group, including work-from-home set up.

- Providing interim support (e.g., transport, financial, accommodation, etc.) to enable talents and employees to perform functions that are key to the Group's on air operations and delivery of public service.
- Careful planning of the programming grid of the Kapuso channels to ensure that the Group's content remains relevant to the entertainment and information needs of its audience.
- Providing the appropriate tools to our client-facing employees to ensure that we continue to engage with our clients and satisfactorily meet their requirements.

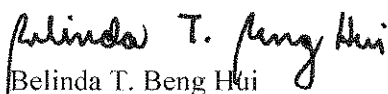


INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
GMA Network, Inc. and Subsidiaries
GMA Network Center
Timog Avenue corner EDSA
Quezon City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of GMA Network, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the Group) as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019, and have issued our report thereon dated April 13, 2020. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The schedules listed in the Index to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules are the responsibility of the Group's management. These schedules are presented for purposes of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, and are not part of the basic financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly state, in all material respects, the information required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.


Belinda T. Beng Hui

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 88823

SEC Accreditation No. 0943-AR-3 (Group A),
March 14, 2019, valid until March 13, 2022

Tax Identification No. 153-978-243

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-78-2018,

March 14, 2018, valid until March 13, 2021

PTR No. 8125213, January 7, 2020, Makati City

April 13, 2020



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPONENTS OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
GMA Network, Inc. and Subsidiaries
GMA Network Center
Timog Avenue corner EDSA
Quezon City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of GMA Network, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the Group) as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019, and have issued our report thereon dated April 13, 2020. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The Supplementary Schedule on Financial Soundness Indicators, including their definitions, formulas, calculation, and their appropriateness or usefulness to the intended users, are the responsibility of the Group's management. These financial soundness indicators are not measures of operating performance defined by Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies. This schedule is presented for the purpose of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS. The components of these financial soundness indicators have been traced to the Group's financial statements as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019 and no material exceptions were noted.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Belinda T. Beng Hui

Belinda T. Beng Hui

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 88823

SEC Accreditation No. 0943-AR-3 (Group A),

March 14, 2019, valid until March 13, 2022

Tax Identification No. 153-978-243

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-78-2018,

March 14, 2018, valid until March 13, 2021

PTR No. 8125213; January 7, 2020, Makati City

April 13, 2020

GMA NETWORK, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INDEX TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES
DECEMBER 31, 2019

Annex 68 - J

A. Financial Assets	Attached
B. Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)	Not applicable
C. Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are Eliminated during the Consolidation of Financial Statements	Attached
D. Long-term Debt	Not applicable
E. Indebtedness to Related Parties (Long-term Loans from Related Companies)	Not applicable
F. Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers	Not applicable
G. Capital Stock	Attached

Additional Components

i) Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration	Attached
ii) Map of Relationships of the Companies within the Group	Attached

GMA NETWORK, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES REQUIRED BY ANNEX 68-J
DECEMBER 31, 2019

Schedule A. Financial Assets

Name of Issuing Entity and Association of Each Issue	Number of Shares or Principal Amounts of Bonds and Notes	Amount Shown in the Statements of Financial Position	Value Based on Market Quotation at end of Reporting Period	Income Received and Accrued
Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash on hand	P—	P244,753,441	P—	P—
Cash in banks	—	1,607,754,360	—	1,739,890
Peso Placements:				
Abacus Capital & Investment Corporation	—	101,543,816	—	4,733,897
Amalgamated Investment Bancorporation	—	7,692,278	—	306,989
Asia United Bank	—	—	—	714,630
Banco De Oro	—	—	—	378,889
Bank of Commerce	—	3,058,366	—	63,787
Bank of Philippine Island	—	—	—	1,588,537
Charter Ping An	—	6,093,642	—	94,980
Eastwest Bank	—	—	—	571,029
Land Bank of the Philippines	—	—	—	396,111
Malayan Bank	—	114,767,412	—	4,282,423
Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company	—	—	—	1,609,667
Philippine Business Bank	—	2,090,460	—	55,276
Philippine Bank of Communications	—	10,451,348	—	714,852
Robinsons Bank	—	—	—	467,511
United Coconut Planters Bank	—	50,447,081	—	1,807,487
Union Bank of the Philippines	—	25,000,000	—	746,180
	—	321,144,403	—	18,532,246
Dollar Placements:				
Eastwest Bank	—	38,826,240	—	813,435
United Coconut Planters Bank	—	—	—	506,335
Union Bank of the Philippines	—	42,493,212	—	1,314,880
	—	81,319,452	—	2,634,650
Total Placements	—	402,463,855	—	21,666,896
	—	P2,254,971,656	P—	P22,906,786

Name of Issuing Entity and Association of Each Issue	Number of Shares or Principal Amounts of Bonds and Notes	Amount Shown in the Statements of Financial Position	Value Based on Market Quotation at end of Reporting Period	Income Received and Accrued
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income				
IP E Games Ventures, Inc.	13,000,000	P159,744,513	P—	P—
Unicapital, Inc.	—	62,476,523	—	—
Mabuhay Philippine Satellite	—	263,490	—	—
Optima Studio	—	4,805,609	—	—
Ayala Alabang Country Club - A	1	7,000,000	7,000,000	—
Baguio Country Club	1	3,800,000	3,800,000	—
Metropolitan Club (Metroclub) A	7	2,535,000	2,535,000	—
Manila Southwoods A	1	1,100,000	1,100,000	—
Camp John Hay Golf Club	1	190,000	190,000	—
Reefpoint Picture	—	216,925	—	—
Tagaytay Country Club	1	1,200,000	1,200,000	—
Royale Tagaytay	1	100,000	100,000	—
Others	—	1,000	—	—
		P243,433,060	P15,925,000	P—

**Schedule B. Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Principal Stockholders
(Other than Related Parties)
December 31, 2019**

Name and Designation of Debtor	Balance at Beginning of Period	Deductions		Additions	Balance at End of Period
		Amount Collected	Amount Written Off		
		Current	Noncurrent		
<p>Not Applicable: The Group has no amounts receivable from directors, officers, employees, related parties and principal stockholders as at December 31, 2019 other than those for purchases subject to usual terms, for ordinary travel and expense advances, and for other such items arising in the ordinary course of business.</p>					

**Schedule C. Amounts of Receivable from and Payable to Related Parties which are Eliminated during the Consolidation of Financial Statements
December 31, 2019**

Alta Productions Company, Inc. (Alta)

Account	January 1, 2019	Additions	Deductions			Noncurrent	December 31, 2019
			Amount Collected	Amount written off/Reclassified	Current		
Receivables - Trade	₱271,563	₱198,191	(₱283,130)	₱-	₱186,624	₱-	₱186,624
Payables - Trade	(9,725,044)	(81,638,985)	73,725,601	-	(17,638,428)	-	(17,638,428)
Total	(₱9,453,481)	(₱81,440,794)	₱73,442,471	₱-	(₱17,451,804)	₱-	(₱17,451,804)

Citynet Network Marketing and Productions, Inc. (Citynet)

Account	January 1, 2019	Additions	Deductions			Noncurrent	December 31, 2019
			Amount Collected	Amount written off/Reclassified	Current		
Advances to Citynet	₱118,934,402	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱118,934,402	₱118,934,402
Receivables - Nontrade	-	6,000,000	-	-	6,000,000	-	6,000,000
Payables - Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	₱118,934,402	₱6,000,000	₱-	₱-	₱6,000,000	₱118,934,402	₱124,934,402

Schedule C. Amounts of Receivable from and Payable to Related Parties which are Eliminated during the Consolidation of Financial Statements (cont.)
December 31, 2019

GMA Marketing and Productions, Inc. (GMPI)

Account	January 1, 2019	Deductions				December 31, 2019
		Amount Collected	Amount written off/ Reclassified	Current	Noncurrent	
Receivables - Trade	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-
Payables - Trade	(106,280,998)	-	-	-	(106,280,998)	(106,280,998)
Payables - Nontrade	(302,149)	(277,524)	-	(24,625)	-	(24,625)
Total	(P106,583,147)	(P277,524)	P-	(P24,625)	(P106,280,998)	(P106,305,623)

GMA New Media, Inc. (GNMI)

Account	January 1, 2019	Deductions				December 31, 2019
		Amount Collected	Amount written off/ Reclassified	Current	Noncurrent	
Receivables - Trade	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-
Payables - Trade	126,473,833	(55,469,095)	-	89,667,239	71,004,740	160,671,979
Payables - Nontrade	(96,257,266)	70,573,732	-	(67,980,000)	(25,683,534)	(93,663,534)
Total	P30,216,567	P15,104,637	P-	P21,687,239	P45,321,206	P67,008,445

Schedule C. Amounts of Receivable from and Payable to Related Parties which are Eliminated during the Consolidation of Financial Statements (cont.)
December 31, 2019

GMA Worldwide (Philippines), Inc. (GWI)

Account	January 1, 2019	Deductions				Current	Noncurrent	December 31, 2019
		Additions	Amount Collected	Amount written off/ Reclassified				
Receivables - Trade	₱145,279	₱3,464,799	₱-	₱-	3,610,078	₱-	₱-	₱3,610,078
Payables - Trade	(10,199,766)	(24,304,932)	18,314,368	-	(16,190,330)	-	-	(16,190,330)
Total	(₱10,054,487)	(₱20,840,133)	₱18,314,368	₱-	(12,580,252)	₱-	₱-	(₱12,580,252)

RGMA Marketing & Productions, Inc. (GMA Records)

Account	January 1, 2019	Deductions				Current	Noncurrent	December 31, 2019
		Additions	Amount Collected	Amount written off/ Reclassified				
Advances to GMA Records	₱20,806,217	₱-	(₱19,538,183)	₱-	₱-	₱1,268,033	₱1,268,033	₱1,268,033
Receivables - Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables - Nontrade	5,835,983	5,775,465	(5,571,561)	-	5,755,465	264,422	264,422	6,019,887
Payables - Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	₱26,642,200	₱5,775,465	(₱25,109,744)	₱-	₱5,755,465	₱1,532,455	₱1,532,455	₱7,287,920

**Schedule C. Amounts of Receivable from and Payable to Related Parties which are Eliminated during the Consolidation of Financial Statements (cont.)
December 31, 2019**

Scenarios, Inc. (Scenarios)

Account	January 1, 2019	Deductions			Current	Noncurrent	December 31, 2019
		Additions	Amount Collected	Amount written off/ Reclassified			
Advances to Scenarios	P1,014,090	P-	P-	P-	P	P1,014,090	P1,014,090
Receivables - Trade	5,708,530	111,519	(195,808)	-	111,519	5,512,722	5,624,241
Payables - Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payables - Nontrade	(315,000)	(200,000)	-	-	(200,000)	(315,000)	(515,000)
Total	P6,407,620	(P88,481)	(P195,808)	P-	(P88,481)	P6,211,812	P6,123,331

Script2010, Inc. (Script2010)

Account	January 1, 2019	Deductions			Current	Noncurrent	December 31, 2019
		Additions	Amount Collected	Amount written off/ Reclassified			
Receivables - Trade	P24,152,705 *	P-	(P4,328,574)	P-	P-	P19,839,614	P19,839,614
Receivables - Nontrade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payables - Trade	(23,681,710)	(191,099,843)	177,116,476	-	(37,665,077)	-	(37,665,077)
Payables - Nontrade	(1,878,486)	-	-	-	-	(1,878,476)	(1,878,486)
Total	(P1,407,491)	(P191,099,843)	P172,803,385	P-	(P37,665,077)	P17,961,128	(P19,703,949)

Schedule C. Amounts of Receivable from and Payable to Related Parties which are Eliminated during the Consolidation of Financial Statements (cont.)
December 31, 2019

Media Merge Corporation (MM)

Account	January 1, 2019	Deductions				Noncurrent	December 31, 2019
		Additions	Amount Collected	Amount written off/ Reclassified	Current		
Receivables - Trade	P12,206,488	P293,774	(P11,330,721)	P-	P1,169,541	P-	P1,169,541
Payables - Trade	(73,302,070)	(110,677,230)	143,583,952	-	(40,395,348)	-	(40,395,348)
Total	(P61,095,582)	(P110,383,456)	P132,253,231	P-	(P39,225,807)	P-	(P39,225,807)

Digify, Inc.

Account	January 1, 2019	Deductions				Noncurrent	December 31, 2019
		Additions	Amount Collected	Amount written off/ Reclassified	Current		
Receivables - Nontrade	P-	P-	=(P1,200)	P-	P-	P-	P-
Total	P-	P-	(P1,200)	P-	P-	P-	P-

**Schedule C. Amounts of Receivable from and Payable to Related Parties which are Eliminated during the Consolidation of Financial Statements (cont.)
December 31, 2019**

RGMA Network, Inc. (RGMA Network)

Account	January 1, 2019	Deductions			Current	Noncurrent	December 31, 2019
		Additions	Amount Collected	Amount written off/ Reclassified			
Receivables - Nontrade	P288,788	P63,140,000	(P63,361,735)	P-	P67,053	P-	P67,053
Payables - Trade	(26,905,359)	(94,448,176)	-	-	(121,353,535)	-	(121,353,535)
Total	(P26,616,571)	(P31,308,176)	(P63,361,735)	P-	(P121,286,482)	P-	(P121,286,482)

Schedule D. Long-Term Debt
December 31, 2019

Title of Issue and Type of Obligation	Amount Authorized by Indenture	Amount shown under caption "Current portion of long term debt" in related balance sheet	Amount shown under caption "Long term debt" in related balance sheet
---------------------------------------	--------------------------------	---	--

Not Applicable: The Group has no long-term debt as at December 31, 2019.

Schedule E. Indebtedness to Related Parties (Long-Terms from Related Companies)
December 31, 2019

Name	Balance, January 1, 2019	Balance, December 31, 2019
------	--------------------------	----------------------------

Not Applicable: The Group has no noncurrent indebtedness to a related party as at December 31, 2019.

Schedule F. Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers
December 31, 2019

Name of Issuing Entity of Securities Guaranteed by the Company for which this statement is filed	Title of Issue of Each Class of Securities Guaranteed	Total Amount Guaranteed and Outstanding	Amount Owned by Person for which the Statement is Filed	Nature of Guarantee
--	---	---	---	---------------------

Not Applicable: The Group has no guarantees of securities of other issuers as at December 31, 2019.

Schedule G. Capital Stock
December 31, 2019

Title of issue	Number of shares authorized	Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under related statements of financial position caption	Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights	Number of shares held by related parties	Directors, officers, and employees	Others
Common	5,000,000,000	3,361,047,000 *	N/A	3,024,812,553	19,620,355	316,614,092
Preferred	7,500,000,000	7,499,507,184 **	N/A	7,489,610,364	27,294	9,869,526

*Net of treasury stock totaling 3,645,000 shares.

**Net of treasury stock totaling 492,816 shares.

GMA NETWORK, INC.**RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE
FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

Unappropriated retained earnings, beginning of the year	₱2,308,391,431
Restatements -	
Effect of adoption of new accounting standards	(72,537,192)
Unappropriated retained earnings, as adjusted to available for dividend distribution, beginning of the year	2,235,854,239
 Add: Net income actually earned/realized during the period	
Net income of the Parent Company closed to Retained Earnings	2,538,418,737
Less: Non-actual/unrealized income net of tax	
Provision for deferred income tax	(108,862,846)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	(11,141,961)
Net income actually earned/realized during the year	2,418,413,930
 Less:	
Dividends declaration during the year	(2,187,089,297)
Treasury stocks	(28,483,171)
Underlying shares of the acquired Philippine Deposit Receipts	(5,790,016)
Unappropriated Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration, Ending	₱2,432,905,685

GMA NETWORK, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

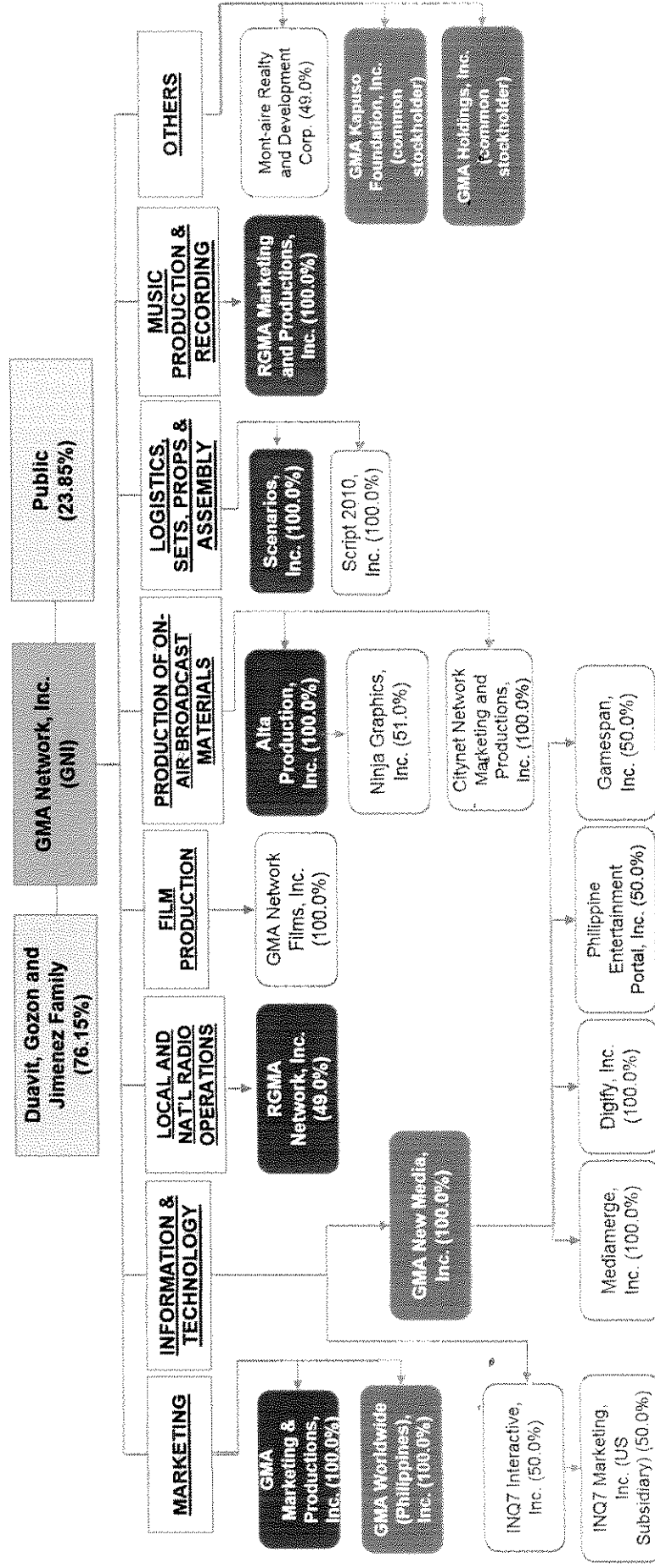
Financial Ratios	Formula	December 31	
		2019	2018
Current/liquidity ratio	Current assets over current liabilities	2.66:1	2.72:1
	Total current assets	9,273,434,550	
	Divided by:		
	Total current liabilities	3,489,895,828	
	Current ratio	2.66	
Acid Test Ratio	Quick assets over current liabilities	2.65:1	2.71:1
	Total current assets	9,273,434,550	
	Less:		
	Inventory	12,756,017	
	Other current assets	1,908,021	
		9,258,770,512	
	Divided by:		
	Total current liabilities	3,489,895,828	
	Acid test ratio	2.65	
Solvency ratio	Net income plus non-cash expenses over total liabilities	0.64:1	0.69:1
	Net income	2,639,276,620	
	Add:		
	Non-cash expenses	1,611,493,920	
		4,250,770,540	
	Divided by:		
	Total liabilities	6,689,801,560	
	Solvency ratio	0.64	
Asset-to-equity ratio	Total asset over total equity	1.69:1	1.59:1
	Total assets	16,346,878,569	
	Divided by:		
	Total equity	9,657,077,009	
	Asset-to-equity ratio	1.69	
Debt-to-equity ratio	Short-term loans over total equity	0.04:1	0.05:1
	Total short-term loans	400,000,000	
	Divided by:		
	Total equity	9,657,077,009	
	Debt-to-equity ratio	0.04	

Financial Ratios	Formula	December 31	
		2019	2018
Net debt to equity ratio	Interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents over total equity	(0.19):1	(0.21):1
	Total short-term loans	400,000,000	
	Less:		
	Cash and cash equivalents	2,254,971,656	
		(1,854,971,656)	
	Divided by:		
	Total equity	9,657,077,009	
	Net debt-to-equity ratio	(0.19)	
Interest rate coverage ratio	Earnings before interest, tax over interest expense	68.75:1	92.91:1
	Net income	2,639,276,620	
	Add:		
	Interest	55,595,345	
	Tax	1,127,170,185	
		3,822,042,150	
	Divided by:		
	Interest	55,595,345	
	Interest rate coverage ratio	68.75	
Gross profit margin	Gross profit over net revenues	60.98%	57.45%
	Gross profit	10,058,298,447	
	Divided by:		
	Net revenue	16,493,452,212	
	Gross profit margin	60.98%	
Net income margin	Net income over net revenues	16.00%	15.25%
	Net income	2,639,276,620	
	Divided by:		
	Net revenue	16,493,452,212	
	Net income margin	16.00%	
Return on equity	Net income over average total stockholder's equity	0.27:1	0.24:1
	Net income	2,639,276,620	
	Divided by:		
	Average equity	9,622,572,869	
	Return on equity	0.27	

Financial Ratios	Formula	December 31	
		2019	2018
Return on assets	Net income over average total assets	0.17:1	0.15:1
	Net income	2,639,276,620	
	Divided by:		
	Average asset	15,819,706,016	
	Return on asset	0.17	

GMA NETWORK, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

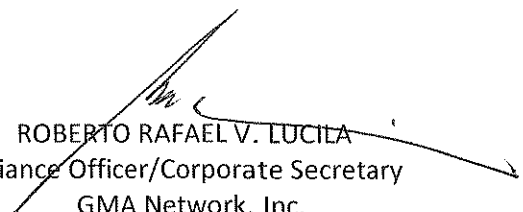
MAP OF THE RELATIONSHIPS OF THE COMPANIES WITHIN THE GROUP



CERTIFICATION

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in compliance with Article 9(B) of the 1987 Philippine Constitution, none of the Directors, Independent Directors and Officers of GMA Network, Inc. are elected as public servants and or appointment in any government agency, local or foreign, without authority of law; provided however that it must be disclosed that as of this date, Dr. Jaime C. Laya is a Trustee (Director) of the Cultural Center of the Philippines and Atty. Roberto Rafael V. Lucila is a member of the Bicol University Board of Regents.

Makati City, June 5, 2020.



ROBERTO RAFAEL V. LUCILA
Compliance Officer/Corporate Secretary
GMA Network, Inc.

CERTIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

I, **JAIME C. LAYA**, Filipino, of legal age and a resident of 11 Panay Avenue, Quezon City, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law do hereby declare that:

1. I am a nominee for independent director of GMA NETWORK, INC. and have been its independent director since 2007;
2. I am affiliated with the following companies or organizations (including Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations):

Company/Organization	Position	Period of Service
Philippine Trust Company (Philtrust Bank)	Director and President	2004-present
GMA Network, Inc. and GMA Holdings, Inc.	Independent Director	2007-present
Manila Water Company, Inc.	Independent Director	2014-present
Ayala Land, Inc.	Independent Director	2010-present
Philippine AXA Life Insurance Co., Inc.	Independent Director	2005-present
Charter Ping An Insurance Corporation	Independent Director	2016-
Don Noberto Ty Foundation, Inc.	Chairman	2005-present
Society for Cultural Enrichment, Inc.	Vice Chairman	2009-present
Filipinas Opera Society Foundation, Inc.	Vice Chairman	2014-present
Museo del Galeon, Inc.	Trustee and Treasurer	2016-present
Makati Sports Club, Inc.	Director and Treasurer	2019-present
Cofradia de la Inmaculada Concepcion	Trustee	1979-present
Heart Foundation of the Philippines, Inc.	Trustee	ca. 1985-present
St. Paul University – Quezon City	Trustee	2002-present
Fundacion Santiago, Inc.	Trustee	2002-present
Cultural Center of the Philippines	Trustee	2003-present
Metropolitan Museum of Manila	Trustee	ca. 2004-present
Yuchengco Museum	Trustee	ca. 2007-present
Ayala Foundation, Inc.	Trustee	2013-present
Escuela Taller Foundation of the Philippines, Inc.	Chairman Emeritus	2013-present
Various other NGOs	Trustee	ca. 1990-present
Various family corporations	Director	ca. 1960-present

3. I possess all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to serve as an Independent Director of GMA NETWORK, INC., as provided for in Section 38 of the Securities Regulation Code, its Implementing Rules and Regulations and other SEC issuances.

4. To the best of my knowledge, I am not related to any director/officer/substantial shareholder of GMA NETWORK, INC. and its subsidiaries and affiliates other than the relationship provided under Rule 38.2.3. of the Securities Regulation Code.

5. To the best of my knowledge, I am not the subject of any pending criminal or administrative investigation or proceeding.

6. I have the required written or consent from the President of the Cultural Center of the Philippines to be an independent director in GMA NETWORK, INC. pursuant to Office of the President Memorandum Circular No. 17 and Section 12, Rule XVIII of the Revised Civil Service Rules.

7. I shall faithfully and diligently comply with my duties and responsibilities as Independent Director under the Securities Regulation Code and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, Code of Corporate Governance and other SEC Issuances.

8. I shall inform the Corporate Secretary of GMA NETWORK, INC., of any changes in the above-mentioned information within five (5) days from its occurrence.

Done this ____ day of JUN 04 2020, 2020 at Makati City


JAIME C. LAYA

Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this ____ day JUN 04 2020 2020 at Makati City, affiant personally appeared before me and exhibited to me his Passport Number P2436933B by the DFA, Manila issued on July 4, 2019.

Doc. No. ____; 468

Page No. ____; 95

Book No. ____; 29

Series of 2020.


RUBEN T.M. RAMIREZ

Notary Public for Makati City

Until December 31, 2021

2086 E. Pasena St., Makati City

IBP O.R. No. 097071/December 10, 2019

Roll No. 28947/MCLE No. VI-0020246

PIR No. MCLE 117044/1-02-2020

Notary Public No. 17 258

CERTIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

I, **ARTEMIO V. PANGANIBAN**, Filipino, of legal age and a resident of 1203 Acacia Street, Damariñas Village, Makati City, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law, do hereby declare that:

1. I am a nominee for independent director of GMA NETWORK, INC. and have been its independent director since 2007;
2. I am affiliated with the following publicly-listed companies:

Company/Organization	Position/ Relationship	Period of Service
First Philippine Holdings Corporation	Independent Director	2007 - present
Metro Pacific Investments Corporation	Independent Director	2007 - present
Meralco	Independent Director	2008 - present
Robinsons Land Corporation	Independent Director	2008 - present
GMA Holdings, Inc.	Independent Director	2009 - present
Petron Corporation	Independent Director	2010 - present
Asian Terminals, Inc.	Independent Director	2010 - present
PLDT, Inc.	Independent Director	2013 - present
Jollibee Foods Corporation	Non-Executive Director	2012 - present
Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company	Senior Adviser	2007 - present
Double Dragon Properties Corp.	Adviser	2014 - present
Bank of the Philippine Islands	Member, Advisory Council	2016 - present
For my full bio-data, log on to my personal website: cjpanganiban.com		

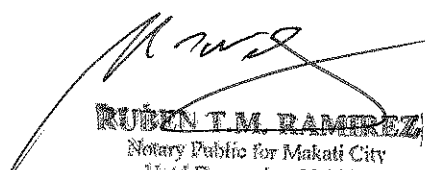
3. I possess all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to serve as an Independent Director of GMA NETWORK, INC., as provided for in Section 38 of the Securities Regulation Code, its Implementing Rules and Regulations and other SEC issuances.
4. To the best of my knowledge, I am not related to any director/officer/substantial shareholder of GMA Network, Inc. and its subsidiaries and affiliates.
5. To the best of my knowledge, I am not the subject of any criminal or administrative investigation or proceeding pending in court.
6. To the best of my knowledge, I am neither an officer nor an employee of any government agency or government-owned and controlled corporation.
7. I shall faithfully and diligently comply with my duties and responsibilities as Independent Director under the Securities Regulation Code and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, Code of Corporate Governance and other SEC Issuances.
8. I shall inform the Corporate Secretary of GMA NETWORK, INC., of any changes in the above-mentioned information within five (5) days from its occurrence.

Done this JUN 04 day of JUN 4 2020, 2020 at Makati City.


ARTEMIO V. PANGANIBAN
Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this JUN 04 day of JUN 4 2020, 2020 at Makati City, affiant personally appeared before me and exhibited to me his Passport Number P0388884B issued on January 24, 2019 by the DFA Manila and will expire on January 23, 2029.

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Book No. 24
Series of 2020. 24


RUBEN T. M. RAMIREZ
Notary Public for Makati City
Until December 31, 2021
2086 E. Pascua St., Makati City
IBP O.R. No. 097071/December 10, 2019
Roll No. 28947/MCLE No. VI-0020246
PTR No. MKT 8117044/1-02-2020
Appointment No. M-158