PLDT

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 and for each of the three years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 included elsewhere in this Annual Report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our current views with respect to future events and our future financial performance. These statements involve risks and uncertainties, and our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements.

Overview

We are one of the leading telecommunications and digital services providers in the Philippines, in terms of both subscribers and revenues, serving the fixed line, wireless and broadband markets. Through our three principal business segments, Wireless, Fixed Line and Others, we offer a large and diverse range of telecommunications and digital services across our extensive fiber optic backbone and wireless and fixed line networks.

Our three business units are as follows:

- **Wireless.** Our wireless business focuses on driving growth in our data services while managing our legacy business of voice and SMS. We generate data revenues across all segments of our wireless business, whether through the access of mobile internet via smartphones, mobile broadband using pocket WiFi or home WiFi using fixed wireless broadband devices. We provide the following mobile telecommunications services through our wireless business: (i) mobile services, (ii) fixed wireless broadband services, and (iii) MVNO and other services.

- **Fixed Line.** We are the leading provider of fixed line telecommunications services throughout the Philippines, servicing retail, corporate and SME clients. Our fixed line business group offers data, voice and miscellaneous services. We also provide other fixed line services such as data center, cloud, cyber security services and managed information technology through PLDT's subsidiary, ePLDT.

- **Others.** Our other business consists primarily of our interests in digital platforms and other technologies, including our interests in VIH and Multisys.

Amended Standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except that we have adopted certain amended standards starting January 1, 2021. The adoption of these amended standards did not have significant impact on our financial position or performance. Please see *Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Procedures* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements for further discussion.

Selected Financial Data and Key Performance Indicators

	2021	**2020**	**2019**
Financial Data:			
Service revenues	**Php185,751**	Php173,634	Php161,355
Net income	**26,676**	24,580	22,786
Core income	**29,937**	27,129	25,111
Telco core income	**30,233**	28,087	27,080
EBITDA	**95,900**	86,158	79,815
EBITDA margin[1]	**52%**	50%	49%
Operational Data:			
Number of mobile subscribers	**71,221,952**	72,933,839	73,118,155
Number of fixed line subscribers	**3,619,372**	3,042,815	2,765,209
Number of broadband subscribers	**3,951,844**	3,090,118	2,161,484

[1] *EBITDA margin for the year is measured as EBITDA divided by service revenues.*

We use a number of non-GAAP performance indicators to monitor financial performance. These are summarized below and discussed later in this report.

EBITDA

EBITDA for the year is measured as net income excluding depreciation and amortization, amortization of intangible assets, asset impairment on noncurrent assets, financing costs – net, interest income, equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures, foreign exchange gains (losses) – net, gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments – net, provision for (benefit from) income tax and other income (expense) – net. EBITDA is monitored by management for each business unit separately for purposes of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. EBITDA is presented because our management believes that it is widely used by investors in their analysis of the performance of PLDT and can assist them in their comparison of PLDT's performance with those of other companies in the technology, media and telecommunications sector. We also present EBITDA because it is used by some investors as a way to measure a company's ability to incur and service debt, make capital expenditures and meet working capital requirements. Companies in the technology, media and telecommunications sector have historically reported EBITDA as a supplement to financial measures in accordance with PFRS. EBITDA should not be considered as alternative to net income as an indicator of our performance, nor should EBITDA be considered as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities, as a measure of liquidity or as an alternative to any other measure determined in accordance with PFRS. Unlike net income, EBITDA does not include depreciation and amortization, or financing costs and, therefore, does not reflect current or future capital expenditures or the cost of capital. We compensate for these limitations by using EBITDA as only one of several comparative tools, together with PFRS-based measurements, to assist in the evaluation of operating performance. Such PFRS-based measurements include income before income tax, net income, and operating, investing and financing cash flows. We have significant uses of cash flows, including capital expenditures, interest payments, debt principal repayments, taxes and other non-recurring charges, which are not reflected in EBITDA. Our calculation of EBITDA may be different from the calculation methods used by other companies and, therefore, comparability may be limited. A reconciliation of our consolidated net income to our consolidated EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 is presented in *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements.

Core Income and Telco Core Income

Core income for the year is measured as net income attributable to equity holders of PLDT (net income less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests), excluding foreign exchange gains (losses) – net, gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments – net (excluding hedge costs), asset impairment on noncurrent assets, non-recurring gains (losses), net of tax effect of aforementioned adjustments, as applicable, and similar adjustments to equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures. Core income results are monitored by management for each business unit separately for purposes of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

Meanwhile, telco core income for the year is measured as net income attributable to equity holders of PLDT (net income less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests), excluding foreign exchange gains (losses) – net, gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments – net (excluding hedge costs), asset impairment on noncurrent assets, non-recurring gains (losses), net of tax effect of aforementioned adjustments, as applicable, and similar adjustments to equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures, adjusted for the effect of the share in Voyager Innovations Holdings, Pte. Ltd. ("**VIH**"), losses, asset sales, and accelerated depreciation. Telco core income is used by the management as a basis for determining the level of dividend payouts to shareholders and one of the bases for granting incentives to employees.

Core income and telco core income should not be considered as alternatives to income before income tax or net income determined in accordance with PFRS as an indicator of our performance. Unlike net income, core income and telco core income do not include certain items, among others, foreign exchange gains and losses, gains and losses on derivative financial instruments, asset impairments and non-recurring gains and losses. We compensate for these limitations by using core income and telco core income as a few of several comparative tools, together with PFRS-based measurements, to assist in the evaluation of operating performance. Such PFRS-based measurements include income before income tax and net income. Our calculation of core income may be different from the calculation methods used by other companies and, therefore, comparability may be limited. A reconciliation of our consolidated net income to our consolidated core income for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 is presented in *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements.

Management's Financial Review

We use our EBITDA and our core income to assess our operating performance. Set forth below is a reconciliation of our consolidated net income to our consolidated EBITDA and a reconciliation of our consolidated net income to our consolidated core income and consolidated telco core income for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

The following table shows the reconciliation of our consolidated net income to our consolidated EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in millions)	
Consolidated net income	**Php26,676**	Php24,580	Php22,786
Add (deduct) adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortization	**52,169**	47,480	39,656
Financing costs – net	**10,414**	10,086	8,553
Provision for income tax	**7,478**	8,441	9,550
Foreign exchange losses (gains) – net	**3,890**	(1,488)	(424)
Amortization of intangible assets	**2,822**	2,496	758
Equity share in net losses of associates and joint ventures	**1,101**	2,328	1,535
Impairment of property and equipment	**148**	—	—
Interest income	**(656)**	(1,210)	(1,745)
Losses (gains) on derivative financial instruments – net	**(1,400)**	378	284
Other income – net	**(6,742)**	(6,933)	(1,138)
Reversal of provisions	**(2,594)**	(2,679)	(999)
Gain on debt modification	**(1,372)**	—	—
Gain on sale of property and equipment	**(884)**	(3,369)	(88)
Gain on dilution of shares	**(826)**	(394)	—
Others	**(1,066)**	(491)	(51)
Total adjustments	**69,224**	61,578	57,029
EBITDA	**Php95,900**	Php86,158	Php79,815

The following table shows the reconciliation of our consolidated net income to our consolidated core income and telco core income for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in millions)	
Consolidated net income	**Php26,676**	Php24,580	Php22,786
Add (deduct) adjustments:			
Foreign exchange losses (gains) – net	**3,890**	(1,488)	(424)
Sun Trademark amortization	**2,628**	1,877	—
Accelerated depreciation	**1,110**	—	—
Manpower rightsizing program	**269**	2,625	3,296
Losses from changes in fair value of financial assets at FVPL	**174**	—	675
Impairment/derecognition of investments	**60**	659	34
Core income adjustment on equity share in net income of associates and joint ventures	**(7)**	(6)	(226)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	**(309)**	(296)	(265)
Gain on debt modification – net of amortization of debt discount	**(1,339)**	—	—
Losses (gains) on derivative financial instruments – net, excluding hedge costs	**(1,651)**	284	233
Net tax effect of aforementioned adjustments	**(1,209)**	(1,106)	(998)
CREATE Act impact for prior year deferred taxes	**(355)**	—	—
Total adjustments	**3,261**	2,549	2,325
Consolidated core income	**29,937**	27,129	25,111
Add (deduct) adjustments:			
Share in VIH losses	**1,981**	1,954	1,776
Accelerated depreciation – net of tax	—	1,496	378
Loss (gain) on sale of Rocket Internet shares	—	364	(185)
Gain from condonation of debt	—	(240)	—
Gain on sale and leaseback of Smart Headquarters, net of tax	—	(2,293)	—
VIH gain on dilution, net of tax	**(702)**	(323)	—
Gain on asset sales, net of tax	**(983)**	—	—
Total adjustments	**296**	958	1,969
Consolidated telco core income	**Php30,233**	Php28,087	Php27,080

Results of Operations

The table below shows the contribution by each of our business segments to our consolidated revenues, expenses, other income (expenses), income (loss) before income tax, provision for (benefit from) income tax, net income (loss)/segment profit (loss), EBITDA, EBITDA margin and core income for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019. In each of the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, the majority of our revenues was derived from our operations within the Philippines. Our revenues derived from outside the Philippines consist primarily of revenues from incoming international calls to the Philippines.

	Wireless	Fixed Line	Others	Inter-segment Transactions	Consolidated
			(in millions)		
For the year ended December 31, 2021					
Revenues	**Php106,619**	**Php117,063**	**Php—**	**(Php30,425)**	**Php193,257**
Expenses	**89,172**	**93,370**	**7**	**(30,053)**	**152,496**
Other income (expenses) - net	**(4,647)**	**6,556**	**121**	**(8,637)**	**(6,607)**
Income before income tax	**12,800**	**30,249**	**114**	**(9,009)**	**34,154**
Provision for (benefit from) income tax	**3,366**	**4,103**	**(270)**	**279**	**7,478**
Net income (loss)/Segment profit (loss)	**9,434**	**26,146**	**384**	**(9,288)**	**26,676**
EBITDA	**60,876**	**45,832**	**(7)**	**(10,801)**	**95,900**
EBITDA margin[(1)]	**61%**	**39%**	**—**	**—**	**52%**
Core income (loss)	**13,645**	**26,298**	**(666)**	**(9,340)**	**29,937**
Telco core income	**13,645**	**25,736**	**192**	**(9,340)**	**30,233**
For the year ended December 31, 2020					
Revenues	104,211	98,739	—	(21,946)	181,004
Expenses	81,569	84,717	12	(21,476)	144,822
Other income (expenses) - net	(2,940)	4,221	(923)	(3,519)	(3,161)
Income (loss) before income tax	19,702	18,243	(935)	(3,989)	33,021
Provision for (benefit from) income tax	4,536	3,734	(617)	788	8,441
Net income (loss)/Segment profit (loss)	15,166	14,509	(318)	(4,777)	24,580
EBITDA	60,272	33,405	(12)	(7,507)	86,158
EBITDA margin[(1)]	61%	34%	—	—	50%
Core income	16,440	15,463	193	(4,967)	27,129
Telco core income	17,217	13,649	2,188	(4,967)	28,087
For the year ended December 31, 2019					
Revenues	96,906	89,406	—	(17,125)	169,187
Expenses	74,359	72,385	101	(17,059)	129,786
Other income (expenses) - net	(5,023)	(259)	(2,112)	329	(7,065)
Income (loss) before income tax	17,524	16,762	(2,213)	263	32,336
Provision for (benefit from) income tax	4,423	5,341	(444)	230	9,550
Net income (loss)/Segment profit (loss)	13,101	11,421	(1,769)	33	22,786
EBITDA	52,789	33,162	(101)	(6,035)	79,815
EBITDA margin[(1)]	58%	38%	—	—	49%
Core income (loss)	13,685	12,531	(1,151)	46	25,111
Telco core income	14,063	12,531	440	46	27,080

(1) *EBITDA margin for the year is measured as EBITDA from operations divided by service revenues.*

(2) *Certain amounts for the year ended December 31, 2020 were reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.*

Years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Wireless

Revenues

We generated revenues of Php106,619 million from our Wireless business segment in 2021, an increase of Php2,408 million, or 2%, from Php104,211 million in 2020.

The following table summarizes our total revenues by service from our Wireless business segment for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	%	2020	%	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
			(in millions)			
Service Revenues:						
Mobile	**Php96,538**	**90**	Php97,566	93	(Php1,028)	(1)
Fixed Wireless broadband[(1)]	**2,889**	**3**	40	—	2,849	7,123
MVNO and others[(2)]	**212**	**—**	564	1	(352)	(62)
Total Wireless Service Revenues	**99,639**	**93**	98,170	94	1,469	1
Non-Service Revenues:						
Sale of mobile handsets and broadband data modems	**6,980**	**7**	6,041	6	939	16
Total Wireless Revenues	**Php106,619**	**100**	Php104,211	100	Php2,408	2

(1) *Includes service revenues from PHW beginning February 2021.*

(2) *Includes service revenues generated by MVNOs of PLDT Global subsidiaries and facility service fees.*

Service Revenues

Our wireless service revenues increased by Php1,469 million, or 1%, to Php99,639 million in 2021 as compared with Php98,170 million in 2020, primarily due to higher fixed wireless broadband revenues, partly offset by lower revenues from mobile, and MVNO and other services. As a percentage of our total wireless revenues, service revenues accounted for 93% and 94% in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Wireless service revenues, net of interconnection costs, amounted to Php98,956 million in 2021, an increase of Php1,253 million, or 1%, from Php97,703 million in 2020.

Mobile Services

Our mobile service revenues amounted to Php96,538 million in 2021, a decrease of Php1,028 million, or 1%, from Php97,566 million in 2020. Mobile service revenues accounted for 97% and 99% of our wireless service revenues in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The following table shows the breakdown of our mobile service revenues for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

					Increase (Decrease)	
	2021	**%**	**2020**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
			(in millions)			
Mobile Services:						
Data	**Php70,644**	**73**	Php66,731	69	Php3,913	6
Voice	**17,774**	**18**	21,542	22	(3,768)	(17)
SMS	**6,603**	**7**	6,937	7	(334)	(5)
Inbound roaming and others[(1)]	**1,517**	**2**	2,356	2	(839)	(36)
Total	**Php96,538**	**100**	Php97,566	100	(Php1,028)	(1)

(1) Refers to other non-subscriber-related revenues consisting primarily of inbound international roaming fees and facility service fees.

Data Services

Mobile revenues from our data services, which include mobile internet, mobile broadband and other data services, increased by Php3,913 million, or 6%, to Php70,644 million in 2021 from Php66,731 million in 2020 due to sustained growth in mobile internet usage that was mainly driven by the continued increase in demand for data connectivity. This was further boosted by enhanced data products, and continuous network improvement, LTE migration and 5G roll-out.

Smart also launched brand campaigns to promote 5G network usage with the aggressive roll-out of over 7,000 5G sites during the year. In 2021, Smart introduced Giga 5G promos, 5G-ready prepaid SIMs, and *Signature Plans+*, a postpaid line up that features unlimited 5G access.

Data services accounted for 73% and 69% of our mobile service revenues in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The following table shows the breakdown of our mobile data service revenues for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

					Increase (Decrease)	
	2021	**%**	**2020**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
			(in millions)			
Data Services:						
Mobile internet[(1)]	**Php66,320**	**94**	Php62,327	93	Php3,993	6
Mobile broadband	**2,797**	**4**	3,171	5	(374)	(12)
Other data	**1,527**	**2**	1,233	2	294	24
Total	**Php70,644**	**100**	Php66,731	100	Php3,913	6

(1) Includes revenues from web-based services, net of discounts and content provider costs.

Mobile Internet

Mobile internet service revenues increased by Php3,993 million, or 6%, to Php66,320 million in 2021 from Php62,327 million in 2020, primarily due to the increase in video streaming, gaming and social media data usage by our subscribers driven by the enhanced product offerings, marketing promotions and content partnerships. Migration initiatives also resulted in a higher number of LTE and 5G device and data users. Smart is in the process of migrating more data subscribers to its new 5G network with even faster speeds and lower latency to open new usage possibilities.

Moreover, Smart continues to drive GigaLife App, now with over 10 million subscribers, through exclusive offerings such as Unli 5G, via Gigapoints. Smart also launched the GigaPlay App, which provides its subscribers exclusive video access to Kpop content, international music festivals and live sports streaming such as PBA, PVL and NBA TV Philippines channel. In December 2021, Smart launched its first pay-per-view ("PPV") digital movie on the GigaPlay App.

Mobile internet services accounted for 69% and 64% of our mobile service revenues in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Mobile Broadband

Mobile broadband revenues amounted to Php2,797 million in 2021, a decrease of Php374 million, or 12%, from Php3,171 million in 2020, primarily due to subscribers' shift to fiber and fixed wireless solutions due to the prolonged pandemic and subsequent extension of community quarantine restrictions.

In August 2021, Smart launched Smart Bro Rocket SIM aimed at heavy wireless broadband users. Smart Bro Rocket SIM provides unlimited data valid for 30 days at an introductory price of Php499. Mobile broadband services accounted for 3% of our mobile service revenues in each of 2021 and 2020.

Other Data

Revenues from our other data services, which include value-added services, or VAS, and domestic leased lines, increased by Php294 million, or 24%, to Php1,527 million in 2021 from Php1,233 million in 2020. The increase was primarily due to higher revenues from VAS via direct carrier billing, driven by various online activities and transactions, including mobile gaming in-app purchases and tollways reloading fees.

Voice Services

Mobile revenues from our voice services, which include all voice traffic, decreased by Php3,768 million, or 17%, to Php17,774 million in 2021 from Php21,542 million in 2020, due to subscribers' shift to alternative calling options, digital teleconferencing solutions, and other OTT services. In view of these new digital solutions and to improve its voice service, Smart has been provisioning its mobile users for Voice over LTE, or VoLTE, and Voice over WiFi, or VoWiFi, services which routes the voice calls through digital channels. VoLTE and VoWiFi offer better voice quality. Mobile voice services accounted for 18% and 22% of our mobile service revenues in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Domestic voice service revenues decreased by Php3,239 million, or 17%, to Php15,683 million in 2021 from Php18,922 million in 2020, mainly due to lower traffic from domestic outbound and inbound voice services.

International voice service revenues decreased by Php529 million, or 20%, to Php2,091 million in 2021 from Php2,620 million in 2020 resulting from lower traffic driven by the prolonged impact of the pandemic in international travel, partially offset by revenues from international voice agreement with international carriers.

SMS Services

Mobile revenues from our SMS services, which include all SMS-related services, decreased by Php334 million, or 5%, to Php6,603 million in 2021 from Php6,937 million in 2020, mainly due to the decline in SMS volumes arising from the increased adoption of alternative messaging solutions, such as OTT services, social media, and messenger application, partially offset by the Application-to-Person ("A2P") service revenues. Mobile SMS services accounted for 7% of our mobile service revenues in each of 2021 and 2020.

Inbound Roaming and Others

Mobile revenues from inbound roaming and other services decreased by Php839 million, or 36%, to Php1,517 million in 2021 from Php2,356 million in 2020, mainly due to lower facility service fees related to fixed wireless business and lower revenues from inbound roaming services, partly offset by higher other subscriber-related income.

The following table shows the breakdown of our mobile service revenues by service type for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

			Increase (Decrease)	
	2021	**2020**	**Amount**	**%**
		(in millions)		
Mobile service revenues	**Php96,538**	Php97,566	(Php1,028)	(1)
By service type				
Prepaid	**76,635**	75,790	845	1
Postpaid	**18,386**	19,420	(1,034)	(5)
Inbound roaming and others	**Php1,517**	Php2,356	(Php839)	(36)

Prepaid Mobile Revenues

Revenues generated from our mobile prepaid services amounted to Php76,635 million in 2021, an increase of Php845 million, or 1%, as compared with Php75,790 million in 2020. Mobile prepaid service revenues accounted for 79% and 78% of mobile service revenues in 2021 and 2020, respectively. The increase in revenues from our mobile prepaid services was attributed to higher average daily top-ups driven by the sustained growth in mobile internet usage, partially offset by lower subscriber base. Decline in prepaid subscribers was due to lower activations as subscribers were less mobile and more apt to use home WiFi due to the protracted pandemic.

In October 2020, we implemented the rebranding of Sun Prepaid to Smart Prepaid. Subscribers retained their existing Sun numbers while having access to expanded retail and customer care channels, data-centric Giga offers alongside existing select Sun top-up offers. With this development, Sun subscribers can already avail of the GigaLife bundles using Smart's LTE network.

Postpaid Mobile Revenues

Revenues generated from our mobile postpaid services amounted to Php18,386 million in 2021, a decrease of Php1,034 million, or 5%, as compared with Php19,420 million in 2020, primarily due to a decline in the postpaid subscriber base. Mobile postpaid service revenues accounted for 19% and 20% of mobile service revenues in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Subscriber Base, ARPU and Churn Rates

The following table shows our mobile subscriber base as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

			Increase (Decrease)	
	2021	2020	Amount	%
Mobile subscriber base				
Smart[1]	**28,153,047**	30,533,816	(2,380,769)	(8)
Prepaid	***26,665,974***	*29,090,167*	*(2,424,193)*	*(8)*
Postpaid	***1,487,073***	*1,443,649*	*43,424*	*3*
TNT	**42,539,757**	41,688,854	850,903	2
Sun Postpaid[1]	**529,148**	711,169	(182,021)	(26)
Total mobile subscribers	**71,221,952**	72,933,839	(1,711,887)	*(2)*

[1] *Includes mobile broadband subscribers.*

Our current policy is to recognize a prepaid subscriber as active only when the subscriber activates and uses the SIM card. A prepaid mobile subscriber is considered inactive if the subscriber does not reload within 90 days after the full usage or expiry of the last reload.

The average monthly churn rates for Smart Prepaid subscribers was 4.8% in each of 2021 and 2020, while the average monthly churn rates for TNT subscribers was 4.2% in each of 2021 and 2020.

The average monthly churn rates for Smart Postpaid subscribers were 1.6% and 2.3% in 2021 and 2020, respectively. The average monthly churn rates for Sun Postpaid subscribers were 2.5% and 3.1% in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The following table summarizes our average monthly ARPUs for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	Gross[1]		Increase (Decrease)		Net[2]		Increase (Decrease)	
	2021	2020	Amount	%	2021	2020	Amount	%
				(amounts in Php)				
Prepaid								
Smart	***123***	*133*	*(10)*	*(8)*	***104***	*113*	*(9)*	*(8)*
TNT	***98***	*91*	*7*	*8*	***84***	*79*	*5*	*6*
Postpaid								
Smart	***853***	*844*	*9*	*1*	***816***	*813*	*3*	—
Sun	***440***	*386*	*54*	*14*	***429***	*375*	*54*	*14*

[1] *Gross monthly ARPU is calculated by dividing gross mobile service revenues for the month, including interconnection income, but excluding inbound roaming revenues, gross of discounts, and content provider costs, by the average number of subscribers in the month.*

[2] *Net monthly ARPU is calculated by dividing gross mobile service revenues for the month, including interconnection income, but excluding inbound roaming revenues, net of discounts, and content provider costs, by the average number of subscribers in the month.*

Fixed Wireless Broadband

Revenues from our Fixed Wireless Broadband services amounted to Php2,889 million in 2021, an increase of Php2,849 million from Php40 million in 2020, primarily due to the transfer of PHW subscribers to Smart beginning February 2021. In March 2021, the GigaLife App was opened to PHW, which allowed the linking of accounts between mobile and home devices and enabled a convergent solution to simplify account management and cross-selling of products.

In December 2021, Smart lauched the first prepaid 5G Home Router. Smart Bro Home WiFi 5G is a plug-and-play device that can connect up to 10 WiFi-enabled devices with a fiber-like speed of Smart 5G.

MVNO and Others

Revenues from our MVNO and other services amounted to Php212 million in 2021, a decrease of Php352 million, or 62%, from Php564 million in 2020, primarily due to lower facility service fees.

Non-Service Revenues

Our wireless non-service revenues consist of sale of mobile handsets, broadband data routers, tablets and accessories. Our wireless non-service revenues increased by Php939 million, or 16%, to Php6,980 million in 2021 from Php6,041 million in 2020, primarily due to a higher revenue per unit of mobile handsets issued and PHW broadband routers issued in 2021.

Expenses

Expenses associated with our Wireless business segment amounted to Php89,172 million in 2021, an increase of Php7,603 million, or 9%, from Php81,569 million in 2020. The increase was attributable to higher depreciation and amortization, cost of sales and services, selling, general and administrative expenses, asset impairment and interconnection costs, partially offset by lower provisions. As a percentage of our total wireless revenues, expenses associated with our Wireless business segment accounted for 84% and 78% in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The following table summarizes the breakdown of our total wireless-related expenses for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and the percentage of each expense item in relation to the total:

					Increase (Decrease)	
	2021	**%**	**2020**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
			(in millions)			
Depreciation and amortization	**Php40,459**	**45**	Php35,134	43	Php5,325	15
Selling, general and administrative expenses	**36,748**	**41**	35,731	44	1,017	3
Cost of sales and services	**10,041**	**11**	8,041	10	2,000	25
Provisions	**854**	**1**	2,026	2	(1,172)	(58)
Interconnection costs	**683**	**1**	467	1	216	46
Asset impairment	**387**	**1**	170	—	217	128
Total	**Php89,172**	**100**	Php81,569	100	Php7,603	9

Depreciation and amortization charges increased by Php5,325 million, or 15%, to Php40,459 million, mainly on account of higher depreciable asset base resulting from significant capitalization, combined with higher depreciation of right-of-use asset.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by Php1,017 million, or 3%, to Php36,748 million, primarily due to higher expenses related to repairs and maintenance, professional and other contracted services, amortization of intangibles, and rent, partly offset by lower expenses related to taxes and licenses, selling and promotions, and compensation and employee benefits.

Cost of sales and services increased by Php2,000 million, or 25%, to Php10,041 million, primarily due to a higher number of units issued and higher average cost per unit for mobile handsets, as well as the cost of PHW broadband routers issued in 2021.

Provisions decreased by Php1,172 million, or 58%, to Php854 million, primarily due to lower provision for expected credit losses mainly on account of last year's provisions related to extended credit arrangements driven by the impact of the pandemic.

Interconnection costs increased by Php216 million, or 46%, to Php683 million, primarily due to higher interconnection costs on A2P, messaging transactions and international data services.

Asset impairment, increased by Php217 million, or 128%, to Php387 million primarily due to impairment charges on certain network equipment damaged by Typhoon Odette.

Other Income (Expenses) – Net

The following table summarizes the breakdown of our total wireless-related other income (expenses) – net for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

			Change	
	2021	**2020**	**Amount**	**%**
		(in millions)		
Other Income (Expenses) – Net:				
Financing costs – net	**(Php7,551)**	(Php6,886)	(Php665)	(10)
Foreign exchange gains (losses) – net	**(1,541)**	431	(1,972)	(458)
Interest income	**355**	537	(182)	(34)
Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments – net	**550**	(126)	676	537
Other income – net	**3,540**	3,104	436	14
Total	**(Php4,647)**	(Php2,940)	(Php1,707)	(58)

Our Wireless business segment's other expenses – net amounted to Php4,647 million in 2021, an increase of Php1,707 million, or 58%, from Php2,940 million in 2020, primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (i) foreign exchange losses of Php1,541 million in 2021 as against foreign exchange gains of Php431 million in 2020, mainly on account of revaluation of net foreign currency-denominated liabilities due to the depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar in 2021 as against the appreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar in 2020; (ii) higher net financing costs by Php665 million mainly due to higher accretion on lease liabilities; (iii) lower interest income by Php182 million; (iv) higher other income – net by Php436 million; and (v) net gains on derivative financial instruments of Php550 million in 2021 as against net losses on derivative financial instruments of Php126 million in 2020 due to the depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar in 2021 as against the appreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar in 2020.

Provision for Income Tax

Provision for income tax amounted to Php3,366 million in 2021, a decrease of Php1,170 million, or 26%, from Php4,536 million in 2020, mainly due to lower taxable income and lower corporate income tax rate under the CREATE Act, partly offset by the net unfavorable impact of CREATE adjustments for prior year deferred tax assets booked in the first quarter of 2021.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, our Wireless business segment's net income decreased by Php5,732 million, or 38%, to Php9,434 million in 2021 from Php15,166 million in 2020.

EBITDA

Our Wireless business segment's EBITDA increased by Php604 million, or 1%, to Php60,876 million in 2021 from Php60,272 million in 2020. EBITDA margin remained at 61% in 2021 and 2020.

Core Income

Our Wireless business segment's core income decreased by Php2,795 million, or 17%, to Php13,645 million in 2021 from Php16,440 million in 2020, mainly on account of higher depreciation and amortization and financing costs, partially offset by higher EBITDA and lower provision for income tax.

Fixed Line

Revenues

Revenues generated from our Fixed Line business segment amounted to Php117,063 million in 2021, an increase of Php18,324 million, or 19%, from Php98,739 million in 2020.

The following table summarizes our total revenues by service from our Fixed Line business segment for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

					Increase (Decrease)	
	2021	**%**	**2020**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
			(in millions)			
Service Revenues:						
Data	**Php78,576**	**67**	Php67,183	68	Php11,393	17
Voice	**37,232**	**32**	29,541	30	7,691	26
Miscellaneous	**721**	**1**	686	1	35	5
	116,529	**100**	97,410	99	19,119	20
Non-Service Revenues:						
Sale of computers, phone units and point-product sales	**534**	**—**	1,329	1	(795)	(60)
Total Fixed Line Revenues	**Php117,063**	**100**	Php98,739	100	Php18,324	19

Service Revenues

Our fixed line service revenues increased by Php19,119 million, or 20%, to Php116,529 million in 2021 from Php97,410 million in 2020, primarily due to higher revenues from our data and voice services. As a percentage of our total fixed line revenues, service revenues accounted for 100% and 99% in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Fixed Line service revenues, net of interconnection costs, amounted to Php96,522 million in 2021, an increase of Php10,827 million, or 13%, from Php85,695 million in 2020.

Data Services

Our data services, which include Home broadband, corporate data, and ICT portfolio with data center, cloud, cyber security, and managed IT offerings, posted revenues of Php78,576 million in 2021, an increase of Php11,393 million, or 17%, from Php67,183 million in 2020, primarily due to higher revenues from home broadband, corporate data and leased lines, and ICT services. The percentage contribution of this service segment to our fixed line service revenues accounted for 67% and 69% in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The following table shows information of our data service revenues for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

			Increase	
	2021	**2020**	**Amount**	**%**
		(in millions)		
Data service revenues	**Php78,576**	Php67,183	Php11,393	17
Home broadband	**39,723**	33,045	6,678	20
Corporate data and ICT	**38,853**	34,138	4,715	14

Home Broadband

Home broadband data revenues amounted to Php39,723 million in 2021, an increase of Php6,678 million, or 20%, from Php33,045 million in 2020. This growth is driven by increasing demand for broadband services, including fixed wired (PLDT Home Fibr), which the company is providing through the nationwide roll-out of its fiber-to-the-home, or FTTH, network and its existing copper network, which is progressively being upgraded to fiber. Home broadband revenues accounted for 51% and 49% of fixed line data service revenues in 2021 and 2020, respectively. PLDT's FTTH nationwide network roll-out has reached over 13.9 million homes passed as of December 31, 2021, while the number of ports has grown to 5.8 million.

Corporate Data and ICT

Corporate data services amounted to Php32,333 million in 2021, an increase of Php4,223 million, or 15%, as compared with Php28,110 million in 2020, mainly due to the sustained demand for broadband internet and data networking services. Corporate data revenues accounted for 41% and 42% of fixed line data services in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

ICT revenues increased by Php492 million, or 8%, to Php6,520 million in 2021 from Php6,028 million in 2020, mainly due to higher revenues from data center, cloud and managed IT services, partially offset by lower revenues from cyber security services. The percentage contribution of this service segment to our total data service revenues accounted for 8% and 9% in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Voice Services

Revenues from our voice services increased by Php7,691 million, or 26%, to Php37,232 million in 2021 from Php29,541 million in 2020, primarily due to higher revenues from international services of PLDT Global, partly offset by lower revenues from local exchange and domestic services. The decline in local exchange and domestic services was partly due to the continued popularity of services such as Skype, Viber, Line, Facebook Messenger, Google Talk and WhatsApp, offering free OTT calling services, and other similar services, as well as subscribers' shift to mobile services. The percentage contribution of voice service revenues to our fixed line service revenues accounted for 32% and 30% in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Miscellaneous Services

Miscellaneous service revenues are derived mostly from rentals and management fees. These service revenues increased by Php35 million, or 5%, to Php721 million in 2021 from Php686 million in 2020. The percentage contribution of miscellaneous service revenues to our total fixed line service revenues accounted for 1% in each of 2021 and 2020.

Non-service Revenues

Non-service revenues decreased by Php795 million, or 60%, to Php534 million in 2021 from Php1,329 million in 2020, primarily due to lower sale of PHW broadband routers, managed ICT equipment, and computer bundles, partially offset by sale of Home WiFi mesh in 2021.

Expenses

Expenses related to our Fixed Line business segment totaled Php93,370 million in 2021, an increase of Php8,653 million, or 10%, as compared with Php84,717 million in 2020. The increase was primarily due to higher interconnection costs, depreciation and amortization, and selling, general and administrative expenses, partly offset by lower provisions, cost of sales and services, and asset impairment. As a percentage of our total fixed line revenues, expenses associated with our Fixed Line business segment accounted for 80% and 86% in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The following table shows the breakdown of our total fixed line-related expenses for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and the percentage of each expense item in relation to the total:

					Increase (Decrease)	
	2021	**%**	**2020**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
			(in millions)			
Selling, general and administrative expenses	**Php44,051**	**47**	Php43,860	52	Php191	—
Depreciation and amortization	**22,139**	**24**	19,383	23	2,756	14
Interconnection costs	**20,007**	**21**	11,715	14	8,292	71
Provisions	**3,729**	**4**	5,394	6	(1,665)	(31)
Cost of sales and services	**3,430**	**4**	4,269	5	(839)	(20)
Asset impairment	**14**	**—**	96	—	(82)	(85)
Total	**Php93,370**	**100**	Php84,717	100	Php8,653	10

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by Php191 million to Php44,051 million primarily due to higher expenses related to repairs and maintenance, selling and promotions, and rent, partly offset by lower compensation and employee benefits on account of lower MRP, and professional and other contracted services.

Depreciation and amortization charges increased by Php2,756 million, or 14%, to Php22,139 million mainly on account of higher depreciable asset base, combined with higher depreciation of right-of-use asset.

Interconnection costs increased by Php8,292 million, or 71%, to Php20,007 million, primarily due to higher international interconnection costs of PLDT Global.

Provisions decreased by Php1,665 million, or 31%, to Php3,729 million, primarily due to lower provision for expected credit losses mainly due to the improvement in collection rate.

Cost of sales and services decreased by Php839 million, or 20%, to Php3,430 million, primarily due to lower cost of PHW broadband routers, managed ICT equipment, and computer bundles, partially offset by the cost of Home WiFi mesh in 2021.

Asset impairment, consisting mainly of impairment of contract assets, decreased by Php82 million, or 85%, to Php14 million.

Other Income (Expenses) – Net

The following table summarizes the breakdown of our total fixed line-related other income (expenses) – net for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

			Change	
	2021	**2020**	**Amount**	**%**
		(in millions)		
Other Income (Expenses) – Net:				
Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments – net	**Php850**	(Php270)	Php1,120	415
Interest income	**275**	636	(361)	(57)
Equity share in net earnings of associates	**103**	50	53	106
Foreign exchange gains (losses) – net	**(2,433)**	1,153	(3,586)	(311)
Financing costs – net	**(6,029)**	(6,059)	30	—
Other income – net	**13,790**	8,711	5,079	58
Total	**Php6,556**	Php4,221	Php2,335	55

Our Fixed Line business segment's other income amounted to Php6,556 million in 2021, an increase of Php2,335 million, or 55%, from Php4,221 million in 2020, primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (i) higher other income – net by Php5,079 million mainly due to PLDT's higher dividend income from Smart and gain on sale of PHW subscribers in 2021, as against the gain on sale and leaseback of Smart Headquarters in 2020; (ii) net gains on derivative financial instruments of Php850 million in 2021 as against net losses on derivative financial instruments of Php270 million in 2020 due to the depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar in 2021 as against the appreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar in 2020; (iii) lower net financing costs by Php30 million; (iv) higher equity share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures by Php53 million; (v) lower interest income by Php361 million; and (vi) net foreign exchange losses of Php2,433 million in 2021 as against net foreign exchange gains of Php1,153 million in 2020 mainly on account of revaluation of net foreign currency-denominated liabilities due to the depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar in 2021 as against the appreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar in 2020.

Provision for Income Tax

Provision for income tax amounted to Php4,103 million in 2021, an increase of Php369 million, or 10%, from Php3,734 million in 2020, mainly due to higher taxable income, partly offset by the impact of lower corporate income tax under the CREATE Act, as well as the net favorable impact of 2020 income tax retroactive adjustment, per Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 5-2021, recognized in the first quarter of 2021.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, our Fixed Line business segment registered a net income of Php26,146 million in 2021, an increase of Php11,637 million, or 80%, as compared with Php14,509 million in 2020.

EBITDA

Our Fixed Line business segment's EBITDA increased by Php12,427 million, or 37%, to Php45,832 million in 2021 from Php33,405 million in 2020. EBITDA margin increased to 39% in 2021 from 34% in 2020.

Core Income

Our Fixed Line business segment's core income increased by Php10,835 million, or 70%, to Php26,298 million in 2021 from Php15,463 million in 2020, primarily due to higher EBITDA and other miscellaneous income, partially offset by higher depreciation and amortization, and provision for income tax.

Others

Revenues

Revenues generated from our Other business segment amounted to nil in each of 2021 and 2020.

Expenses

Expenses related to our Other business segment decreased by Php5 million, or 42%, to Php7 million in 2021 from Php12 million in 2020.

Other Income (Expenses) – Net

The following table summarizes the breakdown of other income (expenses) – net for Other business segment for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

			Change	
	2021	**2020**	**Amount**	**%**
		(in millions)		
Other Income (Expenses) – Net:				
Foreign exchange gains (losses) – net	**Php49**	(Php48)	Php97	202
Interest income	**26**	92	(66)	(72)
Gains on derivative financial instruments – net	**—**	18	(18)	(100)
Financing costs – net	**—**	(55)	55	100
Equity share in net losses of associates and joint ventures	**(1,204)**	(2,378)	1,174	49
Other income – net	**1,250**	1,448	(198)	(14)
Total	**Php121**	(Php923)	Php1,044	113

Our Other business segment's other income amounted to Php121 million in 2021, a change of Php1,044 million from other expenses of Php923 million in 2020, primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (i) lower equity share in net losses of associates and joint ventures by Php1,174 million mainly due to higher equity share in net earnings in Vega Telecom Inc. on account of the favorable impact of CREATE adjustment on the unamortized deferred tax liability component of the investment; (ii) net foreign exchange gains of Php49 million in 2021 as against net foreign exchange losses of Php48 million in 2020; (iii) lower interest income by Php66 million; and (iv) lower other income – net by Php198 million.

Net Income (Loss)

As a result of the foregoing, our Other business segment registered a net income of Php384 million in 2021, a change of Php702 million as against net loss of Php318 million in 2020.

Core Income (Loss)

Our Other business segment's core loss amounted to Php666 million in 2021, a change of Php859 million as against core income of Php193 million in 2020.

Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Wireless

Revenues

We generated revenues of Php104,211 million from our Wireless business segment in 2020, an increase of Php7,305 million, or 8%, from Php96,906 million in 2019.

The following table summarizes our total revenues by service from our Wireless business segment for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	%	2019	%	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
			(in millions)			
Service Revenues:						
Mobile	Php97,566	93	Php88,865	92	Php8,701	10
Home broadband	40	—	85	—	(45)	(53)
MVNO and others[1]	564	1	1,711	2	(1,147)	(67)
Total Wireless Service Revenues	98,170	94	90,661	94	7,509	8
Non-Service Revenues:						
Sale of mobile handsets and broadband data modems	6,041	6	6,245	6	(204)	(3)
Total Wireless Revenues	Php104,211	100	Php96,906	100	Php7,305	8

[3] *Includes service revenues generated by MVNOs of PLDT Global subsidiaries and facility service fees.*

Service Revenues

Our wireless service revenues increased by Php7,509 million, or 8%, to Php98,170 million in 2020 as compared with Php90,661 million in 2019, primarily due to higher mobile revenues, partly offset by lower revenues from home broadband and MVNO and other services. As a percentage of our total wireless revenues, service revenues accounted for 94% in each of 2020 and 2019.

Mobile Services

Our mobile service revenues amounted to Php97,566 million in 2020, an increase of Php8,701 million, or 10%, from Php88,865 million in 2019. Mobile service revenues accounted for 99% and 98% of our wireless service revenues in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The following table shows the breakdown of our mobile service revenues for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	%	2019	%	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
			(in millions)			
Mobile Services:						
Data	Php66,731	69	Php52,848	59	Php13,883	26
Voice	21,542	22	24,597	28	(3,055)	(12)
SMS	6,937	7	9,907	11	(2,970)	(30)
Inbound roaming and others[1]	2,356	2	1,513	2	843	56
Total	Php97,566	100	Php88,865	100	Php8,701	10

[1] *Refers to other non-subscriber-related revenues consisting primarily of inbound international roaming fees and facility service fees.*

Data Services

Mobile revenues from our data services, which include mobile internet, mobile broadband and other data services, increased by Php13,883 million, or 26%, to Php66,731 million in 2020 from Php52,848 million in 2019 due to growth in mobile internet usage that was driven mainly by an increased demand for data connectivity amidst the pandemic to conform with the "new normal" ways of working and schooling. This was further boosted by enhanced data products, consumer engagement promotions, and continuous network improvement and LTE migration. Data services accounted for 69% and 59% of our mobile service revenues in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The following table shows the breakdown of our mobile data service revenues for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	%	2019	%	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
			(in millions)			
Data Services:						
Mobile internet[1]	Php62,327	93	Php48,399	91	Php13,928	29
Mobile broadband	3,171	5	3,547	7	(376)	(11)
Other data	1,233	2	902	2	331	37
Total	Php66,731	100	Php52,848	100	Php13,883	26

[1] *Includes revenues from web-based services, net of discounts and content provider costs.*

Mobile Internet

Mobile internet service revenues increased by Php13,928 million, or 29%, to Php62,327 million in 2020 from Php48,399 million in 2019, primarily due to the following: (i) increase in the use of video, gaming and social media data usage by our subscribers driven by the enhanced product offerings, marketing promotions and content partnerships; (ii) increase in digital productivity requirements from work-from-home and study-from-home environment; (iii) expansion of distribution channels, particularly using digital platforms; and (iv) LTE migration initiatives that further increased the number of LTE device and data users. Smart remains the fastest Mobile Data network in the country as verified by independent third-party agencies, Ookla and OpenSignal.

Mobile internet services accounted for 64% and 54% of our mobile service revenues in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Mobile Broadband

Mobile broadband revenues amounted to Php3,171 million in 2020, a decrease of Php376 million, or 11%, from Php3,547 million in 2019, primarily due to a decrease in the number of broadband subscribers as users shifted to using mobile internet, home fiber and WiFi services. Meanwhile, there was a noted increase in activations of Smart's WiFi products in the third quarter of 2020 to cater to the needs of students and the workforce at home, which also serves as a backup service to their fixed home connections. Mobile broadband services accounted for 3% and 4% of our mobile service revenues in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Other Data

Revenues from our other data services, which include value-added services, or VAS, domestic leased lines and share in revenue from PLDT WeRoam, increased by Php331 million, or 37%, to Php1,233 million in 2020 from Php902 million in 2019, primarily due to higher revenues from domestic leased lines and VAS via Direct Carrier Billing, which includes revenues from video subscriptions and mobile gaming in-app purchases.

Voice Services

Mobile revenues from our voice services, which include all voice traffic, decreased by Php3,055 million, or 12%, to Php21,542 million in 2020 from Php24,597 million in 2019, due to subscribers' shift to alternative calling options and other OTT services. Mobile voice services accounted for 22% and 28% of our mobile service revenues in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Domestic voice service revenues decreased by Php2,908 million, or 13%, to Php18,922 million in 2020 from Php21,830 million in 2019, due to lower domestic outbound revenues, and lower inbound voice service revenues due to the impact of the removal of interconnection rates for domestic mobile voice services.

International voice service revenues decreased by Php147 million, or 5%, to Php2,620 million in 2020 from Php2,767 million in 2019, primarily due to the impact of the pandemic on OFWs and international travelers.

SMS Services

Mobile revenues from our SMS services, which include all SMS-related services, decreased by Php2,970 million, or 30%, to Php6,937 million in 2020 from Php9,907 million in 2019, mainly due to the decline in SMS volumes arising from the increased adoption of alternative messaging solutions, such as OTT services, social media, and messenger application, combined with the impact of the removal of interconnection charges for domestic mobile SMS services. Mobile SMS services accounted for 7% and 11% of our mobile service revenues in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Inbound Roaming and Others

Mobile revenues from inbound roaming and other services increased by Php843 million, or 56%, to Php2,356 million in 2020 from Php1,513 million in 2019, mainly due to facility service fees related to fixed wireless business.

The following table shows the breakdown of our mobile service revenues by service type for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

			Increase (Decrease)	
	2020	2019	Amount	%
		(in millions)		
Mobile service revenues	Php97,566	Php88,865	Php8,701	10
By service type				
Prepaid	75,790	67,850	7,940	12
Postpaid	19,420	19,502	(82)	—
Inbound roaming and others	2,356	1,513	843	56

Prepaid Revenues

Revenues generated from our mobile prepaid services amounted to Php75,790 million in 2020, an increase of Php7,940 million, or 12%, as compared with Php67,850 million in 2019. Mobile prepaid service revenues accounted for 78% and 76% of mobile service revenues in 2020 and 2019, respectively. The increase in revenues from our mobile prepaid services was attributed to higher average daily top-ups, driven by the sustained growth in mobile internet usages.

In October 2020, we implemented the rebranding of Sun Prepaid into Smart Prepaid. Subscribers retained their existing Sun numbers while having access to expanded retail and customer care channels, data-centric Giga offers alongside existing select Sun top-up offers. Following this development, rebranded subscribers can avail of Giga Life bundles, including the newest offers, Giga Work for those working from home and Giga Study for online classes, using Smart's LTE network.

Postpaid Revenues

Revenues generated from mobile postpaid services amounted to Php19,420 million in 2020, lower by Php82 million as compared with Php19,502 million in 2019, primarily due to a decline in the postpaid subscriber base. Mobile postpaid service revenues accounted for 20% and 22% of mobile service revenues in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Subscriber Base, ARPU and Churn Rates

The following table shows our mobile subscriber base as at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

			Increase (Decrease)	
	2020	**2019**	**Amount**	**%**
Mobile subscriber base				
Smart[1]	30,533,816	27,335,602	3,198,214	12
Prepaid	*29,090,167*	*25,866,195*	*3,223,972*	*12*
Postpaid	*1,443,649*	*1,469,407*	*(25,758)*	*(2)*
TNT	41,688,854	38,308,363	3,380,491	9
Sun[1]	711,169	7,474,190	(6,763,021)	(90)
Prepaid[2]	—	*6,547,231*	*(6,547,231)*	*(100)*
Postpaid	*711,169*	*926,959*	*(215,790)*	*(23)*
Total mobile subscribers	72,933,839	73,118,155	(184,316)	—

(1) *Includes mobile broadband subscribers.*
(2) *Beginning October 2020, Sun Prepaid was rebranded as Smart Prepaid.*

Our current policy is to recognize a prepaid subscriber as active only when the subscriber activates and uses the SIM card. A prepaid mobile subscriber is considered inactive if the subscriber does not reload within 90 days after the full usage or expiry of the last reload.

The average monthly churn rates for Smart Prepaid subscribers were 4.8% and 4.1% in 2020 and 2019, respectively, while the average monthly churn rates for TNT subscribers were 4.2% and 4.0% in 2020 and 2019, respectively. The average monthly churn rate for Sun Prepaid subscribers was 4.5% in 2019.

The average monthly churn rates for Smart Postpaid subscribers were 2.3% and 2.1% in 2020 and 2019, respectively. The average monthly churn rates for Sun Postpaid subscribers were 3.1% and 2.0% in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The following table summarizes our average monthly ARPUs for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	Gross[1]		Increase (Decrease)		Net[2]		Increase (Decrease)	
	2020	**2019**	**Amount**	**%**	**2020**	**2019**	**Amount**	**%**
				(amounts in Php)				
Prepaid								
Smart	*133*	*132*	*1*	*1*	*113*	*116*	*(3)*	*(3)*
TNT	*91*	*77*	*14*	*18*	*79*	*69*	*10*	*14*
Sun[3]	—	*84*	*(84)*	*(100)*	—	*75*	*(75)*	*(100)*
Postpaid								
Smart	*844*	*824*	*20*	*2*	*813*	*806*	*7*	*1*
Sun	*386*	*418*	*(32)*	*(8)*	*375*	*411*	*(36)*	*(9)*

(1) *Gross monthly ARPU is calculated by dividing gross mobile service revenues for the month, including interconnection income but excluding inbound roaming revenues, gross of discounts, and content provider costs, by the average number of subscribers in the month.*
(2) *Net monthly ARPU is calculated by dividing gross mobile service revenues for the month, including interconnection income, but excluding inbound roaming revenues, net of discounts and content provider costs, by the average number of subscribers in the month.*
(3) *Beginning October 2020, Sun Prepaid was rebranded as Smart Prepaid.*

Home Broadband

Revenues from our Home Broadband services amounted to Php40 million in 2020, a decrease of Php45 million, or 53%, from Php85 million in 2019, primarily due to a decrease in the number of subscribers.

MVNO and Others

Revenues from our MVNO and other services amounted to Php564 million in 2020, a decrease of Php1,147 million, or 67%, from Php1,711 million in 2019, primarily due to lower facility service fees.

Non-Service Revenues

Our wireless non-service revenues consist of sale of mobile handsets, mobile broadband data modems, tablets and accessories. Our wireless non-service revenues decreased by Php204 million, or 3%, to Php6,041 million in 2020 from Php6,245 million in 2019, primarily due to lower quantity of mobile handsets issued as a result of the temporary closure of Smart Stores and Sun Shops brought about by the community quarantine measures during the pandemic.

Expenses

Expenses associated with our Wireless business segment amounted to Php81,569 million in 2020, an increase of Php7,210 million, or 10%, from Php74,359 million in 2019. The increase was mainly attributable to higher depreciation and amortization, selling, general and administrative expenses, and provisions, partially offset by lower interconnection costs, and cost of sales and services. As a percentage of our total wireless revenues, expenses associated with our Wireless business segment accounted for 78% and 77% in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The following table summarizes the breakdown of our total wireless-related expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 and the percentage of each expense item in relation to the total:

					Increase (Decrease)	
	2020	%	2019	%	Amount	%
			(in millions)			
Selling, general and administrative expenses	Php35,731	44	Php32,009	43	Php3,722	12
Depreciation and amortization	35,134	43	29,484	40	5,650	19
Cost of sales and services	8,041	10	9,324	13	(1,283)	(14)
Provisions	2,026	2	1,011	1	1,015	100
Interconnection costs	467	1	2,409	3	(1,942)	(81)
Asset impairment	170	—	122	—	48	39
Total	Php81,569	100	Php74,359	100	Php7,210	10

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by Php3,722 million, or 12%, to Php35,731 million, primarily due to higher expenses related to amortization of intangible assets mainly on account of trademark amortization, taxes and licenses, selling and promotions, and rent, partly offset by lower expenses related to professional and other contracted services, compensation and employee benefits, and communication, training and travel.

Depreciation and amortization charges increased by Php5,650 million, or 19%, to Php35,134 million, mainly on account of higher depreciation due to shortened life of certain network, technology and other equipment resulting from the migration to faster speed LTE and 5G technologies, as well as transformation and cost reengineering initiatives, combined with higher depreciation of right-of-use asset.

Cost of sales and services decreased by Php1,283 million, or 14%, to Php8,041 million, primarily due to lower number of units issued for mobile handsets during the temporary closure of Smart Stores and Sun Shops as a result of the community quarantine, coupled by lower cost of content and services.

Provisions increased by Php1,015 million, or 100%, to Php2,026 million, mainly on account of higher expected credit losses primarily driven by the impact of the pandemic to the economy.

Interconnection costs decreased by Php1,942 million, or 81%, to Php467 million, primarily due to lower interconnection cost on domestic voice and SMS services, as a result of the removal of mobile domestic interconnection fees.

Asset impairment, consisting mainly of impairment of contract assets, increased by Php48 million, or 39%, to Php170 million.

Other Income (Expenses) – Net

The following table summarizes the breakdown of our total wireless-related other income (expenses) – net for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

			Change	
	2020	2019	Amount	%
		(in millions)		
Other Income (Expenses) – Net:				
Financing costs – net	(Php6,886)	(Php6,422)	(Php464)	(7)
Losses on derivative financial instruments – net	(126)	(243)	117	48
Foreign exchange gains – net	431	118	313	265
Interest income	537	703	(166)	(24)
Other income – net	3,104	821	2,283	278
Total	(Php2,940)	(Php5,023)	Php2,083	41

Our Wireless business segment's other expenses amounted to Php2,940 million in 2020, a decrease of Php2,083 million, or 41%, from Php5,023 million in 2019, primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (i) higher other income – net by Php2,283 million mainly due to higher other miscellaneous income; (ii) higher net foreign exchange gains by Php313 million on account of revaluation of net foreign currency-denominated liabilities due to higher level of appreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar; (iii) lower net losses on derivative financial instruments by Php117 million; (iv) lower interest income by Php166 million; and (v) higher net financing costs by Php464 million mainly due to higher interest expense on loans resulting from higher outstanding loan balance and lower capitalized interest.

Provision for Income Tax

Provision for income tax amounted to Php4,536 million in 2020, an increase of Php113 million, or 3%, from Php4,423 million in 2019.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, our Wireless business segment's net income increased by Php2,065 million, or 16%, to Php15,166 million in 2020 from Php13,101 million in 2019.

EBITDA

Our Wireless business segment's EBITDA increased by Php7,483 million, or 14%, to Php60,272 million in 2020 from Php52,789 million in 2019. EBITDA margin increased to 61% in 2020 from 58% in 2019.

Core Income

Our Wireless business segment's core income increased by Php2,755 million, or 20%, to Php16,440 million in 2020 from Php13,685 million in 2019, mainly on account of higher EBITDA and other miscellaneous income, partially offset by higher depreciation and amortization, and net financing costs.

Fixed Line

Revenues

Revenues generated from our Fixed Line business segment amounted to Php98,739 million in 2020, an increase of Php9,333 million, or 10%, from Php89,406 million in 2019.

The following table summarizes our total revenues by service from our Fixed Line business segment for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

					Increase (Decrease)	
	2020	%	2019	%	Amount	%
			(in millions)			
Service Revenues:						
Data	Php67,183	68	Php60,764	68	Php6,419	11
Voice	29,541	30	26,267	29	3,274	12
Miscellaneous	686	1	788	1	(102)	(13)
	97,410	99	87,819	98	9,591	11
Non-Service Revenues:						
Sale of computers, phone units and point-product sales	1,329	1	1,587	2	(258)	(16)
Total Fixed Line Revenues	Php98,739	100	Php89,406	100	Php9,333	10

Service Revenues

Our fixed line service revenues increased by Php9,591 million, or 11%, to Php97,410 million in 2020 from Php87,819 million in 2019, primarily due to higher revenues from our data and voice services.

Data Services

Our data services posted revenues of Php67,183 million in 2020, an increase of Php6,419 million, or 11%, from Php60,764 million in 2019, primarily due to higher revenues from home broadband, corporate data and leased lines, and ICT services. The percentage contribution of this service segment to our fixed line service revenues accounted for 69% in each of the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The following table shows information of our data service revenues for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

			Increase	
	2020	2019	Amount	%
		(in millions)		
Data service revenues	Php67,183	Php60,764	Php6,419	11
Corporate data and ICT	34,138	32,315	1,823	6
Home broadband	33,045	28,449	4,596	16

Corporate Data and ICT

Corporate data services amounted to Php28,110 million in 2020, an increase of Php1,429 million, or 5%, as compared with Php26,681 million in 2019, mainly due to the sustained demand for broadband internet and data networking services. Corporate data revenues accounted for 42% and 44% of total data services for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

ICT revenues increased by Php394 million, or 7%, to Php6,028 million in 2020 from Php5,634 million in 2019 mainly due to higher revenues from data centers, cloud and cyber security services. The percentage contribution of this service segment to our total data service revenues accounted for 9% in each of the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Home Broadband

Home broadband data revenues amounted to Php33,045 million in 2020, an increase of Php4,596 million, or 16%, from Php28,449 million in 2019. This growth is driven by increasing demand for broadband services, including fixed wired (PLDT Home Fibr) and fixed wireless (PLDT Home WiFi). PLDT Home offers broadband services through the nationwide roll-out of its fiber-to-the-home, or FTTH, network and its existing copper network. Home broadband revenues accounted for 49% and 47% of total data service revenues in 2020 and 2019, respectively. PLDT's FTTH nationwide network roll-out has reached approximately 9.0 million homes passed as of December 31, 2020.

Voice Services

Revenues from our voice services increased by Php3,274 million, or 12%, to Php29,541 million in 2020 from Php26,267 million in 2019, primarily due to higher revenues from international services of PLDT Global, partly offset by lower revenues from domestic and local exchange services. The decline in domestic and local exchange services was partly due to the continued popularity of services such as Skype, Viber, Line, Facebook Messenger, Google Talk and WhatsApp, offering free OTT calling services, and other similar services, as well as subscribers' shift to mobile services. The percentage contribution of voice service revenues to our fixed line service revenues accounted for 30% in each of the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Miscellaneous Services

Miscellaneous service revenues are derived mostly from rentals and management fees. These service revenues decreased by Php102 million, or 13%, to Php686 million in 2020 from Php788 million in 2019. The percentage contribution of miscellaneous service revenues to our total fixed line service revenues accounted for 1% in each of the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Non-service Revenues

Non-service revenues decreased by Php258 million, or 16%, to Php1,329 million in 2020 from Php1,587 million in 2019, primarily due to lower sale of hardware, Telpad units, and computer bundles, partially offset by higher sale of Prepaid Home WiFi and managed ICT equipment.

Expenses

Expenses related to our Fixed Line business segment totaled Php84,717 million in 2020, an increase of Php12,332 million, or 17%, as compared with Php72,385 million in 2019. The increase was primarily due to higher interconnection costs, selling, general and administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization, and provisions. As a percentage of our total fixed line revenues, expenses associated with our Fixed Line business segment accounted for 86% and 81% in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The following table shows the breakdown of our total fixed line-related expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 and the percentage of each expense item in relation to the total:

					Increase (Decrease)	
	2020	%	2019	%	Amount	%
			(in millions)			
Selling, general and administrative expenses	Php43,860	52	Php40,856	56	Php3,004	7
Depreciation and amortization	19,383	23	16,141	22	3,242	20
Interconnection costs	11,715	14	7,577	11	4,138	55
Provisions	5,394	6	3,530	5	1,864	53
Cost of sales and services	4,269	5	4,112	6	157	4
Asset impairment	96	—	169	—	(73)	(43)
Total	Php84,717	100	Php72,385	100	Php12,332	17

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by Php3,004 million, or 7%, to Php43,860 million primarily due to higher expenses related to compensation and employee benefits, mainly on account of higher pension benefits, repairs and maintenance, professional and other contracted services, and selling and promotions, partly offset by lower rent, taxes and licenses, and communication, training and travel expenses.

Depreciation and amortization charges increased by Php3,242 million, or 20%, to Php19,383 million mainly on account of higher depreciable asset base and depreciation due to shortened life of certain network equipment, resulting from the migration to FTTH, combined with higher depreciation of right-of-use asset.

Interconnection costs increased by Php4,138 million, or 55%, to Php11,715 million, primarily due to higher international interconnection costs of PLDT Global.

Provisions increased by Php1,864 million, or 53%, to Php5,394 million, primarily due to higher provisions for expected credit losses mainly on account of lower collection efficiency and decline in macroeconomic factors, and higher provision for inventory obsolescence.

Cost of sales and services increased by Php157 million, or 4%, to Php4,269 million, primarily due to higher cost of sale of Prepaid Home WiFi and managed ICT equipment, partly offset by lower cost of services, as well as lower cost of hardware, Telpad units and computer bundles.

Asset impairment, consisting mainly of impairment of contract assets, decreased by Php73 million, or 43%, to Php96 million.

Other Income (Expenses) – Net

The following table summarizes the breakdown of our total fixed line-related other income (expenses) – net for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019	Change Amount	Change %
		(in millions)		
Other Income (Expenses) – Net:				
Foreign exchange gains – net	Php1,153	Php400	Php753	188
Interest income	636	680	(44)	(6)
Equity share in net earnings of associates	50	568	(518)	(91)
Losses on derivative financial instruments – net	(270)	(196)	(74)	(38)
Financing costs – net	(6,059)	(5,078)	(981)	(19)
Other income – net	8,711	3,367	5,344	159
Total	Php4,221	(Php259)	Php4,480	1,730

Our Fixed Line business segment's other income amounted to Php4,221 million in 2020, a change of Php4,480 million as against other expenses of Php259 million in 2019, primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (i) higher other income – net by Php5,344 million mainly due to gain on sale and leaseback of Smart Headquarters and other miscellaneous income; (ii) higher net foreign exchange gains by Php753 million on account of revaluation of net foreign currency-denominated liabilities due to higher level of appreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar; (iii) lower interest income by Php44 million; (iv) higher net losses on derivative financial instruments by Php74 million; (v) lower equity share in net earnings of associates by Php518 million; and (vi) higher net financing costs by Php981 million mainly due to higher interest expense on loans resulting from higher outstanding loan balance, partially offset by higher capitalized interest.

Provision for Income Tax

Provision for income tax amounted to Php3,734 million in 2020, a decrease of Php1,607 million, or 30%, from Php5,341 million in 2019.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, our Fixed Line business segment registered a net income of Php14,509 million in 2020, an increase of Php3,088 million, or 27%, as compared with Php11,421 million in 2019.

EBITDA

Our Fixed Line business segment's EBITDA increased by Php243 million, or 1%, to Php33,405 million in 2020 from Php33,162 million in 2019. EBITDA margin decreased to 34% in 2020 from 38% in 2019.

Core Income

Our Fixed Line business segment's core income increased by Php2,932 million, or 23%, to Php15,463 million in 2020 from Php12,531 million in 2019, primarily due to higher EBITDA and other miscellaneous income, as well as lower provision for income tax, partially offset by higher depreciation and amortization, and net financing costs.

Others

Revenues

Revenues generated from our Other business segment amounted to nil for each of 2020 and 2019.

Expenses

Expenses related to our Other business segment decreased by Php89 million, or 88%, to Php12 million in 2020 from Php101 million in 2019.

Other Income (Expenses) – Net

The following table summarizes the breakdown of other income (expenses) – net for Other business segment for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019	Change Amount	Change %
		(in millions)		
Other Income (Expenses) – Net:				
Equity share in net losses of associates and joint ventures	(Php2,378)	(Php2,103)	(Php275)	(13)
Financing costs – net	(55)	—	(55)	(100)
Foreign exchange losses – net	(48)	(76)	28	37
Gains on derivative financial instruments – net	18	155	(137)	(88)
Interest income	92	362	(270)	(75)
Other income (expense) – net	1,448	(450)	1,898	422
Total	(Php923)	(Php2,112)	Php1,189	56

Our Other business segment's other expenses amounted to Php923 million in 2020, a decrease of Php1,189 million, or 56%, from Php2,112 million in 2019, primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (i) other income – net of Php1,448 million in 2020 as against other expenses of Php450 million in 2019 mainly due to losses on fair value of Phunware investment in 2019 and higher other miscellaneous income, partially offset by losses on fair value in 2020 as against gains on fair value in 2019 of Rocket Internet investment, and higher losses on fair value of iflix investment; (ii) lower net foreign exchange losses by Php28 million; (iii) net financing costs of Php55 million in 2020; (iv) lower net gains on derivative financial instruments by Php137 million; (v) lower interest income by Php270 million; and (vi) higher equity share in net losses of associates and joint ventures by Php275 million mainly due to equity share in net losses in 2020 as against equity share in net earnings in 2019 of Multisys, and higher equity share in net losses of VIH.

Net Income (Loss)

As a result of the foregoing, our Other business segment registered a net loss of Php318 million in 2020, a decrease of Php1,451 million, or 82%, from Php1,769 million in 2019.

Core Income (Loss)

Our Other business segment's core income amounted to Php193 million in 2020 as against core loss of Php1,151 million in 2019.

Years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

Wireless

Revenues

We generated revenues of Php96,906 million from our Wireless business segment in 2019, an increase of Php6,977 million, or 8%, from Php89,929 million in 2018.

The following table summarizes our total revenues by service from our Wireless business segment for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	%	2018	%	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
			(in millions)			
Service Revenues:						
Mobile	Php88,865	92	Php81,096	90	Php7,769	10
Home broadband	85	—	155	—	(70)	(45)
MVNO and others[1]	1,711	2	1,750	2	(39)	(2)
Total Wireless Service Revenues	90,661	94	83,001	92	7,660	9
Non-Service Revenues:						
Sale of mobile handsets and broadband data modems	6,245	6	6,928	8	(683)	(10)
Total Wireless Revenues	Php96,906	100	Php89,929	100	Php6,977	8

(1) *Includes service revenues generated by MVNOs of PLDT Global subsidiaries and facilities service fees.*

Service Revenues

Our wireless service revenues in 2019 increased by Php7,660 million, or 9%, to Php90,661 million as compared with Php83,001 million in 2018, primarily due to higher mobile revenues, partly offset by lower home broadband revenues. As a percentage of our total wireless revenues, service revenues accounted for 94% and 92% in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Mobile Services

Our mobile service revenues amounted to Php88,865 million in 2019, an increase of Php7,769 million, or 10%, from Php81,096 million in 2018. Mobile service revenues accounted for 98% of our wireless service revenues in each of 2019 and 2018. In the third quarter of 2018, the revenue split allocation among voice, SMS and data for our mobile bundled plans was revised to reflect the observed usage behavior pattern of our subscribers based on the network study conducted for our Wireless business segment.

The following table shows the breakdown of our mobile service revenues for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	%	2018	%	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
			(in millions)			
Mobile Services:						
Data	Php52,848	59	Php38,350	47	Php14,498	38
Voice	24,597	28	28,052	35	(3,455)	(12)
SMS	9,907	11	13,103	16	(3,196)	(24)
Inbound roaming and others[1]	1,513	2	1,591	2	(78)	(5)
Total	Php88,865	100	Php81,096	100	Php7,769	10

(1) *Refers to other non-subscriber-related revenues consisting primarily of inbound international roaming fees.*

Data Services

Mobile revenues from our data services, which include mobile internet, mobile broadband and other data services, increased by Php14,498 million, or 38%, to Php52,848 million in 2019 from Php38,350 million in 2018 due to increased mobile internet usage driven mainly by enhanced data products and consumer engagement promotions, supported by continuous network improvement and LTE migration, partially offset by lower revenues from mobile broadband. Data services accounted for 59% and 47% of our mobile service revenues in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The following table shows the breakdown of our mobile data service revenues for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	%	2018	%	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
			(in millions)			
Data Services:						
Mobile internet[(1)]	Php48,399	91	Php33,207	87	Php15,192	46
Mobile broadband	3,547	7	4,589	12	(1,042)	(23)
Other data	902	2	554	1	348	63
Total	Php52,848	100	Php38,350	100	Php14,498	38

(1) *Includes revenues from web-based services, net of discounts and content provider costs.*

Mobile Internet

Mobile internet service revenues increased by Php15,192 million, or 46%, to Php48,399 million in 2019 from Php33,207 million in 2018, primarily due to the following: (i) promoting of data and content-led products such as *Giga Video*, *Giga Games*, *Giga Stories* for mobile prepaid services, which increased usage of video, gaming and social media by Smart, TNT and Sun subscribers; (ii) launching promotions of products, such as *Free Video Everyday* and *Free IG + FB For All*, which increased the number of mobile data users and further stimulated data usage; (iii) increased data usage resulting from events and activities, such as vlogger & creator camps, nationwide grassroots gaming tournaments, and large-scale eSports events, which attracted video creators and gamers; (iv) adoption of more accessible channels for customers to discover and buy mobile data services, such as *123#, online stores, malls and convenience store chains; (v) introduction of new data-led postpaid plans with the launch of *Smart Signature*; and (vi) LTE migration initiatives that further increased the number of LTE device users and LTE data users among our subscriber base. Mobile internet services accounted for 54% and 41% of our mobile service revenues in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Mobile Broadband

Mobile broadband revenues amounted to Php3,547 million in 2019, a decrease of Php1,042 million, or 23%, from Php4,589 million in 2018, primarily due to a decrease in the number of subscribers using pocket WiFi as users shift to using mobile internet and fixed DSL/Fiber home broadband. Mobile broadband services accounted for 4% and 6% of our mobile service revenues in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Other Data

Revenues from our other data services, which include value-added services, or VAS, domestic leased lines and share in revenue from PLDT WeRoam, increased by Php348 million, or 63%, to Php902 million in 2019 from Php554 million in 2018, primarily due to revenues from VAS related to mobile gaming and other pay with mobile online subscriptions and purchases.

Voice Services

Mobile revenues from our voice services, which include all voice traffic, decreased by Php3,455 million, or 12%, to Php24,597 million in 2019 from Php28,052 million in 2018, mainly on account of lower traffic due to subscribers' shift to alternative calling options and other OTT services, and the impact of reduction in interconnection rates for voice services, as mandated by the NTC effective September 2018. Mobile voice services accounted for 28% and 35% of our mobile service revenues in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Domestic voice service revenues decreased by Php1,656 million, or 7%, to Php21,830 million in 2019 from Php23,486 million in 2018, due to lower domestic outbound and inbound voice service revenues.

International voice service revenues decreased by Php1,799 million, or 39%, to Php2,767 million in 2019 from Php4,566 million in 2018, primarily due to lower international inbound and outbound voice service revenues as a result of lower international voice traffic.

SMS Services

Mobile revenues from our SMS services, which include all SMS-related services, decreased by Php3,196 million, or 24%, to Php9,907 million in 2019 from Php13,103 million in 2018 mainly due to the declining SMS volumes as a result of alternative text messaging options, such as OTT services and social media, and the impact of the reduction in interconnection rates for SMS services. Mobile SMS services accounted for 11% and 16% of our mobile service revenues in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Inbound Roaming and Others

Mobile revenues from inbound roaming and other services decreased by Php78 million, or 5%, to Php1,513 million in 2019 from Php1,591 million in 2018 due to lower other subscriber-related income.

The following table shows the breakdown of our mobile service revenues by service type for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
		(in millions)		
Mobile service revenues	Php88,865	Php81,096	Php7,769	10
By service type				
Prepaid	67,850	59,914	7,936	13
Postpaid	19,502	19,591	(89)	—
Inbound roaming and others	1,513	1,591	(78)	(5)

Prepaid Revenues

Revenues generated from our mobile prepaid services amounted to Php67,850 million in 2019, an increase of Php7,936 million, or 13%, as compared with Php59,914 million in 2018. Mobile prepaid service revenues accounted for 76% and 74% of mobile service revenues in 2019 and 2018, respectively. The increase in revenues from our mobile prepaid services was primarily driven by a higher mobile prepaid subscriber base combined with higher average daily top-up by mobile prepaid subscribers and sustained growth in mobile internet usages.

Postpaid Revenues

Revenues generated from mobile postpaid services amounted to Php19,502 million in 2019, lower by Php89 million as compared with Php19,591 million in 2018, and accounted for 22% and 24% of mobile service revenues in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Subscriber Base, ARPU and Churn Rates

The following table shows our mobile subscriber base as at December 31, 2020 and 2018:

	2019	2018	Increase Amount	%
Mobile subscriber base				
Smart[(1)]	27,335,602	21,956,289	5,379,313	25
Prepaid	*25,866,195*	*20,532,174*	*5,334,021*	*26*
Postpaid	*1,469,407*	*1,424,115*	*45,292*	*3*
TNT	38,308,363	31,893,641	6,414,722	20
Sun[(1)]	7,474,190	6,649,087	825,103	12
Prepaid	*6,547,231*	*5,753,163*	*794,068*	*14*
Postpaid	*926,959*	*895,924*	*31,035*	*3*
Total mobile subscribers	73,118,155	60,499,017	12,619,138	21

(1) *Includes mobile broadband subscribers.*

Our current policy is to recognize a prepaid subscriber as active only when the subscriber activates and uses the SIM card. A prepaid mobile subscriber is considered inactive if the subscriber does not reload within 90 days after the full usage or expiry of the last reload.

In compliance with Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 05-12-2017 issued jointly by the NTC, DICT, and DTI, Smart, TNT, and Sun extended the validity of prepaid loads to one year from the date of latest top-up. Beginning January 2018, the one-year validity was implemented particularly on prepaid loads worth Php300 and above. In July 2018, the one-year validity was fully implemented for all prepaid loads, including denominations lower than Php300, regardless of the validity period printed on the physical cards already out in the market.

The average monthly churn rates for Smart Prepaid subscribers were 4.1% and 6.5% in 2019 and 2018, respectively, while the average monthly churn rates for TNT subscribers were 4.0% and 5.8% in 2019 and 2018, respectively. The average monthly churn rates for Sun Prepaid subscribers were 4.5% and 6.1% in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The average monthly churn rates for Smart Postpaid subscribers were 2.1% and 2.0% in 2019 and 2018, respectively, and 2.0% and 3.5% in 2019 and 2018, respectively, for Sun Postpaid subscribers.

The following table summarizes our average monthly ARPUs for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Gross[(1)]		Increase (Decrease)		Net[(2)]		Increase (Decrease)	
	2019	2018	Amount	%	2019	2018	Amount	%
Prepaid								
Smart	*Php132*	*Php130*	*Php2*	*2*	*Php116*	*Php118*	*(Php2)*	*(2)*
TNT	*77*	*79*	*(2)*	*(3)*	*69*	*71*	*(2)*	*(3)*
Sun	*84*	*89*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*75*	*81*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Postpaid								
Smart	*824*	*836*	*(12)*	*(1)*	*806*	*819*	*(13)*	*(2)*
Sun	*418*	*403*	*15*	*4*	*411*	*401*	*10*	*2*

(1) *Gross monthly ARPU is calculated by dividing gross mobile service revenues for the month, including interconnection income but excluding inbound roaming revenues, gross of discounts, and content provider costs, by the average number of subscribers in the month.*

(2) *Net monthly ARPU is calculated by dividing gross mobile service revenues for the month, including interconnection income, but excluding inbound roaming revenues, net of discounts and content provider costs, by the average number of subscribers in the month.*

Home Broadband

Revenues from our Home Broadband services amounted to Php85 million in 2019, a decrease of Php70 million, or 45%, from Php155 million in 2018, primarily due to a decrease in the number of subscribers.

MVNO and Others

Revenues from our MVNO and other services amounted to Php1,711 million in 2019, a decrease of Php39 million, or 2%, from Php1,750 million in 2018.

Non-Service Revenues

Our wireless non-service revenues consist of sale of mobile handsets, mobile broadband data modems, tablets and accessories. Our wireless non-service revenues decreased by Php683 million, or 10%, to Php6,245 million in 2019 from Php6,928 million in 2018, primarily due to lower issuances and decrease in average selling price per unit of mobile handsets.

Expenses

Expenses associated with our Wireless business segment amounted to Php74,359 million in 2019, a decrease of Php7,887 million, or 10%, from Php82,246 million in 2018. The decrease was mainly attributable to lower selling, general and administrative expenses, interconnection costs, provisions, asset impairment, and cost of sales and services, partially offset by higher depreciation and amortization. As a percentage of our total wireless revenues, expenses associated with our Wireless business segment accounted for 77% and 91% in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The following table summarizes the breakdown of our total wireless-related expenses for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 and the percentage of each expense item in relation to the total:

					Increase (Decrease)	
	2019	%	2018	%	Amount	%
			(in millions)			
Selling, general and administrative expenses	Php32,009	43	Php39,693	48	(Php7,684)	(19)
Depreciation and amortization	29,484	40	24,778	30	4,706	19
Cost of sales and services	9,324	13	9,989	12	(665)	(7)
Interconnection costs	2,409	3	4,467	6	(2,058)	(46)
Provisions	1,011	1	2,173	3	(1,162)	(53)
Asset impairment	122	—	1,146	1	(1,024)	(89)
Total	Php74,359	100	Php82,246	100	(Php7,887)	(10)

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by Php7,684 million, or 19%, to Php32,009 million, primarily due to lower rent resulting mainly from the impact of PFRS 16 adoption, lower taxes and licenses, and professional and other contracted services, partly offset by higher expenses related to repairs and maintenance, compensation and employee benefits, and selling and promotions.

Depreciation and amortization charges increased by Php4,706 million, or 19%, to Php29,484 million, on account of depreciation of right-of-use asset resulting from the impact of PFRS 16 adoption and increase in depreciation of property and equipment due to higher asset base, partly offset by lower depreciation recognized due to shortened life of certain data network platform and other technology equipment resulting from the ongoing transformation projects.

Cost of sales and services decreased by Php665 million, or 7%, to Php9,324 million, primarily due to lower average cost per unit of mobile handsets and lower cost of services, mainly content costs.

Interconnection costs decreased by Php2,058 million, or 46%, to Php2,409 million, primarily due to lower interconnection cost on domestic voice and SMS services, as a result of the impact of reduction in interconnection rates, combined with lower traffic.

Provisions decreased by Php1,162 million, or 53%, to Php1,011 million, primarily due to lower provision for expected credit losses and lower provision for inventory obsolescence, for both trade inventories and network materials.

Asset impairment decreased by Php1,024 million, or 89%, to Php122 million, primarily due to the impairment of certain network equipment in 2018 as a result of continued network convergence strategy of DMPI.

Other Income (Expenses) – Net

The following table summarizes the breakdown of our total wireless-related other income (expenses) – net for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018	Change Amount	%
	(in millions)			
Other Income (Expenses) - Net:				
Financing costs – net	(Php6,422)	(Php1,865)	(Php4,557)	(244)
Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments – net	(243)	449	(692)	(154)
Equity share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	—	62	(62)	(100)
Foreign exchange gains (losses) – net	118	(125)	243	194
Interest income	703	719	(16)	(2)
Other income – net	821	135	686	508
Total	(Php5,023)	(Php625)	(Php4,398)	(704)

Our Wireless business segment's other expenses amounted to Php5,023 million in 2019, an increase of Php4,398 million from Php625 million in 2018, primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (i) higher net financing costs by Php4,557 million mainly attributed to the impact of PFRS 16 adoption; (ii) net losses on derivative financial instruments of Php243 million in 2019 as against net gains on derivative financial instruments of Php449 million in 2018 mainly due to the appreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar in 2019 as against the depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar in 2018; (iii) equity share in net earnings of associates of Php62 million in 2018; (iv) lower interest income by Php16 million; (v) net foreign exchange gains of Php118 million in 2019 as against net foreign exchange losses of Php125 million in 2018, on account of revaluation of net foreign currency-denominated liabilities due to the appreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar in 2019 as against the depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar in 2018; and (vi) higher other income – net by Php686 million mainly due to higher rental income, income from management services and other miscellaneous income.

Provision for Income Tax

Provision for income tax amounted to Php4,423 million in 2019, an increase of Php3,090 million from Php1,333 million in 2018 mainly due to higher taxable income.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, our Wireless business segment's net income increased by Php7,376 million, or 129%, to Php13,101 million in 2019 from Php5,725 million in 2018.

EBITDA

Our Wireless business segment's EBITDA increased by Php18,554 million, or 54%, to Php52,789 million in 2019 from Php34,235 million in 2018. EBITDA margin increased to 58% in 2019 from 41% in 2018.

Core Income

Our Wireless business segment's core income increased by Php3,925 million, or 40%, to Php13,685 million in 2019 from Php9,760 million in 2018, mainly on account of higher EBITDA, partially offset by higher depreciation expense, net financing costs and provision for income tax.

Fixed Line

Revenues

Revenues generated from our Fixed Line business segment amounted to Php89,406 million in 2019, an increase of Php4,184 million, or 5%, from Php85,222 million in 2018.

The following table summarizes our total revenues by service from our Fixed Line business segment for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	%	2018	%	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
	(in millions)					
Service Revenues:						
Data	Php60,764	68	Php55,732	65	Php5,032	9
Voice	26,267	29	25,178	30	1,089	4
Miscellaneous	788	1	738	1	50	7
	87,819	98	81,648	96	6,171	8
Non-Service Revenues:						
Sale of computers, phone units and point-product sales	1,587	2	3,574	4	(1,987)	(56)
Total Fixed Line Revenues	Php89,406	100	Php85,222	100	Php4,184	5

Service Revenues

Our fixed line service revenues increased by Php6,171 million, or 8%, to Php87,819 million in 2019 from Php81,648 million in 2018, primarily due to higher revenues from our data and voice services. In the second quarter of 2018, the revenue split allocation between voice and data for our fixed line bundled plans was revised, in favor of data, to reflect the result of a network usage study of our Fixed Line business segment.

Data Services

The following table shows information of our data service revenues for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018	Increase Amount	%
		(in millions)		
Data service revenues	Php60,764	Php55,732	Php5,032	9
Corporate data and ICT	32,315	28,999	3,316	11
Home broadband	28,449	26,733	1,716	6

Our data services posted revenues of Php60,764 million in 2019, an increase of Php5,032 million, or 9%, from Php55,732 million in 2018, primarily due to higher revenues from corporate data and leased lines, data center and ICT, and home broadband services. The percentage contribution of this service segment to our fixed line service revenues accounted for 69% and 68% in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Corporate Data and ICT

Corporate data services amounted to Php26,681 million in 2019, an increase of Php2,690 million, or 11%, as compared with Php23,991 million in 2018, mainly due to the sustained demand for broadband internet and data networking services. Corporate data revenues accounted for 44% and 43% of total data services in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

ICT revenues increased by Php626 million, or 13%, to Php5,634 million in 2019 from Php5,008 million in 2018 mainly due to higher revenues from data centers, cloud, cyber security and managed IT services. The percentage contribution of this service segment to our total data service revenues accounted for 9% in each of 2019 and 2018.

Home Broadband

Home broadband data revenues amounted to Php28,449 million in 2019, an increase of Php1,716 million, or 6%, from Php26,733 million in 2018. This growth is driven by increasing demand for broadband services which the company is providing through its existing copper network and a nationwide roll-out of its fiber-to-the-home, or FTTH, network. Home broadband revenues accounted for 47% and 48% of total data service revenues in 2019 and 2018, respectively. In 2019, PLDT's FTTH nationwide network rollout passed 7.2 million homes.

Voice Services

Revenues from our voice services increased by Php1,089 million, or 4%, to Php26,267 million in 2019 from Php25,178 million in 2018, primarily due to higher revenues from international services of PLDT Global, partly offset by lower revenues from domestic and local exchange services. The decline in local exchange and domestic services was partly due to the continued popularity of services such as Skype, Viber, Line, Facebook Messenger, Google Talk and WhatsApp, offering free OTT calling services, and other similar services, as well as subscribers' shift to mobile services. The percentage contribution of voice service revenues to our fixed line service revenues accounted for 30% and 31% in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Miscellaneous Services

Miscellaneous service revenues are derived mostly from rentals and management fees. These service revenues increased by Php50 million, or 7%, to Php788 million in 2019 from Php738 million in 2018. The percentage contribution of miscellaneous service revenues to our total fixed line service revenues accounted for 1% in each of 2019 and 2018.

Non-service Revenues

Non-service revenues decreased by Php1,987 million, or 56%, to Php1,587 million in 2019 from Php3,574 million in 2018, primarily due to lower sale of Telpad units, computer bundles, managed ICT equipment and Ultera devices.

Expenses

Expenses related to our Fixed Line business segment totaled Php72,385 million in 2019, a decrease of Php5,397 million, or 7%, as compared with Php77,782 million in 2018. The decrease was primarily due to lower expenses related to depreciation and amortization, asset impairment, cost of sales and services, and selling, general and administrative expenses, partly offset by higher interconnection costs. As a percentage of our total fixed line revenues, expenses associated with our Fixed Line business segment accounted for 81% and 91% in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The following table shows the breakdown of our total fixed line-related expenses for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 and the percentage of each expense item in relation to the total:

	2019	%	2018	%	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
			(in millions)			
Selling, general and administrative expenses	Php40,856	56	Php41,065	53	(Php209)	(1)
Depreciation and amortization	16,141	22	22,303	29	(6,162)	(28)
Interconnection costs	7,577	11	5,145	7	2,432	47
Cost of sales and services	4,112	6	4,523	6	(411)	(9)
Provisions	3,530	5	3,547	4	(17)	—
Asset impairment	169	—	1,199	1	(1,030)	(86)
Total	Php72,385	100	Php77,782	100	(Php5,397)	(7)

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by Php209 million, or 1%, to Php40,856 million primarily due to lower rent expenses, mainly due to the impact of PFRS 16 adoption, as well as lower selling and promotions expenses, partly offset by higher compensation and employee benefits resulting from higher MRP expenses, professional and other contracted services, taxes and licenses, repairs and maintenance, and communication, training and travel expenses.

Depreciation and amortization charges decreased by Php6,162 million, or 28%, to Php16,141 million mainly on account of lower depreciation due to shortened life of certain network equipment in 2018 resulting from the modernization of facilities to adopt more effective technologies, partly offset by depreciation of right-of-use asset due to the impact of PFRS 16 adoption.

Interconnection costs increased by Php2,432 million, or 47%, to Php7,577 million, primarily due to higher international interconnection costs of PLDT Global, partly offset by lower domestic interconnection costs, mainly due to the impact of reduction in interconnection rate for voice services.

Cost of sales and services decreased by Php411 million, or 9%, to Php4,112 million, primarily due to lower cost of Telpad units, computer bundles, managed ICT equipment and Ultera devices, partly offset by higher cost of services.

Provisions decreased by Php17 million to Php3,530 million, primarily due to lower provision for inventory obsolescence, partly offset by higher provision for expected credit losses mainly from our Home trade receivables and contract assets.

Asset impairment decreased by Php1,030 million, or 86%, to Php169 million, primarily due to impairment provision for certain property and equipment of Digitel in 2018.

Other Income (Expenses) – Net

The following table summarizes the breakdown of our total fixed line-related other income (expenses) – net for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018	Change Amount	%
		(in millions)		
Other Income (Expenses) - Net:				
Financing costs – net	(Php5,078)	(Php5,195)	Php117	2
Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments – net	(196)	355	(551)	(155)
Equity share in net earnings of associates	568	171	397	232
Foreign exchange gains (losses) – net	400	(58)	458	790
Interest income	680	812	(132)	(16)
Other income – net	3,367	3,870	(503)	(13)
Total	(Php259)	(Php45)	(Php214)	(476)

Our Fixed Line business segment's other expenses amounted to Php259 million in 2019, an increase of Php214 million from Php45 million in 2018, primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (i) net losses on derivative financial instruments of Php196 million in 2019 as against net gains on derivative financial instruments of Php355 million in 2018 mainly due to the appreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar in 2019 as against the depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar in 2018; (ii) lower other income – net by Php503 million; (iii) lower interest income by Php132 million; (iv) higher equity share in net earnings of associates by Php397 million; (v) lower net financing costs by Php117 million mainly due to higher capitalized interest and lower weighted average loan principal amount, partly offset by the impact of PFRS 16 adoption; and (vi) net foreign exchange gains of Php400 million in 2019 as against net foreign exchange losses of Php58 million in 2018, on account of revaluation of net foreign currency-denominated liabilities due to the appreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar in 2019 as against the depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar in 2018.

Provision for Income Tax

Provision for income tax amounted to Php5,341 million in 2019, an increase of Php4,005 million from Php1,336 million in 2018, primarily due to higher taxable income.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, our Fixed Line business segment registered a net income of Php11,421 million in 2019, an increase of Php5,362 million, or 88%, as compared with Php6,059 million in 2018.

EBITDA

Our Fixed Line business segment's EBITDA increased by Php2,287 million, or 7%, to Php33,162 million in 2019 from Php30,875 million in 2018. EBITDA margin remained stable at 38% for each of 2019 and 2018.

Core Income

Our Fixed Line business segment's core income increased by Php5,606 million, or 81%, to Php12,531 million in 2019 from Php6,925 million in 2018, primarily as a result of lower depreciation expenses and higher EBITDA, partly offset by higher provision for income tax.

Others

Revenues

Revenues generated from our Other business segment, which include revenues from digital platforms and mobile financial services, amounted to nil and Php1,138 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively, due mainly to the deconsolidation of VIH in November 2018.

Expenses

Expenses related to our Other business segment totaled Php101 million in 2019, a decrease of Php3,992 million, or 98%, from Php4,093 million in 2018, due mainly to the deconsolidation of VIH.

Other Income (Expenses) – Net

The following table summarizes the breakdown of other income (expenses) – net for Other business segment for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

			Change	
	2019	2018	Amount	%
		(in millions)		
Other Income (Expenses) - Net:				
Interest income	Php362	Php536	(Php174)	(32)
Gains on derivative financial instruments – net	155	282	(127)	(45)
Gain on deconsolidation of VIH	—	12,054	(12,054)	(100)
Financing costs – net	—	(131)	131	100
Foreign exchange losses – net	(76)	(588)	512	87
Equity share in net losses of associates and joint ventures	(2,103)	(320)	(1,783)	(557)
Other income (expenses) – net	(450)	266	(716)	(269)
Total	(Php2,112)	Php12,099	(Php14,211)	(117)

Our Other business segment's other expenses amounted to Php2,112 million in 2019, a change of Php14,211 million as against other income of Php12,099 million in 2018, primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (i) lower other income – net by Php12,770 million mainly due to gain on deconsolidation of VIH of Php12,054 million in 2018 and lower realized gains on fair value of Rocket Internet investment, as well as unrealized loss on fair value of Phunware investment in 2019; (ii) higher equity share in net losses of associates and joint ventures by Php1,783 million mainly due to equity share in net losses of VIH amounting to Php2,268 million in 2019; (iii) lower interest income by Php174 million; (iv) lower net gains on derivative financial instruments by Php127 million; (v) lower net financing costs by Php131 million; and (vi) lower net foreign exchange losses by Php512 million mainly due to the appreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar in 2019 as against the depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar in 2018.

Net Income (Loss)

As a result of the foregoing, our Other business segment registered a net loss of Php1,769 million in 2019, a change of Php9,740 million as against net income of Php7,971 million in 2018.

Core Income (Loss)

Our Other business segment's core loss amounted to Php1,151 million in 2019, a change of Php11,103 million as against core income of Php9,952 million in 2018.

Plans

We are one of the the leading telecommunications and digital services providers in the Philippines. We intend to reinforce our leading position while offering a broader range and higher quality of products and services.

Our current estimate for our consolidated capital expenditures in 2022 is approximately Php76 billion to Php80 billion, which is expected to be spent on network maintenance and expansion and IT projects, mainly to support the exponential rise in mobile data traffic, and for broadband installations. Our capital spending is focused on our objective of supporting the changing demand profile of our customers, allowing the delivery of a superior customer experience, and helping corporate customers revive their businesses.

We plan to expand our LTE and 5G network in line with our desire to provide coverage to substantially all of the country's cities and municipalities by the end of 2022. We intend to expand and upgrade our fixed access networks for cable fortification and resiliency in various locations. The expansion of our national and domestic networks is intended to follow the roll-out of our access networks.

We also plan to continue the transformation of our service delivery platforms and IT in order to facilitate a real-time, on demand and personalized customer experience across all touch points and channels.

Our capital expenditure budget includes projects addressing the following objectives:

(1) Commercial expansion of capacity and footprint of our wired and wireless services, as well as new platforms to expand service offerings;

(2) Technical transformation of the PLDT Group's service delivery platform in order to realize operating and cost efficiencies, provision of greater resilience and redundancy for the network, and investments in additional cable systems;

(3) Continuing investments to expand our LTE and 5G coverage; and

(4) IT/Support Systems –upgrade of our IT and support systems.

We expect to fund incremental capital expenditures from internally generated funds, loan financing, and proceeds from sale of non-strategic assets.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table shows our consolidated cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, as well as our consolidated capitalization and other consolidated selected financial data as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in millions)	
Cash Flows			
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	**Php91,970**	Php85,076	Php69,392
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(103,640)**	(68,669)	(84,316)
Payment for purchase of property and equipment, including capitalized interest	**(103,977)**	(78,100)	(89,701)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	**(4,904)**	463	(11,613)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(16,330)**	15,868	(27,285)

	2021	2020	2019
		(in millions)	
Capitalization			
Interest-bearing financial liabilities:			
Long-term financial liabilities:			
Long-term debt	**Php241,075**	Php205,195	Php172,834
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities:			
Long-term debt maturing within one year	**11,482**	17,570	19,722
Total interest-bearing financial liabilities	**252,557**	222,765	192,556
Total equity attributable to equity holders of PLDT	**123,216**	115,408	111,987
	Php375,773	Php338,173	Php304,543
Other Selected Financial Data			
Total assets	**Php626,328**	Php575,846	Php525,027
Property and equipment	**302,736**	260,868	232,134
Cash and cash equivalents	**23,907**	40,237	24,369
Short-term investments	**2,241**	989	314

Our consolidated cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments totaled Php26,148 million as at December 31, 2021. Principal sources of consolidated cash and cash equivalents in 2021 were cash flows from operating activities amounting to Php91,970 million, proceeds from availment of long-term debt of Php51,500 million, proceeds from maturity of short-term investments of Php2,518 million, proceeds from disposal of property and equipment of Php1,217 million, interest received of Php714 million and proceeds from disposal of Phunware shares of Php482 million. These funds were used principally for: (1) purchase of property and equipment, including capitalized interest, of Php103,977 million; (2) long-term debt principal and interest payments of Php22,565 million and Php8,922 million, respectively; (3) cash dividend payments of Php17,712 million; (4) settlement of obligations under lease liabilities of Php6,547 million; (5) payment for purchase of short-term investments of Php3,847 million; and (6) payment for acquisition of investments in associates and joint ventures of Php1,754 million, mainly PCEV's additional investment in VIH's preferred shares.

Our consolidated cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments totaled Php41,226 million as at December 31, 2020. Principal sources of consolidated cash and cash equivalents in 2020 were cash flows from operating activities amounting to Php85,076 million, proceeds from availment of long-term and short-term debts of Php61,271 million and Php10,000 million, respectively, proceeds from disposal of property and equipment of Php5,830 million, proceeds from maturity of short-term investments of Php4,375 million, proceeds from collection of Metro Pacific Investments Corporation, or MPIC, receivables of Php2,826 million, proceeds from disposal of Rocket Internet shares of Php2,127 million and interest received of Php1,106 million. These funds were used principally for: (1) purchase of property and equipment, including capitalized interest, of Php78,100 million; (2) long-term debt principal and interest payments of Php28,365 million and Php8,348 million, respectively; (3) cash dividend payments of Php16,721 million; (4) payment of short-term debt of Php10,000 million; (5) settlement of obligations under lease liabilities of Php5,781 million;

(6) payment for purchase of short-term investments of Php5,147 million; and (7) payment for purchase of investment in debt securities of Php1,194 million.

Operating Activities

Our consolidated net cash flows provided by operating activities increased by Php6,894 million, or 8%, to Php91,970 million in 2021 from Php85,076 million in 2020, primarily due to lower level of settlement of accounts payable, and higher operating income, partially offset by higher prepayments, higher level of settlement of accrued expenses and other current liabilities, and other noncurrent liabilities, higher pension and other employee benefits, and lower level of collection of receivables.

Our consolidated net cash flows provided by operating activities increased by Php15,684 million, or 23%, to Php85,076 million in 2020 from Php69,392 million in 2019, primarily due to lower prepayments, higher operating income, lower pension and other employee benefits, and lower level of settlement of other noncurrent liabilities and accrued expenses and other current liabilities, partially offset by higher level of settlement of accounts payable.

Cash flows provided by operating activities of our Wireless business segment increased by Php12,780 million, or 26%, to Php62,853 million in 2021 from Php50,073 million in 2020, primarily due to lower level of settlement of accounts payable, and higher operating income, partially offset by higher prepayments and higher level of settlement of accrued expenses and other current liabilities. Cash flows provided by operating activities of our Fixed Line business segment increased by Php7,440 million, or 21%, to Php43,011 million in 2021 from Php35,571 million in 2020, primarily due to higher operating income, lower level of settlement of accounts payable and higher level of collection of receivables, partially offset by higher pension and other employee benefits, higher prepayments and higher level of settlement of accrued expenses and other current liabilities. Cash flows used in operating activities of our Other business segment amounted to Php631 million in 2021 as against cash flows provided by operating activities of Php10,174 million in 2020, primarily due to operating loss in 2021 as against operating income in 2020, and higher level of settlement of accounts payable, partially offset by higher level of collection of receivables.

Cash flows provided by operating activities of our Wireless business segment increased by Php5,823 million, or 13%, to Php50,073 million in 2020 from Php44,250 million in 2019, primarily due to lower prepayments and lower level of settlement of other noncurrent liabilities and accrued expenses and other current liabilities, partially offset by higher level of settlement of accounts payable and lower level of collection of receivables. Cash flows provided by operating activities of our Fixed Line business segment increased by Php15,270 million, or 75%, to Php35,571 million in 2020 from Php20,301 million in 2019 primarily due to lower pension and other employee benefits, lower level of settlement of accounts payable, higher operating income, and lower prepayments, partially offset by lower level of collection of receivables. Cash flows provided by operating activities of our Other business segment amounted to Php10,174 million in 2020, as against cash flows used in operating activities of Php379 million in 2019, primarily due to higher operating income and lower level of settlement of accounts payables, partially offset by lower level of collection of receivables.

Investing Activities

Consolidated net cash flows used in investing activities amounted to Php103,640 million in 2021, an increase of Php34,971 million, or 51%, from Php68,669 million in 2020, primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (1) higher payment for purchase of property and equipment, including capitalized interest, by Php25,877 million; (2) lower proceeds from disposal of property and equipment by Php4,613 million; (3) lower level of collection of MPIC receivables by Php2,656 million; (4) proceeds from disposal of Phunware shares in 2021 of Php482 million as compared with proceeds from disposal of Rocket Internet shares of Php2,017 million in 2020; (5) higher payment for acquisition of investments in associates and joint ventures by Php1,355 million; and (6) net proceeds from redemption of investment in debt securities of Php589 million in 2021 as against net payment for purchase of investment in debt securities of Php1,044 million in 2020.

Consolidated net cash flows used in investing activities amounted to Php68,669 million in 2020, a decrease of Php15,647 million, or 19%, from Php84,316 million in 2019, primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (1) lower payment for purchase of property and equipment, including capitalized interest, by Php11,601 million; (2) higher proceeds from disposal of property and equipment by Php5,606 million; (3) higher proceeds from disposal of Rocket internet shares by Php1,106 million; (4) higher level of collection of MPIC receivables by Php1,055 million; (5) lower interest received by Php617 million; (6) net payment for purchase of investment in debt securities of Php1,044 million in 2020; and (7) net payment for purchase of short-term investment of Php772 million in 2020 as against net proceeds from maturity of short-term investments of Php843 million in 2019.

Our consolidated payment for purchase of property and equipment, including capitalized interest, in 2021 totaled Php103,977 million, an increase of Php25,877 million, or 33%, as compared with Php78,100 million in 2020. Smart's payment for purchase of property and equipment, including capitalized interest, increased by Php10,420 million, or 27%, to Php49,216 million in 2021 from Php38,795 million in 2020. Smart's capex spending was primarily focused on LTE (4G) coverage and capacity expansion, and rollout of new sites and 5G base stations in key business areas and dense communities nationwide. PLDT's payment for purchase of property and equipment, including capitalized interest, increased by Php14,548 million, or 38%, to Php52,839 million in 2021 from Php38,291 million in 2020. PLDT's capex spending was used to finance fixed line install, rollout, expansion and modernization of fiber optic transport network and backbone resiliency, and expansion of our international submarine cable network. The balance represents other subsidiaries' capital spending.

Our consolidated payment for purchase of property and equipment, including capitalized interest, in 2020 totaled Php78,100 million, a decrease of Php11,601 million, or 13%, as compared with Php89,701 million in 2019. Smart's payment for purchase of property, including capitalized interest, decreased by Php15,307 million, or 28%, to Php38,795 million in 2020 from Php54,102 million in 2019. Smart's capex spending was primarily focused on expansion of LTE (4G) coverage and capacity, and rollout of 5G base stations in key business districts of Metro Manila, and key cities in Visayas and Mindanao. PLDT's payment for purchase of property, including capitalized interest, increased by Php4,332 million, or 13%, to Php38,291 million in 2020 from Php33,959 million in 2019. PLDT's capex spending was used to finance the fixed line expansion, modernization and upgrade of transport network, continuous expansion of fiber optic footprint nationwide, and expansion of our international submarine cable network. The balance represents other subsidiaries' capital spending.

As part of our growth strategy, we may from time to time, continue to make acquisitions and investments in companies or businesses.

Financing Activities

On a consolidated basis, cash flows used in financing activities amounted to Php4,904 million in 2021, as against cash flows provided by financing activities of Php463 million in 2020, primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (1) lower proceeds from availment of long term debt by Php9,771 million; (2) higher cash dividends paid by Php991 million; (3) higher settlement of obligations under lease liabilities by Php766 million; (4) higher interest paid by Php574 million; and (5) lower payments of long-term debt by Php5,800 million.

On a consolidated basis, cash flows provided by financing activities amounted to Php463 million in 2020, as against cash flows used in financing activities of Php11,613 million in 2019, primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (1) higher proceeds from availment of long-term debt by Php23,771 million; (2) higher settlement of obligations under lease liabilities by Php382 million; (3) higher payment of debt issuance costs by Php732 million; (4) higher interest paid by Php1,200 million; (5) higher cash dividends paid by Php1,129 million; and (6) higher payments of long-term debt by Php7,871 million.

See *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities – Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies* to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for a detailed discussion on our treasury policies and objectives in terms of the manner in which treasury activities are controlled.

Debt Financing

Proceeds from availment of long-term debt in 2021 amounted to Php51,500 million, mainly from PLDT's and Smart's drawings related to refinancing of maturing loan obligations and financing of capital expenditure requirements. Payments of principal, including prepayments of Php4,783 million, amounted to Php22,565 million while payments of interest on our total debt amounted to Php8,891 million in 2021.

Proceeds from availment of long-term and short-term debts in 2020 amounted to Php61,271 million and Php10,000 million, respectively, mainly from PLDT's issuance of fixed rate U.S. Dollar notes and PLDT's and Smart's drawings related to refinancing of maturing loan obligations, prepayment of outstanding loans and financing of capital expenditure requirements. Payments of principal on our long-term and short-term debts in 2020 amounted to Php28,365 million and Php10,000 million, respectively, while payment of interest amounted to Php8,348 million.

Our consolidated long-term debt increased by Php29,792 million, or 13%, to Php252,557 million as at December 31, 2021 from Php222,765 million as at December 31, 2020, primarily due to drawings from our long-term facilities, partially offset by debt amortizations and prepayments. As at December 31, 2021, PLDT's long-term debt level increased by Php13,006 million, or 9%, to Php157,007 million from Php144,001 million as at December 31, 2020, while Smart's long-term debt level increased by Php16,786 million, or 21%, to Php95,550 million from Php78,764 as at December 31, 2020.

Our consolidated long-term debt increased by Php30,209 million, or 16%, to Php222,765 million as at December 31, 2020 from Php192,556 million as at December 31, 2019, primarily due to issuance of fixed rate U.S. Dollar notes and drawings from our long-term and short-term facilities, partly offset by debt amortizations and prepayments. As at December 31, 2020, Smart's long-term debt level increased by 1%, to Php78,764 million from Php78,152 as at December 31, 2019, and PLDT's long-term debt level increased by 26% to Php144,001 million from Php114,404 million as at December 31, 2010.

See *Note 21 – Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities – Long-term Debt* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements for a more detailed discussion of our long-term debt.

Debt Covenants

Our consolidated debt instruments contain restrictive covenants, including covenants that require us to comply with specified financial ratios and other financial tests, calculated in conformity with PFRS, at relevant measurement dates, principally at the end of each quarterly period. We have complied with all of our maintenance financial ratios as required under our loan covenants and other debt instruments.

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, we are in compliance with all of our debt covenants.

See *Note 21 – Interest-Bearing Financial Liabilities – Compliance with Debt Covenants* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements for a more detailed discussion of our debt covenants.

Financing Requirements

We believe that our available cash, including cash flow from operating activities, will provide sufficient liquidity to fund our projected operating, investment, capital expenditures and debt service requirements for the next 12 months; however, we may finance a portion of these costs from external sources if we consider it prudent to do so.

The following table shows the dividends declared to common and preferred shareholders for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

Class	Date Approved[(1)]	Date Record	Date Payable	Amount Per Share	Amount Total
				(in million Php, except per share amount)	
2021					
Common					
Regular Dividend	**March 4, 2021**	**March 18, 2021**	**April 6, 2021**	**40**	**8,642**
	August 5, 2021	**August 19, 2021**	**September 3, 2021**	**42**	**9,075**
Preferred					
Series IV Cumulative Non-convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock[(1)]	**January 26, 2021**	**February 22, 2021**	**March 15, 2021**	**—**	**12**
	May 6, 2021	**May 21, 2021**	**June 15, 2021**	**—**	**13**
	August 5, 2021	**August 20, 2021**	**September 15, 2021**	**—**	**12**
	November 4, 2021	**November 19, 2021**	**December 15, 2021**	**—**	**12**
Voting Preferred Stock	**March 4, 2021**	**March 24, 2021**	**April 15, 2021**	**—**	**3**
	June 8, 2021	**June 24, 2021**	**July 15, 2021**	**—**	**2**
	August 26, 2021	**September 13, 2021**	**October 15, 2021**	**—**	**2**
	December 7, 2021	**December 23, 2021**	**January 15, 2022**	**—**	**3**
Charged to Retained Earnings					**17,776**
2020					
Common					
Regular Dividend	March 5, 2020	March 19, 2020	April 3, 2020	39	8,426
	August 6, 2020	August 20, 2020	September 4, 2020	38	8,210
Preferred					
Series IV Cumulative Non-convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock[(1)]	January 28, 2020	February 24, 2020	March 15, 2020	—	12
	May 7, 2020	May 21, 2020	June 15, 2020	—	13
	August 6, 2020	August 20, 2020	September 15, 2020	—	12
	November 5, 2020	November 19, 2020	December 15, 2020	—	12
Voting Preferred Stock	March 5, 2020	March 25, 2020	April 15, 2020	—	3
	June 9, 2020	June 24, 2020	July 15, 2020	—	2
	September 29, 2020	October 13, 2020	October 15, 2020	—	2
	December 3, 2020	December 18, 2020	January 15, 2021	—	3
Charged to Retained Earnings					16,695

(1) *Dividends were declared based on total amount paid up.*

Our dividends declared after December 31, 2021 are detailed as follows:

Class	Date Approved[(1)]	Date Record	Date Payable	Amount Per Share	Amount Total
				(in million Php, except per share amount)	
Common					
Regular Dividend	March 3, 2022	March 17, 2022	April 4, 2022	42	9,075
Preferred					
Series IV Cumulative Non-convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock[(1)]	January 25, 2022	February 21, 2022	March 15, 2022	—	12
Voting Preferred Stock	March 3, 2022	March 23, 2022	April 15, 2022	—	2
Charged to Retained Earnings					9,089

(1) *Dividends were declared based on total amount paid up.*

See Item 5. "Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters – Dividends" and *Note 20 – Equity* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements for a detailed discussion of our dividend payments.

Credit Ratings

None of our existing indebtedness contains provisions under which credit rating downgrades would trigger a default, changes in applicable interest rates or other similar terms and conditions.

PLDT's current credit ratings are as follows:

Rating Agency	Credit Rating		Outlook
Moody's Investor Service, or Moody's	Local Currency Issuer Rating	Baa2	Stable
S&P Global (previously Standard & Poor's)	Long-term Issuer Credit Senior Unsecured Notes Programs	BBB+ BBB+	Stable
CRISP	Issuer rating	AAA	Stable

On March 18, 2021, Moody's affirmed PLDT's long term local currency issuer rating at "Baa2". Rating is considered "investment grade." The outlook is stable.

On November 26, 2020, S&P Global affirmed our long-term foreign issuer credit rating at "BBB+", with a stable outlook, and also, on our senior unsecured notes programs at "BBB+". These ratings are considered as "investment grade."

On January 28, 2021, Fitch affirmed, on unsolicited basis, PLDT's long-term foreign currency issuer default rating and long-term local currency issuer default rating at "BBB", with a stable outlook. On the same date, Fitch has withdrawn all of PLDT's ratings for commercial reasons.

On January 6, 2014, CRISP rated PLDT's inaugural peso retail bonds as "AAA" issuer rating with a "stable" outlook, the highest on the scale. CRISP cited PLDT's market leadership, strong historical financial performance and excellent management and governance as key considerations for providing their rating. As at March 22, 2022, there has been no change in the credit rating issued by CRISP.

Changes in Financial Conditions

Our total assets amounted to Php626,328 million as at December 31, 2021, an increase of Php50,482 million, or 9%, from Php575,846 million as at December 31, 2020, primarily due to higher property and equipment, and prepayments, partly offset by lower cash and cash equivalents.

Our total assets amounted to Php575,846 million as at December 31, 2020, an increase of Php50,819 million, or 10%, from Php525,027 million as at December 31, 2019, primarily due to higher property and equipment, prepayments, and cash and cash equivalents.

Our total liabilities amounted to Php498,863 million as at December 31, 2021, an increase of Php42,682 million, or 9%, from Php456,181 million as at December 31, 2020, primarily due to higher interest-bearing financial liabilities and accounts payable

Our total liabilities amounted to Php456,181 million as at December 31, 2020, an increase of Php47,444 million, or 12%, from Php408,737 million as at December 31, 2019, primarily due to higher interest-bearing financial liabilities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have any current or future effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows, changes in stockholders' equity, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors.

Equity Financing

On August 5, 2014, the Board of Directors approved the amendment of our dividend policy, increasing the dividend payout rate to 75% from 70% of our core earnings per share as regular dividends. On August 2, 2016, the PLDT Board of Directors approved the amendment of our dividend policy, reducing our dividend payout rate to 60% of our core earnings per share as regular dividends. This was in view of the elevated capital expenditures to support the build-out of a resilient and reliable data network, lower EBITDA primarily due to higher subsidies to grow the data business and defend market share, and the resources required to support the acquisition of SMC's telecommunications business. In declaring dividends, we take into consideration the interest of our shareholders, as well as our working capital, capital expenditures and debt servicing requirements. The retention of earnings may be necessary to meet the funding requirements of our business expansion and development programs. However, in the event that no investment opportunities arise, we may consider the option of returning additional cash to our shareholders in the form of special dividends of up to the balance of our core earnings or to undertake share buybacks. We were able to pay out approximately 100% of our core earnings for seven consecutive years from 2007 to 2013, approximately 90% of our core earnings for 2014, 75% of our core earnings for 2015, 60% of our core earnings for 2016, 2017 and 2018, and 60% of our telco core income for 2019 and 2020. The accumulated equity in the net earnings of our subsidiaries, which form part of our retained earnings, are not available for distribution unless realized in the form of dividends from such subsidiaries. Dividends are generally paid in Philippine pesos. In the case of shareholders residing outside the Philippines, PLDT's transfer agent in Manila, Philippines, as the dividend-disbursing agent, converts the Philippine peso dividends into U.S. dollars at the prevailing exchange rate and remits the dollar dividends abroad, net of any applicable withholding tax.

Our subsidiaries pay dividends subject to the requirements of applicable laws and regulations and availability of unrestricted retained earnings, without any restriction imposed by the terms of contractual agreements. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the subsidiaries of PLDT may, at any time, declare and pay such dividends depending upon the results of operations and future projects and plans, the respective subsidiary's earnings, cash flow, financial condition, capital investment requirements and other factors.

Consolidated cash dividend payments paid to shareholders amounted to Php17,712 million, Php16,721 million, and Php15,592 million as at December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Market Information

Common Capital Stock and ADSs

The shares of common stock of PLDT are listed and traded on the PSE under the symbol of "TEL". On October 19, 1994, an ADR facility was established, pursuant to which Citibank, N.A., as the depositary, issued ADRs evidencing ADSs with each ADS representing one PLDT common share with a par value of Php5.00 per share. Effective February 10, 2003, PLDT appointed JP Morgan Chase Bank as successor depositary of PLDT's ADR facility. The ADSs are listed on the NYSE and are traded on the NYSE under the symbol of "PHI".

The public ownership level of PLDT common shares listed on the PSE as at March 31, 2022 is 42.05%.

As at March 31, 2022, 10,000 stockholders were Philippine persons and held approximately 62.61% of PLDT's common capital stock. In addition, as at March 31, 2022, there were a total of approximately 17.395 million ADSs outstanding, substantially all of which PLDT believes were held in the United States by 226 holders.

For the period from March 1 to March 31, 2022, a total of 4 million shares of PLDT's common capital stock were traded on the PSE. During the same period, the volume of trading was 934,590 ADSs on the NYSE.

High and low sales prices for PLDT's common shares on the PSE and ADSs on the NYSE for each of the full quarterly period during 2021 and 2020 and for the first three months of 2022 were as follows:

	Philippine Stock Exchange		New York Stock Exchange	
	High	**Low**	**High**	**Low**
2022				
First Quarter	**1,950.00**	**1,585.00**	**38.69**	**32.18**
January	**1,918.00**	**1,800.00**	**38.05**	**35.36**
February	**1,950.00**	**1,742.00**	**38.69**	**33.71**
March	**1,881.00**	**1,585.00**	**37.41**	**32.18**
2021				
First Quarter	1,463.00	1,195.00	35.49	24.81
Second Quarter	1,333.00	1,216.00	28.14	25.40
Third Quarter	1,729.00	1,223.00	33.59	23.71
Fourth Quarter	1,944.00	1,602.00	37.71	31.21
2020				
First Quarter	1,129.00	805.00	21.61	15.91
Second Quarter	1,305.00	1,081.00	26.28	20.56
Third Quarter	1,487.00	1,226.00	30.58	24.54
Fourth Quarter	1,439.00	1,265.00	30.26	25.55

Holders

As at March 31, 2022, there were 11,499 holders of record of PLDT's common shares. Listed below were the top 20 common shareholders, including their nationalities, the number of shares held, the amount of their holdings, and the approximate percentages of their respective shareholdings to PLDT's total outstanding common stocks:

	Name of Holder of Record	Nationality	Number of Shares Held	Amount of Holding	Approximate % to Total Outstanding Common Stock
1.	PCD Nominee Corporation	Various – Foreign	30,252,464	Php151,262,320	
		Various – Filipino	49,386,040	246,930,200	36.86
2.	Philippine Telecommunications Investment Corporation	Filipino	26,034,263	130,171,315	12.05
3.	JG Summit Holdings, Inc.	Filipino	24,255,732	121,278,660	11.23
4.	NTT DOCOMO, INC.	Japanese	22,796,902	113,984,510	10.55
5.	Metro Pacific Resources, Inc.	Filipino	21,556,676	107,783,380	9.98
6.	J. P. Morgan Hong Kong Nominees Limited	Chinese	15,514,602	77,573,010	7.18
7.	NTT Communications Corporation	Japanese	12,633,487	63,167,435	5.85
8.	Social Security System, or SSS	Filipino	9,613,281	48,066,405	4.45
9.	James L. Go	Filipino	885,724	4,428,620	0.41
10.	Pan-Malayan Management & Inv Corp.	Filipino	781,124	3,905,620	0.36
11.	Malayan Insurance Co., Inc.	Filipino	288,000	1,440,000	0.13
12.	Manuel V. Pangilinan	Filipino	271,611	1,358,055	0.13
13.	Alfonso T. Yuchengco	Filipino	118,458	592,290	0.05
14.	Albert F. &/or Margaret Gretchen V. Del Rosario	Filipino	106,780	533,900	0.05
15.	JG Digital Equity Ventures, Inc.	Filipino	86,723	433,615	0.04
16.	Enrique T. Yuchengco, Inc.	Filipino	59,868	299,340	0.03
17.	JDC Investment Realty Enterprises, Inc.	Filipino	47,708	238,540	0.02
18.	Hare & Company	Filipino	34,511	172,555	0.02
19.	George R. Verstraete	Filipino	29,744	148,720	0.02
20.	Traders Royal Bank	American	29,682	148,410	0.02
			214,783,380	Php1,073,916,900	

Dividends

The following table shows the dividends declared to common shareholders from the earnings for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021:

	Date			Amount	
Earnings	Approved	Record	Payable	Per share	Total Declared (in millions)
2019	August 8, 2019	August 27, 2019	September 10, 2019	Php36	Php7,778
2019	March 5, 2020	March 19, 2020	April 3, 2020	39	8,426
				75	16,204
2020	August 6, 2020	August 20, 2020	September 4, 2020	38	8,210
2020	March 4, 2021	March 18, 2021	April 6, 2021	40	8,642
				78	16,852
2021	**August 5, 2021**	**August 19, 2021**	**September 3, 2021**	**42**	**9,075**
2021	**March 3, 2022**	**March 17, 2022**	**April 4, 2022**	**42**	**9.075**
				Php84	**Php18,150**

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

Contractual Obligations

For a detailed discussion of our consolidated contractual undiscounted obligations as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, see *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements.

Commercial Commitments

Our outstanding consolidated commercial commitments, in the form of letters of credit, amounted to nil as at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risks

The main risks arising from our financial instruments are liquidity risk, foreign currency exchange risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. The importance of managing those risks has significantly increased in light of the considerable change and volatility in both the Philippine and international financial markets. Our Board of Directors reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks. We also monitor the market price risk arising from all financial instruments.

See *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities – Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements for a detailed discussion.

Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices

Inflation can be a significant factor in the Philippine economy, and we are continually seeking ways to minimize its impact. The average inflation rate in the Philippines for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were 4.5% and 2.6%, respectively. We expect inflation to be on the upper band or even breach the 2% to 4% target range of the BSP given the increase in oil prices brought about by the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

Independent Auditors' Fees and Services

The following table summarizes the fees paid or accrued for services rendered by SGV & Co., our independent auditors for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
	(in millions)	
Audit Fees	**Php52**	Php59
Audit-Related Fees	**2**	2
Tax Fees	**1**	1
All Other Fees	**25**	25
Total	**Php80**	Php87

Audit Fees. This category includes the audit of our annual financial statements and services that are normally provided by the independent auditors in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for those fiscal years.

Audit-Related Fees. This category consists of assurance services for our Sustainability Report.

Tax Fees. This category includes tax services for our Singapore-based subsidiaries.

All Other Fees. This category consists primarily of fees with respect to our Sarbanes-Oxley Act 404 assessment in 2021 and 2020, and other non-audit engagements.

The fees presented above excludes out-of-pocket expenses incidental to our independent auditors' work, amount of which do not exceed 5% of the agreed-upon engagement fees. The fees and out-of-pocket expenses are exclusive of a 12% VAT.

Our AC pre-approved all audit and non-audit services as these are proposed or endorsed before these services are performed by our independent auditors.

Changes in and Disagreements with Independent Auditors on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

We have no disagreements with our independent auditors on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Board of Directors
PLDT Inc. (PLDT)

Further to our compliance with applicable corporate governance laws and rules, we confirm for 2021 that:

- Each voting member of the Audit Committee is an independent director as determined by the Board of Directors;
- We had eight (8) joint meetings with the Audit Committees of Smart Communications, Inc. (Smart) and Digital Telecommunications Phils., Inc. (Digitel) during the year;
- We have reviewed and approved for retention the Audit Committee Charter, amended and adopted by the Board on January 22, 2018, until the next review in 2022;
- We have discussed with the PLDT's Internal Audit Group the annual plan for their regular audits, and the results of their examinations;
- Based on a review of SGV & Co.'s performance and qualifications, including consideration of Management's recommendation, we approved the appointment of SGV & Co. as the PLDT Group's independent auditor;
- We have discussed with SGV & Co. the overall scope and plan for their integrated audit of the PLDT and Subsidiaries', or PLDT Group's, financial statements and internal controls over external financial reporting, and the results of their examinations;
- We have reviewed and approved all audit and non-audit services provided by SGV & Co. to the PLDT Group, and the related fees for such services, and concluded that the non-audit fees are not significant to impair their independence;
- We have discussed with SGV & Co. the matters required to be discussed by the prevailing applicable Auditing Standard, and we have received written disclosures and the letter from SGV & Co. as required by the prevailing applicable Independence Standards (Statement as to Independence) and have discussed with SGV & Co. its independence from the PLDT Group and the PLDT Group's Management;
- We were apprised of updates on enterprise risk management and major risk exposures through our attendance to meetings of the Risk Committee, from which we are also members.
- We have discussed with the Chief Legal Counsel the significant legal matters and updates on the Company's compliance with regulations and applicable laws.
- In the performance of our oversight responsibilities, we have reviewed and discussed the unaudited consolidated quarterly financial statements and reports in the first three quarters of 2021 and the audited consolidated financial statements of the PLDT Group as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021 with the PLDT Group's Management, which has the primary responsibility for the financial statements, and with SGV & Co., the PLDT Group's independent auditor, who is responsible for expressing an opinion on the conformity of the PLDT Group's audited financial statements with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS); and
- Based on the reviews and discussions referred to above, in reliance on the PLDT Group's Management and SGV & Co. and subject to the limitations of our role, we recommended to the Board of Directors and the Board has approved, the inclusion of the PLDT Group's audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021 in the PLDT Group's Annual Report to the Stockholders and to the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (Phil. SEC) on Form 17-A.

Respectfully submitted,

Ms. Bernadine T. Siy	**Hon. Artemio V. Panganiban**	**Mr. Bernido H. Liu**
Chairperson	Member	Member

PLDT

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of PLDT Inc. and Subsidiaries (the PLDT Group) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of our consolidated financial statements, including the schedules attached therein, as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2021, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of our 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 PLDT 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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE
LARGE TAXPAYERS SERVICE
LARGE TAXPAYERS ASSISTANCE DIVISION
DATE MAR 2 3 2022 REG
REGISTERED
VERONICA EDEN C. PALENCIA

Alfredo S. Panlilio
President and Chief Executive Officer

Anabelle Lim-Chua
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Gil Samson D. Garcia
First Vice President and OIC – Financial Reporting and Controllership Head

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this MAR 2 2 2022 day of ______ 2022 affiants exhibiting to me their Passport, as follows:

Name	Passport No.	Date of Expiry	Place of Issue
Alfredo S. Panlilio	P7044634B	June 24, 2031	DFA, Manila
Anabelle Lim-Chua	P7458770A	June 5, 2028	DFA, Manila
Gil Samson D. Garcia	P6003906B	December 21, 2030	DFA, NCR East

Notary Public

MARIA THERESA U. BALLELOS
Notarial Public for the City of Makati
Until December 31, 2021
Notarial Commission valid until June 30, 2022
per SC Resolution Re: B.M. 3795 dated September 28, 2021
Appointment No. M-101
Roll of Attorneys No. 47541
IBP LIFETIME NO. 05594 – 01/09/06
PTR No. 8858531 – 01/06/2022 Makati City
9/F MGO Bldg. Legazpi St. Legazpi Vill., Makati City, MM

Doc. No. 226 ;
Page No. 47 ;
Book No. III ;
Series of 2022.

NOTARY PUBLIC ROLL NO. 47541 MAKATI CITY, PHILIPPINES

PLDT General Office P.O. Box 2148 Makati City, Philippines

PLD 1

SGV
Building a better working world

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

Tel: (632) 8891 0307
Fax: (632) 8819 0872
ey.com/ph

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Stockholders and Board of Directors
PLDT Inc.
Ramon Cojuangco Building
Makati Avenue, Makati City

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of PLDT Inc. and its subsidiaries (the PLDT Group), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the consolidated income statements, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2021, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the PLDT Group as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2021 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements, 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.

SGV
Building a better working world

Revenue recognition

At December 31, 2021, the Group recognized revenues amounting to Php193,257 million as disclosed in Notes 3, 4 and 5 to the consolidated financial statements. The Group derives revenues from wireless and fixed line telecommunications services, which includes bundled offers such as telecommunications services and handsets provided to a large number of subscribers.

Auditing management's revenue recognition process over bundled offers was complex due to the complexity of the arrangements involving multiple deliverables and elements which required the identification of separate performance obligations, allocation of transaction prices to the performance obligations using amounts that reflect their estimated standalone selling prices and the subsequent recognition of revenue either over time or at a point in time upon the satisfaction of the performance obligations, that are judgmental in nature. In addition, auditing the information technology (IT) systems used to capture accurate and complete information to recognize substantial amounts of the wireless and fixed line service revenues was especially challenging due to the significant volume of data and transactions processed through various systems and the heavy reliance on automated processes and controls over the capture, measurement and recording of transactions.

Audit Response

We obtained an understanding of the PLDT Group's revenue recognition process, involving our IT professionals to assist us in evaluating the design and testing of the effectiveness of controls around the capture, measurement and recording of wireless and fixed line revenues. For example, we evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls around access rights, system development, program changes and IT dependent business controls to establish that changes to the system were appropriately authorized, developed, and implemented including those over: set-up of customer accounts, pricing data, segregation of duties and the linkage to usage data that drives revenue recognition.

To test revenue recognition, among other procedures, we compared the customer billing data to the details in the billing systems for wireless and fixed line postpaid revenues on a sample basis. We also tested the recognition of revenue based on actual usage and inspected the reconciliation of the ending balance of unearned income for prepaid revenues between the subledger and the general ledger. In addition, we obtained a sample of contracts and (a) assessed whether performance obligations within the contracts with customers have been identified (b) tested the allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations (c) evaluated management's estimate and underlying assumptions on the standalone selling price for each performance obligation included within the sample of contracts to available published market prices and (d) assessed the PLDT Group's timing of revenue recognition based on when the performance occurs and control of the related goods or services is transferred to the customer. We also assessed the adequacy of the Group's disclosures in respect to the accounting policies on revenue recognition.

Valuation of pension assets

At December 31, 2021, the Group has pension assets amounting to Php14,683 million that are netted against accrued pension benefit obligations. As explained in Notes 3 and 26 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company updates the estimates used to measure the unquoted investments of Php11,332 million within the plan assets every year-end to reflect the actual return on plan assets.

SGV
Building a better working world

Auditing the valuation of the pension assets was complex due to the significant and judgmental nature of the assumptions used in the discounted cash flow model to measure the fair value of the significant unquoted equity investments included in the plan assets. These significant assumptions included revenue growth rate, direct costs, capital expenditure, discount rate and long-term growth rate as inputs.

Audit Response

We obtained an understanding of the process, assessed the design and tested controls that address the risks of material misstatement relating to the valuation of the plan assets. For example, we tested controls over management's review of the plan asset calculations, including the significant assumptions used in the discounted cash flow model.

To test the valuation of the pension assets, our audit procedures included, among others, evaluating the methodology, the significant assumptions discussed above and the underlying data used by the PLDT Group. We compared the significant assumptions discussed above to historical data, the business plans of the underlying entities, the industry and market outlook and other relevant external data. In addition, we involved our internal specialist to assist us in assessing management's discounted cash flow valuation model and in testing the parameters used in determining the discount rate and long-term growth rate against market data. We also performed sensitivity analyses over the significant assumptions to evaluate the changes in the value of the unquoted investments that would result from changes in the assumptions.

Recoverability of goodwill

At December 31, 2021, the Group's goodwill attributable to the Wireless and Fixed Line cash-generating units (CGUs) were Php56,571 million and Php4,808 million, respectively. As discussed in Notes 3 and 15 to the consolidated financial statements, goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually at the corresponding CGUs respectively.

Auditing management's annual goodwill impairment test was complex due to the significant judgement required to determine the fair value of the CGUs and sensitivity of the fair value estimate to the significant assumptions, such as revenue growth rate, capital expenditures, discount rate and the long-term growth rate. These assumptions were based on management's expectation about future market conditions which includes inherent uncertainty.

Audit Response

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the Group's goodwill impairment review process, including controls over management's review of the significant assumptions described above.

To test the estimated recoverable value of the Group's reporting units, we performed audit procedures that included, among others, assessing methodologies and testing the significant assumptions discussed above and the underlying data used by the Group in its analysis. We compared the significant assumptions used by management to current industry and economic trends and evaluated whether changes to the Group's business model, product mix and other factors would affect the significant assumptions. In addition, we involved our internal specialist to assist us in assessing management's discounted cash flow valuation model and in testing the parameters used in determining the discount rate and long-term growth rate against market data. We assessed whether there were any potential sources of contrary information,

SGV
Building a better
working world

including historical forecast accuracy, and performed sensitivity analyses over the significant assumptions to evaluate the changes in the recoverable value that would result from changes in the assumptions.

Estimating useful lives of property and equipment

At December 31, 2021, the Group's property and equipment was Php302,736 million. As explained in Notes 3 and 9 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group reviews its estimates of useful lives annually or as and when needed if expectations differ from previous estimates due to changes in expectation of physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limitations on the continuing use of the assets.

Auditing the Group's estimated useful lives of property and equipment was complex and required significant judgment because the determination of the estimated useful lives considers a number of factors and assumptions including the collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets.

Audit Response

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls over the Group's process of estimating the useful lives of property and equipment. For example, we tested controls over management's assessment which includes consideration for industry data and practice, market outlook and other relevant data. To test whether the estimated useful life of property and equipment used by management was reasonable, our audit procedures included, among others, obtaining an understanding of the Group's technology roadmap plan and strategy related to asset replacement and assessing the reasonableness by considering external sources such as telecommunication technology growth, changes in market demand and current economic and market outlooks. We assessed whether there were any potential sources of contrary information by performing benchmarking analysis on the estimated useful lives of property and equipment against other public companies within the telecommunication industry.

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, 2021, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. We obtained the SEC Form 17-A prior to the date of this auditor's report, and we expect the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement) and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2021 to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express or 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 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.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

SGV
Building a better working world

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 PLDT 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 PLDT Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the PLDT 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 PLDT 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 PLDT 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 PLDT Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

SGV
Building a better working world

- 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 PLDT 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 partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Marydith C. Miguel.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Marydith C. Miguel

Marydith C. Miguel
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 65556
Tax Identification No. 102-092-270
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024
SEC Partner Accreditation No. 65556-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
SEC Firm Accreditation No. 0001-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-055-2020, December 3, 2020, valid until December 2, 2023
PTR No. 8854337, January 3, 2022, Makati City

March 22, 2022

PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at December 31, 2021 and 2020
(in million pesos)

	2021	2020
ASSETS		
Noncurrent Assets		
Property and equipment (Notes 9 and 22)	**302,736**	260,868
Right-of-use assets (Note 10)	**20,081**	18,303
Investments in associates and joint ventures (Note 11)	**53,364**	52,123
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 12)	**339**	380
Debt instruments at amortized cost – net of current portion (Note 13)	**400**	1,153
Investment properties (Notes 6 and 14)	**929**	895
Goodwill and intangible assets (Note 15)	**62,535**	65,329
Deferred income tax assets – net (Note 7)	**13,385**	19,556
Derivative financial assets – net of current portion (Note 28)	**48**	—
Prepayments – net of current portion (Notes 19 and 25)	**94,777**	66,109
Contract assets – net of current portion (Note 5)	**566**	668
Other financial assets – net of current portion (Note 28)	**3,099**	2,915
Other non-financial assets – net of current portion	**138**	109
Total Noncurrent Assets	**552,397**	488,408
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 16)	**23,907**	40,237
Short-term investments (Note 28)	**2,241**	989
Trade and other receivables (Note 17)	**21,790**	22,053
Inventories and supplies (Note 18)	**3,662**	4,085
Current portion of contract assets (Note 5)	**1,685**	1,799
Current portion of derivative financial assets (Note 28)	**93**	22
Current portion of debt instruments at amortized cost (Note 13)	**207**	—
Current portion of prepayments (Notes 19 and 25)	**12,707**	10,657
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 6, 11 and 25)	**—**	168
Current portion of other financial assets (Notes 20 and 28)	**7,064**	7,172
Current portion of other non-financial assets	**575**	256
Total Current Assets	**73,931**	87,438
TOTAL ASSETS	**626,328**	575,846
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Non-voting serial preferred stock (Note 20)	**360**	360
Voting preferred stock (Note 20)	**150**	150
Common stock (Note 20)	**1,093**	1,093
Treasury stock (Note 20)	**(6,505)**	(6,505)
Treasury shares under employee benefit trust (Note 26)	**—**	(21)
Capital in excess of par value (Note 20)	**130,312**	130,312
Other equity reserves (Note 26)	**—**	19
Retained earnings (Note 20)	**34,243**	25,652
Other comprehensive loss (Note 6)	**(36,437)**	(35,652)
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of PLDT	**123,216**	115,408
Noncontrolling interests (Note 6)	**4,249**	4,257
TOTAL EQUITY	**127,465**	119,665

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (*continued)*
As at December 31, 2021 and 2020
(in million pesos)

	2021	2020
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Interest-bearing financial liabilities – net of current portion (Notes 21 and 28)	**241,075**	205,195
Lease liabilities – net of current portion (Note 10)	**17,131**	15,982
Deferred income tax liabilities – net (Note 7)	**169**	726
Derivative financial liabilities – net of current portion (Note 28)	**100**	360
Customers' deposits (Note 28)	**2,270**	2,371
Pension and other employee benefits (Note 26)	**7,760**	13,342
Deferred credits and other noncurrent liabilities (Note 22)	**6,084**	4,668
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**274,589**	242,644
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable (Note 23)	**99,718**	82,413
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Notes 24 and 27)	**106,113**	107,759
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities (Notes 21 and 28)	**11,482**	17,570
Current portion of lease liabilities (Note 10)	**4,555**	4,043
Dividends payable (Note 20)	**1,708**	1,194
Current portion of derivative financial liabilities (Note 28)	**115**	176
Income tax payable	**583**	382
Total Current Liabilities	**224,274**	213,537
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**498,863**	456,181
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**626,328**	575,846

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019
(in million pesos, except earnings per common share amounts which are in pesos)

	2021	2020	2019
REVENUES FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS			
Service revenues (Note 5)	**185,751**	173,634	161,355
Non-service revenues (Note 5)	**7,506**	7,370	7,832
	193,257	181,004	169,187
EXPENSES			
Selling, general and administrative expenses (Note 5)	**78,303**	75,255	68,230
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 9 and 10)	**52,169**	47,480	39,656
Cost of sales and services (Note 5)	**13,341**	12,295	13,429
Asset impairment (Note 5)	**4,985**	7,646	4,833
Interconnection costs	**3,698**	2,146	3,638
	152,496	144,822	129,786
	40,761	36,182	39,401
OTHER EXPENSES – NET (Note 5)	**(6,607)**	(3,161)	(7,065)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**34,154**	33,021	32,336
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 7)	**7,478**	8,441	9,550
NET INCOME	**26,676**	24,580	22,786
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Equity holders of PLDT (Note 8)	**26,367**	24,284	22,521
Noncontrolling interests	**309**	296	265
	26,676	24,580	22,786
Earnings Per Share Attributable to Common Equity Holders of PLDT (Notes 5 and 8)			
Basic	**121.76**	112.12	103.97
Diluted	**121.76**	112.12	103.97

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019
(in million pesos)

	2021	2020	2019
NET INCOME	**26,676**	24,580	22,786
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) – NET OF TAX (Note 6)			
Fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 25)	**(2)**	37	127
Foreign currency translation differences of subsidiaries	**(329)**	(27)	23
Net transactions on cash flow hedges:	**(725)**	(306)	(256)
Net fair value losses on cash flow hedges (Note 28)	**(967)**	(433)	(330)
Income tax related to fair value adjustments charged directly to equity (Note 7)	**242**	127	74
Net other comprehensive loss to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years	**(1,056)**	(296)	(106)
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit obligations:	**2,908**	(3,957)	(6,074)
Remeasurement in actuarial losses on defined benefit obligations (Note 26)	**3,879**	(5,640)	(8,672)
Income tax related to remeasurement adjustments (Note 7)	**(971)**	1,683	2,598
Revaluation increment on investment properties:	**–**	–	(2)
Depreciation of revaluation increment in investment properties transferred to property and equipment (Note 9)	**–**	(1)	(3)
Income tax related to revaluation increment charged directly to equity (Note 7)	**–**	1	1
Share in the other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method (Note 11)	**23**	(37)	–
Fair value adjustment on sale of property and equipment:	**(108)**	–	–
Fair value adjustment on sale of property and equipment (Note 26)	**(144)**	–	–
Income tax related to fair value adjustment on sale of property and equipment	**36**	–	–
Net other comprehensive loss not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years	**2,823**	(3,994)	(6,076)
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) – Net of Tax	**1,767**	(4,290)	(6,182)
Tax adjustments due to Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises, or CREATE, Act	**(2,546)**	–	–
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**25,897**	20,290	16,604
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Equity holders of PLDT	**25,582**	20,000	16,343
Noncontrolling interests	**315**	290	261
	25,897	20,290	16,604

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019
(in million pesos)

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Treasury Shares under Employee Benefit Trust	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Other Equity Reserves	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of PLDT	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
Balances as at January 1, 2021	**510**	**1,093**	**(6,505)**	**(21)**	**130,312**	**19**	**25,652**	**(35,652)**	**115,408**	**4,257**	**119,665**
Treasury shares under employee benefit trust (Note 26)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**21**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**21**	**–**	**21**
Cash dividends (Note 20)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(17,776)**	**–**	**(17,776)**	**(84)**	**(17,860)**
Total comprehensive income (loss):	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**26,367**	**(785)**	**25,582**	**315**	**25,897**
Net income (Note 8)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**26,367**	**–**	**26,367**	**309**	**26,676**
Other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 6)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(785)**	**(785)**	**6**	**(779)**
Other equity reserves	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(19)**	**–**	**–**	**(19)**	**–**	**(19)**
Distribution charges on perpetual notes (Note 20)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(236)**	**(236)**
Acquisition and dilution of noncontrolling interests	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(3)**	**(3)**
Balances as at December 31, 2021	**510**	**1,093**	**(6,505)**	**–**	**130,312**	**–**	**34,243**	**(36,437)**	**123,216**	**4,249**	**127,465**
Balances as at January 1, 2020	510	1,093	(6,505)	(394)	130,312	276	18,063	(31,368)	111,987	4,303	116,290
Treasury shares under employee benefit trust (Note 26)	–	–	–	373	–	–	–	–	373	–	373
Other equity reserves (Note 26)	–	–	–	–	–	(257)	–	–	(257)	–	(257)
Cash dividends (Note 20)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(16,695)	–	(16,695)	(90)	(16,785)
Total comprehensive income (loss):	–	–	–	–	–	–	24,284	(4,284)	20,000	290	20,290
Net income (Note 8)	–	–	–	–	–	–	24,284	–	24,284	296	24,580
Other comprehensive loss (Note 6)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4,284)	(4,284)	(6)	(4,290)
Distribution charges on perpetual notes (Note 20)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(236)	(236)
Acquisition and dilution of noncontrolling interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(10)	(10)
Balances as at December 31, 2020	510	1,093	(6,505)	(21)	130,312	19	25,652	(35,652)	115,408	4,257	119,665
Balances as at January 1, 2019 (as previously stated)	510	1,093	(6,505)	(854)	130,526	697	12,081	(25,190)	112,358	4,308	116,666
Effect of adoption of PFRS 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	(924)	–	(924)	–	(924)
Balances as at January 1, 2019 (as restated)	510	1,093	(6,505)	(854)	130,526	697	11,157	(25,190)	111,434	4,308	115,742
Treasury shares under employee benefit trust (Note 26)	–	–	–	460	(130)	–	–	–	330	–	330
Other equity reserves (Note 26)	–	–	–	–	–	(421)	–	–	(421)	–	(421)
Cash dividends (Note 20)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(15,615)	–	(15,615)	(15)	(15,630)
Total comprehensive income (loss):	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,521	(6,178)	16,343	261	16,604
Net income (Note 8)	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,521	–	22,521	265	22,786
Other comprehensive loss (Note 6)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(6,178)	(6,178)	(4)	(6,182)
Distribution charges on perpetual notes (Note 20)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(236)	(236)
Acquisition and dilution of noncontrolling interests	–	–	–	–	(84)	–	–	–	(84)	(15)	(99)
Balances as at December 31, 2019	510	1,093	(6,505)	(394)	130,312	276	18,063	(31,368)	111,987	4,303	116,290

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019
(in million pesos)

	2021	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax	**34,154**	33,021	32,336
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 9 and 10)	**52,169**	47,480	39,656
Interest on loans and other related items – net (Note 5)	**8,900**	8,736	7,275
Asset impairment (Note 5)	**4,985**	7,646	4,833
Foreign exchange losses (gains) – net (Notes 5 and 28)	**3,890**	(1,488)	(424)
Amortization of intangible assets (Notes 5 and 15)	**2,822**	2,496	758
Pension benefit costs (Notes 5 and 26)	**2,213**	2,218	1,018
Incentive plan (Notes 5 and 26)	**1,186**	1,134	638
Accretion on lease liabilities (Notes 5, 10 and 29)	**1,170**	1,125	1,061
Equity share in net losses of associates and joint ventures (Notes 5 and 11)	**1,101**	2,328	1,535
Accretion on financial liabilities (Notes 5 and 21)	**239**	146	122
Impairment of investments (Note 11)	**60**	60	34
Interest income (Note 5)	**(656)**	(1,210)	(1,745)
Gains on dilution of shares (Notes 5 and 11)	**(826)**	(394)	—
Losses (gains) on disposal of property and equipment (Notes 4, 5 and 9)	**(884)**	(3,369)	88
Losses (gains) on derivative financial instruments – net (Notes 5 and 28)	**(1,400)**	378	284
Investment derecognized (Note 12)	**—**	599	—
Others	**(2,254)**	(3,072)	696
Operating income before changes in assets and liabilities	**106,869**	97,834	88,165
Decrease (increase) in:			
Prepayments	**(34,002)**	(18,894)	(28,898)
Contract assets	**(38)**	160	337
Trade and other receivables	**(3,713)**	(585)	(1,560)
Other financial and non-financial assets	**(120)**	324	(198)
Inventories and supplies	**57**	(1,017)	12
Increase (decrease) in:			
Customer's deposits	**(101)**	166	12
Pension and other employee benefits	**(3,846)**	(249)	(7,965)
Other noncurrent liabilities	**(95)**	5,220	(1,559)
Accounts payable	**29,382**	(2,813)	18,768
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	**(301)**	7,178	4,375
Net cash flows generated from operations	**94,092**	87,324	71,489
Income taxes paid	**(2,122)**	(2,248)	(2,097)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**91,970**	85,076	69,392

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS *(continued)*
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019
(in million pesos)

	2021	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received	**714**	1,106	1,723
Proceeds from:			
Maturity of short-term investments	**2,518**	4,375	1,415
Disposal of property and equipment (Note 9)	**1,217**	5,830	224
Redemption of investment in debt securities (Note 13)	**993**	150	—
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 12)	**482**	2,020	1,023
Disposal of investments in associates and joint ventures	**359**	—	—
Collection of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**170**	2,534	1,771
Dividends received (Note 11)	**—**	316	—
Disposal of investment properties (Note 14)	**—**	—	11
Payments for:			
Purchase of investment in debt securities (Note 13)	**(404)**	(1,194)	—
Interest capitalized to property and equipment (Notes 5, 9 and 29)	**(1,582)**	(1,597)	(1,455)
Acquisition of investments in associates and joint ventures (Note 11)	**(1,754)**	(579)	(20)
Purchase of short-term investments	**(3,847)**	(5,147)	(572)
Purchase of property and equipment (Note 9)	**(102,395)**	(76,503)	(88,246)
Acquisition of investments in subsidiaries – net of cash acquired (Note 11)	**—**	—	(80)
Net additions to right-of-use assets (Note 10)	**—**	—	(145)
Decrease (increase) in other financial and non-financial assets	**(111)**	20	35
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(103,640)**	(68,669)	(84,316)
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from:			
Availments of long-term debt (Notes 21 and 29)	**51,500**	61,271	37,500
Availments of short-term debt (Note 21)	—	10,000	—
Payments for:			
Derivative financial instruments (Notes 28 and 29)	**(25)**	(430)	(50)
Distribution charges on perpetual notes (Note 20)	**(236)**	(236)	(236)
Debt issuance costs (Notes 21 and 29)	**(397)**	(927)	(195)
Obligations under lease liabilities (Notes 10 and 29)	**(6,547)**	(5,781)	(5,399)
Interest – net of capitalized portion (Notes 5, 21 and 29)	**(8,922)**	(8,348)	(7,143)
Cash dividends (Notes 20 and 29)	**(17,712)**	(16,721)	(15,592)
Long-term debt (Notes 21 and 29)	**(22,565)**	(28,365)	(20,494)
Short-term debt (Note 21)	—	(10,000)	—
Increase in treasury shares under employee trust benefits	—	—	(4)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	**(4,904)**	463	(11,613)
NET EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**244**	(1,002)	(748)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(16,330)**	15,868	(27,285)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR (Note 16)	**40,237**	24,369	51,654
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR (Note 16)	**23,907**	40,237	24,369

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

PLDT Inc. (formerly Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company), which we refer to as PLDT or the Parent Company, was incorporated under the old Corporation Law of the Philippines (Act 1459, as amended) on November 28, 1928, following the merger of four telephone companies under common U.S. ownership. PLDT has a perpetual corporate term pursuant to Section 11 of the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines (Republic Act No. 11232), which entitles existing corporations to have a perpetual existence, unless the corporation, upon a vote of its stockholders representing a majority of its outstanding capital stock, notifies the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission, or Philippine SEC, that the corporation elects to retain its specific corporate term pursuant to its articles of incorporation. While PLDT's amended Articles of Incorporation states that its corporate term is limited to 50 years from the date of incorporation on November 28, 1928, and another term of 50 years from November 28, 1978, PLDT has not elected to retain such specific corporate term. In 1967, effective control of PLDT was sold by the General Telephone and Electronics Corporation, then a major shareholder since PLDT's incorporation, to a group of Filipino businessmen. In 1981, in furtherance of the then existing policy of the Philippine government to integrate the Philippine telecommunications industry, PLDT purchased substantially all of the assets and liabilities of the Republic Telephone Company, which at that time was the second largest telephone company in the Philippines. In 1998, certain subsidiaries of First Pacific Company Limited, or First Pacific, and its Philippine affiliates (collectively the First Pacific Group and its Philippine affiliates), acquired a significant interest in PLDT. On March 24, 2000, NTT Communications Corporation, or NTT Communications, through its wholly-owned subsidiary NTT Communications Capital (UK) Ltd., became PLDT's strategic partner with approximately 15% economic and voting interest in the issued and outstanding common stock of PLDT at that time. Simultaneous with NTT Communications' investment in PLDT, the latter acquired 100% of Smart Communications, Inc., or Smart. On March 14, 2006, NTT DOCOMO, Inc., or NTT DOCOMO, acquired from NTT Communications approximately 7% of PLDT's then outstanding common shares held by NTT Communications with NTT Communications retaining ownership of approximately 7% of PLDT's common shares. Since March 14, 2006, NTT DOCOMO has made additional purchases of shares of PLDT, and together with NTT Communications beneficially owned approximately 20% of PLDT's outstanding common stock as at December 31, 2021. NTT Communications and NTT DOCOMO are subsidiaries of NTT Holding Company. On February 28, 2007, Metro Pacific Asset Holdings, Inc., a Philippine affiliate of First Pacific, completed the acquisition of an approximately 46% interest in Philippine Telecommunications Investment Corporation, or PTIC, a shareholder of PLDT. This investment in PTIC represented an attributable interest of approximately 6% of the then outstanding common shares of PLDT and thereby raised First Pacific Group's and its Philippine affiliates' beneficial ownership to approximately 28% of PLDT's outstanding common stock as at that date. Since then, First Pacific Group's beneficial ownership interest in PLDT decreased by approximately 2%, mainly due to the holders of Exchangeable Notes, which were issued in 2005 by a subsidiary of First Pacific and exchangeable into PLDT shares owned by First Pacific Group, who fully exchanged their notes. First Pacific Group and its Philippine affiliates had beneficial ownership of approximately 26% in PLDT's outstanding common stock as at December 31, 2021. On October 26, 2011, PLDT completed the acquisition of a controlling interest in Digital Telecommunications Phils., Inc., or Digitel, from JG Summit Holdings, Inc., or JGSHI, and its affiliates, or JG Summit Group. As payment for the assets acquired from JGSHI, PLDT issued approximately 27.7 million common shares. In November 2011, JGSHI sold 5.81 million and 4.56 million PLDT shares to a Philippine affiliate of First Pacific and NTT DOCOMO, respectively, pursuant to separate option agreements that JGSHI had entered into with a Philippine affiliate of First Pacific and NTT DOCOMO, respectively. As at December 31, 2021, the JG Summit Group beneficially owned approximately 11% of PLDT's outstanding common shares.

On October 16, 2012, BTF Holdings, Inc., or BTFHI, a wholly-owned company of the Board of Trustees for the Account of the Beneficial Trust Fund, or PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund, created pursuant to PLDT's Benefit Plan, subscribed to 150 million newly issued shares of Voting Preferred Stock of PLDT, or Voting Preferred Shares, at a subscription price of Php1.00 per share for a total subscription price of Php150 million pursuant to a subscription agreement between BTFHI and PLDT dated October 15, 2012. As a result of the issuance of Voting Preferred Shares, the voting power of the NTT Group (NTT DOCOMO and NTT Communications), First Pacific Group and its Philippine affiliates, and JG Summit Group was reduced to 12%, 15% and 7%, respectively, as at December 31, 2021. See *Note 20 – Equity – Preferred Stock – Voting Preferred Stock*.

The common shares of PLDT are listed and traded on the Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc., or PSE. On October 19, 1994, an American Depositary Receipt, or ADR, facility was established, pursuant to which Citibank N.A., as the depositary, issued American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, with each ADS representing one PLDT common share with a par value of Php5.00 per share. Effective February 10, 2003, PLDT appointed JP Morgan Chase Bank as successor depositary for PLDT's ADR facility. The ADSs are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, in the United States and are traded on the NYSE under the symbol "PHI". There were approximately 17.4 million ADSs outstanding as at December 31, 2021.

PLDT and our Philippine-based fixed line and wireless subsidiaries operate under the jurisdiction of the Philippine National Telecommunications Commission, or NTC, which jurisdiction extends, among other things, to approving major services offered and certain rates charged to customers.

We are the largest and most diversified telecommunications company in the Philippines which delivers data and multi-media services nationwide. We have organized our business into business units based on our products and services and have three reportable operating segments which serve as the bases for management's decision to allocate resources and evaluate operating performance. Our principal activities are discussed in *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information*.

Our registered office address is Ramon Cojuangco Building, Makati Avenue, Makati City, Philippines. Information on our structure is provided in *Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Basis of Consolidation*. Information on other related party relationships of the PLDT Group is provided in *Note 25 – Related Party Transactions*.

Our consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 22, 2022 as reviewed by the Audit Committee on March 21, 2022.

Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation

On April 8, 2020 and June 9, 2020, the Board of Directors and stockholders, respectively, approved the amendment of the Second Article of the Articles of Incorporation of PLDT, or the Amendment, (a) to reflect the current focus of PLDT's business, which is the provision of telecommunications services through trending and constantly evolving technologies and innovative products and services; and (b) to allow sufficient flexibility for the PLDT business units to design their operations and expand their products and services by constantly transforming PLDT from being the country's leading telecommunications company to a dynamic and customer-centric multi-media organization.

On November 24, 2020, the Amendment of the Articles of Incorporation of PLDT was approved by the Philippine SEC.

Amendments to the By-Laws

On March 25, 2021, the Board of Directors approved the amendments to the By-Laws of PLDT to conform with the provision of Republic Act No. 11232. On July 9, 2021, the application for the amendment of the By-Laws of PLDT was submitted to the Philippine SEC for review and approval. The application is still pending to date.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards, or PFRSs, as issued by the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council, or FRSC.

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, or FVPL, financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, or FVOCI, and investment properties that are measured at fair values.

Our consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, PLDT's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest million, except when otherwise indicated.

Our consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

Basis of Consolidation

Our consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of PLDT and the following subsidiaries (collectively, the "PLDT Group") as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

			Percentage of Ownership			
			2021		2020	
Name of Subsidiary	**Place of Incorporation**	**Principal Business Activity**	**Direct**	**Indirect**	Direct	Indirect
Wireless						
Smart:	Philippines	Cellular mobile services	**100.0**	**—**	100.0	—
Smart Broadband, Inc., or SBI, and Subsidiary	Philippines	Internet broadband distribution services	**—**	**100.0**	—	100.0
Primeworld Digital Systems, Inc., or PDSI	Philippines	Internet broadband distribution services	**—**	**100.0**	—	100.0
I-Contacts Corporation	Philippines	Operations support servicing business	**—**	**100.0**	—	100.0
Far East Capital Limited, or FECL[a]	Cayman Islands	Cost effective offshore financing and risk management activities for Smart	**—**	**100.0**	—	100.0
PH Communications Holdings Corporation	Philippines	Investment company	**—**	**100.0**	—	100.0
Connectivity Unlimited Resource Enterprise	Philippines	Cellular mobile services	**—**	**100.0**	—	100.0
Francom Holdings, Inc.	Philippines	Investment company	**—**	**100.0**	—	100.0
Chikka Holdings Limited, or Chikka, and Subsidiaries, or Chikka Group[a]	British Virgin Islands	Content provider, mobile applications development and services	**—**	**100.0**	—	100.0
Wifun, Inc.	Philippines	Software developer and selling of WiFi access equipment	**—**	**100.0**	—	100.0
PLDT Global, Inc.[b]	Philippines	Cross-border digital platforms and other allied services	**100.0**	**—**	100.0	—
ACeS Philippines Cellular Satellite Corporation, or ACeS Philippines	Philippines	Satellite information and messaging services	**88.5**	**11.5**	88.5	11.5
Digitel Mobile Philippines, Inc., or DMPI, (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Digitel)	Philippines	Cellular mobile services	**—**	**99.6**	—	99.6
Fixed Line						
PLDT Clark Telecom, Inc., or ClarkTel	Philippines	Telecommunications services	**100.0**	**—**	100.0	—
PLDT Subic Telecom, Inc., or SubicTel	Philippines	Telecommunications services	**100.0**	**—**	100.0	—
PLDT Global Corporation, or PLDT Global, and Subsidiaries	British Virgin Islands	Telecommunications services	**100.0**	**—**	100.0	—
Smart-NTT Multimedia, Inc.[a]	Philippines	Data and network services	**100.0**	**—**	100.0	—
PLDT-Philcom, Inc., or Philcom, and Subsidiaries, or Philcom Group	Philippines	Telecommunications services	**100.0**	**—**	100.0	—
Talas Data Intelligence, Inc.	Philippines	Business infrastructure and solutions; intelligent data processing and implementation services and data analytics insight generation	**100.0**	**—**	100.0	—
ePLDT, Inc., or ePLDT:	Philippines	Information and communications infrastructure for internet-based services, e-commerce, customer relationship management and IT related services	**100.0**	**—**	100.0	—

Name of Subsidiary	Place of Incorporation	Principal Business Activity	2021		2020	
			Percentage of Ownership			
			Direct	**Indirect**	Direct	Indirect
IP Converge Data Services, Inc., or IPCDSI, and Subsidiary, or IPCDSI Group	Philippines	Information and communications infrastructure for internet-based services, e-commerce, customer relationship management and IT related services	**—**	**100.0**	—	100.0
Curo Teknika, Inc., or Curo	Philippines	Managed IT outsourcing	**—**	**100.0**	—	100.0
ABM Global Solutions, Inc., or AGS, and Subsidiaries, or AGS Group	Philippines	Internet-based purchasing, IT consulting and professional services	**—**	**100.0**	—	100.0
ePDS, Inc., or ePDS	Philippines	Bills printing and other related value-added services, or VAS	**—**	**100.0**	—	100.0
netGames, Inc.[a]	Philippines	Gaming support services	**—**	**57.5**	—	57.5
MVP Rewards Loyalty Solutions, Inc., or MRSI	Philippines	Full-services customer rewards and loyalty programs	**—**	**100.0**	—	100.0
Digitel:	Philippines	Telecommunications services	**99.6**	**—**	99.6	—
Digitel Information Technology Services, Inc.[a]	Philippines	Internet services	**—**	**99.6**	—	99.6
PLDT-Maratel, Inc., or Maratel	Philippines	Telecommunications services	**98.0**	**—**	98.0	—
Bonifacio Communications Corporation, or BCC	Philippines	Telecommunications, infrastructure and related VAS	**75.0**	**—**	75.0	—
Pacific Global One Aviation Company, Inc., or PG1	Philippines	Air transportation business	**65.3**	**—**	65.3	—
Pilipinas Global Network Limited, or PGNL, and Subsidiaries	British Virgin Islands	International distributor of Filipino channels and content	**64.6**	**—**	64.6	—
Others						
PLDT Global Investments Holdings, Inc., or PGIH	Philippines	Investment company	**100.0**	**—**	100.0	—
PLDT Digital Investments Pte. Ltd., or PLDT Digital, and Subsidiaries	Singapore	Investment company	**100.0**	**—**	100.0	—
Mabuhay Investments Corporation[a]	Philippines	Investment company	**67.0**	**—**	67.0	—
PLDT Global Investments Corporation, or PGIC	British Virgin Islands	Investment company	**—**	**100.0**	—	100.0
PLDT Communications and Energy Ventures, Inc., or PCEV	Philippines	Investment company	**—**	**99.9**	—	99.9

[a] *Ceased commercial operations.*

[b] *On June 30, 2021, the Philippine SEC approved the amendment of Telesat, Inc.'s Articles of Incorporation, resulting to the adoption of (i) a new corporate name —"PLDT Global Inc."; and (ii) a revised primary purpose stating that the Company will now be in the business of providing various cross-border digital platforms and other allied services for global customers, especially for overseas/offshore Filipinos.*

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which PLDT obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. We control an investee when we are exposed, or have rights, to variable returns from our involvement with the investee and when we have the ability to affect those returns through our power over the investee.

The financial statements of our subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as PLDT. We prepare our consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events with similar circumstances.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the equity holders of PLDT and to the noncontrolling interests, even if this results in the noncontrolling interests having a deficit balance.

Noncontrolling interests share in losses even if the losses exceed the noncontrolling equity interest in the subsidiary.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction and impact is presented as part of other equity reserves.

If PLDT loses control over a subsidiary, it: (a) derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary; (b) derecognizes the carrying amount of any noncontrolling interest; (c) derecognizes the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity; (d) recognizes the fair value of the consideration received; (e) recognizes the fair value of any investment retained; (f) recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and (g) reclassifies the Parent Company's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

Expiration of SubicTel's Franchise

Effective January 23, 2020, SubicTel ceased to operate as a telecommunications service provider, pursuant to the expiration of its franchise issued by the Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority, or SBMA. In order to facilitate continued customer service, arrangements have been made between SubicTel and PLDT where PLDT would make its services available to the affected SubicTel subscribers on a voluntary basis, and SubicTel assigned its assets and subscribers to PLDT for a consideration of Php622 million. The NTC did not object to the transfer of SubicTel's subscribers to PLDT, subject to certain conditions. Likewise, the SBMA Board approved the issuance of Certificate of Registration to PLDT to operate within SBMA. The PLDT Board of Directors had approved the acquisition of the assets and subscribers of SubicTel on September 24, 2019. This transaction was eliminated in our consolidated financial statements.

Expiration of Maratel's Legislative Franchise

Effective April 27, 2020, Maratel ceased to operate as a telecommunications service provider, following the expiration of its legislative franchise, Republic Act No. 7970. In order to ensure continued customer service, Maratel assigned its assets and subscribers to PLDT for a consideration of Php500 million. The NTC did not object to the transfer of Maratel subscribers to PLDT, subject to certain conditions. The PLDT Board of Directors had approved the acquisition of Maratel's assets and subscribers on November 7, 2019. This transaction was eliminated in our consolidated financial statements.

Corona Virus, or COVID-19, Pandemic

On March 8, 2020, Presidential Proclamation No. 922 was issued, declaring a State of Public Health Emergency throughout the Philippines due to COVID-19. In a move to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, on March 12, 2020, the Office of the President of the Philippines issued a memorandum directive to impose stringent social distancing measures in the National Capital Region, or NCR, effective March 15, 2020. On March 16, 2020, Presidential Proclamation No. 929 was issued, declaring a State of Calamity throughout the Philippines for a period of six months from March 17, 2020 (at midnight), unless earlier lifted or extended as circumstances may warrant, and imposed an enhanced community quarantine, or ECQ, throughout the island of Luzon until April 12, 2020, unless earlier lifted or extended as circumstances may warrant. On March 24, 2020, Republic Act No. 11469, otherwise known as the "Bayanihan to Heal As One Act", was signed into law, declaring a state of national emergency over the entire country, and authorizing the President of the Philippines to exercise certain powers necessary to address the COVID-19 pandemic. On April 7, 2020, the Office of the President of the Philippines released a memorandum extending the ECQ over the entire Luzon island until April 30, 2020. On May 1, 2020, the Government further extended the ECQ over, among others, certain portions of Luzon, including Metro Manila, until May 15, 2020, while easing restrictions in other parts of the country. On May 11, 2020, the Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases, or IATF, placed high-risk local government units under modified ECQ, or MECQ, from May 16, 2020 until May 31, 2020, where certain industries were allowed to operate under strict compliance with minimum safety standards and protocols. On May 27, 2020, the IATF reclassified various provinces, Highly Urbanized Cities, or HUCs, and independent component cities, or ICCs, depending on the risk-level. Meanwhile, on May 28, 2020, the Government placed Metro Manila under general community quarantine, or GCQ, allowing for the partial reopening of certain businesses and public transportation while continuing to limit general movements. Pursuant to the declaration of the President on August 2, 2020, the NCR and the provinces of Laguna, Cavite, Rizal and Bulacan were placed under MECQ from August 4, 2020 until August 18, 2020. On August 17, 2020, the President placed Metro Manila, Bulacan, Cavite, Rizal, Nueva Ecija, Batangas, Quezon Province, Iloilo City, Cebu City, Lapu-Lapu City, Mandaue City, Talisay City, the municipalities of Minglanilla and Consolacion in Cebu under GCQ. The rest of the country was placed under modified GCQ, or MGCQ, effective August 19, 2020. The period of GCQ for Metro Manila was extended until November 30, 2020. On December 1, 2020, by order of the President, the Executive Secretary issued a Memorandum, advising that the President, taking into consideration the recommendation of the IATF, had approved the community quarantine classification of provinces, HUCs, and ICCs from December 1 to 31, 2020 as indicated therein. Under said Memorandum, all HUCs of the NCR, the Municipality of Pateros, Batangas, Iloilo City, Tacloban City, Iligan City, Lanao del Sur Province, Davao City and Davao del Norte Province were placed under GCQ, while the rest of the areas listed thereunder were placed under MGCQ, without prejudice to the declaration of localized ECQ in critical areas.

On September 15, 2020, Republic Act No. 11494 or the "Bayanihan to Recover As One Act" took effect, providing for COVID-19 response and recovery interventions and providing mechanisms to accelerate the recovery and bolster the resiliency of the Philippine economy, providing funds therefore and for other purposes. Apart from authorizing the President to exercise powers necessary to undertake certain COVID-19 response and recovery interventions, Republic Act No. 11494 also affirmed the existence of a continuing national emergency, in view of unabated spread of the COVID-19 virus and the ensuing economic disruption therefrom.

On September 16, 2020, Presidential Proclamation No. 1021 was issued, extending the State of Calamity throughout the Philippines due to COVID-19 for a period of one-year effective September 13, 2020 to September 12, 2021, unless earlier lifted or extended as circumstances may warrant.

On September 3, 2021, the IATF approved the shift in the policy in classifying provinces, HUC, and ICCs for purposes of community quarantine, wherein the new classification framework focuses on the imposition of granular lockdown measures and having an alert-level system (alert level 1 to 4), with each alert level limiting restrictions only to identified high-risk activities. The National Capital Region was designated as the pilot area of implementation, effective September 16, 2021. Effective October 20, 2021, the pilot area of implementation of the alert level systems was expanded to selected provinces, HUCs and ICCs outside of NCR. On November 11, 2021, the IATF approved the nationwide implementation of the alert-level system.

These and other measures have affected and caused disruption to businesses and economic activities, and their impacts on businesses continue to evolve. See Amendments to PFRS 16, *Leases, COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions Beyond June 30, 2021*, *Note 3 – Estimating allowance for expected credit losses* and *Note 5 – Income and expenses – Contract balances*.

To provide our customers with connectivity when they need it the most, we provided zero-rated access to certain Government agencies and emergency hotlines, boosted minimum speeds for our eligible PLDT Home subscribers, increased data allocations for postpaid and prepaid customers, equipped our corporate customers with telecommuting solutions, and for our Overseas Filipino Workers, extended the duration of free calls through our Free Bee app. On May 1, 2020, we implemented a six-month installment payment program for the outstanding monthly bills of our postpaid subscribers. Under this payment program, PLDT Home, Smart consumer postpaid, and Sun consumer postpaid subscribers can settle their unpaid balances as at April 30, 2020 in six equal monthly payments with 0% interest and no penalties. This program was further extended for two months that ended on December 31, 2020. In cases where our service teams need to enter customers' homes or business premises, we have equipped them with protective gear such as face masks and gloves. Members of our service teams have also been trained in the proper health protocols for before, during, and after site visits, including maintaining proper social distances with customers at all times.

We have implemented limited access to our corporate premises. We have allowed a hybrid of work-from-home and work on-site arrangements. To ensure minimal disruption to our operations, we have taken steps to ensure that employees working from home are properly equipped with the appropriate digital equipment, including internet connection. For the employees that continue to work on-site, we have taken steps to try and minimize their risk of exposure to the COVID-19 disease. We have also rolled-out the vaccination program for our employees and their dependents and household members who were enrolled in the program. These and other measures remain in place to protect our employees, as well as our customers.

Total expenses related to our COVID-19 measures amounted to Php942 million and Php903 million for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Sun Prepaid Rebranding to Smart Prepaid

On October 21, 2020, Smart and DMPI entered into a Rebranding Agreement wherein Sun Prepaid subscribers were rebranded as Smart Prepaid subscribers. The brand consolidation under Smart aims to capitalize on Smart's robust mobile data network to provide superior mobile data experience to all Sun subscribers and achieve cost efficiency in brand management.

Post-rebranding, the ownership of Sun Prepaid subscribers remains under DMPI. Under the terms of the agreement, Smart will settle a fixed fee representing DMPI's proportionate share on the distributed subscriber revenues. This transaction was eliminated in our consolidated financial statements.

As a result of the rebranding, PLDT reassessed the useful life of the Sun Trademark arising from the acquisition of Digitel in 2011 amounting to Php4,505 million. The Sun Trademark, which had been previously projected to be of continued use and accordingly estimated to be with indefinite life was amortized over a period of 12 months starting August 2020. Total amortization of the Sun Trademark amounted to Php2,628 million and Php1,877 million for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. See *Note 3 – Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Estimating useful lives of intangible assets with finite lives* and *Note 15 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets – Amortization of Sun Cellular Trademark*.

Sale of PLDT Prepaid HOME WiFi, or PHW, Subscribers to Smart

On January 29, 2021, PLDT and Smart entered into a Sale/Purchase Agreement on the transfer of PLDT's 748 thousand PHW subscribers to Smart to consolidate fixed wireless services under Smart in order to optimize shared resources for wireless broadband, have seamless upgrades and cross-selling of products for simplified customer experience and to better manage network costs and wireless network capacity.

The agreement took effect on February 1, 2021 and the PHW subscribers were transferred on March 1, 2021 after complying with the NTC's required 30-day notice to subscribers. The initial purchase price for the transfer, together with the PHW inventories and unearned revenues, amounted to Php1,455 million, exclusive of value-added tax. The transaction price was based on December 31, 2020 balances.

The parties also agreed that any difference between these values as at December 31, 2020 and the values as of cut-off date will have to be confirmed between Smart and PLDT. The final purchase price amounted to Php1,336 million, plus value-added tax, and was reviewed by an independent party, Isla Lipana & Co., an independent auditing firm, and confirmed to be made on an arm's length basis. This transaction is eliminated in our consolidated financial statements.

Amended Standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except that we have adopted the following amended standards starting January 1, 2021. The adoption of these amended standards did not have significant impact on our financial position or performance.

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments,* PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures,* PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts,* and PFRS 16, *Leases – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2*

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

a) Practical expedient for changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows as a result of IBOR reform;

b) Relief from discontinuing hedging relationships; and

c) Relief from the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component.

We shall also disclose information about:

a) The nature and extent of risks to which the entity is exposed arising from financial instruments subject to IBOR reform, and how the entity manages those risks; and

b) Their progress in completing the transition to alternative benchmark rates, and how the entity is managing that transition.

We adopted these amendments beginning January 1, 2021. These amendments apply to some of our financial instruments which are linked to the old interest rate benchmark. However, we have outstanding financial instruments linked to the three-month and six-month LIBOR that will cease to be provided after June 30, 2023. The financial instruments that will mature beyond the discontinuance of the said LIBOR rates will be amended accordingly. Therefore, the amendments have no significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Effective April 1, 2021

- Amendments to PFRS 16, *Leases, COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions Beyond June 30, 2021*

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

a) The rent concession is a direct consequence of COVID-19;

b) The change in lease payments results in a revised lease consideration that is substantially the same as, or less than, the lease consideration immediately preceding the change;

c) Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before June 30, 2022; and

d) There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

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

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021. Early adoption is permitted.

We adopted the amendments beginning April 1, 2021 and applied the practical expedient where rent concessions as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic that meets the criteria above shall not be considered as a lease modification. We continued to apply the said amendment for rent concessions beyond June 30, 2021.

Lessors have granted forgiveness on lease payments as an effect of the COVID-19 pandemic. The rent concessions for PLDT amounted to Php3 million and Php15 million for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The rent concessions for Smart and DMPI amounted to nil and Php122 million for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following is the summary of significant accounting policies we applied in preparing our consolidated financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Business Combinations and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, we elect whether to measure the components of the noncontrolling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

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

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. The fair value of previously held equity interest is then included in the amount of total consideration transferred.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument within the scope of PFRS 9 is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. In accordance with PFRS 9, other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of PFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for noncontrolling interests and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, we reassess whether we correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and review the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain on a bargain purchase is recognized in profit or loss.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, we report in our consolidated financial statements provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. During the measurement period, which is no longer than one year from the acquisition date, the provisional amounts recognized at acquisition date are retrospectively adjusted to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. During the measurement period, we also recognize additional assets or liabilities if new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and, if known, would have resulted in the recognition of those assets and liabilities as of that date.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of our cash-generating units, or CGUs, that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill acquired in a business combination has yet to be allocated to identifiable CGUs because the initial accounting is incomplete, such provisional goodwill is not tested for impairment unless indicators of impairment exist and we can reliably allocate the carrying amount of goodwill to a CGU or group of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a CGU and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the CGU retained.

Investments in Associates

An associate is an entity in which we have 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 of those policies. The existence of significant influence is presumed to exist when we hold 20% or more, but less than 50% of the voting power of another entity. Significant influence is also exemplified when we have one or more of the following: (a) a representation on the board of directors or the equivalent governing body of the investee; (b) participation in policy-making processes, including participation in decisions about dividends or other distributions; (c) material transactions with the investee; (d) interchange of managerial personnel with the investee; or (e) provision of essential technical information.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognized at cost. The cost of the investments includes directly attributable transaction costs. The details of our investments in associates are disclosed in *Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investments in Associates*.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is carried at cost plus post acquisition changes in our share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill relating to an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized nor individually tested for impairment. Our consolidated income statements reflect our share in the financial performance of our associates. Where there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate, we recognize our share in such change and disclose this, when applicable, in our consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from our transactions with and among our associates are eliminated to the extent of our interests in those associates.

Our share in the profits or losses of our associates is included under "Other income (expenses)" in our consolidated income statement. This is the profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the associate and therefore is profit or loss after tax and net of noncontrolling interest in the subsidiaries of the associate.

When our share of losses exceeds our interest in an associate, the carrying amount of the investment, including any long-term interests that form part thereof, is reduced to zero, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that we have an obligation or have made payments on behalf of the investee.

Our reporting dates and that of our associates are identical and our associates' accounting policies conform to those used by us for like transactions and events in similar circumstances. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring such accounting policies in line with our policies.

After application of the equity method, we determine whether it is necessary to recognize an additional impairment loss on our investments in associates. We determine at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that our investment in associate is impaired. If this is the case, we calculate the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of our investment in the associate and its carrying value and recognize the amount in our consolidated income statements.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, we measure and recognize any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amounts of our investment in the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the remaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in our consolidated financial statements.

Joint Arrangements

Joint arrangements are arrangements with respect to which we have joint control, established by contracts requiring unanimous consent from the parties sharing control for decisions about the activities that significantly affect the arrangements' returns. They are classified and accounted for as follows:

- Joint operation – when we have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to an arrangement, we account for each of our assets, liabilities and transactions, including our share of those held or incurred jointly, in relation to the joint operation in accordance with the PFRS applicable to the particular assets, liabilities and transactions.

- Joint venture – when we have rights only to the net assets of the arrangements, we account for our interest using the equity method, the same as our accounting for investments in associates.

The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as our consolidated financial statements. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies of the joint venture in line with our policies. The details of our investments in joint ventures are disclosed in *Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investments in Joint Ventures*.

Adjustments are made in our consolidated financial statements to eliminate our share of unrealized gains and losses on transactions between us and our joint venture. Our investment in the joint venture is carried at equity method until the date on which we cease to have joint control over the joint venture.

Upon loss of joint control over the joint venture, we measure and recognize our retained investment at fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the former joint venture upon loss of joint control and the fair value of the remaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. When the remaining investment constitutes significant influence, it is accounted for as an investment in an associate with no remeasurement.

Current Versus Noncurrent Classifications

We present assets and liabilities in our consolidated statements of financial position based on current or noncurrent classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the 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 the 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 period.

The terms of the liquidity that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

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

Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations

Our consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, which is also the Parent Company's functional currency. The Philippine Peso is the currency of the primary economic environment in which we operate. This is also the currency that mainly influences the revenue from and cost of rendering products and services. Each entity in our Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the separate financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

The functional and presentation currency of the entities under PLDT Group (except for the subsidiaries discussed below) is the Philippine Peso.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by entities under our Group at the respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the reporting period. All differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in our consolidated income statement except for foreign exchange differences that qualify as capitalizable borrowing costs for qualifying assets. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising from transactions of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of this gain or loss on the change in fair value of the items (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

The functional currency of FECL Group, PLDT Global and certain of its subsidiaries, PGNL and certain of its subsidiaries, Chikka and certain of its subsidiaries and PGIC is the U.S. Dollar; the functional currency of iCommerce Investments Pte. Ltd., or iCommerce, Chikka Pte. Ltd., or CPL, and ABM Global Solutions Pte. Ltd., or AGSPL, is the Singaporean Dollar; the functional currency of PT Advance Business Microsystems Global Solutions, or AGS Indonesia, is the Indonesian Rupiah; and the functional currency of PLDT Malaysia Sdn Bhd is the Malaysian Ringgit. As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated into Philippine Peso at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the reporting period, and income and expenses of these subsidiaries are translated monthly using the weighted average exchange rate for the month. The exchange differences arising on translation are recognized as a separate component of other comprehensive income as cumulative translation adjustments. Upon disposal of these subsidiaries, the amount of deferred cumulative translation adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income relating to subsidiaries is recognized in our consolidated income statement.

When there is a change in an entity's functional currency, the entity applies the translation procedures applicable to the new functional currency prospectively from the date of the change. The entity translates all assets and liabilities into the new functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the change. The resulting translated amounts for non-monetary items are treated as the new historical cost. Exchange differences arising from the translation of a foreign operation previously recognized in other comprehensive income are not reclassified from equity to profit or loss until the disposal of the operation.

Foreign exchange gains or losses of the Parent Company and our Philippine-based subsidiaries are treated as taxable income or deductible expenses in the period such exchange gains or losses are realized.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate as at reporting date.

Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments – Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified in their entirety based on the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets and our business model for managing the financial assets. We classify our financial assets into the following measurement categories:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- Financial assets measured at FVPL;
- Financial assets measured at FVOCI, where cumulative gains or losses previously recognized are reclassified to profit or loss; and
- Financial assets measured at FVOCI, where cumulative gains or losses previously recognized are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Contractual cash flows characteristics

In order for us to identify the measurement of our debt financial assets, a solely payments of principal and interest, or SPPI, test needs to be initially performed in order to determine whether the contractual terms of the financial asset gives rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Once a debt financial asset passed the SPPI test, business model assessment, which identifies our objective of holding the financial assets – hold to collect or hold to collect and sell, will be performed. Otherwise, if the debt financial asset failed the test, such will be measured at FVPL.

In making the assessment, we determine whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e., interest includes consideration only for the time value of money, credit risk and other basic lending risks and costs associated with holding the financial asset for a particular period of time. In addition, interest can include a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. The assessment as to whether the cash flows meet the SPPI test is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated. Any other contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that is unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Business model

Our business model is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. Our business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument.

Our business model refers to how we manage our financial assets in order to generate cash flows. Our business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets or neither.

Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate, or EIR, method, less any impairment in value. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortization is included in 'Other income (expenses) – net' in our consolidated income statements and is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, except for (i) purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets and (ii) financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, where, in both cases, the EIR is applied to the amortized cost of the financial asset. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in 'Asset impairment' in our consolidated income statements.

Our financial assets at amortized cost include debt instruments at amortized cost, cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, trade and other receivables, and portions of other financial assets as at December 31, 2021 and 2020. See *Note 13 – Debt Instruments at Amortized Cost, Note 16 – Cash and Cash Equivalents, Note 17 – Trade and Other Receivables* and *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities.*

Financial assets at FVOCI (debt instruments)

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and (ii) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income within a separate component of equity. Impairment losses or reversals, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss until the financial asset is derecognized. Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. This reflects the gain or loss that would have been recognized in profit or loss upon derecognition if the financial asset had been measured at amortized cost. Impairment is measured based on the expected credit loss, or ECL, model.

Our financial assets at FVOCI include receivables from Metro Pacific Investments Coporation, or MPIC, as at December 31, 2020. See *Note 25 – Related Party Transactions* and *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

Financial assets at FVPL

Financial assets at FVPL are measured at fair value. Included in this classification are derivative financial assets, equity investments held for trading and debt instruments with contractual terms that do not represent solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets held at FVPL are initially recognized at fair value, with transaction costs recognized in our consolidated income statements as incurred. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value and any gains or losses are recognized in our consolidated income statements.

Additionally, even if the asset meets the amortized cost or the FVOCI criteria, we may choose at initial recognition to designate the financial asset at FVPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (an accounting mismatch) that would otherwise arise from measuring financial assets on a different basis.

Trading gains or losses are calculated based on the results arising from trading activities of the PLDT Group, including all gains and losses from changes in fair value for financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL, and the gains or losses from disposal of financial investments.

Our financial assets at FVPL include portions of short-term investments, derivative financial assets, equity investments and redemption trust fund as at December 31, 2021 and 2020. See *Note 12 – Financial Assets at FVPL* and *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities.*

Classification of financial liabilities

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

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

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for the following:

- Financial liabilities measured at FVPL;
- Financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when we retain continuing involvement;
- Financial guarantee contracts;
- Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate; and
- Contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in accordance with PFRS 3.

A financial liability may be designated at FVPL if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (an accounting mismatch) or:

- If a host contract contains one or more embedded derivatives; or
- If a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and liabilities is managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Where a financial liability is designated at FVPL, the movement in fair value attributable to changes in our own credit quality is calculated by determining the changes in credit spreads above observable market interest rates and is presented separately in other comprehensive income.

Our financial liabilities at FVPL include forward foreign exchange contracts, long-term principal only-currency swaps, interest rate swaps, call spreads and liability from redemption of preferred stock as at December 31, 2021 and 2020. See *Note 20 – Equity – Redemption of Preferred Stock, Note 24 – Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities* and *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities.*

Our other financial liabilities include interest-bearing financial liabilities, lease liabilities, customers' deposits, dividends payable, certain accounts payable and certain accrued expenses and other current liabilities and certain deferred credits and other noncurrent liabilities, (except for statutory payables) as at December 31, 2021 and 2020. See *Note 10 – Leases, Note 21 – Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities, Note 22 – Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities, Note 23 – Accounts Payable, Note 24 – Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities* and *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities.*

Reclassifications of financial instruments

We reclassify our financial assets when, and only when, there is a change in the business model for managing the financial assets. Reclassifications shall be applied prospectively and any previously recognized gains, losses or interest shall not be restated. We do not reclassify our financial liabilities.

We do not reclassify our financial assets when:

- A financial asset that was previously a designated and effective hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge or net investment hedge no longer qualifies as such;
- A financial asset becomes a designated and effective hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge or net investment hedge; and
- There is a change in measurement on credit exposures measured at FVPL.

Impairment of Financial Assets

We recognize ECL for debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost and FVOCI.

No ECL is recognized on financial assets at FVPL.

ECLs are measured in a way that reflects the following:

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

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

Stage 1: 12-month ECL – not credit impaired

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

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired

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

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired

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

Loss allowances

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

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

We consider a debt instrument to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade', or when the exposure is less than 30 days past due.

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

- Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 2 and 3 due to the financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent "step up" (or "step down") between 12-month and lifetime ECL;
- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognized during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments derecognized in the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in probability of defaults, or PDs, loss given defaults, or LGDs, and exposure at defaults, or EADs, in the period, arising from regular refreshing of inputs to models;
- Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions;
- Unwinding of discount within ECL due to passage of time, as ECL is measured on a present value basis; and
- Financial assets derecognized during the period and write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period.

Write-off policy

We write-off a financial asset measured at amortized cost, in whole or in part, when the asset is considered uncollectible, and we have exhausted all practical recovery efforts and concluded that we have no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. We write-off an account when all of the following conditions are met:

- The asset is in past due for over 90 days, or is already an item-in-litigation with any of the following:
  a. No properties of the counterparty could be attached
  b. The whereabouts of the client cannot be located
  c. It would be more expensive for the Group to follow-up and collect the amount, hence we have ceased enforcement activity, and
  d. Collections can no longer be made due to insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty;

- Expanded credit arrangement is no longer possible;
- Filing of legal case is not possible; and
- The account has been classified as 'Loss'.

Simplified approach

The simplified approach, where changes in credit risk are not tracked and loss allowances are measured at amounts equal to lifetime ECL, is applied to 'Trade and other receivables' and 'Contract assets'. We have established a provision matrix for billed trade receivables and a vintage analysis for contract assets and unbilled trade receivables that is based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or where applicable as part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when: (1) the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired; or (2) we have transferred the right to receive cash flows from the asset or have 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) we have transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) we have neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but have transferred control of the asset.

When we have transferred the right to receive cash flows from an asset or have entered into a "pass-through" arrangement and have neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, a new asset is recognized to the extent of our continuing involvement in the asset.

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

When continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of our continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that we may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of our continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

Financial liabilities

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

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in consolidated income statement.

The financial liability is also derecognized when equity instruments are issued to extinguish all or part of the financial liability. The equity instruments issued are recognized at fair value if it can be reliably measured, otherwise, it is recognized at the fair value of the financial liability extinguished. Any difference between the fair value of the equity instruments issued and the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished is recognized in consolidated income statement.

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

We use derivative financial instruments, such as long-term currency swaps, foreign currency options, forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge our risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations and interest rates. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The fair value of forward currency contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles. The fair value of long-term currency swaps, foreign currency options, forward currency contracts and interest rate swap contracts is determined using applicable valuation techniques. See *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value on derivatives during the period that do not qualify for hedge accounting are taken directly to the "Other income (expense) – Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments – net" in our consolidated income statements.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as: (1) fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized financial asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment (except for foreign currency risk); or (2) cash flow hedges when hedging exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized financial asset or liability, a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognized firm commitment; or (3) hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, we formally designate and document the hedge relationship to which we wish to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how we will assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an on-going basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they are designated. In a situation when that hedged item is a forecast transaction, we assess whether the transaction is highly probable and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect our consolidated income statements.

Hedges which meet the criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognized in our consolidated income statements as financing cost. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognized in our consolidated income statements.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortized cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortized through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. EIR amortization may begin as soon as adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognized, the unamortized fair value is recognized immediately in our consolidated income statements.

When an unrecognized firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognized as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognized in our consolidated income statements.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in other comprehensive income, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in our consolidated income statements. See *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities* for more details.

Amounts taken to other comprehensive income are transferred to our consolidated income statement when the hedged transaction affects our consolidated income statement, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognized or when a forecast transaction occurs. Where the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts taken to other comprehensive income are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are transferred to our consolidated income statement. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income remain in other comprehensive income until the forecast transaction or firm commitment occurs.

We use an interest rate swap agreement to hedge our interest rate exposure and a long-term principal only-currency swap agreement to hedge our foreign exchange exposure on certain outstanding loan balances. See *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

Current versus noncurrent classification

Derivative instruments that are not designated as effective hedging instruments are classified as current or noncurrent or separated into a current and noncurrent portion based on an assessment of the facts and circumstances (i.e., the underlying contracted cash flows).

Where we expect to hold a derivative as an economic hedge (and does not apply hedge accounting) for a period beyond 12 months after the reporting date, the derivative is classified as noncurrent (or separated into current and noncurrent portions) consistent with the classification of the underlying item.

Embedded derivatives that are not closely related to the host contract are classified consistent with the cash flows of the host contract.

Derivative instruments that are designated as effective hedging instruments are classified consistently with the classification of the underlying hedged item. The derivative instrument is separated into a current portion and a noncurrent portion only if a reliable allocation can be made.

We recognize transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, except for land, is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value. The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the property and equipment to its working condition and location for its intended use. Such cost includes the cost of replacing component parts of the property and equipment when the cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, we recognize such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciate them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the property and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognized as expense as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after use is included in the cost of the asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Depreciation and amortization commence once the property and equipment are available for their intended use and are calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives used in depreciating our property and equipment are disclosed in *Note 9 – Property and Equipment*.

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

An item of property and equipment and any significant part initially recognized are 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 consolidated income statement when the asset is derecognized.

Property under construction is stated at cost less any impairment in value. This includes cost of construction, plant and equipment, capitalizable borrowing costs and other direct costs associated to construction. Property under construction is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are completed and available for its intended use.

Property under construction is transferred to the related property and equipment when the construction or installation and related activities necessary to prepare the property and equipment for their intended use have been completed, and the property and equipment are ready for operational use.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Capitalization of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalized until the assets are substantially completed for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Asset Retirement Obligations

We are legally required under various lease agreements to dismantle the installation in leased sites and restore such sites to their original condition at the end of the lease contract term. We recognize the liability measured at the present value of the estimated costs of these obligations and capitalize such costs as part of the balance of the related item of property and equipment. The amount of asset retirement obligations is accreted and such accretion is recognized as interest expense. See *Note 10 – Leases* and *Note 22 – Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities*.

Investment Properties

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in our consolidated income statement in the period in which they arise, including the corresponding tax effect. Fair values are determined based on an amount evaluation performed by a Philippine SEC accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

Investment properties are derecognized when they are disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. Any gain or loss on the retirement or disposal of an investment property is recognized in our consolidated income statement in the year of retirement or disposal.

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, we account for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of change in use. The difference between the carrying amount of the owner-occupied property and its fair value at the date of change is accounted for as revaluation increment recognized in other comprehensive income. On subsequent disposal of the investment property, the revaluation increment recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to retained earnings.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost on initial recognition. The cost of intangible assets acquired from business combinations is initially recognized at fair value on the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed at the individual asset level as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the economic useful life using the straight-line method and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. At the minimum, the amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in our consolidated income statements.

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

The estimated useful lives used in amortizing our intangible assets are disclosed in *Note 15 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets*.

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

Internally generated intangibles are not capitalized, and the related expenditures are charged against operations in the period in which the expenditures are incurred.

Inventories and Supplies

Inventories and supplies, which include cellular and landline phone units, materials, spare parts, terminal units and accessories, are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Costs incurred in bringing inventories and supplies to its present location and condition are accounted for using the weighted average cost method. Net realizable value is determined by either estimating the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost to sell or determining the prevailing replacement costs.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

We assess at each reporting period whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when the annual impairment testing for an asset is required, we make an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use, or VIU. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent from those of other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing the VIU, 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. In determining the fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. Impairment losses are recognized in our consolidated income statements.

For assets, excluding goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, we make an estimate of the recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The 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 our consolidated income statements. After such reversal, the depreciation and amortization charges are adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining economic useful life.

The following assets have specific characteristics for impairment testing:

Property and equipment, right-of-use, or ROU, assets, and intangible assets with finite useful lives

For property and equipment and ROU assets, we assess for impairment on the basis of impairment indicators such as evidence of internal obsolescence or physical damage. For intangible assets with finite useful lives, we assess for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. See *Note 3 – Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Impairment of non-financial assets, Note 9 – Property and Equipment, Note 10 – Leases* and *Note 15 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets* for further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets.

Investments in associates and joint ventures

We determine at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that our investments in associates and joint ventures are impaired. If this is the case, the amount of impairment is calculated as the difference between the recoverable amount of the investments in associates and joint ventures, and its carrying amount. The amount of impairment loss is recognized in our consolidated income statements. See *Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* for further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets.

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at December 31 and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU, or group of CGUs, to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU, or group of CGUs, is less than the carrying amount of the CGU, or group of CGUs, to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

See *Note 3 – Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Impairment of non-financial assets* and *Note 15 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets* for further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets.

Intangible asset with indefinite useful life

Intangible asset with indefinite useful life is not amortized but is tested for impairment annually either individually or at the CGU level, as appropriate. We calculate the amount of impairment as being the difference between the recoverable amount of the intangible asset or the CGU, and its carrying amount and recognize the amount of impairment in our consolidated income statements. Impairment losses relating to intangible assets can be reversed in future periods.

See *Note 3 – Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Impairment of non-financial assets* and *Note 15 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets* for further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets.

Investment in Debt Securities

Investment in debt securities consists of time deposits and government securities which are carried at amortized cost using the EIR method. Interest earned from these securities is recognized under "Other income (expenses) – net – Interest income" in our consolidated income statements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Short-term Investments

Short-term investments are money market placements, which are highly liquid with maturities of more than three months but less than one year from the date of acquisition.

Fair Value Measurement

We measure financial instruments such as derivatives, financial assets at FVPL, financial assets at FVOCI and non-financial assets such as investment properties, at fair value at each reporting date. The fair values of investment properties are disclosed in *Note 14 – Investment Properties*. The fair values of the pension plan assets are disclosed in *Note 26 – Pension and Other Employee Benefits.* The fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are disclosed in *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

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: (i) in the principal market for the asset or liability; or (ii) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to us.

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.

We use 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 our 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: (i) Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; (ii) Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and (iii) 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 our consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, we determine whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

We determine the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as investment properties and unquoted FVPL financial assets, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operation.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as investment properties. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. At each reporting date, we analyze the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per our accounting policies. For this analysis, we verify the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

We, in conjunction with our external valuers, also compare the changes in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, we have 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.

Revenues from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognized to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which we expect to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. PFRS 15 prescribes a five-step model to be followed in the recognition of revenue, wherein we take into consideration the performance obligations which we need to perform in the agreements we have entered into with our customers. Revenue is measured by allocating the transaction price, which includes variable considerations, to each performance obligation on a relative stand-alone selling price basis, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding value-added tax, or VAT, or overseas communication tax, or OCT, where applicable. Transaction prices are adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component if we expect, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be more than one year.

When allocating the total contract transaction price to identified performance obligations, a portion of the total transaction price may relate to service performance obligations which were not satisfied or are partially satisfied as of end of the reporting period. In determining the transaction price allocated, we do not include nonrecurring charges and estimates for usage, nor do we consider arrangements with an original expected duration of one year or less.

Remaining performance obligations are associated with our wireless and fixed line subscription contracts. As at December 31, 2021, excluding the performance obligations for contracts with original expected duration of less than one year, the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations was Php38,595 million, of which we expect to recognize approximately 62% in 2022 and 38% in 2023 and onwards. As at December 31, 2020, excluding the performance obligations for contracts with original expected duration of less than one year, the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations was Php22,921 million, of which we expect to recognize approximately 72% in 2021 and 28% in 2022 and onwards.

When determining our performance obligations, we assess our revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if we are acting as principal or agent. We consider both the legal form and the substance of our agreement, to determine each party's respective roles in the agreement. We are a principal and record revenue on a gross basis if we control the promised goods or services before transferring them or rendering those to the customer. However, if our role is only to arrange for another entity to provide the goods or services, then we are an agent and will need to record revenue at the net amount that we retain for our agency services.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions relating to revenues from contracts with customers are provided in *Note 3 – Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Identifying performance obligations*.

Our revenues are principally derived from providing the following telecommunications services: cellular voice and data services in the wireless business; and local exchange, international and national long distance, data and other network, and information and communications services in the fixed line business.

Services may be rendered separately or bundled with goods or other services. The specific recognition criteria are as follows:

i. Single Performance Obligation (POB) Contracts

Postpaid service arrangements include fixed monthly charges (including excess of consumable fixed monthly service fees) generated from cellular voice, short messaging services, or SMS, and data services through the postpaid plans of Smart Signature and Infinity brands, from local exchange services primarily through landline and related services, and from fixed line and other network services primarily through broadband and leased line services, which we recognize on a straight-line basis over the customer's subscription period. Services provided to postpaid subscribers are billed throughout the month according to the billing cycles of subscribers. Services availed by subscribers in addition to these fixed fee arrangements are charged separately at their stand-alone selling prices and recognized as the additional service is provided or as availed by the subscribers.

Our prepaid service revenues arise from the usage of airtime load from channels and prepaid cards provided from Prepaid Home WiFi, Sulit Talk, Landline Plus products, Smart, TNT, SmartBro and Sun Broadband brands. Proceeds from over-the-air reloading channels and prepaid cards are initially recognized as contract liability and realized upon actual usage of the airtime value for voice, SMS, mobile data and other VAS, prepaid unlimited and bucket-priced SMS and call subscriptions, net of bonus credits from load packages purchased, such as free additional call minutes, SMS, data allocation or airtime load, or upon expiration, whichever comes earlier.

We also consider recognizing revenue from the expected breakage or expiry of airtime load in proportion to the pattern of rights exercised by the customer if it expects to be entitled to that breakage amount. If we do not expect to be entitled to a breakage amount based on historical experience with the customers, then we recognize the expected breakage amount as revenue when the likelihood of the prepaid customer exercising its remaining rights becomes remote.

Interconnection fees and charges arising from the actual usage of airtime value or subscriptions are recorded as incurred.

Revenue from international and national long-distance calls carried via our network is generally based on rates which vary with distance and type of service (direct dial or operator-assisted, paid or collect, etc.). Revenue from both wireless and fixed line long distance calls is recognized as the service is provided. In general, non-refundable upfront fees, such as activation fees, that do not relate to the transfer of a promised good or service, are deferred and recognized as revenue throughout the estimated average length of the customer relationship, and the related incremental costs incurred are similarly deferred and recognized as expense over the same period, if such costs generate or enhance resources of the entity and are expected to be recovered.

Installation fees for voice and data services that are not custom built for the subscribers are considered as a single performance obligation together with monthly service fees, recognized over the customer subscription period since the subscriber cannot benefit from the installation services on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the subscriber. On the other hand, installation fees of data services that are custom built for the subscribers are considered as a separate performance obligation and is recognized upon completion of the installation services. Activation fees for both voice and data services are also considered as a single performance obligation together with monthly service fees, recognized over the customer subscription period. The related incremental costs are recognized in the same manner in our consolidated income statements, if such costs are expected to be recovered.

ii. Bundled Contracts

In revenue arrangements, which involve bundled sales of mobile devices and accessories (non-service component), and telecommunication services (service component), the total transaction price is allocated based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of each distinct performance obligation. Stand-alone selling price is the price at which we sell the good or service separately to a customer. However, if goods or services are not currently offered separately, we use the adjusted market or cost-plus margin method to determine the stand-alone selling price to be used in the transaction price allocation. We adjust the transaction price for the effects of the time value of money if the timing of the payment and delivery of goods or services do not coincide, effects of which are considered as containing a significant financing component.

Revenues from the sale of non-service component are recognized at the point in time when the goods are delivered while revenues from telecommunication services component are recognized over on a straight-line basis over the contract period when the services are provided to subscribers.

Significant Financing Component

The non-service component included in contracts with customers have significant financing component considering the period between the time of the transfer of control over the mobile device and the customer's payment of the price of the mobile device, which is more than one year.

The transaction price for such contracts is determined by discounting the amount of promised consideration using the appropriate discount rate. We concluded that there is a significant financing component for those contracts where the customer elects to pay in arrears considering the length of time between the transfer of mobile device to the customer and the customer's payment, as well as the prevailing interest rates in the market adjusted with customer credit spread.

Customer Loyalty Program

We operate customer engagement and loyalty programs which allow customers to accumulate crystal points when postpaid *Home* customers pay their bills on time and in full, purchase products or services, enrollment to electronic billing and auto-payment scheme once registered to the program. Customers may sign-up or register to PLDT Home Rewards Program thru the MVP Rewards apps/website of thru the PLDT Home Rewards website powered by MVP Rewards Solutions, Inc. Earned crystal points of members may be redeemed for bill credits, vouchers or load. Meanwhile, "Giga Points", Smart's loyalty program, gives rewards in the form of points for every subscriber top-up and buy Giga. Each Giga Point is equivalent to Php1.00. These customer loyalty programs are not treated as a separate performance obligation but as a reduction of revenue when earned, which is booked under loyalty expense.

iii. International and Domestic Long Distance Contracts

Interconnection revenues for call termination, call transit and network usages are recognized in the period in which the traffic occurs. Revenues related to local, long distance, network-to-network, roaming and international call connection services are recognized when the call is placed, or connection is provided, and the equivalent amounts charged to us by other carriers are recorded under interconnection costs in our consolidated income statements. Inbound revenue and outbound charges are based on agreed transit and termination rates with other foreign and local carriers.

Variable consideration

We assessed that a variable consideration exists in certain interconnection agreements where there is a monthly aggregation period and the rates applied for the total monthly traffic will depend on the total traffic for the month. We also consider whether contracts with carriers contain volume commitment or tiering arrangement whereby the rate being charged will change upon meeting certain volume of traffic. We estimate the amount of variable consideration to which we are entitled and include in the transaction price some or all of the amount of variable consideration estimated arising from these agreements, unless the impact is not material.

iv. Others

Revenues from VAS include streaming and downloading of games, music, video contents, loan services, messaging services, applications and other digital services which are only arranged for by us on behalf of third-party content providers. The amount of revenue recognized is net of content provider's share in revenue. Revenue is recognized at a point in time upon service availment. We act as an agent for certain VAS arrangements.

Revenue from server hosting, co-location services and customer support services are recognized at point in time as the services are performed.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is recognized when a performance obligation is satisfied, but the payment is conditional not only on the passage of time. The other conditions attached to realizing that recognized contract asset usually relate to the entity's fulfillment of other performance obligations in the contract. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in section Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Trade receivables

A receivable is recognized if an amount of consideration that is unconditional is due from the customer (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities and unearned revenues

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which we have received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before we transfer 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 and unearned revenues are recognized as revenue when we perform under the contract.

Incremental costs to obtain contracts

We often give commissions and incentives to sales agents for meeting certain volumes of new connections and corresponding value of plans contracted. These costs are incremental costs to obtain as we would have not incurred these if the contract had not been obtained. These are capitalized as an asset if these are expected to be recovered. Any capitalized incremental costs to obtain would be amortized and recognized as expense over customer subscription period. The capitalized incremental costs are subject to regular impairment assessment.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized as it accrues on a time proportion basis taking into account the principal amount outstanding and the EIR.

Dividend income

Revenue is recognized when our right to receive the payment is identified.

Expenses

Expenses are recognized as incurred.

Provisions

We recognize a provision when we have a present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, and when 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 we expect some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain to be received if the entity settles the obligation. The expense relating to any provision is presented in our consolidated income statements, net of any reimbursements. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense in our consolidated income statements.

Retirement Benefits

PLDT and certain of its subsidiaries are covered under Republic Act No. 7641 otherwise known as "The Philippine Retirement Law".

Defined benefit pension plans

PLDT has separate and distinct retirement plans for itself and majority of its Philippine-based operating subsidiaries, administered by the respective Funds' Trustees, covering permanent employees. Retirement costs are separately determined using the projected unit credit method. This method reflects services rendered by employees to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries.

Retirement costs consist of the following:

- Service cost;
- Net interest on the net defined benefit asset or obligation; and
- Remeasurements of net defined benefit asset or obligation.

Service cost (which includes current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements) is recognized as part of "Selling, general and administrative expenses – Compensation and employee benefits" account in our consolidated income statements. These amounts are calculated periodically by an independent qualified actuary.

Net interest on the net defined benefit asset or obligation is the change during the period in the net defined benefit asset or obligation that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on the government bonds to the net defined benefit asset or obligation. Net defined benefit asset is recognized as part of advances and other noncurrent assets and net defined benefit obligation is recognized as part of pension and other employee benefits in our consolidated statements of financial position.

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

The net defined benefit asset or obligation comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on government bonds, as explained in *Note 3 – Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Estimating pension benefit costs and other employee benefits*), net of the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. Plan assets are assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies and are not available to our creditors nor can they be paid directly to us. Fair value is based on market price information and in the case of quoted securities, the published bid price and in the case of unquoted securities, the discounted cash flow using the income approach. The value of any defined benefit asset recognized is restricted to the asset ceiling which is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan. See *Note 26 – Pension and Other Employee Benefits – Defined Benefit Pension Plans* for more details.

Defined contribution plans

Smart and certain of its subsidiaries maintain a defined contribution plan that covers all regular full-time employees under which it pays fixed contributions based on the employees' monthly salaries and provides for qualified employees to receive a defined benefit minimum guarantee. The defined benefit minimum guarantee is equivalent to a certain percentage of the monthly salary payable to an employee at normal retirement age with the required credited years of service based on the provisions of Republic Act No. 7641.

Accordingly, Smart and certain of its subsidiaries account for their retirement obligation under the higher of the defined benefit obligation related to the minimum guarantee and the obligation arising from the defined contribution plan.

For the defined benefit minimum guarantee plan, the liability is determined based on the present value of the excess of the projected defined benefit obligation over the projected defined contribution obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by a qualified independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Smart and certain of its subsidiaries determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense (income) and other expenses (income) related to the defined benefit plan are recognized in our consolidated income statement.

The defined contribution liability, on the other hand, is measured at the fair value of the defined contribution assets upon which the defined contribution benefits depend, with an adjustment for margin on asset returns, if any, where this is reflected in the defined contribution benefits.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in our other comprehensive income.

When the benefits of the plan are changed or when the plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in our profit or loss. Gains or losses on the settlement of the defined benefit plan are recognized when the settlement occurs. See *Note 26 – Pension and Other Employee Benefits – Defined Contribution Plans* for more details.

Employee benefit costs include current service cost, net interest on the net defined benefit obligation, and remeasurements of the net defined benefit obligation. Past service costs and actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in our consolidated income statement.

The long-term employee benefit liability comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on government bonds) at the end of the reporting period and is determined using the projected unit credit method. See *Note 26 – Pension and Other Employee Benefits – Other Long-term Employee Benefits* for more details.

Other Long-term Employee Benefits

Transformation Incentive Plan, or TIP

Cycle I TIP

PLDT provides incentive compensation to key officers, executives and other eligible participants, in the PLDT Group in the form of PLDT Inc. common shares of stock, or Performance Shares, over a three-year vesting period from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2019. The award of the performance shares is contingent on the achievement of Performance Targets based on PLDT Group's cumulative consolidated core net income.

The starting point of expense recognition is the date of grant, which is the date when the formal invitation letter was sent to the eligible participants. The fair value of the award (excluding the effect of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions) is determined at the grant date. At each subsequent reporting date until vesting, a best estimate of the cumulative charge to profit or loss at that date is computed. As the share-based payments vests in installments over the service period, the award is treated as expense over the vesting period. On December 11, 2018, the Executive Compensation Committee, or ECC, of the Board approved Management's recommended modifications to the Plan, and partial equity and cash settled set-up was implemented for the 2019 TIP Grant. The revised set-up includes a fixed number of shares that will be granted ("equity award") and the estimated fair value of the difference between the number of shares granted in the original equity grant and the equity award will be paid in cash ("cash award"). The fair value of the cash award is determined at each reporting date using the estimated fair value of the corresponding shares.

Cycle 2 TIP

On August 7, 2020, the ECC approved the adjusted TIP that covers the years 2020 and 2021, and will be settled in cash. The cash grant will be for the two years covered and payment will be in 2022. The Cycle 2 TIP will be based on the achievement of the Cumulative Consolidated Core Net Income, or CCNI, for the years 2020 and 2021.

This other long-term employee benefit liability is recognized and measured using the projected unit credit method and to be amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

Please see *Note 3 – Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Estimating pension benefit cost and other employee benefits*.

Leases

We assess at contract inception whether the 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 a consideration.

As a Lessee. We apply a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. We recognize lease liabilities to make lease payments and ROU assets representing the right to use assets to the underlying assets.

- ROU assets

We recognize ROU assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). ROU assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of ROU 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. Unless it is reasonably certain that we obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. ROU assets are subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in impairment of non-financial assets section.

- Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, we recognize 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 and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects 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, we use 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 and leases of low-value assets

We apply the short-term lease recognition exemption to our short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term ending within 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). We also apply the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value (i.e., below Php250 thousand). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense in our consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a Lessor. Leases in which we do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in revenue in our consolidated income statements due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the bases as rental income.

Sale and Leaseback. If we transfer an asset to another entity (the buyer-lessor) and leases that asset back from the buyer-lessor, we account for the transfer contract and the lease by applying the requirements of PFRS 16. We first apply the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied in PFRS 15 to determine whether the transfer of an asset is accounted for as a sale of that asset.

For transfer of an asset that satisfies the requirements of PFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale of the asset, we measure the right-of-use asset arising from the leaseback at the proportion of the previous carrying amount of the asset that relates to the right of use retained by us. Accordingly, we recognize only the amount of any gain or loss that relates to the rights transferred to the buyer-lessor.

If the transfer of an asset does not satisfy the requirements of PFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale of the asset, we continue to recognize the transferred asset and recognize a financial liability equal to the transfer proceeds. We account for the financial liability applying PFRS 9.

Income Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the end of the reporting period where we operate and generate taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in our consolidated income statement. 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 income tax

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except: (1) when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and (2) with respect to taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interest in joint ventures, when 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 income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from excess minimum corporate income tax, or MCIT, over regular corporate income tax, or RCIT, and unused net operating loss carry over, or NOLCO. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except: (1) when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and (2) with respect to deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income 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 income tax assets is reviewed at the end of 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 income tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred income tax assets to be recovered.

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

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized in “Other comprehensive income” account is included in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income and not in our consolidated income statements.

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

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, would be recognized subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances changed. The adjustment would either be treated as a reduction to goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it is incurred during the measurement period or in our consolidated income statement.

VAT

Revenues, 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 our consolidated statements 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 our consolidated statements of financial position to the extent of the recoverable amount.

Contingencies

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

Segment Information

PLDT and its subsidiaries are organized into three business segments. Such business segments are the bases upon which we report our primary segment information. Financial information on business segments is presented in *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information*.

Events After the End of the Reporting Period

Post year-end events up to the date of approval of the Board of Directors that provide additional information about our financial position at the end of the reporting period (adjusting events) are reflected in our consolidated financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to our consolidated financial statements when material.

Equity

Preferred and common stocks are 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 capital in excess of par value in our consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statements of financial position.

Treasury stocks are our own equity instruments which are reacquired and recognized at cost and presented as reduction in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in our consolidated income statements on the purchase, sale, reissuance or cancellation of our own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration upon reissuance or cancellation of shares is recognized as capital in excess of par value in our consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statements of financial position.

Change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction and any impact is presented as part of capital in excess of par value in our consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Retained earnings represent our net accumulated earnings less cumulative dividends declared.

Other comprehensive income comprises of income and expense, including reclassification adjustments that are not recognized in our consolidated income statement as required or permitted by PFRS.

Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

The standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements are listed below. We will adopt these standards and amendments to existing standards which are relevant to us when these become effective.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2022

- Amendments to Philippine Accounting Standards, or PAS, 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment, Proceeds Before Intended Use*

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

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

The amendments will have no significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, Onerous Contracts: Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*

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

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. We will apply these amendments to contracts for which we have not yet fulfilled all our obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which we first apply the amendments.

We are currently assessing the impact of the amendments on our consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

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

The amendments will have no significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2018-2020 Cycle

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

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

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

The amendments will have no significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments, Fees in the "10 percent" test for derecognition of financial liabilities*

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

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 with earlier adoption permitted. We will apply the amendments to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendments will have no significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to PAS 41, *Agriculture, Taxation in Fair Value Measurements*

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

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

The amendments will have no significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023

- Amendments to PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, Definition of Accounting Estimates*

The amendments introduce a new definition of accounting estimates and clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, the amendments clarify that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

An entity applies the amendments to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after January 1, 2023 with earlier adoption permitted.

The amendments will have no significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* and PFRS Practice Statement 2, *Making Materiality Judgements, Disclosure of Accounting Policies*

The amendments provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by:

a. Replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies; and

b. Adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures

The amendments to the Practice Statement provide non-mandatory guidance. Meanwhile, the amendments to PAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed.

We are currently assessing the impact of the amendments to our disclosures on accounting policies.

- Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Taxes, Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction*

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under PAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments also clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognized in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense).

An entity applies the amendments to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented for annual reporting periods on or after January 1, 2023.

The amendments will have no significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2024

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

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

a. What is meant by a right to defer settlement;

b. That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period;

c. That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right; and

d. That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. However, in November 2021, the International Accounting Standards Board, or IASB, tentatively decided to defer the effective date to no earlier than January 1, 2024. We are currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

- 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:

1. A specific adaptation for contracts with participation features (the variable fee approach); and
2. A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

On December 15, 2021, the FRSC amended the mandatory effective date of PFRS 17 from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025. This is consistent with Circular Letter No. 2020-62 issued by the Insurance Commission which deferred the implementation of PFRS 17 by two years after its effective date as decided by the IASB.

PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted.

The standard will have no significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts, Initial Application of PFRS 17 and PFRS 9: Comparative Information*

The amendments add a transition option for a “classification overlay” to address possible accounting mismatches between financial assets and insurance contract liabilities in the comparative information presented on initial application of PFRS 17.

If an entity elects to apply the classification overlay, it can only do so for comparative periods to which it applies PFRS 17 (i.e., from transition date to the date of initial application of PFRS 17).

No amendments have been made to the transition requirements of PFRS 9.

The amendments shall be applied at the same time PFRS 17 is adopted.

The amendments will have no significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Deferred effectivity

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

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

On January 13, 2016, the FRSC 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. We are currently assessing the impact of this amendment.

3. Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with PFRS requires us to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of our revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. The uncertainties inherent in these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected in the future years.

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

Judgments, key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period are consistent with those applied in the most recent annual financial statements. Selected critical judgments and estimates applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are discussed below:

Judgments

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

Revenue Recognition

Identifying performance obligations

We identify performance obligations by considering whether the promised goods or services in the contract are distinct goods or services. A good or service is distinct when the customer can benefit from the good or service on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer and our promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from the other promises in the contract.

Revenues earned from multiple element arrangements offered by our fixed line and wireless businesses are split into separately identifiable performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling price in order to reflect the substance of the transaction. The transaction price represents the best evidence of stand-alone selling price for the services we offer since this is the observable price we charge if our services are sold separately. We account for customer contracts in accordance with PFRS 15 and have concluded that the service (telecommunication service) and non-service components (handset or equipment) may be accounted for as separate performance obligations. The handset or equipment is delivered first, followed by the telecommunication service (which is provided over the contract/lock-in period of generally two years). Revenue attributable to the separate performance obligations are based on the allocation of the transaction price relative to the stand-alone selling price.

Installation fees for voice and data services that are not custom built for the subscribers are considered as a single performance obligation together with monthly service fees, recognized over the customer subscription period since the subscriber cannot benefit from the installation services on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the subscriber. On the other hand, installation fees of data services that are custom built for the subscribers are considered as a separate performance obligation and is recognized upon completion of the installation services. Activation fees for both voice and data services are also considered as a single performance obligation together with monthly service fees, recognized over the customer subscription period.

Principal versus agent consideration

We enter into contracts with our customers involving multiple deliverable arrangements. We determined that we control the goods before they are transferred to customers, and we have the ability to direct the use of the inventory. The following factors indicate that we control the goods before they are being transferred to customers.

- We are primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified equipment;
- We bear inventory risk on our inventory before it has been transferred to the customer;
- We have discretion in establishing the prices for the other party's goods or services and, therefore, the benefit that we can receive from those goods or services is not limited. It is incumbent upon us to establish the price of our services to be offered to our subscribers; and
- Our consideration in these contracts is the entire consideration billed to the service provider.

Based on the foregoing, we are considered the principal in our contracts with other service providers except for certain VAS arrangements. We have the primary obligation to provide the services to the subscriber.

Timing of revenue recognition

We recognize revenues from contracts with customers over time or at a point in time depending on our evaluation of when the customer obtains control of the promised goods or services and based on the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligation. For the telecommunication service which is provided over the contract period of two or more years, revenue is recognized monthly as we provide the service because control is transferred over time. For the device which is sold at the inception of the contract, revenue is recognized at the time of delivery because control is transferred at a point in time.

Identifying methods for measuring progress of revenue recognized over time

We determine the appropriate method of measuring progress which is either through the use of input or output methods. Input method recognizes revenue on the basis of the entity's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of a performance obligation while output method recognizes revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer of the goods or services transferred to date.

Revenue from telecommunication services is recognized through the use of input method wherein recognition is over time based on the customer subscription period since the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the seller renders the services.

Significant financing component

We concluded that the handset component included in contracts with customers has a significant financing component considering the period between the time of the transfer of control over the handset and the customer's payment of the price of the handset, which is more than one year.

In determining the interest to be applied to the amount of consideration, we concluded that the interest rate is the market interest rate adjusted with credit spread to reflect the customer credit risk that is commensurate with the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between us and our customer at contract inception.

Estimation of stand-alone selling price

We assessed that the service and non-service components represent separate performance obligations and thus, the amount of revenues should be recognized based on the allocation of the transaction price to the different performance obligations based on their stand-alone selling prices. The stand-alone selling price is the price at which we sell the good or service separately to a customer. However, if goods or services are not currently offered separately, we use the adjusted market or cost-plus margin method to determine the stand-alone selling price to be used in the revenue allocation.

In terms of allocation of transaction price between performance obligations, we assessed that allocating the transaction price using the stand-alone selling prices of the services and handset will result in more revenue allocated to non-service component. The stand-alone selling price is based on the price in which we regularly sell the non-service and service component in a separate transaction.

Financial Instruments

Evaluation of business models in managing financial instruments

We determine our business model at the level that best reflects how we manage groups of financial assets to achieve our business objective. Our business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

a. How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel;

b. The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed; and

c. The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of our assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from our original expectations, we do not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

We have determined that for cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, investment in debt securities and other long-term investments, and trade and other receivables, the business model is to collect the contractual cash flows until maturity. For receivables from MPIC, we have determined that its business model is to both collect contractual cash flows and sale of financial assets.

PFRS 9, however, emphasizes that if more than an infrequent number of sales are made out of a portfolio of financial assets carried at amortized cost, we should assess whether and how such sales are consistent with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows.

Definition of default and credit-impaired financial assets

We define a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- *Quantitative criteria*

For trade receivables and all other financial assets subject to impairment, default occurs when the receivable becomes 90 days past due, except for trade receivables from Corporate subscribers, which are determined to be in default when the receivables become 120 days past due.

- *Qualitative criteria*

The counterparty meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the counterparty is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:

a. The counterparty is experiencing financial difficulty or is insolvent;

b. The counterparty is in breach of financial covenant(s);

c. An active market for that financial assets has disappeared because of financial difficulties;

d. Concessions have been granted by us, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the counterparty's financial difficulty;

e. It is becoming probable that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; and

f. Financial assets are purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments, except FVPL, held by us and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to the ECL models throughout our expected loss calculation.

Significant increase in credit risk

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

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

Using our judgment and, where possible, relevant historical experience, we may determine that an exposure has undergone a significant increase in credit risk based on particular qualitative indicators that we consider are indicative of such and whose effect may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis.

As a backstop, we consider that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than 30 days past due. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the counterparty.

Exposures that have not deteriorated significantly since origination, or where the deterioration remains within our investment grade criteria, or which are less than 30 days past due, are considered to have a low credit risk. The provision for credit losses for these financial assets is based on a 12-month ECL. The low credit risk exemption has been applied on debt investments that meet the investment grade criteria of the PLDT Group.

Determination of functional currency

The functional currencies of the entities under the PLDT Group are the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates. It is the currency that mainly influences the revenue from and cost of rendering products and services.

The presentation currency of the PLDT Group is the Philippine Peso. Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances relevant to the PLDT Group, the functional currency of all entities under PLDT Group is the Philippine Peso, except for (a) FECL Group, PLDT Global and certain of its subsidiaries, PGNL and certain of its subsidiaries, Chikka and certain of its subsidiaries and PGIC, which uses the U.S. Dollar; (b) iCommerce, CPL and AGSPL, which uses the Singaporean Dollar; (c) AGS Indonesia, which uses the Indonesian Rupiah; and (d) PLDT Malaysia Sdn Bhd, which uses the Malaysian Ringgit.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as a Lessee

Upon adoption of PFRS 16, we applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of 'low-value' assets. See Section *Leases* for the accounting policy.

We determine 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.

We, as the lessee, have the option, under some of our lease agreements to lease the assets for additional terms. We apply judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, we consider all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for us to exercise the renewal. After the commencement date, we reassess the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within our control and affects our ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., a change in business strategy).

We included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases such as poles and leased circuits due to the significance of these assets to our operations. These leases have a non-cancellable period (i.e., one to 30 years) and there will be a significant negative effect on our provision of services if a replacement is not readily available. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of these lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

See *Note 10 – Leases* for information on potential future payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension and termination options that are not included in the lease term.

Total depreciation of ROU assets amounted to Php5,388 million, Php4,940 million and Php4,393 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Total lease liabilities amounted to Php21,686 million and Php20,025 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. See *Note 10 – Leases* and *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities.*

Accounting for investment in Multisys Technologies Corporation, or Multisys

On December 3, 2018, PGIH completed the closing of its investment in Multisys. Out of the Php550 million total consideration for the acquisition of existing shares, PGIH paid Php523 million to the owners of Multisys. On June 3, 2019, the balance of the acquisition consideration amounting to Php27 million was fully paid. Further, PGIH invested Php800 million into Multisys as a deposit for future stock subscription pending the approval by the Philippine SEC of the capital increase of Multisys. On February 1, 2019, the Philippine SEC approved the capital increase of Multisys.

Based on our judgment, at the PLDT Group level, PGIH's investment in Multisys gives PGIH a joint control in Multisys and thus is accounted for as investment in joint venture using the equity method of accounting in accordance with PAS 28*, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. See *Note 11 – Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investment in Joint Ventures – Investment of PGIH in Multisys*.

Accounting for investments in MediaQuest Holdings, Inc., or MediaQuest, through Philippine Depositary Receipts, or PDRs

ePLDT made various investments in PDRs issued by MediaQuest in relation to its direct interest in Satventures, Inc., or Satventures, and indirect interest in Cignal TV, Inc., or Cignal TV.

Based on our judgment, at the PLDT Group level, ePLDT's investments in PDRs gives ePLDT a significant influence over Satventures and Cignal TV as evidenced by provision of essential technical information and material transactions among PLDT, Smart, Satventures and Cignal TV, and thus are accounted for as investments in associates using the equity method.

See related discussion on *Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investments in Associates – Investment of ePLDT in MediaQuest PDRs*.

Assessment of loss of control over VIH

The Company assesses the consequences of changes in the ownership interest in a subsidiary that may result in a loss of control as well as the consequence of losing control of a subsidiary during the reporting period. Whether or not the Company retains control over the subsidiary depends on an evaluation of a number of factors that indicate if there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. When the Company has less than majority of the voting rights or similar rights to an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including, among others, representation on its board of directors, voting rights, and other rights of other investors, including their participation in significant decisions made in the ordinary course of business.

As a result of the subscriptions of the new investors in VIH, PCEV's ownership interest was diluted to 48.74% and retained only two out of the five Board of Director seats in the investee. Consequently, as at November 28, 2018, PCEV lost its control over VIH and accounted for its remaining interest as investment in associate.

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company holds 38.45% and 43.97% interest over VIH. PCEV will continue to account for its remaining interest as investment in associate.

See *Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investments in Associates – Investment of PCEV in VIH*.

Accounting for investment of PCEV in Maya Bank, Inc., or Maya Bank

The shareholders' agreement of the Bank Holdcos requires affirmative vote of at least one director nominated by both PCEV and VIH to direct the relevant activities of the Bank HoldCos. The Bank HoldCos were incorporated for the sole purpose of holding shares or equity investments in Maya Bank. Because of the contractual arrangement between the parties, the investments in the Bank HoldCos are accounted as joint venture.

See *Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investments in Associates – Investment of PCEV in Maya Bank*.

Accounting for investments in Vega Telecom Inc., or VTI, Bow Arken Holdings Company, or Bow Arken, and Brightshare Holdings, Inc., or Brightshare

On May 30, 2016, PLDT acquired a 50% equity interest in each of VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare. See related discussion on *Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investments in Joint Ventures*. Based on the Memorandum of Agreement, PLDT and Globe Telecom, Inc., or Globe, each have the right to appoint half the members of the Board of Directors of each of VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare, as well as the (i) co-Chairman of the Board; (ii) co-Chief Executive Officer and President; and (iii) co-Controller where any matter requiring their approval shall be deemed passed or approved if the consents of both co-officers holding the same position are obtained. All decisions of each Board of Directors may only be approved if at least one director nominated by each of PLDT and Globe votes in favor of it.

Based on these rights, PLDT and Globe have joint control over VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare, which is defined in PFRS 11*, Joint Arrangements,* as a contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement and exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Consequently, PLDT and Globe classified the joint arrangement as a joint venture in accordance with PFRS 11 given that PLDT and Globe each have the right to 50% of the net assets of VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare and their respective subsidiaries.

Accordingly, PLDT accounted for the investment in VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare using the equity method of accounting in accordance with PAS 28. Under the equity method of accounting, the investment is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the investor's share of the investee's net assets. See *Note 11 – Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investment in Joint Ventures – Investments of PLDT in VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare*.

Accounting for investment in Beacon Electric Asset Holdings, Inc., or Beacon, under equity method

PAS 28 provides that where an entity holds 20% or more of the voting power (directly or through subsidiaries) of an investee, it will be presumed that the investor has significant influence, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case. If the ownership interest is less than 20%, the entity will be presumed not to have significant influence unless such influence can be clearly demonstrated.

PCEV entered into Share Purchase Agreement with MPIC on May 30, 2016 and June 13, 2017, to sell its equity interest in Beacon for a total consideration of Php26,200 million and Php21,800 million, respectively. Upon closing of these sale transactions, MPIC settled portion of the considerations and the balances are being paid in annual installments until June 2021. Prior to the final settlement, the unpaid balance from MPIC was measured at fair value using discounted cash flow valuation method and interest income were accreted over the term of the receivable.

MPIC agreed that for as long as: (a) PCEV owns at least 20% of the outstanding capital stock of Beacon; or (b) the purchase price has not been fully paid by MPIC, PCEV shall retain the right to vote 50% of the outstanding capital stock of Beacon. After the full payment has been settled in June 2021, PCEV ceased to hold significant influence over Beacon. See *Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investments in Joint Ventures – Investment of PCEV in Beacon*.

Material partly-owned subsidiaries

Our consolidated financial statements include additional information about subsidiaries that have non-controlling interest, or NCI, that are material to us, see *Note 6 – Components of Other Comprehensive Loss*. We determined material partly-owned subsidiaries as those with balance of NCI greater than 5% of the total equity as at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Material associates and joint ventures

Our consolidated financial statements include additional information about associates and joint ventures that are material to us. See *Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. We determined material associates and joint ventures are those investees where our carrying amount of investments is greater than 5% of the total investments in associates and joint ventures as at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Determining Taxable Profit, Tax Bases, Unused Tax Losses, Unused Tax Credits and Tax Rates

We assess whether we have any uncertain tax position and applies significant judgment in identifying uncertainties over our income tax treatments. We determined based on our assessment that it is probable that our income tax treatments (including those for the subsidiaries) will be accepted by the taxation authorities.

Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises, or CREATE, Act

On March 26, 2021, President Rodrigo Duterte signed into law Republic Act No. 11534, or the CREATE Act, which introduced reforms to the corporate income tax and incentives systems. It took effect 15 days after its complete publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation, or on April 11, 2021.

The CREATE Act provides for the following reduction in corporate income tax rates, among others:

- Lower corporate income tax from 30% to 25%, retroactive to July 1, 2020, for both domestic and foreign corporations;

- Lower corporate income tax of 20% for small and medium domestic corporations (with net taxable income of Php5 million and below, and with total assets of not more than Php100 million excluding land); and

- Lower MCIT from 2% to 1% effective July 1, 2020 until June 30, 2023.

The CREATE Act was not considered substantially enacted as at December 31, 2020 and its passage into law on March 26, 2021 is considered as a non-adjusting subsequent event for 2020. Accordingly, current and deferred taxes as at and for the year ended December 31, 2020 were computed and measured using the applicable tax rates as at December 31, 2020 (i.e. 30% RCIT / 2% MCIT) for financial reporting purposes.

Under the CREATE Act, the lower regular corporate income tax rate of 25% applies retroactively to July 1, 2020.

- Based on the provisions of BIR Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 05-2021 dated April 8, 2021, the applicable statutory tax rate for the calendar year ended December 31, 2020 is 27.5%. This resulted in a reduction of provision for current income tax amounting to Php485 million, which was reflected as an adjustment in the 2020 Annual Income Tax Returns; and

- Deferred income tax assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2021 are remeasured using the applicable statutory tax rate of 25% under the CREATE Act. This resulted in lower net deferred income tax assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2021 of Php3,125 million and additional provision for deferred income tax of Php579 million.

The above adjustments in income tax provision were recognized in the first quarter of 2021. Meanwhile, the tax rates provided for under the CREATE Act were used for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Estimates and Assumptions

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

Leases – Estimating the incremental borrowing rate, or IBR

In calculating the present value of lease payments, we use the IBR at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. IBR is the rate of interest that a lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the ROU asset in a similar economic environment.

We use benchmark rates from partner banks based on the tenor of our loan borrowings plus a spread adjustment based on our credit worthiness.

Our lease liabilities amounted to Php21,686 million and Php20,025 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. See *Note 10 – Leases.*

Loss of control over VIH – Fair value measurement of interest retained

A deemed disposal occurs where the proportionate interest of PLDT in a subsidiary is reduced other than by an actual disposal, for example, by the issuance of shares to a third-party investor by the subsidiary. When PLDT no longer has control, the remaining interest is measured at fair value as at the date the control was lost. In determining the fair value of PLDT's retained interest in VIH, we take into account recent transactions and all the facts and circumstances surrounding the transactions such as timing, transaction size, transaction frequency, and motivations of the investors. We carefully assess the accounting implications of the stipulation in the shareholders' agreements and consider whether such a transaction has been made at arm's length. See *Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investments in Associates – Investment of PCEV in VIH*.

Impairment of non-financial assets

PFRS requires that an impairment review be performed when certain impairment indicators are present. In the case of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life, at a minimum, such assets are subject to an impairment test annually and whenever there is an indication that such assets may be impaired. This requires an estimation of the VIU of the CGUs to which these assets are allocated. The VIU calculation requires us to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the CGU and to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. See *Note 15 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets – Impairment Testing of Goodwill* for the key assumptions used to determine the VIU of the relevant CGUs.

Determining the recoverable amount of property and equipment, ROU assets, investments in associates and joint ventures, goodwill and intangible assets, prepayments and other noncurrent assets, requires us to make estimates and assumptions in the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets. Future events could cause us to conclude that property and equipment, ROU assets, investments in associates and joint ventures, intangible assets and other noncurrent assets associated with an acquired business are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on our financial position and financial performance.

The preparation of estimated future cash flows involves significant estimations and assumptions of future market conditions. While we believe that our assumptions are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in our assumptions may materially affect our assessment of recoverable values and may lead to future impairment charges under PFRS.

See *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information, Note 5 – Income and Expenses – Asset Impairment,* and *Note 9 – Property and Equipment*.

The carrying values of our property and equipment, ROU assets, investments in associates and joint ventures, investment properties, goodwill and intangible assets, and prepayments are separately disclosed in *Note 9 – Property and Equipment, Note 10 – Leases, Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, Note 14 – Investment Properties, Note 15 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets* and *Note 19 – Prepayments,* respectively.

Estimating useful lives of property and equipment

We estimate the useful lives of each item of our property and equipment based on the periods over which our assets are expected to be available for use. Our estimation of the useful lives of our property and equipment is also based on our collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful lives of each assets are reviewed every year-end and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limitations on the use of our assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in our 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 our property and equipment would increase our recorded depreciation and decrease the carrying amount of our property and equipment.

In 2019, Smart shortened its estimated useful lives of certain network, technology and other equipment, the most significant of which are the 2G technology-related equipment in preparation for the shutdown of said technology. The shutdown is part of our strategy to address increasing demand for data and data centric applications by moving to faster speed LTE and 5G technologies. As a result, Smart recognized additional depreciation expense of Php1,397 million in 2021, Php1,458 million in 2020 and Php1,508 million in 2019. Smart expects additional depreciation expense arising from the acceleration of the estimated useful lives of the affected equipment amounting to Php46 million in each of the years 2022 and 2023.

In 2019, PLDT increased its estimated useful life of certain information origination and termination equipment and central office equipment due to technology advancement allowing longer economic life of the subscriber equipment. As a result, PLDT recognized a decrease in depreciation amounting to Php1,719 million for the year ended December 31, 2019.

In 2020, Smart shortened its estimated useful lives of certain network, technology and other equipment, the most significant of which are the 3G technology-related equipment in preparation for the shutdown of said technology. The shutdown is the next phase of our strategy to migrate to faster speed LTE and 5G technologies. Smart also shortened the estimated useful lives of certain network equipment as a result of transformation and cost reengineering initiatives. As a result, Smart recognized additional depreciation expense of Php1,406 million and Php3,035 million in 2021 and 2020, respectively. Smart expects additional depreciation arising from the acceleration of estimated useful lives of the technology equipment amounting to Php1,110 million in each of the years from 2022 to 2024.

In 2020, PLDT shortened its estimated useful lives of certain network equipment resulting from the Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line migration projects from copper to fiber-to-the home to improve better quality of service for its existing broadband subscribers and address the growing demand for higher internet speed brought about by work from home and online classes. As a result, PLDT recognized additional depreciation expense of Php1,028 million in 2020.

In 2021, Smart accelerated the depreciation of certain equipment as a result of its Technology Group initiatives such as IT and Tech refresh programs, core modernization and support replacements. Additional depreciation expense recognized from these equipment amounted to Php1,138 million in 2021 and no additional depreciation expense is expected in subsequent periods.

The total depreciation and amortization of property and equipment amounted to Php46,781 million, Php42,540 million and Php35,263 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Total carrying values of property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, amounted to Php302,736 million and Php260,868 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. See *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information* and *Note 9 – Property and Equipment*.

Estimating useful lives of intangible assets with finite lives

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their expected useful lives using the straight-line method of amortization. At a minimum, the amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in our consolidated income statements.

In October 2020, we implemented the rebranding of Sun Prepaid into Smart Prepaid. As a result, the "*Sun Cellular*" trademark of DMPI which had been previously projected to be of continued use and accordingly estimated to be with indefinite life was subsequently treated as with finite life and was amortized over a period of 12 months starting August 2020. See *Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Sun Prepaid Rebranding to Smart Prepaid* and *Note 15 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets – Amortization of Sun Cellular Trademark.*

The total amortization of intangible assets with finite lives amounted to Php2,822 million, Php2,496 million and Php758 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Total carrying values of intangible assets with finite lives amounted to Php1,156 million and Php3,950 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. See *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information, Note 5 – Income and Expenses – Selling, General and Administrative Expenses* and *Note 15 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets*.

Recognition of deferred income tax assets

We review the carrying amounts of deferred income tax assets at the end of each reporting period and reduce these to the extent that these are no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized. Our assessment on the recognition of deferred income tax assets on deductible temporary differences is based on the level and timing of forecasted taxable income of the subsequent reporting periods. This forecast is based on our past results and future expectations on revenues and expenses as well as future tax planning strategies. Based on this, management expects that we will generate sufficient taxable income to allow all or part of our deferred income tax assets to be utilized.

Based on the above assessment, our consolidated unrecognized deferred income tax assets amounted to Php901 million and Php1,940 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Total consolidated provision from deferred income tax amounted to Php2,348 million, Php3,989 million and Php6,267 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Total consolidated recognized net deferred income tax assets amounted to Php13,385 million and Php19,556 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. See *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information* and *Note 7 – Income Taxes*.

Estimating allowance for ECLs

a. Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are derived from unbiased and probability-weighted estimates of expected loss, and are measured as follows:

- *Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date:* as the present value of all cash shortfalls over the expected life of the financial asset discounted by the EIR. The cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows due to us in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that we expect to receive; and

- *Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date:* as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted by the EIR.

We leverage existing risk management indicators (e.g. internal credit risk classification and restructuring triggers), credit risk rating changes and reasonable and supportable information which allow us to identify whether the credit risk of financial assets has significantly increased.

b. Inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

- *General approach for cash in bank, short-term investments, debt securities, financial assets at FVOCI and advances and other noncurrent assets*

The ECL is measured on either a 12-month or lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition. We consider the probability of our counterparty to default its obligation and the expected loss at default after considering the effects of collateral, any potential value when realized and time value of money. We consider the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the operations and financial standing of the counterparties during our assessment on significant increase in credit risk. Based on our assessment, there is no significant increase in credit risk and the ECL for these financial assets under general approach are measured on a 12-month basis.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis.

- *Simplified approach for trade and other receivables and contract assets*

The simplified approach does not require the tracking of changes in credit risk, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime ECL. For trade receivables and contract assets, we use the simplified approach for calculating ECL. We have considered similarities in underlying credit risk characteristics and behavior in determining the groupings of various customer segments.

We used historically observed default rates and adjusted these historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

There have been no significant changes in the estimation techniques used for calculating ECL on trade and other receivables and contract assets.

- *Incorporation of forward-looking information*

We incorporated forward-looking information into both our assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and our measurement of ECL.

To do this, management considered a range of relevant forward-looking macro-economic assumptions and probability weights for the determination of unbiased general industry adjustments and any related specific industry adjustments that support the calculation of ECLs.

The macro-economic factors are aligned with information used by us for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting.

The probability weights used in the calculation of ECLs cover a range of possible outcomes and consider the severity of the impact of COVID-19 and the expected timing/duration of the recovery from the pandemic.

We have identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses of each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

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

We have not identified any uncertain event that it has assessed to be relevant to the risk of default occurring but where we are not able to estimate the impact on ECL due to lack of reasonable and supportable information.

Total provision for expected credit losses for trade and other receivables amounted to Php3,737 million, Php6,446 million and Php4,071 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Trade and other receivables, net of allowance for expected credit losses, amounted to Php21,790 million and Php22,053 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. See *Note 5 – Income and Expenses* and *Note 17 – Trade and Other Receivables*.

Total impairment losses for contract assets amounted to Php253 million, Php266 million and Php291 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Contract assets, net of allowance for expected credit losses, amounted to Php2,251 million and Php2,467 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. See *Note 5 – Income and Expenses – Contract Balances.*

- *Grouping of instruments for losses measured on collective basis*

A broad range of forward-looking information were considered as economic inputs such as the gross domestic product, or GDP, inflation rate, unemployment rates, export rates, G20 GDP and G20 inflation rates. For expected credit loss provisions modelled on a collective basis, grouping of exposures is performed on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within a group are homogeneous. In performing this grouping, there must be sufficient information for the PLDT Group to be statistically acceptable. Where sufficient information is not available internally, then we have considered benchmarking internal/external supplementary data to use for modelling purposes. The characteristics and any supplementary data used to determine groupings are outlined below.

Trade receivables – Groupings for collective measurement

a. Retail subscribers;

b. Corporate subscribers;

c. Foreign administrations and domestic carriers; and

d. Dealers, agents and others

The following credit exposures are assessed individually:

- All stage 3 assets, regardless of the class of financial assets; and
- The cash and cash equivalents, investment in debt securities and financial assets at FVOCI, and other financial assets.

Estimating pension benefit costs and other employee benefits

The cost of defined benefit and present value of the pension obligation are determined using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation includes making various assumptions which consists, among other things, discount rates, rates of compensation increases and mortality rates. Further, our accrued benefit cost is affected by the fair value of the plan assets. Key assumptions used to estimate fair value of the unlisted equity investments included in the plan assets consist of revenue growth rate, direct costs, capital expenditures, discount rates and terminal growth rates. See *Note 26 – Pension and Other Employee Benefits*. Due to complexity of valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in assumptions. While we believe that our assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in our actual experience or significant changes in our assumptions may materially affect our cost for pension and other retirement obligations. All assumptions are reviewed every year-end.

Net consolidated pension benefit costs amounted to Php2,213 million, Php2,218 million and Php1,018 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The prepaid benefit costs amounted to Php1,018 million and Php1,021 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The accrued benefit costs amounted to Php7,760 million and Php13,342 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. See *Note 5 – Income and Expenses – Compensation and Employee Benefits, Note 19 – Prepayments* and *Note 26 – Pension and Other Employee Benefits*.

Cycle 1 TIP

On September 26, 2017, the Board of Directors of PLDT approved the TIP which intends to provide incentive compensation to key officers, executives and other eligible participants who are consistent performers and contributors to the Company's strategic and financial goals. The incentive compensation will be in the form of Performance Shares, PLDT common shares of stock, which will be released in three annual grants on the condition, among others, that pre-determined consolidated core net income targets are successfully achieved over three annual performance periods from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2019. On September 26, 2017, the Board of Directors approved the acquisition of 860 thousand Performance Shares to be awarded under the TIP. On March 7, 2018, the ECC of the Board approved the acquisition of additional 54 thousand shares, increasing the total Performance Shares to 914 thousand. Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company, or Metrobank, through its Trust Banking Group, is the appointed Trustee of the trust established for purposes of the TIP. The Trustee is designated to acquire the PLDT common shares in the open market through the facilities of the PSE and administer their distribution to the eligible participants subject to the terms and conditions of the TIP.

On December 11, 2018, the ECC, of the Board approved Management's recommended modifications to the Plan, and partial equity and cash settled set-up was implemented for the 2019 TIP Grant. The revised set-up includes a fixed number of shares that will be granted ("equity award") and the estimated fair value of the difference between the number of shares granted in the original equity grant and the equity award will be paid in cash ("cash award"). The fair value of the award is determined at each reporting date using the estimated fair value of the corresponding shares.

As at May 11, 2021, a total of 757 thousand PLDT common shares have been acquired by the Trustee, of which 239 thousand PLDT common shares have been released on March 12, 2020, April 7, 2020 and January 19, 2021 for the 2019 annual grant, and 302 thousand PLDT common shares have been released on March 28, 2019 for the 2018 annual grant, and 204 thousand shares on April 15, 2018 for the 2017 annual grant. With the completion of the 2017 to 2019 annual grants, the remaining 12 thousand PLDT common shares have been transferred to the PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund on May 11, 2021. The cash award for the 2019 annual grant that was paid on March 12, 2020 amounted to Php654 million. The TIP is administered by the ECC of the Board.

Cycle 2 TIP

On August 7, 2020, the ECC approved the adjusted TIP that covers the years 2020 and 2021, and will be settled in cash. The cash grant will be for the two years covered and payment will be in 2022. The Cycle 2 TIP will be based on the achievement of the CCNI for the years 2020 and 2021.

This other long-term employee benefit liability is recognized and measured using the projected unit credit method and to be amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

The expense accrued for the TIP amounted to Php1,186 million, Php1,134 million and Php638 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The accrued incentive payable, representing the cash settled set-up amounted to Php1,186 million and Php1,134 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. See *Note 5 – Income and Expenses – Compensation and Employee Benefits* and *Note 26 – Pension and Other Employee Benefits – Other Long-term Employee Benefits*.

Provision for asset retirement obligations

Provision for asset retirement obligations are recognized in the period in which these are incurred if a reasonable estimate can be made. This requires an estimation of the cost to restore or dismantle on a per square meter basis, depending on the location, and is based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the future restoration or dismantlement date, discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risk specific to the liability. Total provision for asset retirement obligations amounted to Php2,121 million and Php2,000 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. See *Note 22 – Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities*.

Provision for legal contingencies and tax assessments

We are currently involved in various legal proceedings and tax assessments. Our estimates of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims have been developed in consultation with our counsel handling the defense in these matters and are based upon our analysis of potential results. We currently do not believe these proceedings could materially reduce our revenues and profitability. It is possible, however, that future financial position and performance could be materially affected by changes in our estimates or effectiveness of our strategies relating to these proceedings and assessments. See *Note 27 – Provisions and Contingencies*.

Based on management's assessment, appropriate provisions were made; however, management has decided not to disclose further details of these provisions as they may prejudice our position in certain legal proceedings.

Determination of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in our consolidated statements of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flows model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Other than those whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of fair values, total fair values of noncurrent financial assets and noncurrent financial liabilities as at December 31, 2021 amounted to Php3,067 million and Php244,568 million, respectively, while the total fair values of noncurrent financial assets and noncurrent financial liabilities as at December 31, 2020 amounted to Php3,724 million and Php217,291 million, respectively. See *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

4. Operating Segment Information

Operating segments are components of the PLDT Group that engage in business activities from which they may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of PLDT Group). The operating results of these operating segments are regularly reviewed by the Management Committee to make decisions about how resources are to be allocated to each of the segments and to assess their performances, and for which discrete financial information is available.

For management purposes, we are organized into business units based on our products and services. We have three reportable operating segments as follows:

- Wireless – mobile telecommunications services provided by Smart and DMPI, our mobile service providers; SBI and PDSI, our wireless broadband service providers; and certain subsidiaries of PLDT Global, our mobile virtual network operations, or MVNO, provider;

- Fixed Line – fixed line telecommunications services primarily provided by PLDT. We also provide fixed line services through PLDT's subsidiaries, namely, ClarkTel, BCC and PLDT Global and certain subsidiaries, data center, cloud, cyber security services, managed information technology services and resellership through ePLDT, IPCDSI Group, AGS Group, Curo and ePDS; full-service customer rewards and loyalty programs provided by MRSI; and distribution of Filipino channels and content through PGNL and its subsidiaries; and

- Others – PCEV, PGIH, PLDT Digital and its subsidiaries, and PGIC, our investment companies.

See *Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* for further discussion.

The chief operating decision maker, which we refer to as the Management Committee monitors the operating results of each business unit separately for purposes of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on net income for the year; earnings before interest, taxes, and depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA; EBITDA margin; and core income. Net income for the year is measured consistent with net income in our consolidated financial statements.

EBITDA for the year is measured as net income excluding depreciation and amortization, amortization of intangible assets, asset impairment on noncurrent assets, financing costs – net, interest income, equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures, foreign exchange gains (losses) – net, gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments – net, provision for (benefit from) income tax and other income (expenses) – net.

EBITDA margin for the year is measured as EBITDA divided by service revenues.

Core income for the year is measured as net income attributable to equity holders of PLDT (net income less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests), excluding foreign exchange gains (losses) – net, gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments – net (excluding hedge costs), asset impairment on noncurrent assets, other non-recurring gains (losses), net of tax effect of aforementioned adjustments, as applicable, and similar adjustments to equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures.

Segment revenues, segment expenses and segment results include transfers between business segments. These transfers are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

Core earnings per common share, or core EPS, for the year is measured as core income divided by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares. See *Note 8 – Earnings Per Common Share* for the weighted average number of common shares.

EBITDA, EBITDA margin, core income and core EPS are non-PFRS measures.

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

The segment revenues, net income, and other segment information of our reportable operating segments for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, and as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	Wireless	Fixed Line	Others	Inter-segment Transactions	Consolidated
	(in million pesos, except for EBITDA margin)				
December 31, 2021					
Revenues					
External customers	105,492	87,765	–	–	193,257
Service revenues	98,512	87,239	–	–	185,751
Non-service revenues	6,980	526	–	–	7,506
Inter-segment transactions	1,127	29,298	–	(30,425)	–
Service revenues	1,127	29,290	–	(30,417)	–
Non-service revenues	–	8	–	(8)	–
Total revenues	106,619	117,063	–	(30,425)	193,257
Results					
Depreciation and amortization	40,459	22,139	–	(10,429)	52,169
Asset impairment	1,241	3,743	1	–	4,985
Interest income	355	275	26	–	656
Equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures	–	103	(1,204)	–	(1,101)
Financing costs – net	7,551	6,029	–	(3,166)	10,414
Provision for (benefit from) income tax	3,366	4,103	(270)	279	7,478
Net income (loss) / Segment profit (loss)	9,434	26,146	384	(9,288)	26,676
EBITDA	60,876	45,832	(7)	(10,801)	95,900
EBITDA margin	61%	39%	–	–	52%
Core income (loss)	13,645	26,298	(666)	(9,340)	29,937
Telco core income (loss)	13,645	25,736	192	(9,340)	30,233
Assets and liabilities					
Operating assets	299,513	285,083	7,351	(32,368)	559,579
Investments in associates and joint ventures	39	43,519	9,806	–	53,364
Deferred income tax assets – net	4,695	8,433	(81)	338	13,385
Total assets	304,247	337,035	17,076	(32,030)	626,328
Operating liabilities	213,219	293,162	1,023	(8,710)	498,694
Deferred income tax liabilities	–	169	–	–	169
Total liabilities	213,219	293,331	1,023	(8,710)	498,863
Other segment information					
Capital expenditures, including capitalized interest (Note 9)	36,898	52,085	–	–	88,983

	Wireless	Fixed Line	Others	Inter-segment Transactions	Consolidated
	(in million pesos, except for EBITDA margin)				
December 31, 2020					
Revenues					
External customers	101,789	79,215	–	–	181,004
Service revenues	95,748	77,886	–	–	173,634
Non-service revenues	6,041	1,329	–	–	7,370
Inter-segment transactions	2,422	19,524	–	(21,946)	–
Service revenues	2,422	19,524	–	(21,946)	–
Non-service revenues	–	–	–	–	–
Total revenues	104,211	98,739	–	(21,946)	181,004
Results					
Depreciation and amortization	35,134	19,383	–	(7,037)	47,480
Asset impairment	2,196	5,490	1	(41)	7,646
Interest income	537	636	92	(55)	1,210
Equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures	–	50	(2,378)	–	(2,328)
Financing costs – net	6,886	6,059	55	(2,914)	10,086
Provision for (benefit from) income tax	4,536	3,734	(617)	788	8,441
Net income (loss) / Segment profit (loss)	15,166	14,509	(318)	(4,777)	24,580
EBITDA	60,272	33,405	(12)	(7,507)	86,158
EBITDA margin	61%	34%	–	–	50%
Core income (loss)	16,440	15,463	193	(4,967)	27,129
Telco core income (loss)	17,217	13,649	2,188	(4,967)	28,087
Assets and liabilities					
Operating assets	219,412	319,384	6,371	(41,000)	504,167
Investments in associates and joint ventures	40	43,690	8,393	–	52,123
Deferred income tax assets – net	6,943	11,628	(350)	1,335	19,556
Total assets	226,395	374,702	14,414	(39,665)	575,846
Operating liabilities	227,687	274,614	1,457	(48,303)	455,455
Deferred income tax liabilities	23	330	–	373	726
Total liabilities	227,710	274,944	1,457	(47,930)	456,181
Other segment information					
Capital expenditures, including capitalized interest (Note 9)	33,118	38,786	–	–	71,904

	Wireless	Fixed Line	Others	Inter-segment Transactions	Consolidated
	(in million pesos, except for EBITDA margin)				
December 31, 2019					
Revenues					
External customers	94,488	74,699	–	–	169,187
Service revenues	88,243	73,112	–	–	161,355
Non-service revenues	6,245	1,587	–	–	7,832
Inter-segment transactions	2,418	14,707	–	(17,125)	–
Service revenues	2,418	14,707	–	(17,125)	–
Non-service revenues	–	–	–	–	–
Total revenues	96,906	89,406	–	(17,125)	169,187
Results					
Depreciation and amortization	29,484	16,141	–	(5,969)	39,656
Asset impairment	1,133	3,699	1	–	4,833
Interest income	703	680	362	–	1,745
Equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures	–	568	(2,103)	–	(1,535)
Financing costs – net	6,422	5,078	–	(2,947)	8,553
Provision for (benefit from) income tax	4,423	5,341	(444)	230	9,550
Net income (loss) / Segment profit (loss)	13,101	11,421	(1,769)	33	22,786
EBITDA	52,789	33,162	(101)	(6,035)	79,815
EBITDA margin	58%	38%	–	–	49%
Core income (loss)	13,685	12,531	(1,151)	46	25,111
Telco core income	14,063	12,531	440	46	27,080
Assets and liabilities					
Operating assets	287,059	198,468	7,943	(45,929)	447,541
Investments in associates and joint ventures	10	73,386	9,897	(29,430)	53,863
Deferred income tax assets – net	13,102	11,791	(711)	(559)	23,623
Total assets	300,171	283,645	17,129	(75,918)	525,027
Operating liabilities	221,755	229,855	833	(46,289)	406,154
Deferred income tax liabilities	1,986	384	252	(39)	2,583
Total liabilities	223,741	230,239	1,085	(46,328)	408,737
Other segment information					
Capital expenditures, including capitalized interest (Note 9)	30,718	42,153	–	–	72,871

The following table shows the reconciliation of our consolidated net income to our consolidated EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Consolidated net income	**26,676**	24,580	22,786
Add (deduct) adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 9 and 10)	**52,169**	47,480	39,656
Financing costs – net (Note 5)	**10,414**	10,086	8,553
Provision for income tax (Note 7)	**7,478**	8,441	9,550
Foreign exchange gains (losses) – net (Notes 5 and 28)	**3,890**	(1,488)	(424)
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 15)	**2,822**	2,496	758
Equity share in net losses of associates and joint ventures (Note 11)	**1,101**	2,328	1,535
Impairment of property and equipment (Notes 5 and 9)	**148**	—	—
Interest income (Note 5)	**(656)**	(1,210)	(1,745)
Losses (gains) on derivative financial instruments – net (Note 28)	**(1,400)**	378	284
Other income – net	**(6,742)**	(6,933)	(1,138)
Gain on dilution of shares (Notes 5 and 11)	**(826)**	(394)	—
Gains on sale of property and equipment (Note 5)	**(884)**	(3,369)	(88)
Gain on debt modification (Note 5)	**(1,372)**	—	—
Reversal of provisions (Note 5)	**(2,594)**	(2,679)	(999)
Others	**(1,066)**	(491)	(51)
Total adjustments	**69,224**	61,578	57,029
Consolidated EBITDA	**95,900**	86,158	79,815

The following table shows the reconciliation of our consolidated net income to our consolidated core income and telco core income for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Consolidated net income	**26,676**	24,580	22,786
Add (deduct) adjustments:			
Foreign exchange losses (gains) – net (Notes 5 and 28)	**3,890**	(1,488)	(424)
Sun Trademark amortization (Note 15)	**2,628**	1,877	—
Accelerated depreciation	**1,110**	—	—
Manpower rightsizing program, or MRP (Note 5)	**269**	2,625	3,296
Losses from changes in fair value of financial assets at FVPL	**174**	—	675
Impairment/derecognition of investments (Notes 11 and 12)	**60**	659	34
Core income adjustment on equity share in net income of associates and joint ventures	**(7)**	(6)	(226)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	**(309)**	(296)	(265)
CREATE Act impact on deferred income taxes – net	**(355)**	—	—
Net tax effect of aforementioned adjustments	**(1,209)**	(1,106)	(998)
Gain on debt modification – net of amortization of debt discount	**(1,339)**	—	—
Losses (gains) on derivative financial instruments – net, excluding hedge costs (Note 28)	**(1,651)**	284	233
Total adjustments	**3,261**	2,549	2,325
Consolidated core income	**29,937**	27,129	25,111
Add (deduct) adjustments:			
Share in VIH losses	**1,981**	1,954	1,776
Accelerated depreciation	—	1,496	378
Loss (gain) on sale of Rocket Internet SE, or Rocket Internet, shares	—	364	(185)
Gain from condonation of debt	—	(240)	—
Gain on sale and leaseback of Smart Headquarters – net of tax	—	(2,293)	—
VIH gain on dilution – net of tax	**(702)**	(323)	—
Gain on asset sales – net of tax (Note 5)	**(983)**	—	—
Total adjustments	**296**	958	1,969
Telco core income	**30,233**	28,087	27,080

The following table shows the reconciliation of our consolidated basic and diluted core EPS to our consolidated basic and diluted EPS attributable to common equity holder of PLDT for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019:

	2021		2020		2019	
	Basic	**Diluted**	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Consolidated core EPS	**138.29**	**138.29**	125.29	125.29	115.95	115.95
Add (deduct) adjustments:						
Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments – net, excluding hedge costs	**5.73**	**5.73**	(0.92)	(0.92)	(0.75)	(0.75)
Gain on debt modification	**4.65**	**4.65**	—	—	—	—
CREATE Act impact on deferred taxes – net	**1.64**	**1.64**	—	—	—	—
Core income adjustment on equity share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	**0.03**	**0.03**	0.03	0.03	1.05	1.05
Impairment/derecognition of investments	**(0.28)**	**(0.28)**	(3.05)	(3.05)	(0.16)	(0.16)
Losses from changes in fair value of financial assets at FVPL	**(0.81)**	**(0.81)**	—	—	—	—
MRP	**(1.02)**	**(1.02)**	(8.51)	(8.51)	(10.73)	(10.73)
Accelerated depreciation	**(3.85)**	**(3.85)**	—	—	—	—
Sun Trademark amortization	**(9.12)**	**(9.12)**	(6.08)	(6.08)	—	—
Foreign exchange gains (losses) – net	**(13.50)**	**(13.50)**	5.36	5.36	1.73	1.73
Unrealized losses in fair value of investments	—	—	—	—	(3.12)	(3.12)
Total adjustments	**(16.53)**	**(16.53)**	(13.17)	(13.17)	(11.98)	(11.98)
Consolidated EPS attributable to common equity holders of PLDT (Note 8)	**121.76**	**121.76**	112.12	112.12	103.97	103.97

The following table presents our revenues from external customers by category of products and services for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Wireless services			
Service revenues:			
Mobile	**95,619**	95,589	87,823
Home broadband	**2,889**	40	85
MVNO and others	**4**	119	335
	98,512	95,748	88,243
Non-service revenues:			
Sale of mobile handsets and broadband data modems	**6,980**	6,041	6,245
Total wireless revenues	**105,492**	101,789	94,488
Fixed line services			
Service revenues:			
Voice	**20,222**	19,484	19,890
Data	**66,624**	58,064	52,787
Miscellaneous	**393**	338	435
	87,239	77,886	73,112
Non-service revenues:			
Sale of computers, phone units and SIM cards	**454**	1,140	1,193
Point-product-sales	**72**	189	394
	526	1,329	1,587
Total fixed line revenues	**87,765**	79,215	74,699
Total revenues	**193,257**	181,004	169,187

Disclosure of the geographical distribution of our revenues from external customers and the geographical location of our total assets are not provided since majority of our consolidated revenues are derived from our operations within the Philippines.

There is no revenue transaction with a single external customer that accounted for 10% or more of our consolidated revenues from external customers for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

5. Income and Expenses

Revenues from Contracts with Customers

Disaggregation of Revenue

We derived our revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following major product lines. This is consistent with the revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment under PFRS 8, *Operating Segments*. See *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information*.

Set out is the disaggregation of PLDT Group's revenues from contracts with customers for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019:

Revenue Streams	Wireless	Fixed Line	Others	Inter-segment Transactions	Consolidated
			(in million pesos)		
December 31, 2021					
Type of good or service					
Service revenue	**99,639**	**116,529**	**–**	**(30,417)**	**185,751**
Non-service revenue	**6,980**	**534**	**–**	**(8)**	**7,506**
Total revenues from contracts with customers	**106,619**	**117,063**	**–**	**(30,425)**	**193,257**
Timing of revenue recognition					
Transferred over time	**99,639**	**116,529**	**–**	**(30,417)**	**185,751**
Transferred at a point time	**6,980**	**534**	**–**	**(8)**	**7,506**
Total revenues from contracts with customers	**106,619**	**117,063**	**–**	**(30,425)**	**193,257**
December 31, 2020					
Type of good or service					
Service revenue	98,170	97,410	–	(21,946)	173,634
Non-service revenue	6,041	1,329	–	–	7,370
Total revenues from contracts with customers	104,211	98,739	–	(21,946)	181,004
Timing of revenue recognition					
Transferred over time	98,170	97,410	–	(21,946)	173,634
Transferred at a point time	6,041	1,329	–	–	7,370
Total revenues from contracts with customers	104,211	98,739	–	(21,946)	181,004
December 31, 2019					
Type of good or service					
Service revenue	90,661	87,819	–	(17,125)	161,355
Non-service revenue	6,245	1,587	–	–	7,832
Total revenues from contracts with customers	96,906	89,406	–	(17,125)	169,187
Timing of revenue recognition					
Transferred over time	90,661	87,819	–	(17,125)	161,355
Transferred at a point time	6,245	1,587	–	–	7,832
Total revenues from contracts with customers	96,906	89,406	–	(17,125)	169,187

Contract Balances

Contract balances as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 consists of the following:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Trade and other receivables (Note 17)	**35,625**	38,304
Contract assets	**2,306**	2,559
Contract liabilities and unearned revenues (Notes 22 and 24)	**13,621**	9,571

The decrease in gross trade and other receivables of Php2,679 million as at December 31, 2021 was primarily due to accounts written-off.

The decrease of Php253 million in contract assets as at December 31, 2021 was due to lower device plan activations.

The increase of Php4,050 million in contract liabilities and unearned revenues as at December 31, 2021 is related to the overall higher revenues from postpaid and prepaid subscribers due to the increase in demand as more people are doing their activities online due to the COVID-19 restrictions.

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of contracts assets for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Balances at beginning of the year	**92**	70	131
Provisions	**32**	—	—
Reclassification	**(69)**	22	(61)
Balances at end of the year	**55**	92	70

Changes in the contract liabilities and unearned revenues accounts for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Balances at beginning of the year	**9,571**	8,483	7,182
Deferred during the year	**138,346**	127,160	111,084
Recognized as revenue during the year	**(134,296)**	(126,072)	(109,783)
Balances at end of the year	**13,621**	9,571	8,483

The contract liabilities and unearned revenues accounts as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Unearned revenues from prepaid contracts	**6,716**	6,185
Advance monthly service fees	**2,476**	1,747
Short-term advances for installation services	**2,355**	1,167
Leased facilities	**2,045**	446
Long-term advances from equipment	**29**	26
Total contract liabilities and unearned revenues	**13,621**	9,571
Contract liabilities:		
Noncurrent (Note 22)	**223**	4
Current (Note 24)	**21**	12
Unearned revenues:		
Noncurrent (Note 22)	**3,335**	972
Current (Note 24)	**10,042**	8,583

Unearned revenues on leased circuits pertain to prepayments for various leased circuit contracts. See *Note 24 – Related Party Transactions*.

As at December 31, 2021, the noncurrent and current portion of contract liabilities and unearned revenues amounted to Php3,558 million and Php10,063 million, respectively, while as at December 31, 2020, the noncurrent and current portion of contract liabilities and unearned revenues amounted to Php976 million and Php8,595 million, respectively.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 consist of the following:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Compensation and employee benefits	**25,344**	26,833	24,883
Repairs and maintenance (Notes 14, 18 and 25)	**24,653**	21,555	20,007
Professional and other contracted services (Note 25)	**8,371**	7,307	7,408
Selling and promotions (Note 25)	**6,716**	6,542	5,395
Taxes and licenses	**4,331**	5,495	4,570
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 15)	**2,822**	2,496	758
Rent (Notes 10 and 25)	**2,231**	1,384	1,290
Insurance and security services (Note 25)	**1,739**	1,699	1,671
Communication, training and travel (Note 25)	**977**	903	1,203
Other expenses	**1,119**	1,041	1,045
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	**78,303**	75,255	68,230

Compensation and Employee Benefits

Compensation and employee benefits for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 consist of the following:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Salaries and other employee benefits	**21,676**	20,856	19,931
Pension benefit costs (Note 26)	**2,213**	2,218	1,018
Incentive plan (Note 26)	**1,186**	1,134	638
MRP	**269**	2,625	3,296
Total compensation and employee benefits	**25,344**	26,833	24,883

Over the past several years, we have been implementing the MRP in line with our continuing efforts to reduce the cost base of our businesses. The decision to implement the MRP was a result of challenges faced by our businesses as significant changes in technology, increasing competition, and shifting market preferences have reshaped the future of our businesses. The MRP is being implemented in compliance with the Labor Code of the Philippines and all other relevant labor laws and regulations in the Philippines.

Cost of Sales and Services

Cost of sales and services for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 consist of the following:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Cost of computers, mobile handsets and broadband data modems (Note 18)	**8,286**	8,275	9,402
Cost of services (Note 18)	**3,492**	2,991	3,680
Cost of point-product-sales (Note 18)	**1,563**	1,029	347
Total cost of sales and services	**13,341**	12,295	13,429

Asset Impairment

Asset impairment for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 consist of the following:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Trade and other receivables (Note 17)	**3,737**	6,446	4,071
Inventories and supplies (Note 18)	**847**	934	471
Contract assets (Note 3)	**253**	266	291
Property and equipment (Note 9)	**148**	—	—
Total asset impairment	**4,985**	7,646	4,833

Other Income (Expenses) – Net

Other income (expenses) – net for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 consist of the following:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Reversal of provisions	**2,594**	2,679	999
Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments – net (Note 28)	**1,400**	(378)	(284)
Gain on debt modification[(1)]	**1,372**	—	—
Gains on sale of property and equipment (Note 9)	**884**	3,369	88
Gain on dilution of shares (Note 11)	**826**	394	—
Interest income	**656**	1,210	1,745
Gain on change in fair value of Phunware, Inc., or Phunware (Note 12)	**306**	—	—
Gain on sale of Phunware (Note 12)	**115**	—	—
Equity share in net losses of associates and joint ventures (Note 11)	**(1,101)**	(2,328)	(1,535)
Foreign exchange gains (losses) – net (Note 28)	**(3,890)**	1,488	424
Financing costs – net	**(10,414)**	(10,086)	(8,553)
Others – net (Notes 11, 12 and 14)	**645**	491	51
Total other expenses – net	**(6,607)**	(3,161)	(7,065)

(1) PLDT and Smart re-negoiateted certain terms of selected outstanding Philippine Peso loans in 2021. Under PFRS 9, the difference of the current carrying value and the present value of the modified cash flows of the loan should be recognized as a gain or loss on debt modification.

Interest Income

Interest income for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 consist of the following:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Interest income arising from revenue contracts with customers	**299**	414	431
Interest income on cash and cash equivalents (Note 16)	**269**	560	1,022
Interest income on financial instruments at FVPL	**23**	8	—
Interest income on financial instruments at amortized cost (Note 13)	**13**	143	45
Interest income on financial instruments at FVOCI	**2**	70	239
Interest income – others	**50**	15	8
Total interest income	**656**	1,210	1,745

Financing Costs – Net

Financing costs – net for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 consist of the following:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Interest on loans and other related items (Notes 21 and 28)	**10,482**	10,333	8,730
Accretion on lease liabilities (Note 10)	**1,170**	1,125	1,061
Accretion on financial liabilities (Note 21)	**239**	146	122
Financing charges	**105**	79	95
Capitalized interest (Notes 9 and 29)	**(1,582)**	(1,597)	(1,455)
Total financing costs – net	**10,414**	10,086	8,553

6. Components of Other Comprehensive Loss

Changes in other comprehensive loss under equity of our consolidated statements of financial position for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Foreign currency translation differences of subsidiaries	Net loss on financial instrument at FVOCI – net of tax	Net transactions on cash flow hedges – net of tax	Revaluation increment on investment properties – net of tax	Fair value adjustment on sale of property and equipment	Actuarial losses on defined benefit plans – net of tax	Share in the other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	Fair value changes of financial instrument at FVOCI	Total other comprehensive loss attributable to equity holders of PLDT	Share of noncontrolling interests	Total other comprehensive loss – net of tax
						(in million pesos)					
Balances as at January 1, 2021	**701**	**(9)**	**(1,202)**	**508**	**108**	**(35,720)**	**(37)**	**(1)**	**(35,652)**	**9**	**(35,643)**
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**(335)**	**—**	**(763)**	**36**	**(108)**	**364**	**23**	**(2)**	**(785)**	**6**	**(779)**
Balances as at December 31, 2021	**366**	**(9)**	**(1,965)**	**544**	**—**	**(35,356)**	**(14)**	**(3)**	**(36,437)**	**15**	**(36,422)**
Balances as at January 1, 2020	722	(9)	(896)	508	108	(31,763)	—	(38)	(31,368)	15	(31,353)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(21)	—	(306)	—	—	(3,957)	(37)	37	(4,284)	(6)	(4,290)
Balances as at December 31, 2020	701	(9)	(1,202)	508	108	(35,720)	(37)	(1)	(35,652)	9	(35,643)
Balances as at January 1, 2019	695	(9)	(640)	510	108	(25,689)	—	(165)	(25,190)	19	(25,171)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	27	—	(256)	(2)	—	(6,074)	—	127	(6,178)	(4)	(6,182)
Balances as at December 31, 2019	722	(9)	(896)	508	108	(31,763)	—	(38)	(31,368)	15	(31,353)

Revaluation increment on investment properties pertains to the difference between the carrying value and fair value of property and equipment transferred to investment property at the time of change in classification.

7. Income Taxes

Corporate Income Tax

The major components of consolidated net deferred income tax assets and liabilities recognized in our consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Net deferred income tax assets	**13,385**	19,556
Net deferred income tax liabilities	**169**	726

The components of our consolidated net deferred income tax assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Net deferred income tax assets:		
Pension and other employee benefits	**3,590**	6,394
Unamortized past service pension costs	**3,364**	4,874
Unearned revenues	**3,022**	2,509
Accumulated provision for expected credit loss	**2,920**	3,577
Accumulated write-down of inventories to net realizable values	**662**	699
Lease liability over ROU assets under PFRS 16	**581**	666
Unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses)	**403**	(457)
Customer list and trademark	**129**	1,116
Fixed asset impairment/depreciation due to shortened life of property and equipment	**79**	61
NOLCO	**10**	88
Excess MCIT over RCIT	**1**	3
Derivative financial instruments	**(30)**	33
Taxes and duties capitalized	**(141)**	(124)
Capitalized charges and others	**(1,205)**	117
Total deferred income tax assets – net	**13,385**	19,556
Net deferred income tax liabilities:		
Investment property	**241**	569
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	**5**	167
Intangible assets and fair value adjustment on assets acquired – net of amortization	**—**	70
Others	**(77)**	(80)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	**169**	726

Changes in our consolidated net deferred income tax assets (liabilities) as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Net deferred income tax assets – balances at beginning of the year	**19,556**	23,623
Net deferred income tax liabilities – balances at beginning of the year	**(726)**	(2,583)
Net balances at beginning of the year	**18,830**	21,040
Provision for deferred income tax	**(2,348)**	(3,989)
Movement charged directly to other comprehensive income (loss)	**(3,239)**	1,811
Others	**(27)**	(32)
Net balances at end of the year	**13,216**	18,830
Net deferred income tax assets – balances at end of the year	**13,385**	19,556
Net deferred income tax liabilities – balances at end of the year	**(169)**	(726)

The impact of the change in tax rates in our deferred income tax assets and liabilities under the CREATE law is included in the deferred income tax assets charged directly to other comprehensive income and provision for deferred income tax.

The analysis of our consolidated net deferred income tax assets as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Deferred income tax assets:		
Deferred income tax assets to be recovered after 12 months	**10,127**	13,041
Deferred income tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	**3,258**	6,515
	13,385	19,556

The analysis of our consolidated net deferred income tax liabilities as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Deferred income tax liabilities to be settled after 12 months	**(173)**	(477)
Deferred income tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	**4**	(249)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	**(169)**	(726)

Provision for income tax for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 consist of:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Current	**5,130**	4,452	3,283
Deferred (Note 3)	**2,348**	3,989	6,267
	7,478	8,441	9,550

The impact of the application of MCIT amounting to Php2 million, Php1,426 million and Php206 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively, was considered in the provisions for current and deferred income taxes.

The reconciliation between the provision for income tax at the applicable statutory tax rate and the actual provision for corporate income tax for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Provision for income tax at the applicable statutory tax rate	**8,538**	9,906	9,701
Tax effects of:			
Nondeductible expenses	**558**	144	907
NOLCO/MCIT expiration	**248**	352	302
Tax adjustment due to CREATE	**94**	—	—
Loss (income) not subject to income tax	**(50)**	(27)	154
Income subject to final tax	**(186)**	(189)	(599)
Special deductible items and income subject to lower tax rate	**(204)**	(537)	(643)
Equity share in net income of associates and joint ventures	**(284)**	(20)	(220)
Difference between Optional Standard Deduction, OSD, and itemized deductions	**(610)**	(426)	(251)
Net movement in unrecognized deferred income tax assets and other adjustments	**(626)**	(762)	199
Actual provision for income tax	**7,478**	8,441	9,550

The breakdown of our consolidated deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from excess of MCIT over RCIT, and NOLCO (excluding those not recognized due to the adoption of the OSD method) for which no deferred income tax assets were recognized and the equivalent amount of unrecognized deferred income tax assets as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Fixed asset impairment	**1,286**	1,284
Accumulated provision for expected credit losses	**963**	2,907
Provisions	**787**	761
NOLCO	**327**	1,358
Pension and other employee benefits	**75**	61
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	**28**	5
Excess MCIT over RCIT	**22**	20
Unearned revenues	**21**	17
Lease liability over ROU assets under PFRS 16	**19**	—
Accumulated write-down of inventories to net realizable values	**13**	2
Interest on subordinated shareholder advances	**(4)**	(4)
Operating lease	**—**	10
	3,537	6,421
Unrecognized deferred income tax assets	**901**	1,940

DMPI and ePLDT availed of the OSD method in computing their taxable income. This assessment is based on projected taxable profits at a level where it is favorable to use OSD method. These companies are also expected to avail of the OSD method in the foreseeable future. Thus, certain deferred income tax assets of DMPI and ePLDT amounting to Php201 million and Php209 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, were not recognized. Meanwhile, portion of the deferred income tax liability provided with valuation allowance due to OSD amounting to Php58 million as at December 31, 2021 pertains to the gain on fair value adjustment of PCEVs investment to VIH as PCEV expects to use the OSD method in computing its taxable income in the future when said gain is realized.

Our consolidated deferred income tax assets have been recorded to the extent that such consolidated deferred income tax assets are expected to be utilized against sufficient future taxable profit. Deferred income tax assets shown in the preceding table were not recognized as we believe that future taxable profit will not be sufficient to realize these deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from excess of MCIT over RCIT, and NOLCO in the future.

The breakdown of our consolidated excess MCIT and NOLCO as at December 31, 2021 are as follows:

Date Incurred	**Expiry Date**	**MCIT**	**NOLCO**
		(in million pesos)	
December 31, 2019	December 31, 2022	**7**	**1**
December 31, 2020	December 31, 2023	**14**	**—**
December 31, 2020	December 31, 2025	**—**	**183**
December 31, 2021	December 31, 2024	**2**	**—**
December 31, 2021	December 31, 2026	**—**	**181**
		23	**365**
NOLCO incurred by foreign affiliates which can be carried over indefinitely		**—**	**5**
		23	**370**
Consolidated tax benefits		**23**	**92**
Consolidated unrecognized deferred income tax assets		**(22)**	**(82)**
Consolidated recognized deferred income tax assets		**1**	**10**

The excess MCIT totaling Php23 million as at December 31, 2021 can be deducted against future RCIT liability. The excess MCIT that was deducted against RCIT amounted to Php2 million, Php1,426 million and Php206 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. No excess MCIT expired for the year ended December 31, 2021, while the amount of expired portion of excess MCIT amounted to Php1 million and Php10 million for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

NOLCO totaling Php365 million as at December 31, 2021 can be claimed as deduction against future taxable income. The NOLCO claimed as deduction against taxable income amounted to Php556 million, Php2,109 million and Php9,530 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The amount of expired NOLCO amounted to Php990 million, Php1,170 million and Php973 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Republic Act No. 11494 Bayanihan to Recover as One Act, or Bayanihan II

Republic Act No. 11494, otherwise known as the Bayanihan to Recover as One Act, or Bayanihan II, was signed by the President on September 11, 2020. It contains the government's second wave of relief measures to address the health and economic crises stemming from the COVID-19 outbreak.

As part of mitigating the costs and losses stemming from the disruption of economic activities, Bayanihan II extends the carry-over of the NOLCO incurred in 2021 and 2020 as deductions from gross income for the next five consecutive taxable years immediately following the year of the loss. Hence, the carry-over period for the expiration of NOLCO incurred in 2021 and 2020 amounting to Php189 million and Php183 million, respectively, has been extended to five years from the previous three years.

Registration with Subic Bay Freeport Zone and Clark Special Economic Zone Enterprise Zone

SubicTel and ClarkTel are registered with the Subic Bay Freeport Zone and the Clark Special Economic Zone, or Economic Zones, respectively, under Republic Act No. 7227 otherwise known as the Bases Conversion and Development Act of 1992. As registrants, SubicTel and ClarkTel are entitled to all the rights, privileges and benefits established thereunder including tax and duty-free importation of capital equipment and a special income tax rate of 5% of gross income, as defined in Republic Act No. 7227. SubicTel's entitlement to 5% gross income tax expired last December 26, 2021. Thus, income generated thereafter is subject to RCIT.

Our consolidated income derived from non-registered activities within the Economic Zones is subject to the RCIT rate at the end of the reporting period.

8. Earnings Per Common Share

The following table presents information necessary to calculate the EPS for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019:

	2021		2020		2019	
	Basic	**Diluted**	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
			(in million pesos)			
Consolidated net income attributable to equity holders of PLDT	**26,367**	**26,367**	24,284	24,284	22,521	22,521
Dividends on preferred shares (Note 20)	**(59)**	**(59)**	(59)	(59)	(59)	(59)
Consolidated net income attributable to common equity holders of PLDT	**26,308**	**26,308**	24,225	24,225	22,462	22,462
			(in thousands, except per share amounts which are in pesos)			
Weighted average number of common shares	**216,056**	**216,056**	216,056	216,056	216,056	216,056
EPS attributable to common equity holders of PLDT (Note 4)	**121.76**	**121.76**	112.12	112.12	103.97	103.97

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing our consolidated net income for the period attributable to common equity holders of PLDT (consolidated net income adjusted for dividends on all series of preferred shares, except for dividends on preferred stock subject to mandatory redemption) by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated in the same manner assuming that, at the beginning of the year or at the time of issuance during the year, all outstanding options are exercised, and convertible preferred shares are converted to common shares, and appropriate adjustments to our consolidated net income are effected for the related income and expenses on preferred shares. Outstanding stock options will have a dilutive effect only when the average market price of the underlying common share during the period exceeds the exercise price of the stock option.

Convertible preferred shares are deemed dilutive when required dividends declared on each series of convertible preferred shares divided by the number of equivalent common shares, assuming such convertible preferred shares are converted to common shares, decreases the basic EPS. As such, the diluted EPS is calculated by dividing our consolidated net income attributable to common shareholders (consolidated net income, adding back any dividends and/or other charges recognized for the period related to the dilutive convertible preferred shares classified as liability, less dividends on non-dilutive preferred shares except for dividends on preferred stock subject to mandatory redemption) by the weighted average number of common shares excluding the weighted average number of common shares held as treasury shares, and including the common shares equivalent arising from the conversion of the dilutive convertible preferred shares and from the mandatory tender offer for all remaining Digitel shares.

Where the effect of the assumed conversion of the preferred shares and the exercise of all outstanding options have an anti-dilutive effect, basic and diluted EPS are stated at the same amount.

9. Property and Equipment

Changes in property and equipment account for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Cable and wire facilities	Central equipment	Network facilities	Buildings	Vehicles, furniture and other network equipment	Information origination and termination equipment	Land improvements	IT systems and platforms	Security platforms	Property under construction	Total
						(in million pesos)					
As at December 31, 2019											
Cost	201,652	2,800	321,798	28,128	29,241	30,906	4,597	50,654	17	46,167	715,960
Accumulated depreciation, impairment and amortization	(161,534)	(2,172)	(211,288)	(22,560)	(23,169)	(18,707)	(270)	(44,125)	(1)	–	(483,826)
Net book value	40,118	628	110,510	5,568	6,072	12,199	4,327	6,529	16	46,167	232,134
Year Ended December 31, 2020											
Net book value at beginning of the year	40,118	628	110,510	5,568	6,072	12,199	4,327	6,529	16	46,167	232,134
Additions (Note 4)	915	155	2,124	238	1,548	2,771	102	991	–	63,060	71,904
Disposals/Retirements	(12)	–	(114)	(212)	(59)	–	(265)	(1)	–	(16)	(679)
Reclassifications	6,116	(707)	(31,539)	(263)	4,030	10,979	(70)	(5,893)	24	17,312	(11)
Transfers and others	21,066	–	42,477	897	(455)	5,614	11	6,576	76	(76,262)	–
Translation differences charged directly to cumulative translation adjustments	–	–	(1)	–	(1)	–	–	(1)	–	–	(3)
Adjustments	9	871	(700)	28	125	1	53	(122)	–	(201)	64
Depreciation of revaluation increment on investment properties transferred to property and equipment charged to other comprehensive income	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)
Depreciation and amortization	(9,922)	(398)	(11,154)	(1,282)	(4,664)	(14,224)	(10)	(862)	(24)	–	(42,540)
Net book value at end of the year	58,290	549	111,603	4,973	6,596	17,340	4,148	7,217	92	50,060	260,868
As at December 31, 2020											
Cost	205,338	3,134	298,169	23,647	41,856	46,885	4,427	23,868	104	50,060	697,488
Accumulated depreciation, impairment and amortization	(147,048)	(2,585)	(186,566)	(18,674)	(35,260)	(29,545)	(279)	(16,651)	(12)	–	(436,620)
Net book value	58,290	549	111,603	4,973	6,596	17,340	4,148	7,217	92	50,060	260,868
Year Ended December 31, 2021											
Net book value at beginning of the year	**58,290**	**549**	**111,603**	**4,973**	**6,596**	**17,340**	**4,148**	**7,217**	**92**	**50,060**	**260,868**
Additions (Note 4)	**1,306**	**906**	**141**	**145**	**570**	**5,678**	**43**	**23**	**145**	**80,026**	**88,983**
Disposals/Retirements	**(9)**	**(1)**	**(81)**	**(27)**	**(52)**	**–**	**(163)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(333)**
Reclassifications	**–**	**1,850**	**–**	**2,795**	**55**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(4,554)**	**146**
Impairment losses recognized during the year (Note 5)	**(27)**	**–**	**(121)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(148)**
Transfers and others	**22,641**	**–**	**30,328**	**629**	**195**	**10,077**	**145**	**4,900**	**107**	**(69,022)**	**–**
Translation differences charged directly to cumulative translation adjustments	**–**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**(1)**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**1**
Adjustments	**8**	**–**	**–**	**(8)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Depreciation and amortization (Note 3)	**(10,676)**	**(552)**	**(23,282)**	**(1,091)**	**(2,124)**	**(5,245)**	**(10)**	**(3,635)**	**(166)**	**–**	**(46,781)**
Net book value at end of the year	**71,533**	**2,752**	**118,589**	**7,416**	**5,239**	**27,850**	**4,163**	**8,506**	**178**	**56,510**	**302,736**
As at December 31, 2021											
Cost	**229,160**	**5,896**	**327,195**	**26,838**	**40,586**	**62,595**	**4,451**	**27,099**	**355**	**56,510**	**780,685**
Accumulated depreciation, impairment and amortization	**(157,627)**	**(3,144)**	**(208,606)**	**(19,422)**	**(35,347)**	**(34,745)**	**(288)**	**(18,593)**	**(177)**	**–**	**(477,949)**
Net book value	**71,533**	**2,752**	**118,589**	**7,416**	**5,239**	**27,850**	**4,163**	**8,506**	**178**	**56,510**	**302,736**

Interest capitalized to property and equipment that qualified as borrowing costs amounted to Php1,582 million, Php1,597 million and Php1,455 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. See *Note 5 – Income and Expenses – Financing Costs – Net* and *Note 29 – Notes to the Statements of Cash Flows*. The average interest capitalization rate used was approximately 4% for each of the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and 5% for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Our net foreign exchange differences, which qualified as borrowing costs, amounted to Php29 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 and nil for each of the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The cost of fully depreciated property and equipment that are still being used in the Group's operations amounted to Php77,201 million and Php73,995 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

As at December 31, 2021, the estimated useful lives of our property and equipment are as follows:

Cable and wire facilities	5 – 15 years
Central equipment	3 – 15 years
Network facilities	3 – 15 years
Buildings	25 – 50 years
Vehicles, furniture and other network equipment	3 – 15 years
Information origination and termination equipment	5 – 15 years
Land improvements	10 years
IT systems and platforms	3 – 5 years
Security platforms	3 – 5 years
Leasehold improvements	3 – 10 years or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter

See *Note 3 – Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Estimating useful lives of property and equipment*.

10. Leases

Group as a Lessee

We have lease contracts for various items of sites, buildings, leased circuits and poles used in our operations. We considered in the lease term the non-cancellable period of the lease together with the periods covered by an option to extend and option to terminate the lease.

Our consolidated estimated useful lives of ROU assets as at December 31, 2021 are as follows:

Sites	1 – 30 years
International leased circuits[1]	1 – 10 years
Poles[2]	1 – 12 years
Domestic leased circuits[3]	1 – 10 years
Office buildings	1 – 25 years
Co-located sites	3 – 7 years

[1] *As at December 31, 2020, the estimated useful life ranges from 3-7 years.*
[2] *As at December 31, 2020, the estimated useful life ranges from 1-10 years.*
[3] *As at December 31, 2020, the estimated useful life ranges from 4-10 years.*

Our consolidated rollforward analysis of ROU assets as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	Sites	International Leased Circuits	Poles	Domestic Leased Circuits	Office Buildings	Co-located Sites	Total
				(in million pesos)			
As at December 31, 2020							
Costs:							
Balances at beginning of the year	14,412	4,341	726	1,214	906	11	21,610
Additions (Note 29)	3,538	2,600	2,576	39	582	—	9,335
Asset retirement obligation	556	—	—	—	172	—	728
Terminations	(158)	(1,181)	—	—	(24)	—	(1,363)
Modifications	(294)	(1,472)	79	41	(52)	(2)	(1,700)
Adjustments	(3)	—	(11)	—	—	—	(14)
Reclassifications	(197)	—	—	—	197	—	—
Balances at end of the year	17,854	4,288	3,370	1,294	1,781	9	28,596
Accumulated depreciation and amortization:							
Balances at beginning of the year	(3,926)	(834)	(340)	(183)	(436)	(1)	(5,720)
Terminations	113	223	—	—	37	—	373
Adjustments	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Modifications	3	—	(7)	—	(4)	—	(8)
Depreciation (Note 3)	(2,764)	(735)	(620)	(244)	(574)	(3)	(4,940)
Reclassifications	17	—	—	—	(17)	—	—
Balances at end of the year	(6,556)	(1,346)	(967)	(427)	(993)	(4)	(10,293)
Net book value as at December 31, 2020	11,298	2,942	2,403	867	788	5	18,303
As at December 31, 2021							
Costs:							
Balances at beginning of the year	**17,854**	**4,288**	**3,370**	**1,294**	**1,781**	**9**	**28,596**
Additions (Note 29)	**5,967**	**226**	**47**	**890**	**184**	—	**7,314**
Modifications	**107**	**33**	**230**	**(309)**	**(9)**	**1**	**53**
Asset retirement obligation	**211**	—	—	—	**2**	—	**213**
Currency translation	—	—	—	—	**1**	—	**1**
Disposals	**(1)**	—	**(16)**	—	**(6)**	—	**(23)**
Terminations	**(1,045)**	**(290)**	—	**(143)**	**(284)**	—	**(1,762)**
Balances at end of the year	**23,093**	**4,257**	**3,631**	**1,732**	**1,669**	**10**	**34,392**
Accumulated depreciation and amortization:							
Balances at beginning of the year	**(6,556)**	**(1,346)**	**(967)**	**(427)**	**(993)**	**(4)**	**(10,293)**
Terminations	**889**	**148**	—	**35**	**281**	—	**1,353**
Disposals	**1**	—	**16**	—	**6**	—	**23**
Currency translation	—	—	—	—	**(1)**	—	**(1)**
Modifications	**(1)**	—	—	—	**(4)**	—	**(5)**
Depreciation (Note 3)	**(2,999)**	**(816)**	**(678)**	**(574)**	**(319)**	**(2)**	**(5,388)**
Balances at end of the year	**(8,666)**	**(2,014)**	**(1,629)**	**(966)**	**(1,030)**	**(6)**	**(14,311)**
Net book value as at December 31, 2021	**14,427**	**2,243**	**2,002**	**766**	**639**	**4**	**20,081**

The following amounts are recognized in our consolidated income statements for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Depreciation expense of ROU assets (Note 3)	**5,388**	4,940	4,393
Expenses relating to short-term leases (included in general and administrative expenses) (Note 5)	**1,459**	618	378
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 5)	**1,170**	1,125	1,061
Variable lease payments (included in general and administrative expenses) (Note 5)	**771**	764	708
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets (included in general and administrative expenses) (Note 5)	**1**	2	204
Total amount recognized in consolidated income statements	**8,789**	7,449	6,744

Our consolidated rollforward analysis of lease liabilities as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Balances at beginning of the year	**20,025**	16,315
Additions (Note 29)	**7,314**	11,122
Accretion on lease liabilities (Note 5)	**1,170**	1,125
Foreign exchange gain (losses) – net	**147**	(171)
Lease modifications	**33**	(1,397)
Adjustment	**11**	—
Termination	**(467)**	(1,188)
Settlement of obligations	**(6,547)**	(5,781)
Balances at end of the year (Notes 3 and 29)	**21,686**	20,025
Less current portion of lease liabilities (Note 28)	**4,555**	4,043
Noncurrent portion of lease liabilities (Note 28)	**17,131**	15,982

We had total cash outflows for leases of Php6,547 million, Php5,781 million and Php5,399 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. We also had non-cash additions to ROU assets of Php7,314 million and Php9,335 million, respectively, as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. We had non-cash additions to lease liabilities of Php7,314 million and Php11,122 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The future cash outflows relating to leases that have not yet commenced are disclosed in *Note 29 – Notes to the Statements of Cash Flows*.

We have entered into several lease contracts that include automatic extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by us to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with our business needs. However, in some of these lease contracts, we did not impute the renewal period in our assessment of the lease terms of these contracts since said renewal period is not yet reasonably estimable at the time of transition or commencement date of the lease, see *Note 3 – Managements Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as a Lessee.*

Group as a Lessor

We have entered into operating leases on our investment property portfolio consisting of certain office buildings and business offices. See *Note 14 – Investment Properties*. These leases have term of five years. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on annual basis according to prevailing market conditions. The lessee is also required to provide a residual guarantee on the properties. Rental income recognized by us amounted to Php48 million, Php51 million and Php49 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Within one year	**51**	58
After one year but not more than five years	**—**	—
More than five years	**—**	—
	51	58

Sale and Leaseback

On January 28, 2020, PLDT was authorized by the Board of Directors to negotiate and enter into a contract for the sale of Smart Headquarters. The transaction is subject to the compulsory notification process of the Philippine Competition Commission, or PCC, pursuant to Sections 12(b) and 16 of the Philippine Competition Act.

After undertaking the compulsory notification process, PLDT on September 3, 2020 received the PCC Decision No. 16-M-013/2020 stating that the PCC resolves to take no further action on the transaction considering that it will not likely result in substantial lessening of competition due to the existence of sufficient competitive constraints.

On October 5, 2020, PLDT signed the sale agreement with the buyer and received in full the consideration of Php5,500 million plus 12% VAT. The sale does not include the telecommunication assets owned or used by PLDT and Smart that are located in the Smart Headquarters. Smart, the current lessee of the property, continues to occupy the property pursuant to a new contract of lease with the buyer executed on October 5, 2020. The sale and leaseback resulted to a gain of Php3,275 million. The new contract of lease is for a period of five years and stipulates that the lessee has the option to pre-terminate without penalty after the second-year subject to a 12-month notice.

11. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, this account consists of:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Carrying value of investments in associates:		
MediaQuest PDRs	**9,984**	9,914
VIH	**7,080**	6,702
Appcard, Inc.	**110**	102
Asia Outsourcing Beta Limited, or Beta	**32**	33
Digitel Crossing, Inc., or DCI	**—**	241
AF Payments, Inc., or AFPI	**—**	—
Asia Netcom Philippines Corp., or ANPC	**—**	—
	17,206	16,992
Carrying value of investments in joint ventures:		
VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare	**33,596**	32,625
Multisys	**2,521** (1)	2,466 (1)
Telecommunications Connectivity, Inc., or TCI	**39**	40
Paymaya Finserve Corporation, or PFC	**1**	—
Voyager Finserve Corporation, or VFC	**1**	—
Beacon	**—**	—
	36,158	35,131
Total carrying value of investments in associates and joint ventures	**53,364**	52,123

(1) Including subscription payable of Php620 million and Php800 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Changes in the cost of investments for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Balances at beginning of the year	**60,110**	59,516
Additions during the year	**1,777**	609
Translation and other adjustments	**99**	(15)
Balances at end of the year	**61,986**	60,110

Changes in the accumulated impairment losses for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Balances at beginning of the year	**2,603**	2,543
Additional impairment (Note 4)	**60**	60
Translation and other adjustments	**92**	—
Balances at end of the year	**2,755**	2,603

Changes in the accumulated equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Balances at beginning of the year	**(5,384)**	(3,110)
Share in the other comprehensive income (losses) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	**23**	(37)
Equity share in net losses of associates and joint ventures:	**(1,101)**	(2,328)
VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare	**971**	87
MediaQuest PDRs	**70**	166
Multisys	**55**	(73)
DCI	**33**	(116)
Appcard, Inc.	**8**	—
TCI	**(1)**	—
VIH	**(2,237)**	(2,392)
Dividends	**—**	(316)
Translation and other adjustments	**595**	407
Balances at end of the year	**(5,867)**	(5,384)

Investments in Associates

Investment of ePLDT in MediaQuest PDRs

In 2012, ePLDT made deposits totaling Php6 billion to MediaQuest, an entity wholly-owned by the PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund, for the issuance of PDRs by MediaQuest in relation to its indirect interest in Cignal TV. Cignal TV is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Satventures, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of MediaQuest incorporated in the Philippines. The Cignal TV PDRs confer an economic interest in common shares of Cignal TV indirectly owned by MediaQuest, and when issued, will provide ePLDT with a 40% economic interest in Cignal TV. Cignal TV operates a direct-to-home, or DTH, Pay-TV business under the brand name "Cignal TV", which is the largest DTH Pay-TV operator in the Philippines.

In June 2013, ePLDT's Board of Directors approved additional investments in PDRs of MediaQuest:

- a Php3.6 billion investment by ePLDT in PDRs to be issued by MediaQuest in relation to its interest in Satventures. The Satventures PDRs confer an economic interest in common shares of Satventures owned by MediaQuest and provide ePLDT with a 40% economic interest in Satventures; and

- a Php1.95 billion investment by ePLDT in PDRs to be issued by MediaQuest in relation to its interest in Hastings, a wholly-owned subsidiary of MediaQuest incorporated in the Philippines. The Hastings PDRs confer an economic interest in common shares of Hastings owned by MediaQuest. Hastings is a wholly-owned subsidiary of MediaQuest and holds all the print-related investments of MediaQuest, including equity interests in the three leading newspapers: The Philippine Star, Philippine Daily Inquirer, and Business World. See *Note 26 – Pension and Other Employee Benefits – Unlisted Equity Investments – Investment in MediaQuest*.

The Php6 billion Cignal TV PDRs and Php3.6 billion Satventures PDRs were issued on September 27, 2013. These PDRs provided ePLDT an aggregate of 64% economic interest in Cignal TV.

On February 19, 2014, ePLDT's Board of Directors approved an additional investment of up to Php500 million in Hastings PDRs to be issued by MediaQuest. On March 11, 2014, MediaQuest received from ePLDT an amount aggregating to Php300 million representing additional deposits for future PDRs subscription. As at December 31, 2014, total deposit for PDRs subscription amounted to Php2,250 million.

On May 21, 2015, ePLDT's Board of Directors approved an additional Php800 million investment in Hastings PDRs and settlement of the Php200 million balance of the Php500 million Hastings PDR investment in 2014. Subsequently, on June 1, 2015, the Board of Trustees of the PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund and the Board of Directors of MediaQuest approved the issuance of Php3,250 million Hastings PDRs. This provided ePLDT with 70% economic interest in Hastings. See *Note 26 – Pension and Other Employee Benefits – Unlisted Equity Investments – Investment in MediaQuest*.

In 2017, an impairment test was carried out for ePLDT's investment in MediaQuest PDRs where it showed that an impairment provision must be recognized. In determining the provision, the recoverable amount of the Print business and Pay TV were determined based on VIU calculations. The VIU calculations were derived from cash flow projections over a period of three to five years based on the 2018 financial budgets approved by the Board of Directors and calculated terminal value.

Using the detailed projections of Print business for five years and applying a terminal value thereafter, ePLDT calculated a recoverable amount of Php1,664 million. Consequently, ePLDT recognized a provision for impairment of its investment in MediaQuest PDRs in relation to its Print business amounting to Php1,784 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, representing the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying value of the Print business as at December 31, 2017. No impairment provision was recognized for the Pay TV business.

Transfer of Hastings PDRs to PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund

On January 22, 2018, ePLDT's Board of Directors approved the assignment of the Hastings PDRs, representing a 70% economic interest in Hastings to the PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund for a total consideration of Php1,664 million. The assignment was completed on February 15, 2018 and subsequently ePLDT ceased to have any economic interest in Hastings. See *Note 26 – Pension and Other Employee Benefits – Unlisted Equity Investments – Investment in MediaQuest.*

The PLDT Group's financial investment in PDRs of MediaQuest is part of the PLDT Group's overall strategy of broadening its distribution platforms and increasing the PLDT Group's ability to deliver multimedia content to its customers across the PLDT Group's broadband and mobile networks.

ePLDT's aggregate value of investment in MediaQuest PDRs amounted to Php9,984 million and Php9,914 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. See *Note 3 – Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Accounting for investment in MediaQuest through PDRs*.

The table below presents the summarized financial information of Satventures and subsidiaries as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Statements of Financial Position:		
Noncurrent assets	**22,402**	22,287
Current assets	**7,942**	6,064
Noncurrent liabilities	**2,304**	2,567
Current liabilities	**11,440**	10,294
Equity(1)	**16,600**	15,490
Carrying amount of interest in Satventures	**9,984**	9,914
Additional Information:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**749**	1,350
Current financial liabilities(2)	**386**	478
Noncurrent financial liabilities(2)	**1,319**	1,413

(1) *Including Php1 billion deposit for preferred stock subscriptions by Mediaquest in 2021.*
(2) *Excluding trade, other payables and provisions.*

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Income Statements:			
Revenues	**11,467**	9,127	7,367
Depreciation and amortization	**1,268**	1,049	920
Interest income	**2**	16	4
Interest expense	**219**	241	235
Provision for income tax	**200**	153	165
Net income	**110**	260	308
Other comprehensive income	**—**	—	—
Total comprehensive income	**110**	260	308
Equity share in net income of Satventures	**70**	166	485

Investment of PCEV in VIH

Consolidation of the Digital Investments of Smart under PCEV

On February 27, 2018, the Board of Directors of PCEV approved the consolidation of the various Digital Investments under PCEV, which was carried out through the following transactions:

(i) PCEV entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Voyager Innovations, Inc., or Voyager, to purchase 53 million ordinary shares of Voyager Innovations Holdings Pte. Ltd., or VIH, representing 100% of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares of VIH, for a total consideration of Php465 million;

(ii) VIH entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Smart to purchase all of its 170 million common shares of Voyager for a total consideration of Php3,527 million; and

(iii) PCEV entered into a Subscription Agreement with VIH to subscribe to additional 96 million ordinary shares of VIH, with a par value of SG$1.00 per ordinary share, for a total subscription price of SG$96 million, or Php3,806 million, which was was settled on April 13, 2018.

Loss of Control over VIH

In 2018, PLDT, as the ultimate Parent Company of PCEV, VIH, Vision Investment Holdings Pte. Ltd., or Vision, an entity indirectly controlled by KKR, Cerulean Investment Limited, or Cerulean, an entity indirectly owned and controlled by Tencent, International Finance Corporation, or IFC, and IFC Emerging Asia Fund , or IFC EAF, a fund managed by IFC Asset Management Company, or IFC AMC, entered into subscription agreements to subscribe VIH's Convertible Class A preferred shares with a total subscription price amounting to US$215 million. As a result, PCEV's ownership was diluted to 48.74% and retained two out of five BOD seats in VIH which resulted to a loss of control. Consequently, PCEV accounted for its remaining interest in VIH as an investment in an associate.

On June 17, 2020, VIH appointed a new director, representing IFC, bringing the total number of BOD seats in VIH to six. PCEV still holds two out of the six BOD seats after the appointment of the new director.

Investment in Convertible Notes and Warrant Instruments

On April 16, 2020, PCEV, KKR, Tencent, IFC and IFC EAF, or the "Subscribers", entered into a new subscription agreement with VIH amounting to US$120 million. The Notes Subscription Agreement covers the issuance of VIH's convertible notes, with an aggregate principal amount of US$65 million and issuance of warrants with an aggregate subscription amount of US$55 million.

On May 14, 2020, VIH issued the convertible note instruments together with warrant certificates to the Subscribers. PCEV paid US$10.8 million for the VIH notes and received a warrant certificate amounting to US$9.2 million. The investments in convertible notes and warrants are classified as financial assets at FVPL and derivative financial assets, respectively.

The convertible notes issued to PCEV with fair value amounting to Php449 million at inception date was revalued on December31, 2020 for US$10.8M or Php519 million and was converted into 7,891,968 VIH Class A2 preferred shares at US$1.3685 per share. Thereafter, PCEV's ownership was diluted from 48.74% to 43.97%.

On March 12, 2021, PCEV, KKR and Tencent exercised their rights to subscribe to additional Class A2 convertible preferred shares of VIH in accordance with the warrant instrument issued by VIH. The total exercise price of US$9.2 million or Php447 million and the fair value of the warrant instrument amounting to Php110 million formed part of the cost of the investment, and PCEV's ownership interest was diluted from 43.97% to 41.87%.

Investment in Class B Convertible Preference Shares

On June 11, 2021, PCEV, KKR, Tencent, and IFC Financial Institutions Growth Fund, a fund managed by IFC AMC, entered into a new subscription agreement with VIH to subscribe to US$120.8 million Class B convertible preferred shares of VIH. PCEV paid a total consideration of US$25 million or Php 1,218 million for 15.6 million VIH convertible preferred shares and resulting to another equity interest dilution from 41.87% to 38.45%.

The summarized financial information of VIH as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 is shown below:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Statements of Financial Position:		
Noncurrent assets	**2,403**	1,374
Current assets	**10,146**	8,940
Noncurrent liabilities	**115**	682
Current liabilities	**5,310**	5,980
Equity	**7,124**	3,652
Carrying amount of interest in VIH	**7,080**	6,702
Additional Information:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**6,597**	5,347
Current financial liabilities*	**5,253**	5,944

* *Excluding statutory payables and accrued taxes.*

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Income Statements:			
Revenues	**5,336**	4,717	1,291
Depreciation and amortization	**218**	237	254
Interest income (expense)	**9**	(516)	146
Provision for (benefit from) income tax	**2**	5	(4)
Net loss	**(5,541)**	(4,880)	(4,576)
Other comprehensive gains (losses)	**30**	(47)	(124)
Total comprehensive income (losses)	**(5,511)**	4,927	4,700
Equity share in net losses of VIH	**(2,237)**	(2,392)	(2,268)

The carrying value of PCEV's investment in VIH as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
VIH Equity(1)	**6,398**	3,224
PCEV's noncontrolling interests	**38.45%**	43.97%
Share in net assets of VIH	**2,460**	1,418
Goodwill arising from acquisition	**4,620**	5,283
Carrying amount of interest in VIH	**7,080**	6,701
Minority interest's share in net losses	**—**	1
Carrying amount of interest in VIH	**7,080**	6,702

(1) *VIH Equity is net of Php726 million and Php427 million Stock Option in 2021 and 2020, respectively.*

Investment of PLDT Capital Pte. Ltd., or PLDT Capital, in AppCard

On October 9, 2015, PLDT Capital entered into a Convertible Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement with AppCard for US$5 million. AppCard, a Delaware Corporation, is engaged in the business of developing, marketing, selling and servicing digital loyalty program platforms.

Investment of PCEV in Maya Bank

Pursuant to the Investment Agreement dated September 21, 2021, PCEV, VIH and Voyager have agreed to invest in Maya Bank, to be carried out through the following transactions:

(i) PCEV and VIH to subscribe to VFC shares and PFC shares (collectively, the Bank HoldCos shares);

(ii) VFC and PFC (collectively, the Bank HoldCos) and Voyager to subscribe to Maya Bank shares;

(iii) VIH to subscribe to convertible bonds to be issued by the Bank HoldCos, which are convertible to common shares of the Bank HoldCos; and

(iv) VIH to subscribe to exchangeable bonds to be issued by the Bank HoldCos, which are exchangeable to common shares of Maya Bank held by the Bank HoldCos.

On September 24, 2021, PCEV entered into separate subscription agreements with VFC and PFC to subscribe to 8.9 million Common B shares each, at a subscription price of Php0.10 per share, representing 60% voting rights and 1.48% economic interest in the Bank HoldCos.

Based on the assessment and accounting principles of control as a basis of financial consolidation provided in PFRS 10, PCEV cannot demonstrate control over the Bank HoldCos requiring consolidation. PCEV will account for these investments as joint venture in accordance with PFRS 11 and PAS 28. See *Note 3 – Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions*.

PCEV's investment in Bank HoldCos are recorded under investment in joint venture and are carried in the PLDT's consolidated financial statements at equity method. As at December 31, 2021, PCEV's investment in each of the Bank Holdcos amounted to Php1 million.

Investment of PGIC in Beta

On February 5, 2013, PLDT entered into a Subscription and Shareholders' Agreement with Asia Outsourcing Alpha Limited, or Alpha, wherein PLDT, through its indirect subsidiary PGIC, acquired from Alpha approximately 20% equity interest in Beta for a total cost of approximately US$40 million, which consists of preferred shares of US$39.8 million and ordinary shares of US$0.2 million. On various dates in 2013 and 2014, PGIC has bought and transferred-in a net in total of 27 ordinary shares and 9,643 preferred shares to certain employees of Beta for a total net payment of US$51 thousand. In 2014, Beta has divested its healthcare BPO business. PGIC received a total cash distribution of US$41.8 million from Beta through redemption of 35.3 million preferred shares and repayment of loan from PGIC. The equity interest of PGIC in Beta remained at 20% after the transfer with economic interest of 18.32%.

Alpha and Beta are both exempted limited liability companies incorporated under the laws of Cayman Islands and are both controlled by CVC Capital Partners. Beta has been designated to be the ultimate holding company of the SPi Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries.

On July 22, 2016, Asia Outsourcing Gamma Limited, or AOGL, entered into a SPA with Relia, Inc., one of the largest BPO companies in Japan, relating to the acquisition of AOGL's Customer Relationship Management, or CRM, business under the legal entity SPi CRM, Inc. and Infocom Technologies, Inc., wholly-owned subsidiaries of SPi Technologies, Inc., for a total purchase consideration of US$190.9 million. AOGL is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Beta and the direct holding company of SPi Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries. The transaction was completed on September 30, 2016. As a result of the sale, PGIC received a cash distribution of US$11.2 million from Beta through redemption of its preferred shares and portion of its ordinary shares.

On May 19, 2017, AOGL entered into a SPA with Partners Group, a global private markets investment manager, relating to the acquisition of SPi Global, a wholly-owned subsidiary of AOGL, for an enterprise value of US$330 million. The transaction was completed on August 25, 2017. As a result of the sale, PGIC received a total cash distribution of US$57.05 million from Beta on various dates in 2017 and 2018 through redemption of a portion of its ordinary shares. The remaining balance of US$2.29 million is held in escrow subject to indemnity claims of the buyer.

Investment of PLDT Capital in Beta

On May 14, 2021, PGIC entered into an Instrument of Transfer with its affiliate, PLDT Capital, relating to the acquisition of PGIC's 554 ordinary shares (or 18.32% full economic interest) in Beta for a purchase consideration of US$0.68 million. PGIC received the cash consideration from PLDT Capital also on May 14, 2021.

The transfer of shares to PLDT Capital was completed on May 25, 2021.

PGIC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of PLDT Global, which was incorporated under the laws of British Virgin Islands.

Investment of Digitel in DCI and ANPC

Digitel has 60% and 40% interest in ANPC and DCI, respectively. DCI is involved in the business of cable system. ANPC is an investment holding company owning 20% of DCI.

In December 2000, Digitel, Pacnet Network (Philippines), Inc., or PNPI, (formerly Asia Global Crossing Ltd.) and BT Group O/B Broadband Infrastructure Group Ltd., or BIG, entered into a joint venture agreement, or JVA, under which the parties agreed to form DCI with each party owning 40%, 40% and 20%, respectively. DCI was incorporated to develop, provide and market backhaul network services, among others.

On April 19, 2001, after BIG withdrew from the proposed joint venture, Digitel and PNPI formed ANPC to replace BIG. Digitel contributed US$2 million, or Php69 million, for a 60% equity interest in ANPC while PNPI owned the remaining 40% equity interest.

Digitel provided full impairment loss on its investment in DCI and ANPC in prior years on the basis that DCI and ANPC have incurred significant recurring losses in the past. In 2011 and 2017, Digitel recorded a reversal of impairment loss amounting to Php92 million and Php201 million, respectively, following improvement in DCI's operations.

Though Digitel owned more than half of the voting interest in ANPC, management assessed that Digitel only had significant influence, and not control, due to certain governance matters.

Digitel's investment in DCI did not qualify as investment in joint venture as there was no provision for joint control in the JVA among Digitel, PNPI and ANPC.

Following PLDT's acquisition of a controlling stake in Digitel, PNPI, on November 4, 2011, sent a notice to exercise its Call Right under Section 6.3 of the JVA, which provides for a Call Right exercisable by PNPI following the occurrence of a Digitel change in control. On June 2, 2021, Digitel fully divested its investments in DCI and ANPC. Following the divestment, the JVA dated December 2000, as amended, between and among the Company, DCI, ANPC and PNPI was mutually terminated.

Investment of Smart in AFPI

In 2013, Smart, along with other conglomerates MPIC and Ayala Corporation, or Ayala, embarked on a venture to bid for the Automated Fare Collection System, or AFCS, a project of the Department of Transportation and Communications, or DOTC, and Light Rail Transit Authority, to upgrade the Light Rail Transit 1 and 2, and Metro Rail Transit ticketing systems.

In 2014, AFPI, the joint venture company, was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Philippine SEC. Smart initially subscribed to Php503 million equivalent to 503 million shares at a subscription price of Php1.00 per share representing 20% equity interest, and participated in subsequent capital calls, thereafter. MPIC and Ayala Group signed a ten-year concession agreement with the DOTC to build and implement the AFCS project.

In March 2019, Smart infused additional capital of Php70 million as additional subscription of preferred shares.

In March 2021 and 2020, Smart infused additional capital of Php60 million each year as additional subscription of preferred shares and retained its 20% equity interest in AFPI as at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

The summary of investments in AFPI made by Smart as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 is shown below:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Common shares	**625.7**	625.7
Preferred shares	**314.2**	254.3

Smart's investment in AFPI has been fully impaired as at December 31, 2021 and 2020. Share in net cumulative losses were not recognized as it does not have any legal or constructive obligation to pay for such losses and have not made any payments on behalf of AFPI.

Summarized financial information of individually immaterial associates

The following table presents the summarized financial information of our individually immaterial investments in associates for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Income Statements:			
Revenues	**20**	66	107
Net income (loss)	**25**	(116)	90
Other comprehensive income	**—**	—	—
Total comprehensive income (loss)	**25**	(116)	90

We received nil, Php316 million and nil dividends from our associates for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

We have no outstanding contingent liabilities or capital commitments with our associates as at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Investments in Joint Ventures

Investments of PLDT in VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare

On May 30, 2016, the PLDT Board approved the Company's acquisition of 50% equity interest, including outstanding advances and assumed liabilities, in the telecommunications business of San Miguel Corporation, or SMC, with Globe acquiring the other 50% interest. On the same date, PLDT and Globe executed: (i) a Share Purchase Agreement, or SPA, with SMC to acquire the entire outstanding capital, including outstanding advances and assumed liabilities, in VTI (and the other subsidiaries of VTI), which holds SMC's telecommunications assets through its subsidiaries, or the VTI Transaction; and (ii) separate SPAs with the owners of two other entities, Bow Arken (the parent company of New Century Telecoms, Inc.) and Brightshare (the parent company of eTelco, Inc.), which separately hold additional spectrum frequencies through their respective subsidiaries, or the Bow Arken Transaction and Brightshare Transaction, respectively. We refer to the VTI Transaction, Bow Arken Transaction and Brightshare Transaction collectively as the SMC Transactions.

The consideration in the amount of Php52.8 billion representing the purchase price for the equity interest and assigned advances of previous owners to VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare was paid in three tranches: 50% upon signing of the SPAs on May 30, 2016, 25% on December 1, 2016 and the final 25% on May 30, 2017. The SPAs also provide that PLDT and Globe, through VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare, would assume liabilities amounting to Php17.2 billion from May 30, 2016. In addition, the SPAs contain a price adjustment mechanism based on the variance in these assumed liabilities to be agreed among PLDT, Globe and previous owners on the results of the confirmatory due diligence procedures jointly performed by PLDT and Globe. On May 29, 2017, PLDT and Globe paid the previous owners the net amount of Php2.6 billion in relation to the aforementioned price adjustment based on the result of the confirmatory due diligence. See *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities – Commercial Commitments*.

As part of the SMC Transactions, PLDT and Globe acquired certain outstanding advances made by the former owners of VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare to VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare or their respective subsidiaries. The largest amounts of the advances outstanding to PLDT since the date of assignment to PLDT amounted to Php11,359 million: (i) Php11,038 million from VTI and its subsidiaries; (ii) Php238 million from Bow Arken and its subsidiaries; and (iii) Php83 million from Brightshare and its subsidiaries.

On February 28, 2017, PLDT and Globe each subscribed to 2.8 million new preferred shares to be issued out of the unissued portion of the existing authorized capital stock of VTI, at a subscription price of Php4 thousand per subscribed share (inclusive of a premium over par of Php3 thousand per subscribed share) or a total subscription price for each of Php11,040 million (inclusive of a premium over par of Php8,280 million). PLDT and Globe's assigned advances from SMC which were subsequently reclassified to deposit for future subscription of each amounting to Php11,040 million were applied as full subscription payment for the subscribed shares.

Also, on the same date, PLDT and Globe each subscribed to 800 thousand new preferred shares of the authorized capital stock of VTI, at a subscription price of Php4 thousand per subscribed share (inclusive of a premium over par of Php3 thousand per subscribed share), or a total subscription price for each Php3,200 million (inclusive of a premium over par of Php2,400 million). PLDT and Globe each paid Php148 million in cash for the subscribed shares upon execution of the relevant agreement. The remaining balance of the subscription price of PLDT and Globe were fully paid as at December 29, 2017.

On December 15, 2017, PLDT and Globe each subscribed to 600 thousand new preferred shares of the authorized capital stock of VTI, at a subscription price of Php5 thousand per subscribed share (inclusive of a premium over par of Php4 thousand per subscribed share), for a total subscription price of Php3,000 million (inclusive of a premium over par of Php2,400 million). PLDT and Globe each paid Php10 million in cash for the subscribed shares upon execution of the agreement. The remaining balance of the subscription price was paid via conversion of advances amounting to Php2,990 million as at December 31, 2017.

The amount of the advances outstanding of PLDT, to cover for the assumed liabilities and working capital requirements of the acquired companies, amounted to Php13 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Purchase Price Allocation

PLDT has engaged an independent valuer to determine the fair value adjustments relating to the acquisition. As at May 30, 2016, our share in the fair value of the intangible assets, which includes spectrum, amounted to Php18,885 million and goodwill of Php17,824 million has been determined based on the results of an independent valuation. Goodwill arising from this acquisition and carrying amount of the identifiable assets and liabilities, including deferred tax liability, and the related amortization through equity in net earnings were retrospectively adjusted accordingly.

The table below presents the summarized financial information of VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Statements of Financial Position:		
Noncurrent assets	**76,925**	77,099
Current assets	**4,836**	5,974
Noncurrent liabilities	**9,442**	11,204
Current liabilities	**2,155**	2,090
Equity	**70,164**	69,779
Carrying amount of interest in VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare	**33,596**	32,625
Additional Information:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,183**	3,074
Current financial liabilities*	**60**	66
Noncurrent financial liabilities*	**—**	—

* *Excluding trade, other payables and provisions.*

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Income Statements:			
Revenues	**3,772**	3,413	3,339
Depreciation and amortization	**1,490**	1,445	1,337
Interest income	**16**	25	64
Provision for income tax	**174**	196	216
Net income	**157**	175	70
Other comprehensive income	**—**	—	—
Total comprehensive income	**157**	175	70
PLDT's share	**79**	87	35
CREATE adjustment	**892**	—	—
Equity share in net income of VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare	**971**	87	35

The carrying value of PLDT's investment in VTI, Bow Arken and Brigtshare as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare equity	**70,164**	69,779
PLDT's share	**50%**	50%
Share in net assets of VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare	**35,082**	34,890
Share in adjustment based on liability and ETPI net cash balance	**442**	442
Reimbursements	**(155)**	(145)
Share in SMC's advances in VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare	**(840)**	(840)
Non-controlling interests	**(857)**	(748)
Others	**(76)**	(974)
Carrying amount of interest in VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare	**33,596**	32,625

Notice of Transaction filed with the PCC

On May 30, 2016, prior to closing the transaction, each of PLDT, Globe and SMC submitted notices of the VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare Transaction (respectively, the VTI Notice, the Bow Arken Notice and the Brightshare Notice and collectively, the Notices) to the PCC pursuant to the Philippine Competition Act, or PCA, and Circular No. 16-001 and Circular No. 16-002 issued by the PCC, or the Circulars. As stated in the Circulars, upon receipt by the PCC of the requisite notices, each of the said transactions shall be deemed approved in accordance with the Circulars.

Subsequently, on June 7, 2016, PLDT and the other parties to the said transactions received separate letters dated June 6 and 7, 2016 from the PCC which essentially stated, that: (a) with respect to VTI Transaction, the VTI Notice is deficient and defective in form and substance, therefore, the VTI Transaction is not "deemed approved" by the PCC, and that the missing key terms of the transaction are critical since the PCC considers certain agreements as prohibited and illegal; and (b) with respect to the Bow Arken and Brightshare Transactions, the compulsory notification under the Circulars does not apply and that even assuming that the Circulars apply, the Bow Arken Notice and the Brightshare Notice are deficient and defective in form and substance.

On June 10, 2016, PLDT submitted its response to the PCC's letter articulating its position that the VTI Notice is adequate, complete and sufficient and compliant with the requirement under the Circulars and does not contain false material information; as such, the VTI Transaction enjoys the benefit of Section 23 of the PCA. Therefore, the VTI Transaction is deemed approved and cannot be subject to retroactive review by the PCC. Moreover, the parties have taken all necessary steps, including the relinquishment/return of certain frequencies and co-use of the remaining frequencies by Smart and Belltel and Globe and Belltel as discussed above, to ensure that the VTI Transaction will not substantially prevent, restrict or lessen competition to violate the PCA. Nevertheless, in the spirit of cooperation and for transparency, the parties voluntarily submitted to the PCC, among others, copies of the SPAs for the PCC's information and reference.

In a letter dated June 17, 2016, the PCC required the parties to further submit additional documents relevant to the co-use arrangement and the frequencies subject thereto, as well as other definitive agreements relating to the VTI Transaction. It also disregarded the deemed approved status of the VTI Transaction in violation of the Circulars which the PCC itself issued, and insisted that it will conduct a full review, if not investigation of the said transaction under the different operative provisions of the PCA.

In the Matter of the Petition against the PCC

On July 12, 2016, PLDT filed before the Court of Appeals, or CA, a Petition for Certiorari and Prohibition (With Urgent Application for the Issuance of a Temporary Restraining Order, or TRO, and/or Writ of Preliminary Injunction), or the Petition, against the PCC. The Petition sought to enjoin the PCC from proceeding with the review of the acquisition by PLDT and Globe of equity interest, including outstanding advances and assumed liabilities, in the telecommunications business of SMC, or the SMC Transactions, and performing any act which challenges or assails the "deemed approved" status of the SMC Transactions. On July 19, 2016, the 12th Division of the CA, issued a Resolution directing the PCC through the Office of the Solicitor General, or the OSG, to file its Comment within a non-extendible period of 10 days from notice and show cause why the Petition should not be granted. On August 11, 2016, the PCC through the OSG, filed its Comment to the Petition (With Opposition to Petitioner's Application for a Writ of Preliminary Injunction).

On August 19, 2016, PLDT filed its Reply to Respondent PCC's Comment. On August 26, 2016, the CA issued a Writ of Preliminary Injunction enjoining and directing the respondent PCC, their officials and agents, or persons acting for and in their behalf, to cease and desist from conducting further proceedings for the pre-acquisition review and/or investigation of the SMC Transactions based on its Letters dated June 7, 2016 and June 17, 2016 during the pendency of the case and until further orders are issued by the CA. On September 14, 2016, the PCC filed a Motion for Reconsideration of the CA's Resolution. During this time, Globe moved to have its Petition consolidated with the PLDT Petition. In a Resolution promulgated on October 19, 2016, the CA, or the First CA Resolution: (i) accepted the consolidation of Globe's petition versus the PCC (CA G.R. SP No. 146538) into PLDT's petition versus the PCC (CA G.R. SP No. 146528) with the right of replacement; (ii) admitted the Comment dated October 4, 2016 filed by the PCC; (iii) referred to the PCC for Comment (within 10 days from receipt of notice) PLDT's Urgent Motion for the Issuance of a Gag Order dated September 30, 2016 and to cite the PCC for indirect contempt; and (iv) ordered all parties to submit simultaneous memoranda within a non-extendible period of 15 days from notice. On November 11, 2016, PLDT filed its Memorandum in compliance with the CA's Resolution.

On February 17, 2017, the CA issued a Resolution, or the Second CA Resolution, denying PCC's Motion for Reconsideration dated September 14, 2016, for lack of merit. The CA denied PLDT's Motion to Cite the PCC for indirect Contempt for being premature. In the same Resolution, as well as in a separate Gag Order attached to the Resolution, the CA granted PLDT's Urgent Motion for the Issuance of a Gag Order and directed PCC to remove immediately from its website its preliminary statement of concern and submit its compliance within five days from receipt thereof. All the parties were ordered to refrain, cease and desist from issuing public comments and statements that would violate the sub judice rule and subject them to indirect contempt of court. The parties were also required to comment within ten days from receipt of the Second CA Resolution, on the Motion for Leave to Intervene and to Admit the Petition-in-Intervention dated February 7, 2017 filed by Citizenwatch, a non-stock and non-profit association.

On April 18, 2017, the PCC filed before the Supreme Court a Petition to Annul the Writ of Preliminary Injunction issued by the CA's 12th Division on August 26, 2016 restraining PCC's review of the SMC Transactions. In compliance with the Supreme Court's Resolution issued on April 25, 2017, PLDT on July 3, 2017 filed its Comment dated July 1, 2017 to the PCC's Petition. The Supreme Court issued a Resolution dated July 18, 2017 noting PLDT's Comment and requiring the PCC to file its Consolidated Reply. The PCC filed a Motion for Extension of Time and prayed that it be granted until October 23, 2017 to file its Consolidated Reply. The PCC filed its Consolidated Reply to the: (1) Comment filed by PLDT; and (2) Motion to Dismiss filed by Globe on November 7, 2017. The same was noted by Supreme Court in a Resolution dated November 28, 2017.

During the intervening period, the CA rendered its Decision on October 18, 2017, granting the Petitions filed by PLDT and Globe. In its Decision, the CA: (i) permanently enjoined the PCC from conducting further proceedings for the pre-acquisition review and/or investigation of the SMC Transactions based on its Letters dated June 7, 2016 and June 17, 2016; (ii) annulled and set aside the Letters dated June 7, 2016 and June 17, 2016; (iii) precluded the PCC from conducting a full review and/or investigation of the SMC Transactions; (iv) compelled the PCC to recognize the SMC Transactions as deemed approved by operation of law; and (v) denied the PCC's Motion for Partial Reconsideration dated March 6, 2017, and directed the PCC to permanently comply with the CA's Resolution dated February 17, 2017 requiring PCC to remove its preliminary statement of concern from its website. The CA clarified that the deemed approved status of the SMC Transactions does not, however, remove the power of PCC to conduct post-acquisition review to ensure that no anti-competitive conduct is committed by the parties.

On November 7, 2017, PCC filed a Motion for Additional Time to file a Petition for Review on Certiorari before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court granted PCC's motion in its Resolution dated November 28, 2017.

On December 13, 2017, PLDT, through counsel, received the PCC's Petition for Review on Certiorari filed before the Supreme Court assailing the CA's Decision dated October 18, 2017. In this Petition, the PCC raised procedural and substantive issues for resolution. Particularly, the PCC assailed the issuance of the writs of certiorari, prohibition, and mandamus considering that the determination of the sufficiency of the Notice pursuant to the Transitory Rules involves the exercise of administrative and discretionary prerogatives of the PCC. On the substantive aspect, the PCC argued that the CA committed grave abuse of discretion in ruling that the SMC Transactions should be accorded the deemed approved status under the Transitory Rules. The PCC maintained that the Notice of the SMC Transactions was defective because it failed to provide the key terms thereof.

In the Supreme Court Resolution dated November 28, 2017, which was received by PLDT on December 27, 2017, the Supreme Court decided to consolidate the PCC's Petition to Annul the Writ of Preliminary Injunction issued by the CA's 12th Division with that of its Petition for Review on Certiorari assailing the decision of the CA on the merits.

On February 13, 2018, PLDT received Globe's Motion for Leave to File and Admit the Attached Rejoinder, which was denied by the Supreme Court in a Resolution dated March 13, 2018. On February 27, 2018, PLDT received notice of the Supreme Court's Resolution dated January 30, 2018 directing PLDT and Globe to file their respective Comments to the Petition for Review on Certiorari without giving due course to the same.

On April 5, 2018, PLDT filed its Comment on the Petition for Review on Certiorari. On April 11, 2018, PLDT received Globe's Comment/Opposition [Re: Petition for Review on Certiorari dated December 11, 2017] dated March 4, 2018. On April 24, 2018, PLDT received the PCC's Motion to Expunge [Respondent PLDT's Comment on the Petition for Review on Certiorari] dated April 18, 2018. On May 9, 2018, PLDT filed a Motion for Leave to File and Admit the Attached Comment on the Petition for Review on Certiorari dated May 9, 2018.

On June 5, 2018, PLDT received the Supreme Court's Resolution dated April 24, 2018 granting the motion for extension of PLDT and noting its Comment on the Petition for Review on Certiorari filed in compliance with the Supreme Court's Resolution dated January 30, 2018 and requiring the PCC to file a Consolidated Reply to the comments within ten days from notice. On June 20, 2018, PLDT, through counsel, received PCC's Urgent Omnibus Motion for: (1) Partial Reconsideration of the Resolution dated April 24, 2018; and (2) Additional Time dated June 11, 2018.

PCC filed its Consolidated Reply Ad Cautelam dated July 16, 2018, which was received on July 19, 2018. On July 26, 2018, PLDT received a Resolution dated June 19, 2018 where the Supreme Court resolved to grant PLDT's Motion for Leave to File and Admit the Attached Comment, and PCC's Motion for Extension to file a Comment/Opposition on/to PLDT's Motion for Leave to File and Admit the Attached Comment.

On August 14, 2018, PLDT received a Resolution dated July 3, 2018 where the Supreme Court resolved to deny the PCC's motion to reconsider the Resolution dated April 24, 2018 and grant its motion for extension of time to file its reply to PLDT's and Globe's Comments, with a warning that no further extension will be given. On August 16, 2018, PLDT received a Resolution dated June 5, 2018 where the Supreme Court noted without action the Motion to Expunge by PCC in view of the Resolution dated April 24, 2018 granting the motion for extension of time to file a comment on the petition in G.R. No. 234969.

On October 4, 2018, PLDT received a Resolution dated August 7, 2018 where the Supreme Court noted the PCC's Consolidated Reply Ad Cautelam.

On July 2, 2020, PLDT received a Resolution dated March 3, 2020 requiring petitioners in G.R. No. 242352 (*Atty. Joseph Lemuel Baligod Baquiran and Ferdinand C. Tecson v. NTC, et al.,*) to file a Consolidated Reply to the comments on the petition within 10 days from notice.

On September 2, 2020, PLDT received a Resolution dated June 30, 2020 where the Supreme Court resolved to Await the Consolidated Reply of the petitioners in G.R. No. 242352 as required in the resolution dated March 3, 2020.

On November 16, 2020, PLDT received a Resolution of the Supreme Court dated October 6, 2020 which granted the motions filed by the petitioners in G.R. No. 242352 to extend the filing of the Consolidated Reply until September 29, 2020.

On February 8, 2021, PLDT received a Resolution where the Supreme Court noted the Consolidated Reply dated September 29, 2020 filed by the Petitioners in G.R. 242352.

The consolidated petitions remain pending as of the date of this report.

VTI's Tender Offer for the Minority Stockholders' Shares in Liberty Telecom Holdings, Inc., or LIB

On August 18, 2016, the Board of Directors of VTI approved the voluntary tender offer to acquire the common shares of LIB, a subsidiary of VTI, which are held by the remaining minority shareholders, and the intention to delist the shares of LIB from the PSE.

On August 24, 2016, VTI, owner of 87.12% of the outstanding common shares of LIB, undertook the tender offer to purchase up to 165.88 million common shares owned by the remaining minority shareholders, representing 12.82% of LIB's common stock, at a price of Php2.20 per share. The tender offer period ended on October 20, 2016, the extended expiration date, with over 107 million shares tendered, representing approximately 8.3% of LIB's issued and outstanding common shares. The tendered shares were crossed at the PSE on November 4, 2016, with the settlement on November 9, 2016.

The tender offer was undertaken in compliance with the PSE's requirements for the voluntary delisting of LIB common shares from the PSE. The voluntary delisting of LIB was approved by the PSE effective November 21, 2016.

Following the conclusion of the tender offer, VTI now owns more than 95% of the issued and outstanding common shares, and 99.1% of the total issued and outstanding capital stock, of LIB.

Investment of PGIH in Multisys

On November 8, 2018, the PLDT Board of Directors approved the investment of Php2,150 million in Multisys for a 45.73% equity interest through its wholly-owned subsidiary, PGIH. Multisys is a Philippine software development and IT solutions provider engaged in designing, developing, implementing business system solutions and services covering courseware, webpage development and designing user-defined system programming. PGIH's investment involves the acquisition of new and existing shares.

On December 3, 2018, PGIH completed the closing of its investment in Multisys. Out of the Php550 million total consideration for the acquisition of existing shares, PGIH paid Php523 million to the owners of Multisys. On June 3, 2019, the balance of the acquisition consideration amounting to Php27 million was fully paid. Further, PGIH invested Php800 million into Multisys as a deposit for future stock subscription pending the approval by the Philippine SEC of the capital increase of Multisys, and a balance of another Php800 million subscription payable was outstanding. On February 1, 2019, the Philippine SEC approved the capital increase of Multisys.

PLDT has engaged an independent appraiser to determine the fair value adjustments relating to the acquisition. As at December 3, 2018, our share in the fair value of the identifiable net assets and liabilities, which include technologies and customer relationships, amounted to Php1,357 million. Goodwill of Php1,031 million has been determined based on the final results of the independent valuation. Goodwill arising from this acquisition and carrying amount of the identifiable net assets and liabilities, including deferred tax liability, and the related amortization through equity in net earnings were retrospectively adjusted accordingly.

Based on its 2019 performance, the owners of Multisys are entitled to Php170 million out of the total Php230 million contingent consideration. Subsequently on April 6, 2020 and December 1, 2020, PGIH paid the owners Php153 million and Php17 million, respectively. The difference of the lower payout and the original contingent consideration amounting to Php60 million was closed to profit and loss.

On October 6, 2021, PGIH paid Php180 million of the subscription payable to Multisys.

The subscription payable of PGIH to Multisys was at Php620 million and Php800 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Investment of PCEV in Beacon

In relation to PCEV's previous investment in Beacon Common and Preferred shares amounting to Php40,966 million, PCEV has entered into the following Share Purchase Agreements with MPIC:

Date	**Number of Shares Sold**	**Selling Price (Php)**	**Deferred Gain Realized (Php)**
	(in millions)		
June 6, 2012	282 Preferred Shares	3,563	2,012
May 30, 2016	646 Common shares and 458 Preferred Shares	26,200	4,962
June 13, 2017	646 Common shares and 458 Preferred Shares	21,800	4,962

On May 30, 2016, MPIC settled a portion of the consideration amounting to Php17,000 million immediately upon signing of the Share Purchase Agreement dated May 30, 2016 and the balance of Php9,200 million was paid in annual installments until June 2020.

On June 27, 2017, MPIC settled a portion of the consideration amounting to Php12,000 million upon closing of the sale under the Share Purchase Agreement dated June 13, 2017 and the balance of Php9,800 million was paid in annual installments from June 2018 to June 2021.

MPIC agreed that for as long as: (a) PCEV owns at least 20% of the outstanding capital stock of Beacon; or (b) the purchase price has not been fully paid by MPIC, PCEV shall retain the right to vote 50% of the outstanding capital stock of Beacon. After the full payment has been settled in June 2021, PCEV ceased to hold significant influence over Beacon.

Sale of PCEV's Receivables from MPIC (FVOCI)

On December 5, 2017, the Board of Directors of PCEV approved the proposed sale of 50% of PCEV's receivable from MPIC, with an option on the part of PCEV to upsize to 75%, consisting of the proceeds from the sale of its shares in Beacon, which are due in 2019 to 2021.

On March 2, 2018, PCEV entered into a Receivables Purchase Agreement, or RPA, with various financial institutions, or the Purchasers, to sell a portion of its receivables from MPIC due in 2019 to 2021 amounting to Php5,550 million for a total consideration of Php4,852 million. Under the terms of the RPA, the Purchasers will have exclusive ownership of the purchased receivables and all of its rights, title, and interest.

On March 23, 2018, PCEV entered into another RPA with a financial institution to sell a portion of its receivables from MPIC due in 2019 amounting to Php2,230 million for a total consideration of Php2,124 million.

The remaining net balance of Php168 million as at December 31, 2020 was fully settled on June 30, 2021.

Investment of Smart in TCI

On February 8, 2019, the RA 11202 or the "Mobile Number Portability, or MNP, Act" was enacted into a law. This act allows subscribers to change their subscription plans or service providers while allowing the subscribers to retain their current mobile numbers. In addition, no interconnection fee or charge shall be imposed for mobile domestic calls and SMS made by a subscriber. The act shall take effect fifteen days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in any newspaper of general circulation. Within 90 days from the effectivity of the act, the NTC, as the government entity mandated to implement nationwide MNP, shall coordinate with the Department of Information and Communications Technology, The National Privacy Commission, the Philippine Competition Commission, and other concerned agencies, and promulgate rules and regulations and other issuances to ensure the effective implementation of the Act.

Subsequently, Smart, along with Globe and Dito Telecommunity, Inc. entered into an agreement to form a joint venture that will address the requirements of the MNP Act. The joint venture company, TCI was incorporated in the Philippines on December 26, 2019 and registered with the Philippine SEC on January 17, 2020. The primary purpose of the joint venture is to serve as a clearing house for MNP. TCI would ensure smooth implementation of mobile number porting services. On December 23, 2019, Smart subscribed Php10 million representing 33.3% equity interest in TCI, which is equivalent to 10 million shares at a subscription price of Php1.00 per share.

In December 2020, Smart subscribed to additional 30 million shares, at a subscription price of Php1.00 per share, representing its 33.33% equity interest. The subscription price of Php30 million was settled in July 2021, upon TCI's capital call.

The core services of MNP was made available by TCI on September 30, 2021. This allows subscribers to change their subscription plans or service providers while allowing the subscribers to retain their current mobile numbers.

Summarized financial information of individually immaterial joint ventures

The following table presents the summarized financial information of our individually immaterial joint investments in joint ventures for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Income Statements:			
Revenues	**754**	166	367
Net income	**13**	320	200
Other comprehensive income	**—**	—	—
Total comprehensive income	**13**	320	200

Outstanding contingent liabilities or capital commitments with our joint ventures amounted to Php620 million and Php800 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

12. Financial Assets at FVPL

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, this account consists of:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Club shares and others	**339**	319
Phunware	**—**	61
Rocket Internet	**—**	—
iflix Limited, or iflix	**—**	—
	339	380

Investment of PLDT Capital in Phunware

On September 3, 2015, PLDT Capital subscribed to an 8% US$5 million Convertible Promissory Note, or Note, issued by Phunware, a Delaware corporation. Phunware provides an expansive mobile delivery platform that creates, markets, and monetizes mobile application experiences across multiple screens. The US$5 million Note was issued to and paid for by PLDT Capital on September 4, 2015.

On December 18, 2015, PLDT Capital subscribed to Series F Preferred Shares of Phunware for a total consideration of US$3 million. On the same date, the Note and its related interest were converted to additional Phunware Series F Preferred Shares.

On February 27, 2018, Phunware entered into a definitive Agreement and Plan of Merger, or Merger Agreement, with Stellar Acquisition III, Inc., or Stellar, relating to a business combination transaction for an enterprise value of US$301 million, on a cash-free, debt-free basis. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, the holders of Phunware common stock will be entitled to the right to receive the applicable portion of the merger consideration in the form of Stellar common shares, which are listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market. As a result, the holders of Phunware preferred stock have requested the automatic conversion of all outstanding preferred shares into common shares effective as of immediately prior to the closing of the transaction on a conversion ratio of one common share per one preferred share. In addition to the right to receive Stellar common shares, each holder of Phunware Stock is entitled to elect to receive its pro rata share of warrants to purchase Stellar common shares that are held by the affiliate companies of Stellar's co-Chief Executive Officers, or Stellar's Sponsors.

On November 28, 2018, PLDT Capital elected to receive its full pro rata share of the warrants to purchase Stellar common shares held by Stellar's Sponsors.

On December 26, 2018, Phunware announced the consummation of its business combination with Stellar. Stellar, the new Phunware holding company, changed its corporate name to "Phunware, Inc.," or PHUN, and Phunware changed its corporate name to "Phunware OpCo, Inc." Upon closing, PLDT Capital received the PHUN common shares equivalent to its portion of the merger consideration and its full pro rata share of warrants to purchase PHUN common shares.

On March 15, 2019, PLDT Capital exercised its warrants to purchase PHUN common shares for a total consideration of US$1.6 million.

On October 25, 2021, PLDT Capital sold all of its PHUN common shares for an aggregate amount of US$9.5 million, or Php482 million, resulting to a gain on fair value changes amounting to Php306 million and gain on sales amounting to Php115 million and full divestment of the investment in Phunware.

Investment of PLDT Online in Rocket Internet

On August 7, 2014, PLDT and Rocket Internet entered into a global strategic partnership to drive the development of online and mobile payment solutions in emerging markets. Rocket Internet provides a platform for the rapid creation and scaling of consumer internet businesses outside the U.S. and China. Rocket Internet's prominent brands include the leading Southeast Asian e-Commerce businesses Zalora and Lazada, as well as fast growing brands with strong positions in their markets such as Dafiti, Linio, Jumia, Namshi, Lamoda, Jabong, Westwing, Home24 and HelloFresh in Latin America, Africa, Middle East, Russia, India and Europe. Financial technology and payments comprise Rocket Internet's third sector where it anticipates numerous and significant growth opportunities.

Pursuant to the terms of the investment agreement, PLDT invested €333 million, or Php19,577 million, in cash, for new shares equivalent to a 10% stake in Rocket Internet as at August 2014. These new shares are of the same class and bear the same rights as the Rocket Internet shares held by the investors as at the date of the agreement namely, Investment AB Kinnevik and Access Industries, in addition to Global Founders GmbH (formerly European Founders Fund GmbH). PLDT made the €333 million investment in two payments (on September 8 and September 15, 2014), which it funded from available cash and new debt.

On August 21, 2014, PLDT assigned all its rights, title and interests as well as all of its obligations related to its investment in Rocket Internet, to PLDT Online, an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of PLDT.

On October 1, 2014, Rocket Internet announced the pricing of its initial public offering, or IPO, at €42.50 per share. On October 2, 2014, Rocket Internet listed its shares on Entry Standard of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "RKET." Our ownership stake in Rocket Internet after the IPO was reduced to 6.6%. In February 2015, due to additional issuances of shares by Rocket Internet, our ownership percentage in Rocket Internet was further reduced to 6.1% and remained as such as at December 31, 2017.

On September 26, 2016, Rocket Internet applied for admission to trading under the regulated market (Prime Standard) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. RKET has been admitted to the Prime Standard and is part of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange's SDAX.

On April 16, 2018, Rocket Internet announced the buyback of up to 15 million shares through a public share purchase offer, or the Offer, against payment of an offer price in the amount of €24 per share. PLDT Online committed to accept the Offer of Rocket Internet for at least 7 million shares, or approximately 67.4% of the total number of shares directly held by PLDT Online.

On May 4, 2018, Rocket Internet accepted the tender of PLDT Online of 7 million shares and paid the total consideration of €163 million, or Php10,059 million, which was settled on May 9, 2018, reducing the equity ownership in Rocket Internet from 6.1% to 2.0%.

On May 23, 2018, Rocket Internet redeemed 10.8 million shares reducing its share capital to €154 million. As a result of the redemption of shares, PLDT Online's equity ownership in Rocket Internet increased from 2.0% to 2.1%.

On various dates in the third quarter of 2018, PLDT Online sold 0.7 million Rocket Internet shares for an aggregate amount of €22 million, or Php1,346 million, reducing equity ownership in Rocket Internet from 2.1% to 1.7%.

On December 6, 2018, Rocket Internet redeemed 1.9 million shares reducing its share capital to €153 million. PLDT Online's equity ownership in Rocket Internet remained at 1.7%

On various dates in 2019, PLDT Online sold 0.7 million Rocket internet shares for an aggregate amount of €18 million, or Php1,021 million, reducing equity ownership in Rocket Internet from 1.7% to 1.3%.

On October 9, 2019, Rocket Internet redeemed 1.7 million shares reducing its share capital to €151 million. PLDT Online's equity ownership in Rocket Internet remained at 1.3%

On January 30, 2020, Rocket Internet redeemed 13.5 million shares reducing its share capital to €137 million. As a result of the redemption of shares, PLDT Online's equity ownership in Rocket Internet increased from 1.3% to 1.4%.

On July 31, 2020, Rocket Internet redeemed 1.6 million shares reducing its share capital to €136 million. PLDT Online's equity ownership in Rocket Internet remained at 1.4%

In September 2020, PLDT Online sold 1.4 million Rocket internet shares for an aggregate amount of €26 million, or Php1,508 million, reducing its equity ownership in Rocket Internet from 1.4% to 0.4%.

In October 2020, PLDT Online sold 0.5 million Rocket internet shares for an aggregate amount of €9 million, or Php508 million, resulting in the full divestment of the investment in Rocket Internet.

Further details on investment in Rocket Internet for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, and as at December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	2020	2019
Total market value as at beginning of the year (in million pesos)	2,381	3,128
Closing price per share at end of the year (in Euros)	–	22.10
Total market value as at end of the year (in million Euros)	–	42
Total market value as at end of the year (in million pesos)	–	2,381
Net losses recognized during the year (in million pesos)	–	89

	2020
	(in million pesos)
Balances at beginning of the year	2,381
Disposal of investments	(2,381)
Balances at end of the year	–

Investment of PLDT Online in iflix

On April 23, 2015, PLDT Online subscribed to a convertible note of iflix, an internet TV service provider in Southeast Asia, for US$15 million, or Php686 million. The convertible note was issued and paid on August 11, 2015. iflix will use the funds to continue roll out of the iflix subscription video-on-demand services across the Southeast Asian region, acquire rights to new content, and produce original programming to market to potential customers.

This investment is in line with our strategy to develop new revenue streams and to complement our present business by participating in the digital world beyond providing access and connectivity.

On March 10, 2016, the US$15 million convertible note held by PLDT Online was converted into 20.7 million ordinary shares of iflix in connection with a new funding round led by Sky Plc, Europe's leading entertainment company, and the Indonesian company, Emtek Group. The conversion resulted on a valuation gain amounting to U$19 million, or Php898 million, increasing the fair value of PLDT Online's investment amounting to US$34 million, or Php1,584 million.

On August 4, 2017, PLDT Online subscribed to a convertible note of iflix for US$1.5 million, or Php75 million, in a new funding round led by Hearst Entertainment. The convertible note was paid on August 8, 2017. The note is zero coupon, senior and unsubordinated, non-redeemable, transferable and convertible into Series B Preferred Shares subject to occurrence of a conversion event. iflix will use the funds to invest in its local content strategy and for its regional and international expansion.

On December 15, 2018, the US$1.5 million convertible note held by PLDT Online was converted into 1.0 million Series B Preferred Shares of iflix upon the occurrence of the cut-off date. After the conversion of all outstanding convertible notes, PLDT Online's equity ownership in iflix was reduced from 7.3% to 5.3%.

In 2019, due to additional issuances of shares by iflix, PLDT Online's equity ownership in iflix was reduced from 5.3% to 4.9%.

On June 19, 2020, iflix entered into an asset purchase agreement with Tencent group relating to the sale of its major assets including trademark, content, platform and resources for a total consideration of US$22.5 million. Upon closing of the transaction on June 24, 2020, the remaining assets of iflix are its existing cash, receivables and the right to pursue certain ongoing arbitration proceedings against certain business counterparties which it intends to use for the settlement of its liabilities. As a result, PLDT Online derecognized its investment in iflix composed of ordinary and Series B Preferred Shares which rank last and second to the last, respectively, with respect to rights upon liquidation, dissolution and winding up of iflix. The derecognition amounting to Php599 million was charged to "Other income (expenses) – net" in our consolidated income statement in 2020. See *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information.*

13. Debt Instruments at Amortized Cost

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, this account consists of:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Retail Treasury Bonds	**400**	–
Time deposits	**207**	1,153
GT Capital Bond	**–**	–
	607	1,153
Less: Current portion of debt instrument at amortized cost (Note 28)	**207**	–
Noncurrent portion of debt instrument at amortized cost (Note 28)	**400**	1,153

Retail Treasury Bonds

On March 9, 2021, Smart purchased at par a three-year Retail Treasury Bond Tranche 25 with face value of Php100 million maturing on March 9, 2024. The bond has a gross coupon rate of 2.375% payable on a quarterly basis. The bond is classified as debt instrument at amortized cost under PFRS 9. Interest income, net of withholding tax, recognized on this investment amounted to Php1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The carrying value of this investment amounted to Php100 million as at December 31, 2021.

On December 2, 2021, PLDT and Smart purchased at par a 5.5 year Retail Treasury Bond Tranche 26 with face value of Php300 million maturing on June 2, 2027. The bond has a gross coupon rate of 4.6250% payable on a quarterly basis. The bond is classified as debt instrument at amortized cost under PFRS 9. Interest income, net of withholding tax, recognized on this investment amounted to Php904 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2021. The carrying value of this investment amounted to Php300 million as at December 31, 2021.

Time Deposits

In June 2020, PLDT invested US$10.0 million in a two-year time deposit with BDO Unibank, Inc., or BDO, maturing on June 29, 2022 at a gross coupon rate of 0.90% (net of Trust Fees). This long-term fixed rate time deposit pays interest on a monthly basis or an estimate of 30 days. The deposits may be terminated prior to maturity at the applicable pretermination rates. Interest income, net of withholding tax, recognized on this investment amounted to US$63 thousand, or Php3.1 million, and US$39 thousand, or Php1.9 million, for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Investment was preterminated on October 21, 2021. The carrying value of this investment amounted to nil and Php480 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

In July 2020, PLDT invested US$10.0 million in a two-year time deposit with BDO maturing on July 2, 2022 at a gross coupon rate of 1.00%. This long-term fixed rate time deposit pays interest on a monthly basis or an estimate of 30 days. The deposits may be terminated prior to maturity at the applicable pretermination rates. Interest income, net of withholding tax, recognized on this investment amounted to US$69 thousand, or Php3.4 million, and US$43 thousand, or Php2.1 million, for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Investment was preterminated on October 21, 2021. The carrying value of this investment amounted to nil and Php480 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

In July 2020, PLDT and Smart invested US$2.0 million each in a two-year time deposit with Landbank of the Philippines, or LBP, maturing on July 29, 2022 and August 1, 2022, respectively, at a gross coupon rate of 2.00%. These long-term fixed rate time deposits pay interest on a yearly basis or an estimate of 360 days. The deposit may be terminated prior to maturity at the applicable pretermination rates. Interest income, net of withholding tax, recognized on this investment amounted to US$68 thousand, or Php3.5 million, and US$30 thousand, or Php1.4 million, for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The carrying value of this investment amounted to Php207 million and Php193 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

GT Capital Bond

In February 2013, Smart purchased at par a seven-year GT Capital Bond with face value of Php150 million which matured on February 27, 2020. The bond has a gross coupon rate of 4.84% payable on a quarterly basis and was recognized as HTM investment. Starting January 1, 2018, the bond was classified as debt instrument at amortized cost under PFRS 9. Interest income, net of withholding tax, recognized on this investment amounted to Php1 million for the year ended December 31, 2020.

BDO ASEAN Sustainable Bond

On January 28, 2022, PLDT and Smart purchased at par a two-year BDO Fixed Rate ASEAN Sustainability Bond Due 2024 with face value of Php100 million maturing on January 28, 2024. The bond has a gross coupon rate of 2.90% payable on a quarterly basis. The bond is classified as debt instrument at amortized cost under PFRS 9.

14. Investment Properties

Changes in investment properties account for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	Land	Land Improvements	Building	Total
		(in million pesos)		
December 31, 2021				
Balances at beginning of the year	**728**	**4**	**163**	**895**
Net gains (losses) from fair value adjustments charged to profit or loss	**43**	**(1)**	**(8)**	**34**
Balances at end of the year	**771**	**3**	**155**	**929**
December 31, 2020				
Balances at beginning of the year	607	5	166	778
Transfers from property and equipment	70	—	4	74
Net gains (losses) from fair value adjustments charged to profit or loss	51	(1)	(7)	43
Balances at end of the year	728	4	163	895

Investment properties, which consist of land, land improvements and building, are stated at fair values, which have been determined based on appraisal performed by an independent firm of appraisers, an industry specialist in valuing these types of investment properties.

The valuation for land was based on a market approach valuation technique using price per square meter ranging from Php35 to Php35 thousand. The valuation for building and land improvements was based on a cost approach valuation technique using current material and labor costs for improvements based on external and independent reviewers.

We have determined that the highest and best use of some of the idle or vacant land properties at the measurement date would be to convert the properties for residential or commercial development. The properties are not being used for strategic reasons.

We have no restrictions on the realizability of our investment properties and no contractual obligations to either purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

Repairs and maintenance expenses related to investment properties that do not generate rental income amounted to Php78 million, Php70 million and Php65 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Rental income relating to investment properties that are being leased and included as part of revenues amounted to Php48 million, Php51 million and Php49 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. See *Note 10 – Leases*.

The above investment properties were categorized under Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers in and out of Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Significant increases (decreases) in price per square meter for land, current material and labor costs of improvements would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement.

15. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Changes in goodwill and intangible assets account for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	Intangible Assets with Indefinite Life	Intangible Assets with Finite Life						Total Intangible Assets with Finite Life	Total Intangible Assets	Goodwill	Total Goodwill and Intangible Assets
	Trademark	Trademark	Franchise	Licenses	Customer List	Spectrum	Others				
						(in million pesos)					
December 31, 2021											
Costs:											
Balances at beginning and end of the year	**–**	**4,505**	**3,016**	**135**	**4,703**	**1,205**	**771**	**14,335**	**14,335**	**62,033**	**76,368**
Additions during the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**28**	**28**	**28**	**–**	**28**
Balances at end of the year	**–**	**4,505**	**3,016**	**135**	**4,703**	**1,205**	**799**	**14,363**	**14,363**	**62,033**	**76,396**
Accumulated amortization and impairment:											
Balances at beginning of the year	**–**	**1,877**	**1,706**	**123**	**4,703**	**1,205**	**771**	**10,385**	**10,385**	**654**	**11,039**
Amortization during the year (Notes 4 and 5)	**–**	**2,628**	**186**	**8**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,822**	**2,822**	**–**	**2,822**
Balances at end of the year	**–**	**4,505**	**1,892**	**131**	**4,703**	**1,205**	**771**	**13,207**	**13,207**	**654**	**13,861**
Net balances at end of the year	**–**	**–**	**1,124**	**4**	**–**	**–**	**28**	**1,156**	**1,156**	**61,379**	**62,535**
Estimated useful lives (in years)	**–**	**–**	**16**	**18**	**–**	**–**	**5**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Remaining useful lives (in years)	**–**	**–**	**6**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**5**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
December 31, 2020											
Costs:											
Balances at beginning and end of the year	4,505	–	3,016	1,079	4,726	1,205	775	10,801	15,306	62,033	77,339
Reclassification	(4,505)	4,505	–	–	–	–	–	4,505	–	–	–
Translation and other adjustments	–	–	–	(944)	(23)	–	(4)	(971)	(971)	–	(971)
Balances at end of the year	–	4,505	3,016	135	4,703	1,205	771	14,335	14,335	62,033	76,368
Accumulated amortization and impairment:											
Balances at beginning of the year	–	–	1,520	1,059	4,301	1,205	775	8,860	8,860	654	9,514
Amortization during the year (Notes 4 and 5)	–	1,877	186	8	425	–	–	2,496	2,496	–	2,496
Translation and other adjustments	–	–	–	(944)	(23)	–	(4)	(971)	(971)	–	(971)
Balances at end of the year	–	1,877	1,706	123	4,703	1,205	771	10,385	10,385	654	11,039
Net balances at end of the year	–	2,628	1,310	12	–	–	–	3,950	3,950	61,379	65,329
Estimated useful lives (in years)	–	1	16	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remaining useful lives (in years)	–	1	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

The consolidated goodwill and intangible assets of our reportable segments as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021			2020		
	Wireless	**Fixed Line**	**Total**	Wireless	Fixed Line	Total
			(in million pesos)			
Franchise	**1,124**	**—**	**1,124**	1,310	—	1,310
Licenses	**4**	**—**	**4**	12	—	12
Trademark	**—**	**—**	**—**	2,628	—	2,628
Others	**—**	**28**	**28**	—	—	—
Total intangible assets	**1,128**	**28**	**1,156**	3,950	—	3,950
Goodwill	**56,571**	**4,808**	**61,379**	56,571	4,808	61,379
Total goodwill and intangible assets	**57,699**	**4,836**	**62,535**	60,521	4,808	65,329

The consolidated future amortization of intangible assets as at December 31, 2021 are as follows:

Year	**(in million pesos)**
2022	196
2023	192
2024	192
2025	191
2026 and onwards	385
	1,156

Amortization of Sun Cellular Trademark

Trademark pertains to the "*Sun Cellular*" trademark of DMPI, resulting from PLDT's acquisition of Digitel in 2011. It was assessed during the acquisition that the trademark would have indefinite useful life because we had no plans to fade out DMPI's trademark. We expected the continued use of the trademark on our services and we introduced services that displayed the trademark.

In October 2020, we implemented the rebranding of Sun Prepaid into Smart Prepaid. Subscribers retained their existing Sun numbers while having access to expanded retail customer care channels, data-centric offers of Smart alongside existing select Sun top-up offers. As a result, we amortized Php2,628 million and Php1,877 million for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, of the "*Sun Cellular*" trademark. See *Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Sun Prepaid Rebranding to Smart Prepaid* and *Note 3 – Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Estimating useful lives of intangible assets with finite lives*.

Impairment Testing of Goodwill

The organizational structure of PLDT and its subsidiaries is designed to monitor financial operations based on fixed line and wireless segmentation. Management provides guidelines and decisions on resource allocation, such as continuing or disposing of asset and operations by evaluating the performance of each segment through review and analysis of available financial information on the fixed line and wireless segments. As at December 31, 2021, the PLDT Group's goodwill comprised of goodwill resulting from acquisition of PLDT's additional investment in PG1 in 2014, ePLDT's acquisition of IPCDSI in 2012, PLDT's acquisition of Digitel in 2011, ePLDT's acquisition of ePDS in 2011, Smart's acquisition of PDSI and Chikka in 2009, SBI's acquisition of Airborne Access Corporation in 2008, and Smart's acquisition of SBI in 2004.

Although revenue streams may be segregated among the companies within the PLDT Group, cash inflows are not considered coming from independent group of assets on a per Company basis due largely to the significant portion of shared and commonly used network/platform that generates related revenue. On the other hand, PLDT has the largest fixed line network in the Philippines. PLDT's transport facilities are installed nationwide to cover both domestic and international IP backbone to route and transmit IP traffic generated by the customers. In the same manner, PLDT has the most Internet Gateway facilities which are composed of high capacity IP routers and switches that serve as the main gateway of the Philippines to the Internet connecting to the World Wide Web. With PLDT's network coverage, other fixed line subsidiaries share the same facilities to leverage on a Group perspective.

Because of the significant common use of network facilities among fixed line and wireless companies within the Group, management deems that the Wireless and Fixed Line units are the lowest CGUs to which goodwill is to be allocated and tested for impairment given that the Fixed Line and Wireless operations generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

The recoverable amount of the Wireless and Fixed Line CGUs have been determined using the value- in-use approach calculated using cash flow projections based on the financial budgets approved by the Board of Directors. The post-tax discount rates applied to cash flow projections are 7.38% for the Wireless and Fixed Line CGUs. Cash flows beyond the projection period of three years are determined using a 2% growth rate for the Wireless and Fixed Line CGUs, which is the same as the long-term average growth rate for the telecommunications industry. Other key assumptions used in the cash flow projections include revenue growth rate and capital expenditures.

Based on the assessment of the VIU of the Wireless and Fixed Line CGUs, the recoverable amount of the Wireless and Fixed Line CGUs exceeded their carrying amounts, hence, no impairment was recognized in relation to goodwill for each of the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

The accumulated impairment balance as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 is comprised of Php438 million from PLDT's acquisition of Digitel and Php216 million from ePLDT's acquisition of AGS.

16. Cash and Cash Equivalents

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, this account consists of:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Cash on hand and in banks (Note 28)	**10,616**	9,526
Temporary cash investments (Note 28)	**13,291**	30,711
	23,907	40,237

Cash in banks earn interest at prevailing bank deposit rates. Temporary cash investments are made for varying periods of up to three months depending on our immediate cash requirements and earn interest at the prevailing temporary cash investment rates. Due to the short-term nature of such transactions, the carrying value approximates the fair value of our temporary cash investments. See *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

Interest income earned from cash in banks and temporary cash investments amounted to Php269 million, Php560 million and Php1,022 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. See *Note 5 – Income and Expenses*.

17. Trade and Other Receivables

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, this account consists of receivables from:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Retail subscribers (Note 28)	**15,676**	17,142
Corporate subscribers (Note 28)	**13,079**	13,318
Foreign administrations (Note 28)	**1,341**	1,520
Domestic carriers (Note 28)	**241**	226
Dealers, agents and others (Note 28)	**5,288**	6,098
	35,625	38,304
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	**13,835**	16,251
	21,790	22,053

Receivables from foreign administrations and domestic carriers represent receivables based on interconnection agreements with other telecommunications carriers. The aforementioned amounts of receivables are shown net of related payables to the same telecommunications carriers where a legal right of offset exists and settlement is facilitated on a net basis.

Receivables from dealers, agents and others consist mainly of receivables from credit card companies, dealers and distributors having collection arrangements with the PLDT Group, dividend receivables and advances to affiliates.

Trade and other receivables are noninterest-bearing and generally have settlement terms of 30 to 180 days.

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, see *Note 25 – Related Party Transactions*.

See *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities* on credit risk of trade receivables to understand how we manage and measure credit quality of trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired.

The following table explains the changes in the allowance for expected credit losses as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021															
	Retail Subscribers			Corporate Subscribers			Foreign Administrations		Domestic Carriers		Dealers, Agents and Others		Total			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
		Lifetime ECL			Lifetime ECL		Lifetime ECL		Lifetime ECL		Lifetime ECL			Lifetime ECL		Total
	(in million pesos)															
Balances at beginning of the year	–	**2,433**	**7,557**	–	**1,380**	**3,478**	**9**	**227**	**3**	**58**	**135**	**971**	–	**3,960**	**12,291**	**16,251**
Provisions and other adjustments (Note 5)	–	**(820)**	**3,516**	–	**(18)**	**1,045**	**(9)**	**4**	**(3)**	**8**	**(48)**	**62**	–	**(898)**	**4,635**	**3,737**
Reclassifications and reversals	–	**(5)**	**86**	–	**(1)**	**(31)**	–	**(12)**	–	–	–	**(30)**	–	**(6)**	**13**	**7**
Write-offs	–	**(35)**	**(4,693)**	–	–	**(1,168)**	–	**(98)**	–	**(52)**	–	**(137)**	–	**(35)**	**(6,148)**	**(6,183)**
Translation adjustments	–	–	–	–	**17**	**6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**17**	**6**	**23**
Balances at end of the year	–	**1,573**	**6,466**	–	**1,378**	**3,330**	–	**121**	–	**14**	**87**	**866**	–	**3,038**	**10,797**	**13,835**

	2020															
	Retail Subscribers			Corporate Subscribers			Foreign Administrations		Domestic Carriers		Dealers, Agents and Others		Total			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
		Lifetime ECL			Lifetime ECL		Lifetime ECL		Lifetime ECL		Lifetime ECL			Lifetime ECL		Total
	(in million pesos)															
Balances at beginning of the year	–	926	9,766	–	732	3,870	3	374	4	86	98	1,045	–	1,763	15,141	16,904
Provisions (Note 5)	–	2,387	2,550	–	1,020	438	6	(20)	(1)	(3)	52	17	–	3,464	2,982	6,446
Reclassifications and reversals	–	(840)	1,015	–	(358)	324	–	(111)	–	(4)	(15)	(6)	–	(1,213)	1,218	5
Write-offs	–	(40)	(5,774)	–	–	(1,151)	–	(16)	–	(21)	–	(85)	–	(40)	(7,047)	(7,087)
Translation adjustments	–	–	–	–	(14)	(3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(14)	(3)	(17)
Balances at end of the year	–	2,433	7,557	–	1,380	3,478	9	227	3	58	135	971	–	3,960	12,291	16,251

The significant changes in the balances of trade and other receivables and contract assets are disclosed in *Note 5 – Income and Expenses*, while the information about the credit exposures are disclosed in *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

18. Inventories and Supplies

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, this account consists of:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Commercial:		
At net realizable value[1]	**2,109**	1,406
At cost	**2,835**	1,755
Network:		
At net realizable value[1]	**515**	420
At cost	**1,702**	1,445
Others:		
At net realizable value[1]	**1,038**	2,259
At cost	**1,813**	3,248
Total inventories and supplies at the lower of cost or net realizable value	**3,662**	4,085

[1] *Amounts are net of allowance for inventory obsolescence and write-downs.*

The cost of inventories and supplies recognized as expense for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Cost of sales	**7,375**	8,882	9,528
Repairs and maintenance	**850**	613	823
Provisions (Note 5)	**847**	934	471
Selling and promotions	**9**	3	138
	9,081	10,432	10,960

Changes in the allowance for inventory obsolescence and write-down for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Balances at beginning of the year	**2,363**	2,303
Provisions (Note 5)	**847**	934
Translation revaluation	**2**	(1)
Reversals	**(11)**	(346)
Reclassification	**(73)**	(209)
Cost of sales	**(440)**	(262)
Write-off	**—**	(56)
Balances at end of the year	**2,688**	2,363

19. Prepayments

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, this account consists of:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Advances to suppliers and contractors	**82,749**	55,891
Prepaid taxes	**15,652**	15,241
Prepaid fees and licenses	**1,631**	1,182
Prepaid benefit costs (Note 26)	**1,018**	1,021
Prepaid rent	**574**	401
Prepaid repairs and maintenance	**531**	228
Prepaid insurance (Note 25)	**163**	130
Other prepayments	**5,166**	2,672
	107,484	76,766
Less current portion of prepayments	**12,707**	10,657
Noncurrent portion of prepayments	**94,777**	66,109

Advances to suppliers and contractors are noninterest-bearing and are to be applied to contractors' subsequent progress billings for projects.

Prepaid taxes include creditable withholding taxes and input VAT.

Prepaid benefit costs represent excess of fair value of plan assets over present value of defined benefit obligations recognized in our consolidated statements of financial position. See *Note 26 – Pension and Other Employee Benefits*.

20. Equity

PLDT's number of shares of subscribed and outstanding capital stock as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Authorized		
Non-Voting Serial Preferred Stock	**388**	388
Voting Preferred Stock	**150**	150
Common Stock	**234**	234
Subscribed		
Non-Voting Serial Preferred Stock[(1)]	**300**	300
Voting Preferred Stock	**150**	150
Common Stock	**219**	219
Outstanding		
Non-Voting Serial Preferred Stock[(1)]	**300**	300
Voting Preferred Stock	**150**	150
Common Stock	**216**	216
Treasury Stock		
Common Stock	**3**	3

[(1)] *300 million shares of Series IV Cumulative Non-Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock subscribed for Php3 billion, of which Php360 million has been paid.*

There were no changes in PLDT's capital account for the year ended December 31, 2021. The change in PLDT's capital account for the year ended December 31, 2020 is the redemption and retirement of 870 shares of Series JJ 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred stock with a par value of Php10.00 per share effective May 12, 2020.

Preferred Stock

Non-Voting Serial Preferred Stock

On November 5, 2013, the Board of Directors designated 50,000 shares of Non-Voting Serial Preferred Stock as Series JJ 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock to be issued from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2015, pursuant to the PLDT Subscriber Investment Plan, or SIP. On June 8, 2015, PLDT issued 870 shares of Series JJ 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock.

On January 26, 2016, the Board of Directors designated 20,000 shares of Non-Voting Serial Preferred Stock as Series KK 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock to be issued from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2020, pursuant to the SIP.

The Series JJ and KK 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, or SIP shares, earns cumulative dividends at an annual rate of 10%. After the lapse of one year from the last day of the year of issuance of a particular Series of 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, any holder of such series may convert all or any of the shares of 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock held by him into fully paid and non-assessable shares of Common Stock of PLDT, at a conversion price equivalent to 10% below the average of the high and low daily sales price of a share of Common Stock of PLDT on the PSE, or if there have been no such sales on the PSE on any day, the average of the bid and the ask prices of a share of Common Stock of PLDT at the end of such day on such Exchange, in each case averaged over a period of 30 consecutive trading days prior to the conversion date, but in no case shall the conversion price be less than the par value per share of Common Stock. The number of shares of Common Stock issuable at any time upon conversion of 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock is determined by dividing Php10.00 by the then applicable conversion price.

In case the shares of Common Stock outstanding are at any time subdivided into a greater or consolidated into a lesser number of shares, then the minimum conversion price per share of Common Stock will be proportionately decreased or increased, as the case may be, and in the case of a stock dividend, such price will be proportionately decreased, provided, however, that in every case the minimum conversion price shall not be less than the par value per share of Common Stock. In the event the relevant effective date for any such subdivision or consolidation of shares of stock dividend occurs during the period of 30 trading days preceding the presentation of any shares of 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock for conversion, a similar adjustment will be made in the sales prices applicable to the trading days prior to such effective date utilized in calculating the conversion price of the shares presented for conversion.

In case of any other reclassification or change of outstanding shares of Common Stock, or in case of any consolidation or merger of PLDT with or into another corporation, the Board of Directors shall make such provisions, if any, for adjustment of the minimum conversion price and the sale price utilized in calculating the conversion price as the Board of Directors, in its sole discretion, shall deem appropriate.

At PLDT's option, the Series JJ and KK 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock are redeemable at par value plus accrued dividends five years after the year of issuance.

The Series IV Cumulative Non-Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock earns cumulative dividends at an annual rate of 13.5% based on the paid-up subscription price. It is redeemable at the option of PLDT at any time one year after subscription and at the actual amount paid for such stock, plus accrued dividends.

The Non-Voting Serial Preferred Stocks are non-voting, except as specifically provided by law, and are preferred as to liquidation.

All preferred stocks limit the ability of PLDT to pay cash dividends unless all dividends on such preferred stock for all past dividend payment periods have been paid and or declared and set apart and provision has been made for the currently payable dividends.

Voting Preferred Stock

On June 5, 2012, the Philippine SEC approved the amendments to the Seventh Article of PLDT's Articles of Incorporation consisting of the sub-classification of its authorized Preferred Capital Stock into: 150 million shares of Voting Preferred Stock with a par value of Php1.00 each, and 807.5 million shares of Non-Voting Serial Preferred Stock with a par value of Php10.00 each, and other conforming amendments, or the Amendments. The shares of Voting Preferred Stock may be issued, owned, or transferred only to or by: (a) a citizen of the Philippines or a domestic partnership or association wholly-owned by citizens of the Philippines; (b) a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines of which at least 60% of the capital stock entitled to vote is owned and held by citizens of the Philippines and at least 60% of the board of directors of such corporation are citizens of the Philippines; and (c) a trustee of funds for pension or other employee retirement or separation benefits, where the trustee qualifies under paragraphs (a) and (b) above and at least 60% of the funds accrue to the benefit of citizens of the Philippines, or Qualified Owners. The holders of Voting Preferred Stock will have voting rights at any meeting of the stockholders of PLDT for the election of directors and for all other purposes, with one vote in respect of each share of Voting Preferred Stock. The Amendments were approved by the Board of Directors and stockholders of PLDT on July 5, 2011 and March 22, 2012, respectively.

On October 12, 2012, the Board of Directors, pursuant to the authority granted to it in the Seventh Article of PLDT's Articles of Incorporation, determined the following specific rights, terms and features of the Voting Preferred Stock: (a) entitled to receive cash dividends at the rate of 6.5% per annum, payable before any dividends are paid to the holders of Common Stock; (b) in the event of dissolution or liquidation or winding up of PLDT, holders will be entitled to be paid in full, or pro-rata insofar as the assets of PLDT will permit, the par value of such shares of Voting Preferred Stock and any accrued or unpaid dividends thereon before any distribution shall be made to the holders of shares of Common Stock; (c) redeemable at the option of PLDT; (d) not convertible to Common Stock or to any shares of stock of PLDT of any class; (e) voting rights at any meeting of the stockholders of PLDT for the election of directors and all other matters to be voted upon by the stockholders in any such meetings, with one vote in respect of each Voting Preferred Share; and (f) holders will have no pre-emptive right to subscribe for or purchase any shares of stock of any class, securities or warrants issued, sold or disposed by PLDT.

On October 16, 2012, BTFHI subscribed to 150 million newly issued shares of Voting Preferred Stock of PLDT, at a subscription price of Php1.00 per share for a total subscription price of Php150 million pursuant to a subscription agreement between BTFHI and PLDT dated October 15, 2012. As a result of the issuance of Voting Preferred Shares, the voting power of the NTT Group (NTT DOCOMO and NTT Communications), First Pacific Group and its Philippine affiliates, and JG Summit Group was reduced to 12%, 15% and 7%, respectively, as at December 31, 2021. See *Note 1 – Corporate Information*.

Redemption of Preferred Stock

On September 23, 2011, the Board of Directors approved the redemption, or the Redemption, of all outstanding shares of PLDT's Series A to FF 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, or the Series A to FF Shares, from holders of record as of October 10, 2011, and all such shares were redeemed and retired effective on January 19, 2012. In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Series A to FF Shares, the holders of Series A to FF Shares as at January 19, 2012 are entitled to payment of the redemption price in an amount equal to the par value of such shares, plus accrued and unpaid dividends thereon up to January 19, 2012, or the Redemption Price of Series A to FF Shares.

PLDT set aside Php4,029 million (the amount required to fund the redemption price for the Series A to FF Shares) in addition to Php4,143 million for unclaimed dividends on Series A to FF Shares, or a total amount of Php8,172 million, to fund the redemption of the Series A to FF Shares, or the Redemption Trust Fund, in a trust account, or the Trust Account, in the name of RCBC, as Trustee. Pursuant to the terms of the Trust Account, the Trustee will continue to hold the Redemption Trust Fund or any balance thereof, in trust, for the benefit of holders of Series A to FF Shares, for a period of ten years from January 19, 2012 until January 19, 2022. After the said date, any and all remaining balance in the Trust Account shall be returned to PLDT and revert to its general funds. Any interests on the Redemption Trust Fund shall accrue for the benefit of, and be paid from time to time, to PLDT.

On May 8, 2012, the Board of Directors approved the redemption of all outstanding shares of PLDT's Series GG 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, or the Series GG Shares, from the holders of record as of May 22, 2012, and all such shares were redeemed and retired effective August 30, 2012. In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Series GG Shares, the holders of the Series GG Shares as at May 22, 2012 are entitled to the payment of the redemption price in an amount equal to the par value of such shares, plus accrued and unpaid dividends thereon up to August 30, 2012, or the Redemption Price of Series GG Shares.

PLDT set aside Php236 thousand (the amount required to fund the redemption price for the Series GG Shares) in addition to Php74 thousand for unclaimed dividends on Series GG Shares, or a total amount of Php310 thousand, to fund the redemption price of the Series GG Shares, or the Redemption Trust Fund for Series GG Shares, which forms an integral part of the Redemption Trust Fund previously set aside in the Trust Account with RCBC, as Trustee. Pursuant to the terms of the Trust Account, the Trustee will continue to hold the Redemption Trust Fund for Series GG Shares or any balance thereof, in trust, for the benefit of holders of Series GG Shares, for a period of ten years from August 30, 2012, or until August 30, 2022. After the said date, any and all remaining balance in the Redemption Trust Fund for Series GG Shares shall be returned to PLDT and revert to its general funds. Any interests on the Redemption Trust Fund for Series GG Shares shall accrue for the benefit of, and be paid from time to time, to PLDT.

On January 29, 2013, the Board of Directors approved the redemption of all outstanding shares of PLDT's Series HH 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock which were issued in 2007, or the Series HH Shares issued in 2007, from the holders of record as of February 14, 2013 and all such shares were redeemed and retired effective May 16, 2013. In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Series HH Shares issued in 2007, the holders of the Series HH Shares issued in 2007 as at February 14, 2013 are entitled to the payment of the redemption price in an amount equal to the par value of such shares, plus accrued and unpaid dividends thereon up to May 16, 2013, or the Redemption Price of Series HH Shares issued in 2007.

PLDT set aside Php24 thousand (the amount required to fund the redemption price for the Series HH Shares issued in 2007) in addition to Php6 thousand for unclaimed dividends on Series HH Shares issued in 2007, or a total amount of Php30 thousand, to fund the redemption price of the Series HH Shares issued in 2007, or the Redemption Trust Fund for Series HH Shares issued in 2007, which forms an integral part of the Redemption Trust Funds previously set aside in the Trust Account with RCBC, as Trustee. Pursuant to the terms of the Trust Account, the Trustee will continue to hold the Redemption Trust Fund for Series HH Shares issued in 2007 or any balance thereof, in trust, for the benefit of holders of Series HH Shares issued in 2007, for a period of ten years from May 16, 2013, or until May 16, 2023. After the said date, any and all remaining balance in the Redemption Trust Fund for Series HH Shares issued in 2007 shall be returned to PLDT and revert to its general funds. Any interests on the Redemption Trust Fund for Series HH Shares issued in 2007 shall accrue for the benefit of, and be paid from time to time, to PLDT.

On January 28, 2014, the Board of Directors approved the redemption of all outstanding shares of PLDT's Series HH 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock which were issued in 2008, or the Series HH Shares issued in 2008, from the holders of record as of February 14, 2014 and all such shares were redeemed and retired effective May 16, 2014. In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Series HH Shares issued in 2008, the holders of the Series HH Shares issued in 2008 as at February 14, 2014 are entitled to the payment of the redemption price in an amount equal to the par value of such shares, plus accrued and unpaid dividends thereon up to May 16, 2014, or the Redemption Price of Series HH Shares issued in 2008.

PLDT set aside Php2 thousand (the amount required to fund the redemption price of Series HH Shares issued in 2008) in addition to Php1 thousand for unclaimed dividends on Series HH Shares issued in 2008, or a total amount of Php3 thousand, to fund the redemption of the Series HH Shares issued in 2008, or the Redemption Trust Fund for Series HH Shares issued in 2008, which forms an integral part of the Redemption Trust Funds previously set aside in the Trust Account with RCBC, as Trustee. Pursuant to the terms of the Trust Account, the Trustee will continue to hold the Redemption Trust Fund for Series HH Shares issued in 2008 or any balance thereof, in trust, for the benefit of holders of Series HH Shares issued in 2008, for a period of ten years from May 16, 2014, or until May 16, 2024. After the said date, any and all remaining balance in the Redemption Trust Fund for Series HH Shares issued in 2008 shall be returned to PLDT and revert to its general funds. Any interests on the Redemption Trust Fund for Series HH Shares issued in 2008 shall accrue for the benefit of, and be paid from time to time, to PLDT.

On January 26, 2016, the Board of Directors approved the redemption of all outstanding shares of PLDT's Series II 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, or the Series II Shares, from the holder of record as of February 10, 2016, and all such shares were redeemed and retired effective May 11, 2016. In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Series II Shares, the holder of the Series II Shares as at February 10, 2016 is entitled to the payment of the redemption price in an amount equal to the par value of such shares, plus accrued and unpaid dividends thereon up to May 11, 2016, or the Redemption Price of Series II Shares.

PLDT set aside Php4 thousand to fund the redemption price of Series II Shares, or the Redemption Trust Fund for Series II Shares, which forms an integral part of the Redemption Trust Funds previously set aside in the Trust Account with RCBC, as Trustee. Pursuant to the terms of the Trust Account, the Trustee will continue to hold the Redemption Trust Fund for Series II Shares or any balance thereof, in trust, for the benefit of holder of Series II Shares, for a period of ten years from May 11, 2016, or until May 11, 2026. After the said date, any and all remaining balance in the Redemption Trust Fund for Series II Shares shall be returned to PLDT and revert to its general funds. Any interests on the Redemption Trust Fund for Series II Shares shall accrue for the benefit of, and be paid from time to time, to PLDT.

As at January 19, 2012, August 30, 2012, May 16, 2013, May 16, 2014 and May 11, 2016, notwithstanding that any stock certificate representing the Series A to FF Shares, Series GG Shares, Series HH Shares issued in 2007, Series HH Shares issued in 2008 and Series II Shares, respectively, were not surrendered for cancellation, the Series A to II Shares were no longer deemed outstanding and the right of the holders of such shares to receive dividends thereon ceased to accrue and all rights with respect to such shares ceased and terminated, except only the right to receive the Redemption Price of such shares, but without interest thereon.

On January 28, 2020, the Board of Directors authorized and approved, the retirement of shares of PLDT's Series JJ 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, or SIP Shares, effective May 12, 2020. The record date for the determination of the holders of outstanding SIP Shares available for redemption was February 11, 2020.

PLDT withdrawn Php7 million, Php2 million and Php11 million from the Trust Account, representing total payments on redemption for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The balance of the Trust Account of Php7,842 and Php7,849 million, net of the eliminated Php986 million perpetual notes issued by Smart to RCBC, were presented as part of "Current portion of other financial assets" as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and the related redemption liability were presented as part of "Accrued expenses and other current liabilities" in our consolidated statements of financial position. See related disclosures below under Perpetual Notes and *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

On January 20, 2022, RCBC returned to PLDT the remaining unclaimed balance of the Trust Account for the Series A to FF, amounting to Php7,839 million. PLDT's obligations to pay the trust amounts for Series A to FF has also prescribed, resulting in the recognition of income in 2022 for the same amount as the unclaimed Trust Account that RCBC returned to PLDT.

Common Stock/Treasury Stock

The Board of Directors approved a share buyback program of up to five million shares of PLDT's common stock, representing approximately 3% of PLDT's then total outstanding shares of common stock in 2008. Under the share buyback program, PLDT reacquired shares on an opportunistic basis, directly from the open market through the trading facilities of the PSE and NYSE.

As at November 2010, we had acquired a total of approximately 2.72 million shares of PLDT's common stock at a weighted average price of Php2,388 per share for a total consideration of Php6,505 million in accordance with the share buyback program. There were no further buyback transactions subsequent to November 2010.

Dividends Declared

Our dividends declared for years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 are detailed as follows:

December 31, 2021

Class	Date: Approved	Date: Record	Date: Payable	Amount: Per Share	Amount: Total
				(in million pesos, except per share amounts)	
Cumulative Non-Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock					
Series IV*	**January 26, 2021**	**February 22, 2021**	**March 15, 2021**	**—**	**12**
	May 6, 2021	**May 21, 2021**	**June 15, 2021**	**—**	**13**
	August 5, 2021	**August 20, 2021**	**September 15, 2021**	**—**	**12**
	November 4, 2021	**November 19, 2021**	**December 15, 2021**	**—**	**12**
					49
Voting Preferred Stock	**March 4, 2021**	**March 24, 2021**	**April 15, 2021**	**—**	**3**
	June 8, 2021	**June 24, 2021**	**July 15, 2021**	**—**	**2**
	August 26, 2021	**September 13, 2021**	**October 15, 2021**	**—**	**2**
	December 7, 2021	**December 23, 2021**	**January 15, 2022**	**—**	**3**
					10
Common Stock					
Regular Dividend	**March 4, 2021**	**March 18, 2021**	**April 6, 2021**	**40.00**	**8,642**
	August 5, 2021	**August 19, 2021**	**September 3, 2021**	**42.00**	**9,075**
					17,717
Charged to retained earnings					**17,776**

* *Dividends were declared based on total amount paid up.*

December 31, 2020

Class	Date: Approved	Date: Record	Date: Payable	Amount: Per Share	Amount: Total
				(in million pesos, except per share amounts)	
Cumulative Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock					
Series JJ	April 8, 2020	February 11, 2020	May 12, 2020	0.0027/day	—
Cumulative Non-Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock					
Series IV*	January 28, 2020	February 24, 2020	March 15, 2020	—	12
	May 7, 2020	May 21, 2020	June 15, 2020	—	13
	August 6, 2020	August 20, 2020	September 15, 2020	—	12
	November 5, 2020	November 19, 2020	December 15, 2020	—	12
					49
Voting Preferred Stock	March 5, 2020	March 25, 2020	April 15, 2020	—	3
	June 9, 2020	June 24, 2020	July 15, 2020	—	2
	September 29, 2020	October 13, 2020	October 15, 2020	—	2
	December 3, 2020	December 18, 2020	January 15, 2021	—	3
					10
Common Stock					
Regular Dividend	March 5, 2020	March 19, 2020	April 3, 2020	39.00	8,426
	August 6, 2020	August 20, 2020	September 4, 2020	38.00	8,210
					16,636
Charged to retained earnings					16,695

* *Dividends were declared based on total amount paid up.*

December 31, 2019

Class	Date Approved	Date Record	Date Payable	Amount Per Share	Amount Total
				(in million pesos, except per share amounts)	
Cumulative Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock					
Series JJ	May 9, 2019	May 31, 2019	June 28, 2019	1.00	–
Cumulative Non-Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock					
Series IV*	January 29, 2019	February 22, 2019	March 15, 2019	–	12
	May 9, 2019	May 24, 2019	June 15, 2019	–	12
	August 8, 2019	August 27, 2019	September 15, 2019	–	13
	November 7, 2019	November 22, 2019	December 15, 2019	–	12
					49
Voting Preferred Stock	March 7, 2019	March 27, 2019	April 15, 2019	–	3
	June 11, 2019	June 28, 2019	July 15, 2019	–	2
	September 24, 2019	October 8, 2019	October 15, 2019	–	2
	December 3, 2019	December 18, 2019	January 15, 2019	–	3
					10
Common Stock					
Regular Dividend	March 21, 2019	April 4, 2019	April 23, 2019	36.00	7,778
	August 8, 2019	August 27, 2019	September 10, 2019	36.00	7,778
					15,556
Charged to retained earnings					15,615

* *Dividends were declared based on total amount paid up.*

Our dividends declared after December 31, 2021 are detailed as follows:

Class	Date Approved	Date Record	Date Payable	Amount Per Share	Amount Total
				(in million pesos, except per share amounts)	
Cumulative Non-Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock(*)					
Series IV	**January 25, 2022**	**February 21, 2022**	**March 15, 2022**	**–**	**12**
Voting Preferred Stock	**March 3, 2022**	**March 23, 2022**	**April 15, 2022**	**–**	**2**
Common Stock					
Regular Dividend	**March 3, 2022**	**March 17, 2022**	**April 4, 2022**	**42.00**	**9,075**
Charged to retained earnings					**9,089**

* *Dividends were declared based on total amount paid up.*

Perpetual Notes

Smart issued Php2,610 million and Php1,590 million perpetual notes on March 3, 2017 and March 6, 2017, respectively, under two Notes Facility Agreements dated March 1, 2017 and March 2, 2017, respectively. The transaction costs amounting to Php35 million were accounted as a deduction from the perpetual notes. Smart paid distributions amounting to Php236 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

On July 18, 2017, Smart issued Php1,100 million perpetual notes, to RCBC, Trustee of PLDT's Redemption Trust Fund, under the Notes Facility Agreement dated July 18, 2017. The transaction costs amounting to Php5 million were accounted as a deduction from the perpetual notes. Smart paid distributions amounting to Php57 million each as at December 31, 2021 and 2020. On January 18, 2022, Smart redeemed the Php1,100 million perpetual notes issued to RCBC at the relevant Redemption Price. This transaction was eliminated in our consolidated financial statements.

On September 19, 2019, Smart issued Php4,700 million perpetual notes to DMPI under the Notes Facility Agreement dated September 16, 2019. The transaction cost amounting to Php35 million was accounted as a deduction from the perpetual notes. Smart paid distributions amounting to Php281 million each as at December 31, 2021 and 2020. This transaction was eliminated in our consolidated financial statements.

Proceeds from the issuance of these notes were used to finance capital expenditures. The notes have no fixed redemption dates. However, Smart may, at its sole option, redeem the notes. In accordance with PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, the notes are classified as part of equity in the financial statements. The notes are subordinated to and rank junior to all senior loans of Smart.

Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration

The following table shows the reconciliation of our consolidated retained earnings available for dividend declaration as at December 31, 2021:

	(in million pesos)
Consolidated unappropriated retained earnings available for dividends as at December 31, 2020	25,652
Effect of PAS 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*, adjustments	6,429
Parent Company's unappropriated retained earnings available for dividends at beginning of the year	32,081
Less: Cumulative unrealized income – net of tax:	
Fair value adjustments of investment property resulting to gain	(1,145)
Unrealized foreign exchange gains – net (except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents)	(2,362)
Fair value adjustments (mark-to-market gains)	(3,440)
Parent Company's unappropriated retained earnings available for dividends as at January 1, 2021	25,134
Parent Company's net income for the year	22,944
Less: Fair value adjustment of investment property resulting to gain	(27)
Fair value adjustments (mark-to-market gains)	(771)
	22,146
Less: Cash dividends declared during the year	
Preferred stock	(59)
Common stock	(17,717)
	(17,776)
Parent Company's unappropriated retained earnings available for dividends as at December 31, 2021	**29,504**

As at December 31, 2021, our consolidated unappropriated retained earnings amounted to Php34,243 million while the Parent Company's unappropriated retained earnings amounted to Php37,249 million. The difference of Php3,006 million pertains to the effect of PAS 27, *Separate Financial Statements,* in our investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method.

As at December 31, 2020, our consolidated unappropriated retained earnings amounted to Php25,652 million while the Parent Company's unappropriated retained earnings amounted to Php32,081 million. The difference of Php6,429 million pertains to the effect of PAS 27 in our investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method.

21. Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, this account consists of the following:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Long-term portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities:		
Long-term debt (Notes 28 and 29)	**241,075**	205,195
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities:		
Long-term debt maturing within one year (Notes 28 and 29)	**11,482**	17,570
	252,557	222,765

Unamortized debt discount, representing debt issuance costs and any difference between the fair value of consideration given or received at initial recognition, included in our financial liabilities amounted to Php2,857 million and Php1,262 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. See *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

The following table describes all changes to unamortized debt discount for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Unamortized debt discount at beginning of the year	**1,262**	491
Additions during the year	**1,768**	927
Revaluations during the year	**13**	(10)
Accretion during the year included as part of financing costs – net (Note 5)	**(186)**	(146)
Unamortized debt discount at end of the year	**2,857**	1,262

Long-term Debt

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, long-term debt consists of:

Description	Interest Rates	**2021** U.S. Dollar	**2021** Php	2020 U.S. Dollar	2020 Php
			(in millions)		
U.S. Dollar Debts:					
Fixed Rate Notes	2.5000% to 3.4500% in 2021 and 2020	**588**	**29,971**	587	28,179
Term Loans:					
Others	2.8850% and US$ LIBOR + 0.7900% to 1.0500% in 2021 and 2.8850% and US$ LIBOR + 0.7900% to 1.45000% in 2020	**205**	**10,468**	264	12,693
		793	**40,439**	851	40,872
Philippine Peso Debts:					
Fixed Rate Corporate Notes	5.6423% in 2021 and 5.6423% to 5.9058% in 2020		**—**		3,854
Fixed Rate Retail Bonds	5.2250% to 5.2813% in 2021 and 2020		**2,594**		14,989
Term Loans:					
Unsecured Term Loans	3.9000% to 6.7339%; PHP BVAL + 0.5000% to 0.9000% (floor rate 3.9000% to 4.5000%) and TDF + 0.2500% in 2021 and 3.9000% to 6.7339%; PHP BVAL + 0.5000% to 1.0000% (floor rate 4.5000%), PDST-R2 + 0.5000% to 0.6000% and TDF + 0.2500% in 2020		**209,524**		163,050
			212,118		181,893
Total long-term debt (Notes 28 and 29)			**252,557**		222,765
Less portion maturing within one year (Note 28)			**11,482**		17,570
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt (Note 28)			**241,075**		205,195

The scheduled maturities of our consolidated outstanding long-term debt at nominal values as at December 31, 2021 are as follows:

Year	**U.S. Dollar Debt** U.S. Dollar	**U.S. Dollar Debt** Php	**Php Debt** Php	**Total** Php
		(in millions)		
2022	**44**	**2,262**	**9,592**	**11,854**
2023	**39**	**1,988**	**25,943**	**27,931**
2024	**39**	**1,988**	**14,280**	**16,268**
2025	**14**	**714**	**21,970**	**22,684**
2026	**14**	**713**	**14,155**	**14,868**
2027 and onwards	**656**	**33,439**	**128,370**	**161,809**
Total long-term debt (Note 28)	**806**	**41,104**	**214,310**	**255,414**

				Repurchase Amount			Outstanding Amounts			
							2021		2020	
Loan Amount	**Issuance Date**	**Trustee**	**Terms**	**Php**	**Dates**	**Paid in full on**	**U.S. Dollar**	**Php**	U.S. Dollar	Php
				(in millions)			(in millions)			
Fixed Rate Notes[1]										
PLDT US$300M	June 23, 2020	The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch	Non-amortizing, payable in full upon maturity on January 23, 2031	–	–	–	**295** (*)	**15,017** (*)	294 (*)	14,110 (*)
PLDT US$300M	June 23, 2020	The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch	Non-amortizing, payable in full upon maturity on June 23, 2050	–	–	–	**293** (*)	**14,954** (*)	293 (*)	14,069 (*)
							588	**29,971**	587	28,179

(*) *Amounts are net of unamortized debt discount/premium and/or debt issuance cost.*

(1) *The purpose of this loan is to refinance debt maturing in 2020 and 2021, prepay outstanding loans and partially finance capital expenditures.*

Loan Amount	Date of Loan Agreement	Lender(s)	Terms	Dates Drawn	Drawn Amount	Cancelled Undrawn Amount	Paid in full on	Outstanding Amounts 2021 U.S. Dollar	Outstanding Amounts 2021 Php	Outstanding Amounts 2020 U.S. Dollar	Outstanding Amounts 2020 Php
					U.S. Dollar (in millions)			(in millions)			
U.S. Dollar Debts											
Other Term Loans[1]											
PLDT US$100M	August 5, 2014	Philippine National Bank, or PNB	Annual amortization rate of 1% of the issue price on the first-year up to the fifth-year from the initial drawdown date, with final installment on August 11, 2020	Various dates in 2014	100	—	August 11, 2020	**—**	**—**	—	—
PLDT US$50M	August 29, 2014	Metrobank	Annual amortization rate of 1% of the issue price payable semi-annually starting on the first-year up to the fifth-year anniversary from the initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on September 2, 2020	September 2, 2014	50	—	September 2, 2020	**—**	**—**	—	—
PLDT US$200M Tranche A: US$150M; Tranche B: US$50M	February 26, 2015	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	Commencing 36 months after loan date, with semi-annual amortization of 23.75% of the loan amount on the first and second repayment dates and seven semi-annual amortizations of 7.5% starting on the third repayment date, with final installment on February 25, 2022	Various dates in 2015	200	—	February 24, 2022	**15** (*)	**764** (*)	45 (*)	2,157 (*)
Smart US$200M	March 4, 2015	Mizuho Bank Ltd.	9 equal semi-annual installments commencing on the date which falls 12 months after the loan date, with final installment on March 4, 2020	Various dates in 2015	200	—	March 4, 2020	**—**	**—**	—	—
								15	**764**	45	2,157

(*) *Amounts are net of unamortized debt discount/premium and/or debt issuance cost.*

(1) *The purpose of this loan is to finance capital expenditures and/or to refinance existing loan obligations which were utilized for network expansion and improvement programs.*

Loan Amount	Date of Loan Agreement	Lender(s)	Terms	Dates Drawn	Drawn Amount	Cancelled Undrawn Amount	Paid in full on	Outstanding Amounts 2021 U.S. Dollar	Outstanding Amounts 2021 Php	Outstanding Amounts 2020 U.S. Dollar	Outstanding Amounts 2020 Php
					U.S. Dollar (in millions)			(in millions)			
Smart US$100M	December 7, 2015	Mizuho Bank Ltd.	13 equal semi-annual installments commencing on the date which falls 12 months after the loan date, with final installment on December 7, 2022	Various dates in 2016	100	–	–	**15** (*)	**781** (*)	30 (*)	1,469 (*)
PLDT US$25M	March 22, 2016	NTT TC Leasing Co., Ltd., or NTT TC Leasing[1]	Non-amortizing, payable upon maturity on March 30, 2023	March 30, 2016	25	–	–	**25** (*)	**1,272** (*)	25 (*)	1,197 (*)
PLDT US$25M	January 31, 2017	NTT TC Leasing[1]	Non-amortizing, payable upon maturity on March 27, 2024	March 30, 2017	25	–	–	**25** (*)	**1,271** (*)	25 (*)	1,195 (*)
Smart US$140M	March 4, 2020	PNB	Quarterly amortization rates equivalent to: (a) 2.5% of the total amount drawn payable on the first interest payment date up to the 28th interest payment date; (b) 5% of the total amount drawn payable on the 29th interest payment date up to the 32nd interest payment date; and (3) 2.5% of the total amount drawn payable on the 37th interest payment date up to maturity on December 13, 2030	December 14, 2020	140	–	–	**125** (*)	**6,380** (*)	139 (*)	6,675 (*)
								190	**9,704**	219	10,536
								205	**10,468**	264	12,693

(*) *Amounts are net of unamortized debt discount/premium and/or debt issuance cost.*

(1) *Effective July 1, 2020, these loans were transferred from NTT Finance Corporation to NTT TC Leasing. See Note 25 – Related Party Transactions.*

Loan Amount	Date of Loan Agreement	Facility Agent	Installments	Date of Issuance/ Drawdown	Payments: Amount Php	Payments: Date	Outstanding Amounts: 2021 Php	Outstanding Amounts: 2020 Php
					(in millions)		(in millions)	
Philippine Peso Debts								
Fixed Rate Corporate Notes[(1)]								
PLDT Php8,800M Series A: Php4,610M; Series B: Php4,190M	September 19, 2012	Metrobank	Series A: 1% annual amortization on the first up to sixth-year, with the balance payable on September 21, 2019; Series B: 1% annual amortization on the first up to ninth-year, with the balance payable on September 21, 2022	September 21, 2012	2,055 2,741 3,521	June 21, 2013 September 23, 2019 December 21, 2021	**–**	3,560
PLDT Php6,200M Series A: 7-year notes Php3,775M;	November 20, 2012	BDO	Series A: Annual amortization rate of 1% of the issue price on the first-year up to the sixth-year from issue date and the balance payable upon maturity on November 22, 2019	November 22, 2012	3,549	February 22, 2019	**–**	–
Series B: 10-year notes Php2,425M			Series B: Annual amortization rate of 1% of the issue price on the first-year up to the ninth-year from issue date and the balance payable upon maturity on November 22, 2022		2,255	November 23, 2020	**–**	–
PLDT Php2,055M Series A: Php1,735M; Series B: Php320M	June 14, 2013	Metrobank	Series A: Annual amortization rate of 1% of the issue price up to the fifth-year and the balance payable upon maturity on September 21, 2019 Series B: Annual amortization rate of 1% of the issue price up to the eighth-year and the balance payable upon maturity on September 21, 2022	June 21, 2013	1,644 291	September 23, 2019 December 21, 2021	**–**	294
							–	3,854

(1) *The purpose of this loan is to finance capital expenditures and/or refinance existing loan obligations which were utilized for network expansion and improvement programs.*

Loan Amount	Agreement	Paying Agent	Terms	Date of Issuance/ Drawdown	Payments: Amount Php	Payments: Date	Outstanding Amounts: 2021 Php	Outstanding Amounts: 2020 Php
					(in millions)		(in millions)	
Fixed Rate Retail Bonds[(1)]								
PLDT Php15,000M	January 22, 2014	Philippine Depositary Trust Corp.	Php12.4B – non-amortizing, payable in full upon maturity on February 6, 2021; Php2.6B – non-amortizing payable in full on February 6, 2024	February 6, 2014	12,400	February 8, 2021	**2,594** (*)	14,989 (*)

(*) *Amounts are net of unamortized debt discount/premium and/or debt issuance cost.*

(1) *The purpose of this loan is to finance capital expenditures and/or refinance existing loan obligations which were utilized for network expansion and improvement programs.*

Loan Amount	Date of Loan Agreement	Lender(s)	Terms	Dates Drawn	Drawn Amount Php	Cancelled Undrawn Amount Php	Paid in full on	Outstanding Amounts 2021 Php	Outstanding Amounts 2020 Php
					(in millions)			(in millions)	
Term Loans									
Unsecured Term Loans[(1)]									
PLDT Php2,000M	March 20, 2012	RCBC	Annual amortization rate of 1% on the fifth-year up to the ninth-year from the initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on April 12, 2022	April 12, 2012	2,000	—	January 12, 2022	**1,900**	1,920
PLDT Php1,000M	September 3, 2012	Union Bank of the Philippines, or Union Bank	Annual amortization rate of 1% on the first-year up to the sixth-year from the initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on January 13, 2020	January 11, 2013	1,000	—	January 13, 2020	**—**	—
PLDT Php1,000M	October 11, 2012	AIA Philippines Life and General Company, or AIA Life, formerly Philippine American Life and General Insurance Company	Payable in full upon maturity on December 5, 2022	December 3, 2012	1,000	—	December 3, 2020	**—**	—
PLDT Php2,000M	November 13, 2013	Bank of the Philippine Islands, or BPI	Annual amortization rate of 1% on the first-year up to the sixth-year from the initial drawdown and the balance payable upon maturity on November 22, 2020	Various dates in 2013-2014	2,000	—	August 24, 2020	**—**	—
Smart Php3,000M	November 25, 2013	Metrobank	Annual amortization rate of 10% of the total amount drawn for six-years and the final installment is payable upon maturity on November 27, 2020	November 29, 2013	3,000	—	September 29, 2020	**—**	—
								1,900	1,920

[(1)] *The purpose of this loan is to finance the capital expenditures and/or refinance existing loan obligations, which were utilized for service improvements and expansion programs.*

Loan Amount	Date of Loan Agreement	Lender(s)	Terms	Dates Drawn	Drawn Amount	Cancelled Undrawn Amount	Paid in full on	Outstanding Amounts 2021	Outstanding Amounts 2020
					Php	**Php**		**Php**	Php
					(in millions)			(in millions)	
Smart Php3,000M	December 3, 2013	BPI	Annual amortization rate of 1% of the total amount drawn for the first six-years and the final installment is payable upon maturity on December 10, 2020	December 10, 2013	3,000	—	October 9, 2020	**—**	—
Smart Php3,000M	January 29, 2014	LBP	Annual amortization rate of 1% of the principal amount on the first-year up to the sixth-year commencing on the first-year anniversary of the initial drawdown and the balance payable upon maturity on February 5, 2021	February 5, 2014	3,000	—	November 18, 2020	**—**	—
Smart Php500M	February 3, 2014	LBP	Annual amortization rate of 1% of the principal amount on the first-year up to the sixth-year commencing on the first-year anniversary of the initial drawdown and the balance payable upon maturity on February 5, 2021	February 7, 2014	500	—	November 18, 2020	**—**	—
Smart Php2,000M	March 26, 2014	Union Bank	Annual amortization rate of 1% of the principal amount on the first-year up to the sixth-year commencing on the first-year anniversary of the initial drawdown and the balance payable upon maturity on March 29, 2021	March 28, 2014	2,000	—	October 30, 2020	**—**	—
PLDT Php1,500M	April 2, 2014	AIA Life	Payable in full upon maturity on April 4, 2024	April 4, 2014	1,500	—	January 31, 2022	**1,500**	1,500
Smart Php500M	April 2, 2014	BDO	Annual amortization rate of 1% of the principal amount on the first-year up to the sixth-year commencing on the first-year anniversary of the initial drawdown and the balance payable upon maturity on April 2, 2021	April 4, 2014	500	—	October 30, 2020	**—**	—
								1,500	1,500

Loan Amount	Date of Loan Agreement	Lender(s)	Terms	Dates Drawn	Drawn Amount Php	Cancelled Undrawn Amount Php	Paid in full on	Outstanding Amounts 2021 Php	Outstanding Amounts 2020 Php
					(in millions)			(in millions)	
PLDT Php1,000M	May 23, 2014	AIA Life	Payable in full upon maturity on May 28, 2024	May 28, 2014	1,000	—	February 28, 2022	**1,000**	1,000
PLDT Php1,000M	June 9, 2014	LBP	Annual amortization rate of 1% on the first-year up to the ninth-year from initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on June 13, 2024	June 13, 2014	1,000	—	—	**930**	940
PLDT Php1,500M	July 28, 2014	Union Bank	Annual amortization rate of 1% on the first-year up to the ninth-year from initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on July 31, 2024	July 31, 2014	1,500	—	—	**1,395**	1,410
PLDT Php2,000M	February 25, 2015	BPI	Annual amortization rate of 1% on the first-year up to the ninth-year from initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on March 24, 2025	March 24, 2015	2,000	—	—	**1,810** (*)	1,900
PLDT Php3,000M	June 26, 2015	BPI	Annual amortization rate of 1% on the first-year up to the ninth-year from initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on June 30, 2025	June 30, 2015	3,000	—	—	**2,820**	2,850
PLDT Php5,000M	August 3, 2015	Metrobank	Annual amortization rate of 1% on the first-year up to the ninth-year from initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on September 23, 2025	Various dates in 2015	5,000	—	—	**4,700**	4,750
								12,655	12,850

(*) *Amounts are net of unamortized debt discount/premium and/or debt issuance cost.*

Loan Amount	Date of Loan Agreement	Lender(s)	Terms	Dates Drawn	Drawn Amount Php	Cancelled Undrawn Amount Php	Paid in full on	Outstanding Amounts 2021 Php	Outstanding Amounts 2020 Php
					(in millions)			(in millions)	
Smart Php5,000M	August 11, 2015	Metrobank	Annual amortization rate of 1% of the principal amount on the first-year up to the ninth-year commencing on the first-year anniversary of the initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on September 1, 2025	September 1, 2015	5,000	—	—	**4,690** (*)	4,737 (*)
Smart Php5,000M	December 11, 2015	BPI	Annual amortization rate of 1% of the principal amount on the first-year up to the ninth-year commencing on the first-year anniversary of the initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on December 21, 2025	December 21, 2015	5,000	—	—	**4,689** (*)	4,736 (*)
Smart Php5,000M	December 16, 2015	Metrobank	Annual amortization rate of 1% of the principal amount up to the tenth-year commencing on the first-year anniversary of the initial drawdown and the balance payable upon maturity on June 29, 2026	December 28, 2015	5,000	—	—	**4,688** (*)	4,736 (*)
Smart Php7,000M	December 18, 2015	China Banking Corporation, or CBC	Annual amortization rate of 1% of the principal amount on the third-year up to the sixth-year from the initial drawdown date, with balance payable upon maturity on December 28, 2022	December 28, 2015 and February 24, 2016	7,000	—	—	**4,199** (*)	4,897 (*)
PLDT Php3,000M	July 1, 2016	Metrobank	Annual amortization rate of 1% on the first-year up to the ninth-year from initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on February 22, 2027	February 20, 2017	3,000	—	—	**2,872** (*)	2,900 (*)
PLDT Php6,000M	July 1, 2016	Metrobank	Annual amortization rate of 1% on the first-year up to the sixth-year from initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on August 30, 2023	August 30, 2016 and November 10, 2016	6,000	—	—	**5,692** (*)	5,748 (*)
								26,830	27,754

(*) *Amounts are net of unamortized debt discount/premium and/or debt issuance cost.*

Loan Amount	Date of Loan Agreement	Lender(s)	Terms	Dates Drawn	Drawn Amount Php	Cancelled Undrawn Amount Php	Paid in full on	Outstanding Amounts 2021 Php	Outstanding Amounts 2020 Php
					(in millions)			(in millions)	
PLDT Php8,000M	July 14, 2016	Security Bank	Annual amortization rate of 1% of the total amount drawn payable semi-annually starting from the end of the first-year after the initial drawdown date until the ninth-year and the balance payable on maturity on March 1, 2027	February 27, 2017	8,000	—	—	**7,338** (*)	7,495 (*)
PLDT Php6,500M	September 20, 2016	BPI	Annual amortization rate of 1% on the first- year up to the sixth-year from initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on November 2, 2023	November 2, 2016 and December 19, 2016	6,500	—	—	**6,165** (*)	6,225 (*)
Smart Php3,000M	September 28, 2016	BDO	Annual amortization rate of 1% of the principal amount on the first-year up to the ninth-year commencing on the first-year anniversary of the initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on October 5, 2026	October 5, 2016	3,000	—	—	**2,850**	2,880
Smart Php5,400M	September 28, 2016	Union Bank	Annual amortization rate of 1% of the principal amount on the first-year up to the sixth-year commencing on the first-year anniversary of the initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on October 24, 2023	October 24, 2016 and November 21, 2016	5,400	—	—	**5,126** (*)	5,178 (*)
PLDT Php5,300M	October 14, 2016	BPI	Annual amortization rate of 1% on the first-year up to the sixth-year from initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on December 19, 2023	December 19, 2016	5,300	—	—	**5,027** (*)	5,076 (*)
Smart Php2,500M	October 27, 2016	CBC	Annual amortization rate of 10% of the amount drawn starting on the third-year up to the sixth-year, with balance payable upon maturity on December 8, 2023	December 8, 2016	2,500	—	—	**1,750**	2,000
								28,256	28,854

(*) *Amounts are net of unamortized debt discount/premium and/or debt issuance cost.*

Loan Amount	Date of Loan Agreement	Lender(s)	Terms	Dates Drawn	Drawn Amount Php	Cancelled Undrawn Amount Php	Paid in full on	Outstanding Amounts 2021 Php	Outstanding Amounts 2020 Php
					(in millions)			(in millions)	
Smart Php4,000M[1]	October 28, 2016	Security Bank	Semi-annual amortization rate of 1% of the total amount drawn from first-year up to the ninth-year and the balance payable upon maturity on April 5, 2027	April 5, 2017	4,000	—	—	**1,899** (*)	1,917 (*)
Smart Php1,000M	December 16, 2016	PNB	Annual amortization rate of 1% of the amount drawn starting on the first anniversary of the advance up to the ninth anniversary of the advance and the balance payable upon maturity on December 7, 2027	December 7, 2017	1,000	—	—	**925** (*)	970
Smart Php2,000M	December 22, 2016	LBP	Annual amortization rate of 1% of the amount drawn starting on the first anniversary of the advance up to the ninth anniversary of the advance and the balance payable upon maturity on January 21, 2028	January 22, 2018	2,000	—	—	**1,940**	1,960
PLDT Php3,500M	December 23, 2016	LBP	Annual amortization rate of 1% on the first-year up to the ninth-year after the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on April 5, 2027	April 5, 2017	3,500	—	—	**3,350** (*)	3,383 (*)
Smart Php1,500M	April 18, 2017	PNB	Annual amortization rate of 1% of the amount drawn starting on the first anniversary of the advance up to the sixth-year anniversary of the advance and the balance payable upon maturity on January 3, 2025	January 3, 2018	1,500	—	—	**1,455**	1,470
PLDT Php2,000M	May 24, 2017	Security Bank	Semi-annual amortization rate of Php10 million starting on October 5, 2017 and every six months thereafter with the balance payable upon maturity on April 5, 2027	May 29, 2017	2,000	—	—	**1,910**	1,930
								11,479	11,630

(*) *Amounts are net of unamortized debt discount/premium and/or debt issuance cost.*

(1) *The amount of Php2,000 million was prepaid on May 29, 2017.*

Loan Amount	Date of Loan Agreement	Lender(s)	Terms	Dates Drawn	Drawn Amount	Cancelled Undrawn Amount	Paid in full on	Outstanding Amounts 2021	Outstanding Amounts 2020
					Php	Php		Php	Php
					(in millions)			(in millions)	
PLDT Php3,500M	July 5, 2017	LBP	Annual amortization rate of 1% on the first- year up to the ninth-year after the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on July 12, 2027	July 10, 2017	3,500	—	—	**3,360**	3,395
PLDT Php1,500M	August 29, 2017	LBP	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the total loan payable on the first-year up to the ninth-year after the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on April 3, 2028	April 2, 2018	1,500	—	—	**1,458** (*)	1,470
Smart Php1,000M	September 28, 2017	Union Bank	Annual amortization rate of 1% of the amount drawn starting on the first-year anniversary of the advance up to the ninth- year anniversary of the advance and the balance payable upon maturity on February 21, 2028	February 19, 2018	1,000	—	December 10, 2021	—	980
PLDT Php2,000M	April 19, 2018	LBP	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the total loan payable on the first-year up to the ninth-year after the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on April 25, 2028	April 25, 2018	2,000	—	—	**1,767** (*)	1,960
PLDT Php1,000M	April 20, 2018	LBP	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the total loan payable on the first-year up to the ninth-year after the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on May 3, 2028	May 3, 2018	1,000	—	—	**878** (*)	980
PLDT Php2,000M	May 9, 2018	BPI	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the amount drawn starting on the first- year anniversary of the advance up to the ninth-year anniversary of the advance and the balance payable upon maturity on May 10, 2028	May 10, 2018	2,000	—	—	**1,773** (*)	1,960
								9,236	10,745

(*) *Amounts are net of unamortized debt discount/premium and/or debt issuance cost.*

Loan Amount	Date of Loan Agreement	Lender(s)	Terms	Dates Drawn	Drawn Amount Php	Cancelled Undrawn Amount Php	Paid in full on	Outstanding Amounts 2021 Php	Outstanding Amounts 2020 Php
					(in millions)			(in millions)	
Smart Php2,000M	May 25, 2018	BPI	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the amount drawn starting on the first- year anniversary of the advance up to the fifth-year anniversary of the advance and the balance payable upon maturity on May 28, 2024	May 28, 2018	2,000	—	—	**1,933** (*)	1,951 (*)
Smart Php1,500M	June 27, 2018	Development Bank of the Philippines, or DBP	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the amount drawn starting on the third- year anniversary of the advance up to the fifth-year anniversary of the advance and the balance payable upon maturity on June 28, 2024	June 28, 2018	1,500	—	—	**1,485**	1,500
Smart Php3,000M	July 31, 2018	BPI	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the amount drawn starting on the first-year anniversary of the advance up to the ninth-year anniversary of the advance and the balance payable upon maturity on May 10, 2028	August 10, 2018	3,000	—	—	**2,894** (*)	2,922 (*)
Smart Php5,000M	January 11, 2019	DBP	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the amount drawn starting on the third-year anniversary of the advance up to the ninth-year anniversary of the advance and the balance payable upon maturity on May 6, 2029	May 6, 2019 September 2, 2019	2,000 3,000	—	—	**4,865** (*)	4,980 (*)
PLDT Php8,000M	February 18, 2019	Union Bank	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the amount drawn starting on the first-year anniversary up to the ninth-year anniversary of the initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on July 11, 2029	July 11, 2019 September 6, 2019 October 1, 2019 November 5, 2019	3,000 2,000 1,000 2,000	—	—	**7,822** (*)	7,900 (*)
Smart Php4,000M	February 21, 2019	PNB	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the amount drawn starting on the first-year anniversary up to the seventh-year anniversary of the initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on March 11, 2027	March 11, 2019	4,000	—	—	**3,708** (*)	3,936 (*)
								22,707	23,189

(*) *Amounts are net of unamortized debt discount/premium and/or debt issuance cost.*

Loan Amount	Date of Loan Agreement	Lender(s)	Terms	Dates Drawn	Drawn Amount	Cancelled Undrawn Amount	Paid in full on	Outstanding Amounts 2021	Outstanding Amounts 2020
					Php	Php		Php	Php
					(in millions)			(in millions)	
PLDT Php2,000M	April 11, 2019	Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited, Manila Branch	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the amount of loan payable on the first-year anniversary up to the sixth-year anniversary of the initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on September 7, 2026	September 6, 2019	2,000	—	—	**1,949** (*)	1,968 (*)
PLDT Php2,000M	July 1, 2019	PNB	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the total amount drawn from the facility on the first-year anniversary up to the sixth-year anniversary of the initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on September 7, 2026	September 6, 2019	2,000	—	—	**1,949** (*)	1,967 (*)
Smart Php8,000M	September 25, 2019	CBC	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 10% of the total amount drawn starting on the third-year anniversary up to the ninth-year anniversary of the initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on October 2, 2029	October 2, 2019	8,000	—	—	**7,635** (*)	7,949 (*)
Smart Php4,000M	December 9, 2019	DBP	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the total amount drawn starting on the third-year anniversary up to the ninth-year anniversary of the initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on December 12, 2029	December 12, 2019	4,000	—	—	**3,975** (*)	3,973 (*)
PLDT Php4,500M	December 12, 2019	BPI	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance on the first year up to the ninth-year anniversary of the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on December 18, 2029	December 15, 2019	4,500	—	—	**4,382** (*)	4,424 (*)
Smart Php3,000M	January 20, 2020	BDO	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the total amount drawn starting on the first-year anniversary up to the ninth-year anniversary of the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on January 24, 2030	January 24, 2020	3,000	—	—	**2,893** (*)	2,979 (*)
								22,783	23,260

(*) *Amounts are net of unamortized debt discount/premium and/or debt issuance cost.*

Loan Amount	Date of Loan Agreement	Lender(s)	Terms	Dates Drawn	Drawn Amount	Cancelled Undrawn Amount	Paid in full on	Outstanding Amounts 2021	Outstanding Amounts 2020
					Php	Php		Php	Php
					(in millions)			(in millions)	
PLDT Php5,000M	January 29, 2020	BDO	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the total amount drawn starting on the first-year anniversary up to the ninth-year anniversary of the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on January 31, 2030	January 31, 2020	5,000	—	—	**4,854** (*)	4,965 (*)
PLDT Php4,000M	March 24, 2020	RCBC	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the first-year anniversary of the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on March 27, 2028	March 26, 2020	4,000	—	—	**3,827** (*)	3,972 (*)
PLDT Php2,500M	March 30, 2020	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	Amortization rate equivalent to: (1) 20% of the amount drawn payable on the 30th, 48th, 54th and 72nd month from the drawdown date; (2) 0.50% of the amount drawn payable on the 36th, 42nd, 60th and 66th month from the drawdown date; and (3) 18% of the amount drawn payable upon maturity on October 2, 2026	April 2, 2020	2,500	—	—	**2,488** (*)	2,484 (*)
PLDT Php3,000M	May 20, 2020	LBP	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the first-year up to the ninth-year anniversary of the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on May 28, 2030	May 28, 2020	3,000	—	—	**2,951** (*)	2,979 (*)
Smart Php4,000M	May 20, 2020	LBP	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of principal amount of the loan starting on the first-year up to the ninth-year anniversary of the initial advance and the balance payable upon maturity on November 20, 2030	November 20, 2020	4,000	—	—	**3,933** (*)	3,970
PLDT Php3,000M	May 21, 2020	LBP	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the first-year up to the ninth-year anniversary of the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on December 18, 2030	December 18, 2020	3,000	—	—	**2,949** (*)	2,978 (*)
								21,002	21,348

(*) *Amounts are net of unamortized debt discount/premium and/or debt issuance cost.*

Loan Amount	Date of Loan Agreement	Lender(s)	Terms	Dates Drawn	Drawn Amount Php	Cancelled Undrawn Amount Php	Paid in full on	Outstanding Amounts 2021 Php	Outstanding Amounts 2020 Php
					(in millions)			(in millions)	
PLDT Php5,000M	February 9, 2021	BPI	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the first-year up to the tenth-year anniversary of the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on February 16, 2032	February 15, 2021	5,000	—	—	**4,965** (*)	—
Smart Php3,000M	March 4, 2021	LBP	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the first-year up to the ninth-year anniversary of the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on March 9, 2031	March 9, 2021	3,000	—	—	**2,979** (*)	—
Smart Php3,000M	March 5, 2021	LBP	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the first-year up to the ninth-year anniversary of the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on May 25, 2031	May 25, 2021	3,000	—	—	**2,979** (*)	—
Smart Php4,000M	March 8, 2021	LBP	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the first-year up to the ninth-year anniversary of the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on March 30, 2031	March 30, 2021	4,000	—	—	**3,972** (*)	—
PLDT Php3,000M	March 31, 2021	BPI	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the first-year up to the tenth-year anniversary of the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on April 14, 2032	April 14, 2021	3,000	—	—	**2,979** (*)	—
PLDT Php2,000M	March 31, 2021	BPI	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the first-year up to the tenth-year anniversary of the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on April 29, 2032	April 29, 2021	2,000	—	—	**2,000**	—
								19,874	—

(*) *Amounts are net of unamortized debt discount/premium and/or debt issuance cost.*

Loan Amount	Date of Loan Agreement	Lender(s)	Terms	Dates Drawn	Drawn Amount	Cancelled Undrawn Amount	Paid in full on	Outstanding Amounts 2021	Outstanding Amounts 2020
					Php	Php		Php	Php
					(in millions)			(in millions)	
Smart Php4,000M	April 14, 2021	Metrobank	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the second-year up to the tenth-year anniversary of the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on June 8, 2032	June 8, 2021	4,000	—	—	**3,971** (*)	—
Smart Php3,000M	April 15, 2021	Metrobank	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the second-year up to the tenth-year anniversary of the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on September 1, 2032	September 1, 2021	3,000	—	—	**2,978** (*)	—
PLDT Php3,000M	April 30, 2021	Metrobank	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the second-year up to the tenth-year from drawdown date and the balance of 91% payable upon maturity on June 21, 2032	June 21, 2021	3,000	—	—	**2,978** (*)	—
PLDT Php3,000M	June 14, 2021	RCBC	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the first-year up to the eighth-year and tenth-year from drawdown date and equal amortization equivalent to 45.5% of the advance on the ninth-year and upon maturity on July 15, 2032	July 15, 2021	3,000	—	—	**2,978** (*)	—
PLDT Php4,000M	June 14, 2021	RCBC	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the first-year up to the eighth-year and tenth-year from drawdown date and equal amortization equivalent to 45.5% of the advance on the ninth-year and upon maturity on September 1, 2032	September 1, 2021	4,000	—	—	**3,971** (*)	—
Smart Php1,000M	September 28, 2021	BDO	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the first-year up to the ninth-year from the drawdown date and the balance of 91% payable upon maturity on October 15, 2031	October 15, 2021	1,000	—	—	**1,000**	—
								17,876	—

(*) *Amounts are net of unamortized debt discount/premium and/or debt issuance cost.*

Loan Amount	Date of Loan Agreement	Lender(s)	Terms	Dates Drawn	Drawn Amount Php	Cancelled Undrawn Amount Php	Paid in full on	Outstanding Amounts 2021 Php	Outstanding Amounts 2020 Php
					(in millions)			(in millions)	
Smart Php3,000M	November 17, 2021	BDO	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the first-year up to the sixth-year from the drawdown date and the balance of 94% payable upon maturity on November 22, 2028	November 22, 2021	3,000	—	—	**2,978** (*)	—
PLDT Php1,000M	November 24, 2021	BPI	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the first-year up to the tenth-year anniversary of the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on March 1, 2033	December 1, 2021	1,000	—	—	**1,000**	—
PLDT Php3,000M	November 24, 2021	BPI	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the first-year up to the tenth-year anniversary of the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on March 17, 2033	December 17, 2021	3,000	—	—	**2,978** (*)	—
PLDT Php4,000M	November 24, 2021	BPI	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the first-year up to the tenth-year anniversary of the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on March 17, 2033	December 17, 2021	4,000	—	—	**3,970** (*)	—
PLDT Php2,500M	December 10, 2021	LBP	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the first-year up to the ninth-year anniversary of the drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on December 17, 2031	December 17, 2021	2,500	—	—	**2,500**	—
Smart Php3,000M	December 14, 2021	DBP	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the first-year up to the seventh-year from the drawdown date and the balance of 93% payable upon maturity on January 21, 2030	January 20, 2022	3,000	—	—	**—**	—
Smart Php2,000M	December 14, 2021	DBP	Annual amortization rate equivalent to 1% of the advance starting on the first-year up to the eight-year from the drawdown date and the balance of 92% payable upon maturity on January 20, 2031	January 20, 2022	2,000	—	—	**—**	—
								13,426	—
								209,524	163,050

(*) *Amounts are net of unamortized debt discount/premium and/or debt issuance cost.*

Short-term Debt

In March and April 2020, PLDT and Smart availed unsecured short-term debt from various banks amounting to Php6,000 million and Php4,000 million, respectively, with interest ranging from 5.00% to 5.75%. In May 2020, PLDT and Smart prepaid their outstanding short-term debt amounting to Php3,000 million and Php4,000 million, respectively. PLDT prepaid its remaining short-term debt in the aggregate amount of Php3,000 million in June 2020. In March 2022, PLDT availed unsecured short-term debt amounting to Php2,000 million with interest rate of 2.60%.

U.S. Dollar Fixed Rate Notes

On June 23, 2020, PLDT issued US$300 million 10-year and US$300 million 30-year senior unsecured fixed-rate notes with coupon of 2.50% and 3.45%, respectively. Proceeds from the issuance of these notes have been used to refinance maturing debt obligations, prepay outstanding loans and partially finance capital expenditures. The 2031 Notes will mature on January 23, 2031 and the 2050 Notes will mature on June 23, 2050.

Compliance with Debt Covenants

PLDT's debt instruments contain restrictive covenants, including covenants that require us to comply with specified financial ratios tests, such as total debt to EBITDA and interest cover ratio, at relevant measurement dates, principally at the end of each quarterly period. We have complied with all of our maintenance financial ratios as required under our loan covenants and other debt instruments.

The principal factors that could negatively affect our ability to comply with these financial ratio covenants and other financial tests are poor operating performance of PLDT and its subsidiaries, depreciation of the Philippine Peso relative to the U.S. Dollar, impairment or similar charges in respect of investments or other long-lived assets that may be recognized by PLDT and its subsidiaries, and increases in our interest expense. Interest expense may increase as a result of various factors including issuance of new debt, the refinancing of lower cost indebtedness by higher cost indebtedness, depreciation of the Philippine Peso relative to the U.S. Dollar, the lowering of PLDT's credit ratings or the credit ratings of the Philippines, increase in reference interest rates, and general market conditions. Of our total consolidated debts, approximately 16% and 18% were denominated in U.S. Dollars as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Considering PLDT's hedges and U.S. Dollar cash balances allocated for debt, the unhedged portion of the PLDT's net debt amounts was approximately 8% (or 5%, net of our consolidated U.S. Dollar cash balances allocated for debt) and 13% (or 5%, net of our consolidated U.S. Dollar cash balances allocated for debt) as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Therefore, the financial ratio and other tests are expected to be negatively affected by any weakening of the Philippine Peso relative to the U.S. Dollar. See *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities – Foreign Currency Exchange Risk*.

PLDT's debt instruments contain a number of other negative covenants that, subject to certain exceptions and qualifications, restrict PLDT's ability to take certain actions without lenders' approval, including: (a) making or permitting any material change in the character of its business; (b) selling, leasing, transferring or disposing of all or substantially all of its assets or any significant portion thereof other than in the ordinary course of business; (c) creating any lien or security interest; (d) permitting set-off against amounts owed to PLDT; (e) merging or consolidating with any other company; and (f) making or permitting any preference or priority in respect of any other relevant indebtedness of PLDT.

PLDT's debt instruments also contain customary and other default provisions that permit the lender to accelerate amounts due or terminate their commitments to extend additional funds under the debt instruments. These default provisions include: (a) cross-defaults that will be triggered only if the principal amount of the defaulted indebtedness exceeds a threshold amount specified in these debt instruments; (b) failure by PLDT to meet certain financial ratio covenants referred to above; (c) the occurrence of any material adverse change in circumstances that a lender reasonably believes materially impairs PLDT's ability to perform its obligations under its debt instrument with the lender; (d) the revocation, termination or amendment of any of the permits or franchises of PLDT in any manner unacceptable to the lender; (e) the nationalization or sustained discontinuance of all or a substantial portion of PLDT's business; and (f) other typical events of default, including the commencement of bankruptcy, insolvency, liquidation or winding up proceedings by PLDT.

Smart's debt instruments contain certain restrictive covenants that require Smart to comply with specified financial ratios and other financial tests at semi-annual measurement dates. Smart's loan agreements include compliance with financial tests such as Smart's consolidated debt to consolidated EBITDA and interest coverage ratio. The agreements also contain customary and other default provisions that permit the lender to accelerate amounts due under the loans or terminate their commitments to extend additional funds under the loans. These default provisions include: (a) cross-defaults and cross-accelerations that permit a lender to declare a default if Smart is in default under another loan agreement. These cross-default provisions are triggered upon a payment or other default permitting the acceleration of Smart debt, whether or not the defaulted debt is accelerated; (b) failure by Smart to comply with certain financial ratio covenants; and (c) the occurrence of any material adverse change in circumstances that the lender reasonably believes materially impairs Smart's ability to perform its obligations or impair the guarantors' ability to perform their obligations under its loan agreements.

The loan agreements with banks (foreign and local alike) and other financial institutions provide for certain restrictions and requirements with respect to, among others, maintenance of percentage of ownership of specific shareholders, incurrence of additional long-term indebtedness or guarantees and creation of property encumbrances.

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, we were in compliance with all of our debt covenants. See *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities – Derivative Financial Instruments.*

Under the terms of certain loan agreements and other debt instruments, PLDT may not create, incur, assume, permit or suffer to exist any mortgage, pledge, lien or other encumbrance or security interest over the whole or any part of its assets or revenues or suffer to exist any obligation as lessee for the rental or hire of real or personal property in connection with any sale and leaseback transaction.

Consent Solicitation Exercise of PLDT

On October 11, 2019, PLDT announced its undertaking of a consent solicitation exercise relating to the 5.2250% 7-Year Fixed Rate Bonds due 2021 and 5.2813% 10-Year Fixed Rate Bonds due 2024, to amend PLDT's maximum stand-alone Total Debt to EBITDA Ratio stipulated in the Trust Indenture from 3.0:1 to 4.0:1. The proposed amendment seeks to provide PLDT with greater flexibility to support, if necessary, higher levels of capital expenditures and general corporate requirements. Moreover, it will align the covenant ratio of PLDT's outstanding debt capital market issuances with that of the existing bilateral facilities of both PLDT and Smart.

On October 30, 2019, PLDT announced the early closing of the consent solicitation exercise from its original schedule of November 15, 2019 when the Company received the required consents to effect the proposed amendment. The new debt covenants became effective on November 8, 2019.

22. Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, this account consists of:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Contract liabilities and unearned revenues (Note 5)	**3,558**	976
Provision for asset retirement obligations	**2,121**	2,000
Accrual of capital expenditures under long-term financing	**300**	1,542
Others	**105**	150
	6,084	4,668

The following table summarizes the changes to provision for asset retirement obligations for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Provision for asset retirement obligations at beginning of the year	**2,000**	1,767
Capitalized to ROU assets during the year	**239**	205
Accretion expenses	**65**	61
Change in assumptions	**(62)**	(22)
Revaluation due to change in IBR	**(102)**	39
Gain on settlement of asset retirement obligation	**—**	(50)
Settlement of obligations and others	**(19)**	—
Provision for asset retirement obligations at end of the year	**2,121**	2,000

Accrual of capital expenditures under long-term financing represents expenditures related to the expansion and upgrade of our network facilities which are not due to be settled within one year. Such accruals are settled through refinancing from long-term loans obtained from the banks. See *Note 21 – Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities*.

23. Accounts Payable

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, this account consists of:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Suppliers and contractors (Note 28)	**85,903**	75,322
Taxes (Note 27)	**1,741**	2,330
Carriers and other customers (Note 28)	**1,469**	1,336
Related parties (Notes 25 and 28)	**200**	300
Others	**10,405**	3,125
	99,718	82,413

Accounts payable are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled within 180 days.

In 2020, one of our major suppliers entered into Trade Financing Arrangements, or TFA, to sell a portion of its Philippine Peso receivables from the Parent Company amounting to Php400 million and from Smart amounting to Php1,155 million. Under the terms of the TFA, the Purchaser will have exclusive ownership of the purchased receivables and all of its rights, title and interest.

In 2021, two of our major suppliers entered into TFAs to sell a portion of their Philippine Peso receivables from the Parent Company amounting to Php7,559 million and from Smart amounting to Php1,834 million.

The amount reclassified from "Accounts Payable – Suppliers and contractors" to "Accounts Payable – Others" amounted to Php9,393 million and Php1,555 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. There were no changes in the payment terms.

For terms and conditions pertaining to the payables to related parties, see *Note 25 – Related Party Transactions*.

For detailed discussion on the PLDT Group's liquidity risk management processes, see *Note 28 – Financial Assets and Liabilities – Liquidity Risk*.

24. Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities

As at December 30, 2021 and 2020, this account consists of:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Accrued utilities and related expenses (Notes 25 and 28)	**63,105**	64,624
Accrued taxes and related expenses (Note 27)	**11,464**	11,918
Contract liabilities and unearned revenues (Note 5)	**10,063**	8,595
Accrued employee benefits and other provisions (Note 28)	**9,087**	10,397
Liability from redemption of preferred shares (Notes 20 and 28)	**7,842**	7,849
Accrued interests and other related costs (Note 29)	**1,783**	1,872
Others	**2,769**	2,504
	106,113	107,759

Accrued utilities and related expenses pertain to costs incurred for electricity and water consumption, repairs and maintenance, selling and promotions, professional and other contracted services, rent, insurance and security services and other operational related expenses pending receipt of billings and statement of accounts from suppliers. These liabilities are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled within a year.

Accrued taxes and related expenses pertain to licenses, permits and other related business taxes, which are normally settled within a year.

Contract liabilities and unearned revenues represent advance payments for leased lines, installation fees, monthly service fees and unused and/or unexpired portion of prepaid loads.

Accrued interests and other related costs are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled within a year. This pertains to other costs incurred for operations-related expenses pending receipt of invoice and statement of accounts from suppliers.

Other accrued expenses and other current liabilities are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled within a year. This pertains to other costs incurred for operations-related expenses pending receipt of invoice and statement of accounts from suppliers.

25. Related Party Transactions

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 individuals or corporate entities. Transactions with related parties are on an arm's length basis, similar to transactions with third parties.

Settlement of outstanding balances of related party transactions at year-end are expected to be settled with cash.

The following table provides the summary of outstanding balances as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and transactions for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 that have been entered into with related parties:

Company Name	Particulars	Terms	Conditions	Statement of Financial Position Classification	2021	2020	Income Statement Classification	2021	2020	2019
					(in million pesos)			(in million pesos)		
Indirect investment in joint ventures through PCEV:										
Manila Electric Company, or Meralco	Electricity services to PLDT and certain subsidiaries' offices within Meralco's franchise area	Immediately upon receipt of invoice	Unsecured	Accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Notes 23 and 24)	**186**	418	Repairs and maintenance	**2,519**	2,231	2,689
	Pole attachment contracts, wherein Meralco leases its pole spaces to accommodate PLDT and Smart's cable network facilities	45 days upon receipt of billings	Unsecured	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Note 24)	**–**	–	Rent	**40**	38	29
		Upon depreciation or expiration of lease	Unsecured	ROU assets (Note 10)	**2,433**	1,916	Depreciation and amortization	**486**	473	218
		2021 – due after December 31, 2022; 2020 – due after December 31, 2021	Unsecured	Lease liabilities - net of current portion (Note 10)	**1,118**	1,589				
		2021 – due on or before December 31, 2022; 2020 – due on or before December 31, 2021	Unsecured	Current portion of lease liabilities (Note 10)	**487**	437				
Meralco Industrial Engineering Services Corporation, or MIESCOR	Customer line installation, repair, rehabilitation and maintenance activities	30 days upon receipt of invoice	Unsecured	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Note 24)	**1**	3				
MPIC	Notes receivable	2020 – due on or before December 31, 2021; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured	Current portion of financial assets at FVOCI (Note 11)	**–**	168				

Company Name	Particulars	Terms	Conditions	Statement of Financial Position Classification	2021	2020	Income Statement Classification	2021	2020	2019
					(in million pesos)			(in million pesos)		
Transactions with major stockholders, directors and officers:										
NTT TC Leasing[(1)]	PLDT signed a US$25 million term loan facility agreement on March 22, 2016	Non-amortizing, payable upon maturity on March 30, 2023	Unsecured	Interest-bearing financial liabilities (Note 21)	**1,272**	1,201	Financing costs – net	**17**	29	52
	PLDT signed a US$25 million term loan facility agreement on January 31, 2017	Non-amortizing, payable upon maturity on March 27, 2024	Unsecured	Interest-bearing financial liabilities (Note 21)	**1,271**	1,200	Financing costs – net	**18**	30	52
NTT World Engineering Marine Corporation	On February 1, 2008, PLDT entered into a service agreement, wherein NTT World Engineering Marine Corporation provides offshore submarine cable repair and other allied services for the maintenance of PLDT's domestic fiber optic network submerged plant.	1st month of each quarter; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured	Accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Notes 23 and 24)	**240**	183	Repairs and maintenance	**97**	139	169
NTT Communications	On March 24, 2000, PLDT entered into an advisory service agreement (as amended on March 31, 2003, March 31, 2005 and June 16, 2006), under which NTT Communications provides PLDT with technical, marketing and other consulting services for various business areas of PLDT starting April 1, 2000.	30 days upon receipt of invoice; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Note 24)	**12**	11	Professional and other contracted services	**68**	81	95
	On March 24, 2000, PLDT entered into an agreement with NTT Communications under which PLDT and NTT Communications agreed to cooperative arrangements for conventional international telecommunications services to enhance their respective international businesses.	30 days upon receipt of invoice; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured	Accounts payable (Note 23)	**3**	3				
NTT Worldwide Telecommunications Corporation	On March 24, 2000, PLDT entered into an agreement under which PLDT markets, and manages data and other services under NTT Communications' "Arcstar" brand to its corporate customers in the Philippines. PLDT also entered into a Trade Name and Trademark Agreement with NTT Communications under which PLDT has been given the right to use the trade name "Arcstar" and its related trademark, logo and symbols, solely for the purpose of PLDT's marketing, promotional and sales activities for the Arcstar services within the Philippines.	30 days upon receipt of invoice; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured	Accounts payable (Note 23)	**4**	1	Selling and promotions	**2**	3	5

(1) *Effective July 1, 2020, these loans were transferred from NTT Finance Corporation to NTT TC Leasing. See Note 21 – Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities.*

Company Name	Particulars	Terms	Conditions	Statement of Financial Position Classification	2021	2020	Income Statement Classification	2021	2020	2019
					(in million pesos)			(in million pesos)		
Transactions with major stockholders, directors and officers:										
NTT DOCOMO	On June 5, 2006, in accordance with the Cooperation Agreement dated January 31, 2006, an Advisory Services Agreement was entered into by NTT DOCOMO and PLDT. Pursuant to the Advisory Services Agreement, NTT DOCOMO will provide the services of certain key personnel in connection with certain aspects of the business of PLDT and Smart. Also, this agreement governs the terms and conditions of the appointments of such key personnel and the corresponding fees related thereto.	30 days upon receipt of invoice; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Note 24)	**12**	8	Professional and other contracted services	**80**	58	70
JGSHI and Subsidiaries	PLDT and certain of its subsidiaries have existing agreements with Universal Robina Corporation and Robinsons Land Corporation for office and business office rental.	1st month of each quarter; 30 days upon receipt of invoice; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured	Accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Notes 23 and 24)	**52**	59	Rent	**232**	314	198
		Upon depreciation or expiration of lease	Unsecured	ROU assets (Note 10)	**83**	134	Depreciation and amortization	**29**	34	—
		2021 – due after December 31, 2022; 2020 – due after December 31, 2021	Unsecured	Lease liabilities - net of current portion (Note 10)	**62**	114				
		2021 – due on or before December 31, 2022 2020 – due on or before December 31, 2021	Unsecured	Current portion of lease liabilities (Note 10)	**30**	20				
	PLDT group's other transactions with JGSHI and subsidiaries	30 days upon receipt of invoice; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Note 24)	**7**	3	Repairs and maintenance	**25**	6	38
							Professional and other contracted services	**—**	2	—
							Communication, training and travel	**—**	1	10
							Financing costs – net	**5**	13	—
							Miscellaneous expenses	**—**	—	98

Company Name	Particulars	Terms	Conditions	Statement of Financial Position Classification	2021	2020	Income Statement Classification	2021	2020	2019
					(in million pesos)			(in million pesos)		
Transactions with major stockholders, directors and officers:										
Malayan Insurance Co., Inc.or Malayan	PLDT and certain of its subsidiaries have insurance policies with Malayan covering directors, officers, liability to employees and material damages for buildings, building improvements, equipment and motor vehicles. The premiums are directly paid to Malayan.	Immediately upon receipt of invoice	Unsecured	Accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Notes 23 and 24)	**10**	10	Insurance and security services	**196**	194	295
		Immediately upon receipt of invoice	Unsecured	Prepayments (Note 19)	**23**	18				
Gotuaco del Rosario and Associates, or Gotuaco	Gotuaco acts as the broker for certain insurance companies to cover certain insurable properties of the PLDT Group. Insurance premiums are remitted to Gotuaco and the broker's fees are settled between Gotuaco and the insurance companies.	Immediately upon receipt of invoice	Unsecured	Accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Notes 23 and 24)	**1**	10	Insurance and security services	**179**	149	165
		Immediately upon receipt of invoice	Unsecured	Prepayments (Note 19)	**—**	5				
First Pacific Investment Management Limited, or FPIML	On March 1, 2018, Smart entered into an Advisory Services Agreement with FPIML effective for a period of one-year subject to a 12-month automatic renewal unless either party notifies the other party of its intent not to renew the agreement. FPIML provides advisory and related services in connection with the operation of Smart's business of providing mobile communications services, high-speed internet connectivity, and access to digital services and content. The agreement provides that Smart shall pay monthly service fee of US$$250 thousand and any additional fee shall be mutually agreed upon by both parties on a monthly basis. On March 26, 2020, Smart and FPIML mutually agreed to reduce the monthly service fee to US$100 thousand in consideration of the services provided under this agreement, effective April 1, 2020. Starting April 2021, the fee has been increased to $220k per month. Smart prepaid the fees for the period April to October 2021 (US$1.54 million).	–	Unsecured	Prepayments (Note 19)	**—**	—	Professional and other contracted services	**111**	72	156

Company Name	Particulars	Terms	Conditions	Statement of Financial Position Classification	2021	2020	Income Statement Classification	2021	2020	2019
					(in million pesos)			(in million pesos)		
Other related parties:										
Cignal Cable Corporation, or Cignal Cable	PLDT and Smart entered into a two-year agreement with Cignal Cable to resell and distribute the iflix service to their respective subscribers effective June 18, 2019. The agreement stipulates that PLDT and Smart will each pay a minimum guarantee of US$1,500 thousand annually, which is committed for the Advertising Spend Guarantee. iflix shall pay PLDT and Smart 30% each of the monthly marketing costs subject to a monthly cap of US$500 thousand each. This agreement was pre-terminated of March 2021.	30 days upon receipt of invoice	Unsecured	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Note 24)	**—**	102	Cost of services	**—**	22	306
							Selling and promotions	**—**	23	82
							Other income – net	**—**	51	166
Various	PLDT and certain of its subsidiaries provide telephone, data communication and other services to various related parties.	30 days upon receipt of invoice	Unsecured	Trade and other receivables (Note 17)	**1,892**	2,036	Revenues	**2,368**	2,145	2,401
		2021 – due after December 31, 2022; 2020 – due after the December 31, 2021	Unsecured	Lease liabilities - net of current portion (Note 10)	**386**	413	Expenses	**2,386**	1,582	1,908
		2021 – due on or before December 31, 2022; 2020 – due on or before December 31, 2021	Unsecured	Current portion of lease liabilities (Note 10)	**234**	156				
		Upon depreciation or expiration of lease	Unsecured	ROU assets (Note 10)	**750**	598				
		30 days upon receipt of billing; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured	Accounts payable (Note 23)	**1,314**	1,049				
		Immediately upon receipt of billing	Unsecured	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Note 24)	**11**	63				

Material Related Party Transactions, or MRPT, Policy

On September 24, 2019, the Board of Directors approved and adopted the MRPT Policy in compliance with the Philippine SEC Memorandum Circular No. 10, Series of 2019, or the Rules on MRPT for Publicly-Listed Companies.

This MRPT Policy applies to the PLDT Group and covers related party transactions that meet the Materiality Threshold of 10% of PLDT's total consolidated assets. It defines the processes, controls and safeguards for the proper handling, including review, approval and disclosure, of such related party transactions in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Related party transactions involving an amount below the Materiality Threshold shall be covered by our Guidelines on the Proper Handling of Related Party Transactions.

Compensation of Key Officers of the PLDT Group

The compensation of key officers of the PLDT Group by benefit type for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Short-term employee benefits	**311**	327	311
Share-based payments (Note 26)	**115**	297	138
Post-employment benefits (Note 26)	**21**	22	58
Total compensation paid to key officers of the PLDT Group	**447**	646	507

The amounts disclosed in the table above are the amounts recognized as expenses during the period related to key management personnel.

Effective January 2014, each of the directors, including the members of the advisory board of PLDT, was entitled to a director's fee in the amount of Php250 thousand for each board meeting attended. Each of the members or advisors of the audit, governance, nomination and sustainability, executive compensation, technology strategy, and risk and data privacy and information security committees was entitled to a fee in the amount of Php125 thousand for each committee meeting attended.

Total fees paid for board meetings and board committee meetings amounted to Php85 million, Php72 million and Php68 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Except for the fees mentioned above, the directors are not compensated, directly or indirectly, for their services as such directors.

There are no agreements between PLDT Group and any of its key management personnel providing for benefits upon termination of employment, except for such benefits to which they may be entitled under PLDT Group's retirement and incentive plans.

26. Pension and Other Employee Benefits

Pension

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

PLDT has defined benefit pension plans, operating under the legal name "The Board of Trustees for the account of the Beneficial Trust Fund created pursuant to the Benefit Plan of PLDT Co." and covering all of our permanent and regular employees. Certain subsidiaries of PLDT have not yet drawn up a specific retirement plan for its permanent or regular employees. For the purpose of complying with Revised PAS 19, *Employee Benefits,* pension benefit expense has been actuarially computed based on defined benefit plan.

PLDT's actuarial valuation is performed every year-end. Based on the latest actuarial valuation, the actual present value of accrued (prepaid) benefit costs, net periodic benefit costs and average assumptions used in developing the valuation as at and for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligations:			
Present value of defined benefit obligations at beginning of the year	**28,197**	22,638	20,683
Service costs	**1,614**	1,313	1,043
Interest costs on benefit obligation	**922**	1,056	1,338
Actuarial losses on obligations – experience	**538**	265	570
Actual benefits paid/settlements	**(3,471)**	(369)	(4,558)
Actuarial losses on obligations – economic assumptions	**(5,502)**	3,507	3,829
Actuarial losses on obligations – demographic assumptions	**–**	–	4
Curtailments and others	**–**	(213)	(271)
Present value of defined benefit obligations at end of the year	**22,298**	28,197	22,638
Changes in fair value of plan assets:			
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	**15,000**	13,724	13,539
Actual contributions	**3,614**	3,227	7,598
Interest income on plan assets	**605**	322	1,360
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	**(1,065)**	(1,904)	(4,215)
Actual benefits paid/settlements	**(3,471)**	(369)	(4,558)
Fair value of plan assets at end of the year	**14,683**	15,000	13,724
Unfunded status – net	**(7,615)**	(13,197)	(8,914)
Accrued benefit costs	**7,760**	13,342	8,985
Prepaid benefit costs (Note 19)	**145**	145	71
Components of net periodic benefit costs:			
Service costs	**1,614**	1,313	1,043
Interest costs – net	**317**	734	(22)
Curtailment/settlement gains and other adjustments	**–**	(99)	(181)
Net periodic benefit costs (Note 5)	**1,931**	1,948	840

Actual net losses on plan assets amounted to Php460 million, Php1,582 million and Php2,855 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Based on the latest actuarial valuation, our expected contribution to the defined benefit plan in 2022 will amount to Php1,460 million.

The following table sets forth the expected future settlements by the Plan of maturing defined benefit obligation as at December 31, 2021:

	(in million pesos)
2022	373
2023	427
2024	597
2025	888
2026	1,275
2027 to 2031	13,763

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 8 to 19 years.

The weighted average assumptions used to determine pension benefits for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Rate of increase in compensation	**5.7%**	6.0%	6.0%
Discount rate	**5.3%**	3.5%	4.8%

In 2019, we have changed the source of the mortality rates from the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table developed by the U.S. Society of Actuaries to the 2017 Philippine Intercompany Mortality Table developed by the Actuarial Society of the Philippines Life Insurance Committee. Both sources provide separate rates for males and females. The disability rates were based on the 1952 Disability Study of the U.S. Society of Actuaries for Period 2, Benefit 5 adjusted to suit local experience.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined benefit obligation as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, assuming if all other assumptions were held constant:

		Increase (Decrease)
		(in million pesos)
Discount rate	1%	(2,869)
	(1%)	3,448
Future salary increases	1%	3,328
	(1%)	(2,835)

PLDT's Retirement Plan

The Board of Trustees, which manages the beneficial trust fund, is composed of: (i) a member of the Board of Directors of PLDT, who is not a beneficiary of the Plan; (ii) a member of the Board of Directors or a senior officer of PLDT, who is a beneficiary of the Plan; (iii) a senior member of the executive staff of PLDT; and (iv) two persons who are not executives nor employees of PLDT.

Benefits are payable in the event of termination of employment due to: (i) compulsory, optional, or deferred retirement; (ii) death while in active service; (iii) physical disability; (iv) voluntary resignation; or (v) involuntary separation from service. For a plan member with less than 15 years of credited services, retirement benefit is equal to 100% of final compensation for every year of service. For those with at least 15 years of service, retirement benefit is equal to 125% of final compensation for every year of service, with such percentage to be increased by an additional 5% for each completed year of service in excess of 15 years, but not to exceed a maximum of 200%. In case of voluntary resignation after attainment of age 40 and completion of at least 15 years of credited service, benefit is equal to a percentage of his vested retirement benefit, in accordance with percentages prescribed in the retirement plan.

The Board of Trustees of the beneficial trust fund uses an investment approach with the objective of maximizing the long-term expected return of plan assets.

The majority of the Plan's investment portfolio consists of listed and unlisted equity securities while the remaining portion consists of passive investments like temporary cash investments and fixed income investments.

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 government securities, savings and time deposits with commercial banks.

Price risk pertains mainly to fluctuations in market prices of equity securities listed in the PSE. 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.

The following table sets forth the fair values, which are equal to the carrying values, of PLDT's plan assets recognized as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Noncurrent Financial Assets		
Investments in:		
Unquoted equity investments	**11,332**	10,728
Shares of stock	**2,316**	1,903
Corporate bonds	**242**	255
Government securities	**7**	76
Mutual funds	**17**	21
Total noncurrent financial assets	**13,914**	12,983
Current Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**518**	1,771
Receivables	**5**	8
Total current financial assets	**523**	1,779
Total PLDT's Plan Assets	**14,437**	14,762
Subsidiaries Plan Assets	**246**	238
Total Plan Assets of Defined Benefit Pension Plans	**14,683**	15,000

Investment in shares of stocks is valued using the latest bid price at the reporting date. Investments in corporate bonds, mutual funds and government securities are valued using the market values at reporting date.

Unquoted Equity Investments

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, this account consists of:

	2021	2020	**2021**	2020
	% of Ownership		(in million pesos)	
MediaQuest	**100%**	100%	**10,508**	9,955
Tahanan Mutual Building and Loan Association, Inc., or TMBLA, (net of subscriptions payable of Php32 million)	**100%**	100%	**584**	542
BTFHI	**100%**	100%	**240**	231
			11,332	10,728

Investments in MediaQuest

MediaQuest was registered with the Philippine SEC on June 29, 1999 primarily to purchase, subscribe for or otherwise acquire and own, hold, use, manage, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge, exchange, or otherwise dispose of real and personal property or every kind and description, and to pay thereof in whole or in part, in cash or by exchanging, stocks, bonds and other evidences of indebtedness or securities of this any other corporation. Its investments include common shares of stocks of various communication, broadcasting and media entities.

Investments in MediaQuest are carried at fair value. The VIU calculations were derived from cash flow projections over a period of five years based on the 2021 financial budgets approved by the MediaQuest's Board of Directors and calculated terminal value. Other key assumptions used in the cash flow projections include revenue growth rate, direct costs and capital expenditures. The post-tax discount rates applied to cash flow projections range from 11.4% to 11.8%. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are determined using 0.0% to 4.8% growth rates.

On May 8, 2012, the Board of Trustees of the PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund approved the issuance by MediaQuest of PDRs amounting to Php6 billion. The underlying shares of these PDRs are the shares of stocks of Cignal TV held by MediaQuest through Satventures (Cignal TV PDRs). On the same date, MediaQuest Board of Directors approved the investment in Cignal TV PDRs by ePLDT, which gave ePLDT a 40% economic interest in Cignal TV. In June 2012, MediaQuest received a deposit for future PDRs subscription of Php4 billion from ePLDT. Additional deposits of Php1 billion each were received on July 6, 2012 and August 9, 2012.

On January 25, 2013, the Board of Trustees of the PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund and the MediaQuest Board of Directors approved the issuance of additional MediaQuest PDRs amounting to Php3.6 billion. The underlying shares of these additional PDRs are the shares of Satventures held by MediaQuest (Satventures PDRs), the holder of which will have a 40% economic interest in Satventures. Satventures is a wholly-owned subsidiary of MediaQuest and the investment vehicle for Cignal TV. From March to August 2013, MediaQuest received from ePLDT an amount aggregating to Php3.6 billion representing deposits for future PDRs subscription. The Satventures PDRs and Cignal TV PDRs were subsequently issued on September 27, 2013, providing ePLDT an effective 64% economic interest in Cignal TV.

Also, on January 25, 2013, the Board of Trustees of the PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund and the MediaQuest Board of Directors approved the issuance of additional MediaQuest PDRs amounting to Php1.95 billion. The underlying shares of these additional PDRs are the shares of stocks of Hastings held by MediaQuest (Hastings PDRs). Hastings is a wholly-owned subsidiary of MediaQuest, which holds all the print-related investments of MediaQuest, including equity interests in the three leading newspapers: The Philippine Star, Philippine Daily Inquirer, and Business World. From June 2013 to October 2013, MediaQuest received from ePLDT an amount aggregating to Php1.95 billion representing deposits for future PDRs subscription.

On February 19, 2014, ePLDT's Board of Directors approved an additional Php500 million investment in Hastings PDRs. On March 11, 2014, MediaQuest received from ePLDT an amount aggregating to Php300 million representing deposits for future PDRs subscription. As at December 31, 2014, total deposit for PDRs subscription amounted to Php2,250 million.

On May 21, 2015, ePLDT's Board of Directors approved an additional Php800 million investment in Hastings PDRs and settlement of the Php200 million balance of the Php500 million Hastings PDR investment in 2014. Subsequently, on May 30, 2015, the Board of Trustees of the PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund and the Board of Directors of MediaQuest approved the issuance of Php3,250 million Hastings PDRs. This provided ePLDT with 70% economic interest in Hastings. In February 2018, ePLDT entered into a Deed of Assignment with the Board of Trustees of the PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund transferring the Hastings PDRs for Php1,664 million. See *Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investment of ePLDT in MediaQuest PDRs*.

In 2019 and 2020, the Board of Trustees of the PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund approved additional investment in MediaQuest amounting to Php3,100 million and Php1,400 million, respectively, to fund MediaQuest's investment requirements. The full amounts were fully drawn by MediaQuest during 2019 and 2020.

In 2021, the Board of Trustees of the PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund approved the additional investment in MediaQuest amounting to Php2,000 million to fund MediaQuest's investment requirements. As at December 31, 2021, MediaQuest has drawn the total amount of Php1,600 million. The balance of Php400 million was subsequently drawn in January 2022.

Investment in TMBLA

TMBLA was incorporated for the primary purpose of accumulating the savings of its stockholders and lending funds to them for housing programs. The beneficial trust fund's total investment into TMBLA amounted to Php119 million consisting of initial direct subscription in shares of stocks of TMBLA in the amount of Php20 million (net of unpaid subscription amounting to Php32 million) and subsequently via a Deed of Pledge amounting to Php99 million. The cumulative change in the fair market values of this investment amounted to Php462 million and Php423 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Investment in BTFHI

BTFHI was incorporated for the primary purpose of acquiring voting preferred shares in PLDT and while the owner, holder of possessor thereof, to exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges of ownership or any other interest therein.

On October 26, 2012, BTFHI subscribed to a total of 150 million shares of Voting Preferred Stock of PLDT at a subscription price of Php1.00 per share for a total subscription price of Php150 million. Total cash dividend income amounted to Php10 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019. Dividend receivables amounted to Php2 million each as at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Shares of Stocks

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, this account consists of:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Common shares		
PSE	**1,401**	1,026
PLDT	**48**	35
Others	**507**	482
Preferred shares	**360**	360
	2,316	1,903

Dividends earned on PLDT common shares amounted to Php2 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

Preferred shares represent 300 million unlisted preferred shares of PLDT at Php10 par value, net of subscription payable of Php2,640 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020. These shares, which bear dividend of 13.5% per annum based on the paid-up subscription price, are cumulative, non-convertible and redeemable at par value at the option of PLDT. Dividends earned on this investment amounted to Php47 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 and Php49 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Corporate Bonds

Investment in corporate bonds includes various long-term peso and dollar denominated bonds with maturities ranging from July 2022 to September 2027 and fixed interest rates from 3.25% to 6.94% per annum.

Government Securities

Investment in government securities includes Retail Treasury Bonds bearing an interest rate of 3.7% per annum. This security is fully guaranteed by the government of the Republic of the Philippines.

Mutual Funds

Investment in mutual funds includes UITF, bond and equity funds, which aims to out-perform benchmarks in various indices as part of its investment strategy.

The allocation of the fair value of the assets for the PLDT pension plan as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Investments in listed and unlisted equity securities	**94%**	86%
Temporary cash investments	**4%**	12%
Debt and fixed income securities	**2%**	2%
	100%	100%

Defined Contribution Plans

Smart's and certain of its subsidiaries' contributions to the plan are made based on the employees' years of tenure and range from 5% to 10% of the employee's monthly salary. Additionally, an employee has an option to make a personal contribution to the fund, at an amount not exceeding 10% of his monthly salary. The employer then provides an additional contribution to the fund ranging from 10% to 50% of the employee's contribution based on the employee's years of tenure. Although the plan has a defined contribution format, Smart and certain of its subsidiaries regularly monitor their compliance with Republic Act No. 7641. As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, Smart and certain of its subsidiaries were in compliance with the requirements of Republic Act No. 7641.

Smart's and certain of its subsidiaries' actuarial valuation is performed every year-end. Based on the latest actuarial valuation, the actual present value of prepaid benefit costs as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligations:			
Present value of defined benefit obligations at beginning of the year	**2,775**	2,813	2,804
Service costs	**313**	294	239
Interest costs on benefit obligation	**101**	118	174
Actuarial losses – experience	**12**	69	100
Actuarial losses – economic assumptions	**(40)**	28	13
Actual benefits paid/settlements	**—**	(567)	(37)
Curtailment and others	**103**	20	(480)
Present value of defined benefit obligations at end of the year	**3,264**	2,775	2,813
Changes in fair value of plan assets:			
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	**3,651**	3,084	3,159
Actual contributions	**306**	282	281
Interest income on plan assets	**132**	142	190
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	**(18)**	143	100
Actual benefits paid/settlements	**—**	—	(37)
Others	**66**	—	(609)
Fair value of plan assets at end of the year	**4,137**	3,651	3,084
Funded status – net	**873**	876	271
Prepaid benefit costs (Note 19)	**873**	876	271
Components of net periodic benefit costs:			
Service costs	**313**	294	239
Interest costs – net	**(31)**	(24)	(16)
Curtailment/settlement gains	**—**	—	(6)
Others	**—**	—	(39)
Net periodic benefit costs (Note 5)	**282**	270	178

Actual net gains on plan assets amounted to Php113 million, Php285 million and Php290 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Based on the latest actuarial valuation, Smart and certain of its subsidiaries expect to contribute the amount of approximately Php322 million to the plan in 2022.

The following table sets forth the expected future settlements by the Plan of maturing defined benefit obligation as at December 31, 2021:

	(in million pesos)
2022	88
2023	108
2024	162
2025	209
2026	234
2027 to 2061	1,877

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 11 years.

The weighted average assumptions used to determine pension benefits for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Rate of increase in compensation	**5.0%**	5.0%	5.0%
Discount rate	**5.0%**	3.5%	7.3%

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined benefit obligation as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, assuming if all other assumptions were held constant:

		Increase (Decrease)
		(in million pesos)
Discount rate	(0.30%)	(10)
	0.62%	20
Future salary increases	0.61%	20
	(0.30%)	(10)

Smart's Retirement Plan

The fund is being managed and invested by BPI Asset Management and Trust Corporation, as Trustee, pursuant to an amended trust agreement dated February 21, 2012.

The plan's investment portfolio seeks to achieve regular income, long-term capital growth and consistent performance over its own portfolio benchmark. In order to attain this objective, the Trustee's mandate is to invest in a diversified portfolio of bonds and equities, both domestic and international. The portfolio mix is kept at 70% and 30% for fixed income securities and equity securities, respectively.

The following table sets forth the fair values, which are equal to the carrying values, of Smart's plan assets recognized as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Noncurrent Financial Assets		
Investments in:		
Domestic fixed income	**2,833**	2,416
Domestic equities	**997**	832
International equities	**844**	902
International fixed income	**224**	74
Philippine foreign currency bonds	**558**	240
Total noncurrent financial assets	**5,456**	4,464
Current Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**37**	388
Total current financial assets	**37**	388
Total plan assets	**5,493**	4,852
Less: Employee's share, forfeitures and mandatory reserve account	**1,356**	1,201
Total Plan Assets of Defined Contribution Plans	**4,137**	3,651

Domestic Fixed Income

Investments in domestic fixed income include Philippine Peso denominated bonds, such as government securities and corporate debt securities, with fixed interest rates from 2.1% to 12.0% per annum.

Domestic Equities

Investments in domestic equities include direct equity investments in common shares listed in the PSE. These investments earn on stock price appreciation and dividend payments. This includes investment in PLDT shares with fair value of Php45 million and Php44 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

International Equities

Investments in international equities include exchange traded funds, mutual funds and unit investment trust funds managed by BlackRock, State Street Global Advisors and Wellington Management.

Philippine Foreign Currency Bonds

Investments in Philippine foreign currency bonds include U.S. Dollar denominated fixed income instruments issued by the Philippine government and local corporations with fixed interest rates from 2.95% to 10.63% per annum.

International Fixed Income

Investments in international fixed income include exchange traded funds, mutual funds and unit investment trust funds managed by Pacific Investment Management and BPI Asset Management and Trust Corporation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

This pertains to the fund's excess liquidity in Philippine Peso and U.S. Dollars including investments in time deposits, money market funds and other deposit products of banks with duration or tenor less than a year.

The asset allocation of the Plan is set and reviewed from time to time by the Plan Trustees taking into account the membership profile, the liquidity requirements of the Plan and risk appetite of the Plan sponsor. This considers the expected benefit cash flows to be matched with asset durations.

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 Plan Trustees invest a portion of the fund in readily tradeable and liquid investments which can be sold at any given time to fund liquidity requirements.

Price risk pertains mainly to fluctuations in market prices of equity securities listed in the PSE. In order to effectively manage price risk, the Plan Trustees continuously assess these risks by closely monitoring the market value of the securities and implementing prudent investment strategies.

The allocation of the fair value of Smart and certain of its subsidiaries pension plan assets as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Investments in debt and fixed income securities and others	**67%**	64%
Investments in listed and unlisted equity securities	**33%**	36%
	100%	100%

Other Long-term Employee Benefits

Cycle 1 TIP

On September 26, 2017, the Board of Directors of PLDT approved the TIP which intends to provide incentive compensation to key officers, executives and other eligible participants who are consistent performers and contributors to the Company's strategic and financial goals. The incentive compensation will be in the form of Performance Shares, PLDT common shares of stock, which will be released in three annual grants on the condition, among others, that pre-determined consolidated core net income targets are successfully achieved over three annual performance periods from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2019. On September 26, 2017, the Board of Directors approved the acquisition of 860 thousand Performance Shares to be awarded under the TIP. On March 7, 2018, the ECC of the Board approved the acquisition of additional 54 thousand shares, increasing the total Performance Shares to 914 thousand. Metrobank, through its Trust Banking Group, is the appointed Trustee of the trust established for purposes of the TIP. The Trustee is designated to acquire the PLDT common shares in the open market through the facilities of the PSE and administer their distribution to the eligible participants subject to the terms and conditions of the TIP. On December 11, 2018, the ECC of the Board approved Management's recommended modifications to the Plan, and partial equity and cash settled set-up was implemented for the 2019 TIP Grant. The revised set-up includes a fixed number of shares that will be granted ("equity award") and the estimated fair value of the difference between the number of shares granted in the original equity grant and the equity award will be paid in cash ("cash award"). The fair value of the cash award is determined at each reporting date using the estimated fair value of the corresponding shares.

As at May 11, 2021, a total of 757 thousand PLDT common shares have been acquired by the Trustee, of which 239 thousand PLDT common shares have been released on March 12, 2020, April 7, 2020 and January 19, 2021 for the 2019 annual grant, and 302 thousand PLDT common shares have been released on March 28, 2019 for the 2018 annual grant, and 204 thousand shares on April 15, 2018 for the 2017 annual grant. With the completion of the 2017 to 2019 annual grants, the remaining 12 thousand PLDT common shares have been transferred to the PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund on May 11, 2021. The cash award for the 2019 annual grant that was paid on March 12, 2020 amounted to Php654 million. The TIP is administered by the ECC of the Board.

Cycle 2 TIP

On August 7, 2020, the ECC approved the adjusted TIP that covers the years 2020 and 2021, and will be settled in cash. The cash grant will be for the two years covered and payment will be in 2022. The Cycle 2 TIP will be based on the achievement of the CCNI for the years 2020 and 2021.

This other long-term employee benefit liability is recognized and measured using the projected unit credit method and to be amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

The expense accrued for the TIP amounted to Php1,186 million, Php1,134 million and Php638 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The accrued incentive payable, representing the cash settled set-up amounted to Php1,186 million and Php1,134 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. See *Note 3 – Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Estimating Pension Benefit Costs and Other Employee Benefits* and *Note 5 – Income and Expenses – Compensation and Employee Benefits*.

27. Provisions and Contingencies

PLDT's Local Business and Franchise Tax Assessments

As at December 31, 2021, PLDT has no contested LGU assessments for franchise taxes based on gross receipts received or collected for services within its respective territorial jurisdiction.

Smart's Local Business and Franchise Tax Assessments

The Province of Cagayan issued a tax assessment against Smart for alleged local franchise tax. In 2011, Smart appealed the assessment to the Regional Trial Court, or RTC, of Makati on the ground that Smart cannot be held liable for local franchise tax mainly because it has no sales office within the Province of Cagayan pursuant to Section 137 of the Local Government Code (Republic Act No. 7160). The RTC issued a TRO and a writ of preliminary injunction. On April 30, 2012, the RTC rendered a decision nullifying the tax assessment. The Province of Cagayan was also directed to cease and desist from imposing local franchise taxes on Smart's gross receipts. The Province of Cagayan then appealed to the Court of Tax Appeals, or CTA. In a Decision promulgated on July 25, 2013, the CTA ruled that the franchise tax assessment is null and void for lack of legal and factual justifications. Cagayan's Motion for Reconsideration was denied. Cagayan then appealed before the CTA En Banc. The CTA En Banc issued a Decision dated December 8, 2015 affirming the nullity of the tax assessment. On January 26, 2016, the Province of Cagayan filed a Partial Motion for Reconsideration, praying among others, that the Court enter a new decision declaring as valid and legal the tax assessment issued by Province of Cagayan to Smart. The CTA En Banc then issued a Resolution dated June 22, 2016 denying the Partial Motion for Reconsideration filed by the Province of Cagayan for lack of merit. On July 31, 2016, the Decision dated December 8, 2015 became final and executory and recorded in the book of entries of judgement of the CTA.

In 2016, Cagayan issued another local franchise tax assessment against Smart covering years 2011-2015. Using the same grounds in the first case, Smart appealed the assessment with the RTC of Tuguegarao where the case is pending. The RTC then directed the parties to file their respective Memorandum within 30 days from date of receipt. Smart filed its Memorandum on November 7, 2018 and the case is now submitted for resolution. On November 29, 2021, the RTC rendered its Decision dismissing the appeal of Smart for lack of jurisdiction without prejudice. Smart has filed its Motion for Reconsideration last February 2, 2022.

Digitel's Franchise Tax Assessment and Real Property Tax Assessment

Digitel is discussing with various local government units as to settlement of its franchise tax and real property tax liabilities.

DMPI vs. City of Trece Martires

In 2010, DMPI petitioned to declare void the City of Trece Martires ordinance of imposing tower fee of Php150 thousand for each cell site every year. Application for the issuance of a preliminary injunction by DMPI is pending resolution as of date.

ACeS Philippines' Withholding Tax Assessments

ACeS Philippines has a pending case with the Supreme Court (*ACeS Philippines Satellite Corporation vs. Commissioner of Internal Revenue* Supreme Court G.R. No. 226680) for alleged 2006 deficiency withholding tax. On July 23, 2014, the CTA Second Division affirmed the assessment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for deficiency basic withholding tax, surcharge plus deficiency interest and delinquency interest amounting to Php87 million. On November 18, 2014, ACeS Philippines filed a Petition for Review with the CTA En Banc. On August 16, 2016, the CTA En Banc also affirmed the assessment with finality. Hence, on October 19, 2016, ACeS Philippines filed a petition before the Supreme Court assailing the decision of the CTA. On February 23, 2017 and March 15, 2017, respectively, the Company paid and filed a formal request for compromise of tax liabilities amounting to Php27 million before the BIR while the case is pending before the Supreme Court. The application for compromise was denied on January 21, 2021.

On February 19, 2021, ACeS Philippines entered into an amicable settlement with the Bureau of Internal Revenue pursuant to the provisions of the Civil Code of the Philippines and paid an additional compromise amounting to Php20 million. On April 18, 2021, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue signed the judicial compromise agreement.

Arbitration with Eastern Telecommunications Philippines, Inc., or ETPI

Since 1990 up to the present, PLDT and ETPI have been engaged in legal proceedings involving a number of issues in connection with their business relationship. Among PLDT's claims against ETPI are ETPI's alleged uncompensated bypass of PLDT's systems from July 1, 1998 to November 28, 2003; unpaid access charges from July 1, 1999 to November 28, 2003; and non-payment of applicable rates for Off-Net and On-Net traffic from January 1, 1999 to November 28, 2003 arising from ETPI's unilateral reduction of its rates for the Philippines-Hong Kong traffic stream through Hong Kong REACH-ETPI circuits. ETPI's claims against PLDT, on the other hand, involve an alleged Philippines-Hong Kong traffic shortfall for the period July 1, 1998 to November 28, 2003; unpaid share of revenues generated from PLDT's activation of additional growth circuits in the Philippines-Singapore traffic stream for the period July 1, 1999 to November 28, 2003; under reporting of ETPI share of revenues under the terms of a Compromise Agreement for the period January 1, 1999 to November 28, 2003 (which ETPI is seeking to retroact to February 6, 1990); lost revenues arising from PLDT's blocking of incoming traffic from Hong Kong from November 1, 2001 up to November 2003; and lost revenues arising from PLDT's circuit migration from January 1, 2001 up to December 31, 2001.

While the parties have entered into Compromise Agreements in the past (one in February 1990 and another in March 1999), said agreements have not put to rest the issues between them. To avoid protracted litigation and to preserve their business relationship, PLDT and ETPI agreed to submit their differences and issues to voluntary arbitration. On April 16, 2008, PLDT and ETPI signed an Arbitration Settlement Agreement and submitted their respective Statement of Claims and Answers. Subsequent to such submissions, PLDT and ETPI agreed to suspend the arbitration proceedings. ETPI's total claim against PLDT is about Php2.9 billion while PLDT's total claim against ETPI is about Php2.8 billion.

In an agreement, PLDT and Globe have agreed that they shall cause ETPI, within a reasonable time after May 30, 2016, to dismiss Civil Case No. 17694 entitled *Eastern Telecommunications Philippines, Inc. vs. Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company*, and all related or incidental proceedings (including the voluntary arbitration between ETPI and PLDT), and PLDT, in turn, simultaneously, shall withdraw its counterclaims against ETPI in the same entitled case, all with prejudice. As of date of this report, there are no changes on the status of the case.

Department of Labor and Employment, or DOLE, Compliance Order, or Order, to PLDT

In a series of orders including a Compliance Order issued by the DOLE Regional Office on July 3, 2017, which was partly affirmed by DOLE Secretary Silvestre Bello, III, or DOLE Secretary, in his resolutions dated January 10, 2018 and April 24, 2018, the DOLE had previously ordered PLDT to regularize 7,344 workers from 38 of PLDT's third party service contractors. PLDT questioned these "regularization orders" before the CA, which led to the July 31, 2018 Decision of the CA.

In sum, the CA: (i) granted PLDT's prayer for an injunction against the regularization orders; (ii) set aside the regularization orders insofar as they declared that there was labor-only contracting of the following functions: (a) janitorial services, messengerial and clerical services; (b) information technology, or IT, firms and services; (c) IT support services, both hardware and software, and applications development; (d) back office support and office operations; (e) business process outsourcing or call centers; (f) sales; and (g) medical, dental engineering and other professional services; and (iii) remanded to the DOLE for further proceedings, the matters of: (a) determining which contractors, and which individuals deployed by these contractors, are performing installation, repair and maintenance, or IRM, of PLDT lines which individuals will be covered by the regularization orders because they are performing the core functions of PLDT; and (b) properly computing monetary awards for benefits such as unpaid overtime or 13th month pay, which in the regularization orders amounted to Php51.8 million.

The CA agreed with PLDT's contention that the DOLE Secretary's regularization order was "tainted with grave abuse of discretion" because it did not meet the "substantial evidence" standards set out by the Supreme Court in landmark jurisprudence. The Court also said that the DOLE's appreciation of evidence leaned in favor of the contractor workers, and that the DOLE Secretary had "lost sight" of distinctions involving the labor law concepts of "control over means and methods," and "control over results."

On August 20, 2018, PLDT filed a motion seeking a partial reconsideration of that part of the CA decision, which ordered a remand to the Office of the Regional Director of the DOLE-National Capital Region of the matter of the regularization of individuals performing installation, repair and maintenance, or IRM, services. In its motion, PLDT argued that the fact-finding process contemplated by the Court's remand order is actually not part of the visitorial power of the DOLE (i.e., the evidence that will need to be assessed cannot be gleaned in the 'normal course' of a labor inspection) and is therefore, outside the jurisdiction of the DOLE Secretary.

PLDT also questioned that part of the CA ruling which seems to conclude that all IRM jobs are "regular or core functions of PLDT." It argued that the law recognizes that some work of this nature can be project-based or seasonal in nature. Instead of the DOLE, PLDT suggested that the National Labor Relations Commission – a tribunal with better fact-finding powers – take over from the DOLE to determine whether the jobs are in fact IRM, and if so, whether they are "regular" or can be considered project-based or seasonal.

Both adverse parties, the PLDT rank-and-file labor union *Manggagawa sa Komunikasyon ng Pilipinas,* or MKP, and the DOLE filed Motions for Reconsideration.

On February 14, 2019, the CA issued a Resolution denying all Motions for Reconsideration and upheld its July 31, 2018 Decision. After filing a Motion for Extension of Time on March 7, 2019, PLDT filed on April 5, 2019 a Petition for Review with the Supreme Court, questioning only one aspect of the CA decision i.e. its order remanding to the DOLE the determination of which jobs fall within the scope of "installation, repair and maintenance," without however a qualification as to the "project" or "seasonal" nature of those engagements. The Supreme Court has consolidated PLDT's Petition with the separate Petitions for Review filed by the DOLE and MKP. On February 17, 2020, PLDT submitted its Comment on the Petitions for Review filed by the DOLE Secretary and MKP. PLDT also received the Comment filed by MKP and the DOLE Secretary dated January 13, 2020 and September 3, 2020, respectively. On September 10, 2020, PLDT filed a Motion for Leave and for Time to File a Consolidated Reply (re: MKP's Comment dated January 13, 2020 and DOLE Secretary's Comment dated September 3, 2020). On December 23, 2020, PLDT filed its Reply to the Comment submitted by MKP and the DOLE Secretary. On March 11, 2021, PLDT received DOLE's Reply dated March 2, 2021. To date, the Petition is pending resolution by the Supreme Court.

Attys. Baquiran and Tecson vs. NTC, et al.

This is a Petition for Mandamus filed on October 23, 2018 by Attys. Joseph Lemuel Baligod Baquiran and Ferdinand C. Tecson against the Respondents NTC, the PCC, Liberty, BellTel, Globe, PLDT and Smart. Briefly, the case involves the 700 MHz frequency, among others, or Subject Frequencies, that was originally assigned to Liberty and which eventually became subject of the Co-Use Agreement between Globe, on the one hand, and PLDT and Smart, on the other, or the Co-Use Agreement.

The Petition prayed that: (a) a Temporary Restraining Order, or TRO, /Writ of Preliminary Injunction, or WPI, be issued to enjoin and restrain Globe, PLDT and Smart from utilizing and monopolizing the Subject Frequencies and the NTC from bidding out or awarding the frequencies returned by PLDT, Smart and Globe; (b) the NTC's conditional assignment of the Subject Frequencies be declared unconstitutional, illegal and void; (c) alternatively, Liberty and its successors-in-interest be divested of the Subject Frequencies and the same be reverted to the State; (d) Liberty be declared to have transgressed Section 11 (1), Article XVI of the Constitution; (e) Liberty and its parent company be declared to have contravened paragraph 2 of Section 10, Article XII of the 1987 Constitution; (f) Liberty's assignment of the Subject Frequencies to BellTel be declared illegal and void; (g) the Co-Use Agreement be declared invalid; (h) the NTC be found to have unlawfully neglected the performance of its positive duties; (i) the PCC be found to have unlawfully neglected the performance of its positive duties; (j) a Writ of Mandamus be issued commanding the NTC to revoke the Co-Use Agreement, recall the Subject Frequencies in favor of the State, and make the same available to the best qualified telecommunication players; (k) a Writ of Mandamus be issued commanding the PCC to conduct a full review of PLDT's and Globe's acquisition of all issued and outstanding shares of Vega Telecom; (l) an Investigation of NTC be ordered for possible violation of Section 3 (e) of Republic Act No. 3019 and other applicable laws; and (m) the said TRO/WPI be made permanent.

Essentially, petitioners contend that the NTC's assignments of the Subject Frequencies of Liberty were void for failing to comply with Section 4 (c) of Republic Act No. 7925 which essentially states that "the radio frequency spectrum is a scarce public resource xxx." Even assuming the assignments were valid, Liberty should be deemed divested of the same by operation of law (with the Subject Frequencies reverted to the State), considering that it underutilized or never utilized the Subject Frequencies in violation of the terms and conditions of the assignments. Assuming further that the NTC's assignments of the Subject Frequencies were valid and that Liberty was not divested of the same by operation of law, still, Liberty did not validly assign the Subject Frequencies to BellTel because of the absence of Congressional approval. Petitioners conclude that since the assignments of the Subject Frequencies from the NTC to Liberty, and from Liberty to BellTel, were all illegal and void, it follows that the Subject Frequencies could not serve as the object of the Co-Use Agreement between PLDT, Smart and Globe.

On November 23, 2018, PLDT filed an Entry of Appearance on behalf of PLDT and Smart. On January 17, 2019, PLDT and Smart filed their Comment. Essentially, the Comment raised the following arguments: *first*, that the requisites for judicial review and for a mandamus petition are lacking; *second*, that there was no need for Liberty to obtain prior Congressional approval before it assigned the Subject Frequencies to BellTel; and *third*, that the Co-Use Agreement is valid and approved by the NTC, and did not violate the Constitution or any laws.

On January 15, 2019, PLDT received a copy of BellTel's Comment/Opposition dated January 10, 2019. On February 12, 2019, PLDT received a copy of Globe Telecom, Inc.'s, or Globe's Comment/Opposition dated January 21, 2019. In a Resolution dated March 19, 2019, the Supreme Court noted the aforesaid filings. As at the date of the report, however, PLDT has not received any pleadings from the OSG on behalf of the public respondents.

On June 18, 2019, the Supreme Court issued a Resolution consolidating this case with G.R. No. 230798 (Philippine Competition Commission vs. CA [Twelfth Division] and PLDT; Globe, intervenor) and G.R. No. 234969 (Philippine Competition Commission vs. PLDT and Globe). The consolidated cases were assigned to the Supreme Court Division in charge of G.R. No. 230798, the case with the lowest docket number.

Other disclosures required by PAS 37*, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, were not provided as it may prejudice our position in on-going claims, litigations and assessments. See *Note 3 – Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Provision for legal contingencies and tax assessments*.

28. Financial Assets and Liabilities

We have various financial assets such as trade and non-trade receivables, cash and short-term deposits. Our principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise of bank loans, lease liabilities, trade and non-trade payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance our operations. We also enter into derivative transactions, primarily principal only-currency swap agreements, interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts and options to manage the currency and interest rate risks arising from our operations and sources of financing. Our accounting policies in relation to derivatives are set out in *Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Financial Instruments*.

The following table sets forth our consolidated financial assets and financial liabilities as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	Financial instruments at amortized cost	Financial instruments at FVPL	Total financial instruments
		(in million pesos)	
Assets as at December 31, 2021			
Noncurrent:			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	339	339
Debt instruments at amortized cost – net of current portion	400	—	400
Derivative financial assets – net of current portion	—	48	48
Other financial assets – net of current portion	3,099 [(1)]	—	3,099
Current:			
Cash and cash equivalents	23,907	—	23,907
Short-term investments	1,986	255 [(2)]	2,241
Trade and other receivables	21,790	—	21,790
Current portion of derivative financial assets	—	93	93
Current portion of debt instruments at amortized cost	207	—	207
Current portion of other financial assets	208 [(1)]	6,856 [(3)]	7,064
Total assets	51,597	7,591	59,188
Liabilities as at December 31, 2021			
Noncurrent:			
Interest-bearing financial liabilities – net of current portion	241,075	—	241,075
Lease liabilities – net of current portion	17,131	—	17,131
Derivative financial liabilities – net of current portion	—	100	100
Customers' deposits	2,270	—	2,270
Deferred credits and other noncurrent liabilities	398	—	398
Current:			
Accounts payable	97,959	—	97,959
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	76,377	7,842	84,219
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities	11,482	—	11,482
Current portion of lease liabilities	4,555	—	4,555
Dividends payable	1,708	—	1,708
Current portion of derivative financial liabilities	—	115	115
Total liabilities	452,955	8,057	461,012
Net assets (liabilities)	(401,358)	(466)	(401,824)

[(1)] *Includes refundable deposits and notes receivables.*

[(2)] *Includes investments in the funds of Credit Suisse and Julius Baer. PLDT withdrew US$6.6 million from the Supply Chain Finance fund of Credit Suisse in 2021. As at December 31, 2021, the fund's value is US$3.4 million which was fully impaired as at year-end. In November 2021, Smart invested US$5.0 million in the Focus Fixed Income Asia Defensive fund of Julius Baer. As at December 31, 2021, the fund's value is US$5.02 million.*

[(3)] *Includes RCBC Redemption Trust Account. See Note 20 – Equity – Redemption of Preferred Stock.*

	Financial instruments at amortized cost	Financial instruments at FVPL	Financial instruments at FVOCI	Total financial instruments
		(in million pesos)		
Assets as at December 31, 2020				
Noncurrent:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	380	—	380
Debt instruments at amortized cost – net of current portion	1,153	—	—	1,153
Other financial assets – net of current portion	2,915 [1]	—	—	2,915
Current:				
Cash and cash equivalents	40,237	—	—	40,237
Short-term investments	508	481 [2]	—	989
Trade and other receivables	22,053	—	—	22,053
Current portion of derivative financial assets	—	22	—	22
Current portion of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	168	168
Current portion of other financial assets	200 [1]	6,972 [3]	—	7,172
Total assets	67,066	7,855	168	75,089
Liabilities as at December 31, 2020				
Noncurrent:				
Interest-bearing financial liabilities – net of current portion	205,195	—	—	205,195
Lease liabilities – net of current portion	15,982	—	—	15,982
Derivative financial liabilities – net of current portion	—	360	—	360
Customers' deposits	2,371	—	—	2,371
Deferred credits and other noncurrent liabilities	1,683	—	—	1,683
Current:				
Accounts payable	80,051	—	—	80,051
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	79,000	7,849	—	86,849
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities	17,570	—	—	17,570
Current portion of lease liabilities	4,043	—	—	4,043
Dividends payable	1,194	—	—	1,194
Current portion of derivative financial liabilities	—	176	—	176
Total liabilities	407,089	8,385	—	415,474
Net assets (liabilities)	(340,023)	(530)	168	(340,385)

(1) *Includes refundable deposits and notes receivables.*

(2) *In December 2020, PLDT invested US$10.0 million in the Supply Chain Finance fund of Credit Suisse equivalent to 9,114.53 shares. As at December 31, 2020, the fund's value is US$10.01 million.*

(3) *Includes RCBC Redemption Trust Account. See Note 20 – Equity – Redemption of Preferred Stock.*

The following table sets forth our consolidated offsetting of financial assets and liabilities recognized as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets and liabilities	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets and liabilities set-off in the consolidated statements of financial position	Net amount presented in the consolidated statements of financial position
		(in million pesos)	
December 31, 2021			
Current Financial Assets			
Trade and other receivables			
Foreign administrations	**7,625**	**6,405**	**1,220**
Domestic carriers	**595**	**368**	**227**
Total	**8,220**	**6,773**	**1,447**
Current Financial Liabilities			
Accounts payable			
Suppliers and contractors	**132,459**	**46,556**	**85,903**
Carriers and other customers	**16,950**	**5,093**	**11,857**
Total	**149,409**	**51,649**	**97,760**
December 31, 2020			
Current Financial Assets			
Trade and other receivables			
Foreign administrations	7,161	5,877	1,284
Domestic carriers	717	552	165
Total	7,878	6,429	1,449
Current Financial Liabilities			
Accounts payable			
Suppliers and contractors	75,394	72	75,322
Carriers and other customers	7,128	2,699	4,429
Total	82,522	2,771	79,751

There are no financial instruments subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement as at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

The following table sets forth our consolidated carrying values and estimated fair values of our financial assets and liabilities recognized as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 other than those whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of fair values:

	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	2021	2020	**2021**	2020
		(in million pesos)		
Noncurrent Financial Assets				
Debt instruments at amortized cost	**400**	1,153	**403**	1,163
Other financial assets – net of current portion	**3,099**	2,915	**2,664**	2,561
Total	**3,499**	4,068	**3,067**	3,724
Noncurrent Financial Liabilities				
Interest-bearing financial liabilities:				
Long-term debt – net of current portion	**241,075**	205,195	**242,545**	213,908
Customers' deposits	**2,270**	2,371	**1,619**	1,821
Deferred credits and other noncurrent liabilities	**398**	1,683	**404**	1,562
Total	**243,743**	209,249	**244,568**	217,291

Below is the list of our consolidated financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are classified using a fair value hierarchy as required for our complete sets of consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2021 and 2020. This classification provides a reasonable basis to illustrate the nature and extent of risks associated with those financial statements.

	2021				2020			
	Level 1[(1)]	**Level 2[(2)]**	**Level 3[(3)]**	**Total**	Level 1[(1)]	Level 2[(2)]	Level 3[(3)]	Total
				(in million pesos)				
Noncurrent Financial Assets								
Financial assets at FVPL	–	**315**	**24**	**339**	61	294	25	380
Derivative financial assets – net of current portion	–	**48**	–	**48**	–	–	–	–
Current Financial Assets								
Short-term investments	–	**255**	–	**255**	–	481	–	481
Current portion of derivative financial assets	–	**93**	–	**93**	–	22	–	22
Current portion of FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	168	–	168
Current portion of other financial assets	–	**6,856**	–	**6,856**	–	6,972	–	6,972
Total	–	**7,567**	**24**	**7,591**	61	7,937	25	8,023
Noncurrent Financial Liabilities								
Derivative financial liabilities – net of current portion	–	**100**	–	**100**	–	360	–	360
Current Financial Liabilities								
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	–	**7,842**	–	**7,842**	–	7,849	–	7,849
Current portion of derivative financial liabilities	–	**115**	–	**115**	–	176	–	176
Total	–	**8,057**	–	**8,057**	–	8,385	–	8,385

(1) Fair values determined using observable market inputs that reflect quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

(2) Fair values determined using inputs other than quoted market prices that are either directly or indirectly observable for the assets or liabilities.

(3) Fair values determined using discounted values of future cash flows for the assets or liabilities.

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, there were no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

Long-term financial assets and liabilities:

Fair value is based on the following:

Type	Fair Value Assumptions	Fair Value Hierarchy
Noncurrent portion of advances and other noncurrent assets	Estimated fair value is based on the discounted values of future cash flows using the applicable zero-coupon rates plus counterparties' credit spread.	Level 3
Fixed Rate Loans: U.S. Dollar notes	Quoted market price.	Level 1
Investment in debt securities	Fair values were determined using quoted prices. For non-quoted securities, fair values were determined using discounted cash flow based on market observable rates.	Level 1 Level 2
Other loans in all other currencies	Estimated fair value is based on the discounted value of future cash flows using the applicable Commercial Interest Reference Rate and BVAL rates for similar types of loans plus PLDT's credit spread.	Level 3
Variable Rate Loans	The carrying value approximates fair value because of recent and regular repricing based on market conditions.	Level 2

Derivative Financial Instruments

Forward foreign exchange contracts, foreign currency swaps, foreign currency options and interest rate swaps: The fair values were computed as the present value of estimated future cash flows using market U.S. Dollar and Philippine Peso interest rates as at valuation date.

The valuation techniques considered various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties.

Due to the short-term nature of the transactions, the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, trade and other receivables, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities and dividends payable approximate their carrying values as at the end of the reporting period.

Our derivative financial instruments are accounted for as either cash flow hedges or transactions not designated as hedges. Cash flow hedges refer to those transactions that hedge our exposure to variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized financial asset or liability and exposures arising from forecast transactions. Changes in the fair value of these instruments representing effective hedges are recognized directly in other comprehensive income until the hedged item is recognized in our consolidated income statement. For transactions that are not designated as hedges, any gains or losses arising from the changes in fair value are recognized directly to income for the period.

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, we have taken into account the counterparties' credit risks (for derivative assets) and our own non-performance risk (for derivative liabilities) and have included a credit or debit valuation adjustment, as appropriate, by assessing the maximum credit exposure and taking into account market-based inputs which considers the risk of default occurring and corresponding losses once the default event occurs. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and other financial instruments recognized at fair value.

The table below sets out the information about our consolidated derivative financial instruments as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

							2021		2020	
	Original Notional Amount	**Trade Date**	**Underlying Transaction in U.S. Dollar**	**Termination Date**	**Weighted Average Hedge Cost**	**Weighted Average Foreign Exchange Rate**	**Notional Amount**	**Net Mark-to-market Gains (Losses) in Php**	Notional Amount	Net Mark-to-market Gains (Losses) in Php
	(in millions)		(in millions)				(in millions)			
Transactions not designated as hedges:										
PLDT										
Forward foreign exchange contracts	US$69	Various dates in October to December 2021	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in January to July 2022	—	Php50.90	**US$69**	**17**	US$13	(5)
	US$8	Various dates in January to February 2022	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in June 2022	—	Php51.38	**—**	**—**	—	—
	EUR5	Various dates in July and August 2019	EUR Assets	January 2020	—	Php58.65	**—**	**—**	—	—
Foreign exchange options capped forward[a]	US$6	Various dates in October 2021	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in April and May 2022	—	Php50.80	**US$6**	**(2)**	—	—
					—	Php52.17	**—**	**—**	—	—
Foreign exchange options seagull[b]	US$4	Various dates in October 2021	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in May 2022	—	Php50.68	**4**	**(1)**	—	—
					—	Php51.02	**—**	**—**	—	—
					—	Php52.05	**—**	**—**	—	—
								14		(5)
Smart										
Forward foreign exchange contracts	US$133	Various dates in 2019 and 2020	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in 2020	—	Php50.73	**—**	**—**	—	—
	US$332	Various dates in 2020 and 2021	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in 2021	—	Php49.03			US$26	(9)
	US$116	Various dates in October to December 2021	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in 2022	—	Php50.83	**US$116**	**40**	—	—
	US$30	Various dates in January to March 1, 2022	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in April to September 2022	—	Php51.65	**—**	**—**	—	—
Subsidized forwards[c]	US$2	Various dates in November 2021	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in 2022	—	Php50.38	**—**	**—**	—	—
					—	Php51.65	**US$2**	**(1)**	—	—
Seagull[d]	US$3	Various dates in November to December 2021	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in 2022	—	Php49.90	**—**	**—**	—	—
					—	Php50.88	**—**	**—**	—	—
					—	Php51.75	**US$3**	**(2)**	—	—
	US$4	Various dates in January to February 2022	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in May and July 2022	—	Php51.20	**—**	**—**	—	—
					—	Php52.17	**—**	**—**	—	—
					—	Php52.96	**—**	**—**	—	—
								37		(9)
								51		(14)

	Original Notional Amount	Trade Date	Underlying Transaction in U.S. Dollar	Termination Date	Weighted Average Hedge Cost	Weighted Average Foreign Exchange Rate	2021 Notional Amount	2021 Net Mark-to-market Gains (Losses) in Php	2020 Notional Amount	2020 Net Mark-to-market Gains (Losses) in Php
	(in millions)		(in millions)				(in millions)			
Transactions designated as hedges:										
PLDT										
Interest rate swaps[e]	US$100	August 2014	100 PNB	August 11, 2020	3.46%	–	**–**	**–**	–	–
	US$50	September 2014	50 Metrobank	September 2, 2020	3.47%	–	**–**	**–**	–	–
	US$150	April and June 2015	200 Term Loan	February 25, 2022	2.70%	–	**US$11**	**(5)**	US$34	(25)
Long-term currency swaps[f]	US$4	January 2017	100 PNB	August 11, 2020	1.01%	Php49.79	**–**	**–**	–	–
	US$6	February 2018	200 MUFG Bank, Ltd.	February 26, 2020	1.82%	Php51.27	**–**	**–**	–	–
	US$27	November 2018 to August 2020	200 MUFG Bank, Ltd.	February 25, 2022	2.15%	Php50.78	**US$5**	**2**	US$16	(52)
Long-term foreign currency options[g]	US$290	Various dates in July 2020 and February to March 2021	300M Notes 2031	January 23, 2031	1.20%	Php49.61 Php55.28	**US$290**	**(175)**	US$200	(406)
								(178)		(483)
Smart										
Interest rate swaps[h]	US$200	Various dates in 2015	200 Mizuho	March 4, 2020	2.10%	–	**–**	**–**	–	–
	US$30	February 2016	100 Mizuho	December 7, 2021	2.03%	–	**–**	**–**	US$6	(2)
Long-term currency swaps[i]	US$18	Various dates in 2017, 2018 and 2019	100 Mizuho	December 7, 2020	1.76%	Php50.98	**–**	**–**	–	–
	US$13	Various dates in 2018 and 2019	200 Mizuho	March 4, 2020	2.06%	Php51.93	**–**	**–**	–	–
	US$6	February 2019	100 Mizuho	December 7, 2021	2.22%	Php51.83	**–**	**–**	US$2	(8)
	US$6	August 2020	100 Mizuho	December 7, 2022	1.99%	Php48.64	**US$3**	**9**	US$6	(7)
Long-term foreign currency options[j]	US$109	February to April 2021	140 PNB	December 13, 2030	1.63%	Php48.00 Php53.34	**US$99**	**44**	–	–
								53		(17)
								(125)		(500)
								(74)		(514)

(a) If the Philippine peso to U.S. dollar spot exchange rate on fixing date settles above Php52.17, PLDT will purchase the U.S. dollar for Php50.80 plus the excess above Php52.17, and if the exchange rate is at or lower than Php52.17, PLDT will purchase the U.S. dollar at Php50.80.

(b) If the Philippine peso to U.S. dollar spot exchange rate on fixing date settles between Php51.02 to Php52.05, PLDT will purchase the U.S. dollar for Php51.02. However, if on maturity, the exchange rate settles above Php52.05, PLDT will purchase the U.S. dollar for Php51.02 plus the excess above Php52.05, and if the exchange rate is lower than Php51.02, PLDT will purchase the U.S. dollar at the prevailing Philippine peso to U.S. dollar spot exchange rate, subject to a floor of Php50.68.

(c) If the Philippine peso to U.S. Dollar spot exchange rate on fixing date settles above Php51.65, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar for Php50.38 plus the excess above Php51.65, and if the exchange rate is at or lower than Php51.65, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar at Php50.38.

(d) If the Philippine peso to U.S. Dollar spot exchange rate on fixing date settles between Php50.88 to Php51.75, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar for Php50.88. However, if on maturity, the exchange rate settles above Php51.75, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar for Php50.88 plus the excess above Php51.75, and if the exchange rate is lower than Php50.88, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar at the prevailing Philippine peso to U.S. Dollar spot exchange rate, subject to a floor of Php49.90.

(e) PLDT's interest rate swap agreements outstanding as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 were designated as cash flow hedges, wherein the effective portion of the movements in fair value is recognized in our consolidated statements of other comprehensive income, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in our consolidated income statements. The mark-to-market losses amounting to Php1 million and Php16 million were recognized in our consolidated statements of other comprehensive income as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Interest accrual on the interest rate swaps amounting to Php3 million and Php9 million were recorded as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. There were no ineffective portion in the fair value recognized in our consolidated income statements for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

(f) PLDT's long-term principal only-currency swap agreements outstanding as at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 were designated as cash flow hedges, wherein effective portion of the movements in the fair value is recognized in our consolidated statements of other comprehensive income, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in our consolidated income statements. The mark-to-market gains amounting to Php4 million and Php46 million were recognized in our consolidated statements of other comprehensive income as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Hedge cost accrual on the long-term principal only-currency swaps amounting to Php2 million and Php6 million were recognized as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The amounts recognized as other comprehensive income are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged loan is revalued for changes in the foreign exchange rate. The hedge cost portion of the movements in the fair value amounting to Php0.5 million, Php2 million and Php2 million were recognized in our consolidated income statements for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(g) PLDT's long-term foreign currency option agreements outstanding as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 were designated as cash flow hedges, wherein the effective portion of the movements in fair value is recognized in our consolidated statements of other comprehensive income, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in our consolidated income statements. Settlement of the foreign currency option agreements will depend on the spot exchange rate on the fixing date. If the Philippine peso to U.S. dollar spot exchange rate on fixing date is between Php49.61 and Php55.28, PLDT will purchase the U.S. dollar at Php49.61. However, if on fixing date, the exchange rate is beyond Php55.28, PLDT will purchase the U.S. dollar at the prevailing Philippine peso to U.S. dollar spot exchange rate minus a subsidy of Php5.67, and if the exchange rate is lower than Php49.61, PLDT will purchase the U.S. dollar at the prevailing Philippine peso to U.S. dollar spot exchange rate. The mark-to-market losses amounting to Php100 million and Php342 million were recognized in our consolidated statement of other comprehensive income as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Hedge cost accrual on the long-term foreign currency option agreements amounting to Php75 million and Php64 million were recognized as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The intrinsic value of the long-term foreign currency options recognized as other comprehensive income are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged loan is revalued for changes in the foreign exchange rate. The hedge cost portion of the movements in the fair value amounting to Php89 million and Php26 million were recognized in our consolidated income statement for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(h) Smart's interest rate swap agreements outstanding as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 were designated as cash flow hedges, wherein the effective portion of the movements in fair value is recognized in our consolidated statements of other comprehensive income, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in our consolidated income statements. The mark-to-market losses amounting to nil and Php2 million were recognized in our consolidated statements of other comprehensive income as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Interest accrual amounting to nil and Php197 thousand were recognized as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. There were no ineffective portion in the fair value recognized in our consolidated income statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

(i) Smart's long-term principal only-currency swap agreements outstanding as December 31, 2021 and 2020 were designated as cash flow hedges, wherein the effective portion of the movements in fair value is recognized in our consolidated statements of other comprehensive income, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in our consolidated income statements. The mark-to-market gain amounting to Php9 million and mark-to-market loss amounting to Php13 million were recognized in our consolidated statements of other comprehensive income as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Hedge cost accrual on the long-term principal only-currency swaps amounting to Php201 thousand and Php2 million was recognized as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The amounts recognized as other comprehensive income are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged loan is revalued for changes in the foreign exchange rate. The hedge cost portions of the movements in the fair value amounting to Php309 thousand and Php1 million were recognized in our consolidated income statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(j) Smart's long-term foreign currency option agreements outstanding as at December 31, 2021 were designated as cash flow hedges, wherein the effective portion of the movements in fair value is recognized in our consolidated statements of other comprehensive income, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in our consolidated income statements. Settlement of the foreign currency option agreements will depend on the spot exchange rate on the fixing date. If the Philippine Peso to U.S. Dollar spot exchange rate on fixing date is between Php48.00 and Php53.34, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar at Php48.00. However, if on fixing date the exchange rate is beyond Php53.34, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar at the prevailing Philippine Peso to U.S. Dollar spot exchange rate minus a subsidy of Php5.34, and if the exchange rate is lower than Php48.00, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar at the prevailing Philippine Peso to U.S. Dollar spot exchange rate. The mark-to-market gain amounting to Php48 million was recognized in our consolidated statement of other comprehensive income as at December 31, 2021. Hedge cost accrual on the long-term foreign currency option agreements amounting to Php4 million was recognized as at December 31, 2021. The intrinsic value of the long-term foreign currency options recognized as other comprehensive income are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged loan is revalued for changes in the foreign exchange rate. The hedge cost portion of the movements in the fair value amounting to Php8 million was recognized in our consolidated income statement for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Our derivative financial instruments as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are presented in the statements of financial position as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Noncurrent assets	**48**	—
Current assets	**93**	22
Noncurrent liabilities (Note 29)	**(100)**	(360)
Current liabilities (Note 29)	**(115)**	(176)
Net liabilities	**(74)**	(514)

Movements of our consolidated mark-to-market losses for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are summarized as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Net mark-to-market losses at beginning of the year	**(514)**	(71)
Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments (Note 4)	**1,651**	(284)
Effective portion recognized in the profit or loss for the cash flow hedges	**(75)**	(156)
Settlements, interest expense and others	**(169)**	430
Net fair value losses on cash flow hedges charged to other comprehensive income	**(967)**	(433)
Net mark-to-market losses at end of the year	**(74)**	(514)

Our consolidated analysis of gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2021	2020	2019
		(in million pesos)	
Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments	**1,651**	(284)	(233)
Hedge costs	**(251)**	(94)	(51)
Net gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments (Note 5)	**1,400**	(378)	(284)

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The main risks arising from our financial instruments are liquidity risk, foreign currency exchange risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. The importance of managing those risks has significantly increased in light of the considerable change and volatility in both the Philippine and international financial markets. Our Board of Directors reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below. We also monitor the market price risk arising from all financial instruments.

Liquidity Risk

Our exposure to liquidity risk refers to the risk that our financial requirements, working capital requirements and planned capital expenditures will not be met.

We manage our liquidity profile to be able to finance our operations and capital expenditures, service our maturing debts and meet our other financial obligations. To cover our financing requirements, we use internally generated funds and proceeds from debt and equity issues and sales of certain assets.

As part of our liquidity risk management program, we regularly evaluate our projected and actual cash flows, including our loan maturity profiles, and continuously assess conditions in the financial markets for opportunities to pursue fund-raising initiatives. These activities may include bank loans, export credit agency-guaranteed facilities, debt capital and equity market issues.

Any excess funds are primarily invested in short-term and principal-protected bank products that provide flexibility of withdrawing the funds anytime. We also allocate a portion of our cash in longer tenor investments such as fixed income securities issued or guaranteed by the Republic of the Philippines, and Philippine banks and corporates and managed funds. We regularly evaluate available financial products and monitor market conditions for opportunities to enhance yields at acceptable risk levels. Our investments are also subject to certain restrictions contained in our debt covenants. Our funding arrangements are designed to keep an appropriate balance between equity and debt and to provide financing flexibility while enhancing our businesses.

Our cash position remains sufficient to support our planned capital expenditure requirements and service our debt and financing obligations; however, we may be required to finance a portion of our future capital expenditures from external financing sources. We have cash and cash equivalents, and short-term investments amounting to Php23,907 million and Php2,241 million, respectively, as at December 31, 2021, which we can use to meet our short-term liquidity needs. See *Note 16 – Cash and Cash Equivalents.*

The following table summarizes the maturity profile of our financial assets based on our consolidated undiscounted claims outstanding as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	Total	**Less than 1 year**	**1-3 years**	**3-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
			(in million pesos)		
December 31, 2021					
Financial instruments at amortized cost:	***55,428***	***51,317***	***2,898***	***430***	***783***
Other financial assets	**3,919**	**208**	**2,798**	**430**	**483**
Debt instruments at amortized cost	**607**	**207**	**100**	**—**	**300**
Temporary cash investments	**13,291**	**13,291**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Short-term investments	**1,986**	**1,986**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Retail subscribers	**15,676**	**15,676**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Corporate subscribers	**13,079**	**13,079**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Foreign administrations	**1,341**	**1,341**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Domestic carriers	**241**	**241**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Dealers, agents and others	**5,288**	**5,288**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Financial instruments at FVPL:	***7,624***	***7,285***	**—**	**—**	***339***
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**339**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**339**
Short-term investments	**429**	**429**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Other financial assets	**6,856**	**6,856**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Total	**63,052**	**58,602**	**2,898**	**430**	**1,122**
December 31, 2020					
Financial instruments at amortized cost:	*74,365*	*69,723*	*3,439*	*732*	*471*
Other financial assets	3,689	200	2,286	732	471
Debt instruments at amortized cost	1,153	—	1,153	—	—
Temporary cash investments	30,711	30,711	—	—	—
Short-term investments	508	508	—	—	—
Retail subscribers	17,142	17,142	—	—	—
Corporate subscribers	13,318	13,318	—	—	—
Foreign administrations	1,520	1,520	—	—	—
Domestic carriers	226	226	—	—	—
Dealers, agents and others	6,098	6,098	—	—	—
Financial instruments at FVPL:	*7,833*	*7,453*	—	—	*380*
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	380	—	—	—	380
Short-term investments	481	481	—	—	—
Other financial assets	6,972	6,972	—	—	—
Financial instruments at FVOCI:	*168*	*168*	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	168	168	—	—	—
Total	82,366	77,344	3,439	732	851

The following table summarizes the maturity profile of our financial liabilities based on our consolidated contractual undiscounted obligations outstanding as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	**Less than 1 year**	**1-3 years**	**3-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
	(in million pesos)				
December 31, 2021					
Debt[(1)]:	***331,933***	***7,681***	***77,865***	***53,026***	***193,361***
Principal	**255,414**	**7,649**	**48,404**	**37,552**	**161,809**
Interest	**76,519**	**32**	**29,461**	**15,474**	**31,552**
Lease obligations	***30,770***	***11,609***	***9,004***	***4,523***	***5,634***
Various trade and other obligations:	***179,484***	***176,816***	***667***	***54***	***1,947***
Suppliers and contractors	**86,203**	**85,903**	**292**	**8**	**—**
Utilities and related expenses	**62,989**	**62,988**	**1**	**—**	**—**
Employee benefits	**9,090**	**9,090**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Liability from redemption of preferred shares	**7,842**	**7,842**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Customers' deposits	**2,270**	**—**	**277**	**46**	**1,947**
Dividends	**1,708**	**1,708**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Carriers and other customers	**1,469**	**1,469**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Others	**7,913**	**7,816**	**97**	**—**	**—**
Total contractual obligations	**542,187**	**196,106**	**87,536**	**57,603**	**200,942**
December 31, 2020					
Debt[(1)]:	*292,639*	*12,562*	*74,960*	*51,659*	*153,458*
Principal	224,027	12,400	47,753	37,785	126,089
Interest	68,612	162	27,207	13,874	27,369
Lease obligations	*29,312*	*10,995*	*8,897*	*5,068*	*4,352*
Various trade and other obligations:	*169,808*	*165,750*	*2,010*	*36*	*2,012*
Suppliers and contractors	76,864	75,322	1,535	7	—
Utilities and related expenses	64,580	64,577	3	—	—
Employee benefits	10,404	10,404	—	—	—
Liability from redemption of preferred shares	7,849	7,849	—	—	—
Customers' deposits	2,371	—	330	29	2,012
Carriers and other customers	1,336	1,336	—	—	—
Dividends	1,194	1,194	—	—	—
Others	5,210	5,068	142	—	—
Total contractual obligations	491,759	189,307	85,867	56,763	159,822

[(1)] *Consists of long-term debt, including current portion; gross of unamortized debt discount and debt issuance costs.*

Debt

See *Note 21 – Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities – Long-term Debt* for a detailed discussion of our debt.

Our consolidated future minimum lease commitments payable with non-cancellable leases as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Within one year	**11,609**	11,061
After one year but not more than five years	**13,527**	13,899
More than five years	**5,634**	4,352
Total	**30,770**	29,312

Various Trade and Other Obligations

PLDT Group has various obligations to suppliers for the acquisition of phone and network equipment, contractors for services rendered on various projects, foreign administrations and domestic carriers for the access charges, shareholders for unpaid dividends distributions, employees for benefits and other related obligations, and various business and operational related agreements. Total obligations under these various agreements amounted to approximately Php179,484 million and Php169,808 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. See *Note 23 – Accounts Payable* and *Note 24 – Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities*.

Commercial Commitments

We have no outstanding commercial commitments, in the form of letters of credit, as at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Collateral

There are no pledges as collaterals with respect to our financial liabilities as at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

Foreign currency exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The revaluation of our foreign currency-denominated financial assets and liabilities as a result of the appreciation or depreciation of the Philippine Peso is recognized as foreign exchange gains or losses as at the end of the reporting period. The extent of foreign exchange gains or losses is largely dependent on the amount of foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities. While a certain percentage of our revenues are either linked to or denominated in U.S. Dollars, a substantial portion of our capital expenditures, a portion of our indebtedness and related interest expense and a portion of our operating expenses are denominated in foreign currencies, mostly in U.S. Dollars. As such, a strengthening or weakening of the Philippine Peso against the U.S. Dollar will decrease or increase in Philippine Peso terms both the principal amount of our foreign currency-denominated debts and the related interest expense, our foreign currency-denominated capital expenditures and operating expenses as well as our U.S. Dollar-linked and U.S. Dollar-denominated revenues. In addition, many of our financial ratios and other financial tests are affected by the movements in the Philippine Peso to U.S. Dollar exchange rate.

To manage our foreign exchange risks and to stabilize our cash flows in order to improve investment and cash flow planning, we enter into forward foreign exchange contracts, currency swap contracts, currency option contracts and other hedging products aimed at reducing and/or managing the adverse impact of changes in foreign exchange rates on our operating results and cash flows. Further details of the risk management strategy are recognized in our hedge designation documentation. We use forward foreign exchange purchase contracts, currency swap contracts and currency option contracts to manage the foreign currency risks associated with our foreign currency-denominated financial liabilities. We accounted for these instruments as either cash flow hedges, wherein changes in the fair value are recognized in our consolidated other comprehensive income until the hedged transaction affects our consolidated income statement or transactions not designated as hedges, wherein changes in the fair value are recognized directly as income or expense for the year.

The impact of the hedging instruments on our consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	Notional Amount (U.S. Dollar)	Carrying Amount (Php)	Line item in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
	(in million pesos)		
December 31, 2021			
Long-term currency swaps	**8**	**—**	Derivative financial assets – net of current portion
	—	**15**	Current portion of derivative financial assets
	—	**(2)**	Current portion of derivative financial liabilities
Long-term foreign currency options	**389**	**48**	Derivative financial assets – net of current portion
	—	**(100)**	Derivative financial liabilities – net of current portion
	397	**(39)**	
December 31, 2020			
Long-term currency swaps	24	—	Derivative financial assets – net of current portion
	—	(14)	Current portion of derivative financial assets
	—	(48)	Derivative financial liabilities – net of current portion
	200	(342)	Current portion of derivative financial liabilities
	224	(404)	

The impact of the hedged items on our consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Cash flow hedge reserve	**Cost of hedging reserve**	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cost of hedging reserve
		(in million pesos)		
PLDT:				
US$300M Term Loan	**(273)**	**—**	(273)	—
US$100M PNB	**(11)**	**—**	(11)	—
US$200M MUFG Bank, Ltd.	**(8)**	**2**	(47)	6
US$300M Notes 2031	**(1,011)**	**75**	(414)	64
	(1,303)	**77**	(745)	70
Smart:				
US$200M Mizuho	**—**	**—**	(1)	—
US$100M Mizuho	**(9)**	**—**	(18)	15
US$140M PNB	**(429)**	**4**	—	—
	(438)	**4**	(19)	15

The effect of the cash flow hedge on our consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	Total hedging loss recognized in OCI	Line item in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
	(in million pesos)	
December 31, 2021		
Long-term currency swaps	**(301)**	Other comprehensive loss
Long-term foreign currency options	**(1,440)**	Other comprehensive loss
	(1,741)	
December 31, 2020		
Long-term currency swaps	(350)	Other comprehensive loss
Long-term foreign currency options	(414)	Other comprehensive loss
	(764)	

The following table shows our consolidated foreign currency-denominated monetary financial assets and liabilities and their Philippine Peso equivalents as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021		2020	
	U.S. Dollar	**Php[1]**	U.S. Dollar	Php[2]
		(in millions)		
Noncurrent Financial Assets				
Debt instruments at amortized cost	**—**	**—**	24	1,153
Derivative financial assets – net of current portion	**1**	**48**	—	—
Other financial assets – net of current portion	**—**	**19**	—	7
Total noncurrent financial assets	**1**	**67**	24	1,160
Current Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**146**	**7,466**	338	16,251
Short-term investments	**5**	**254**	10	480
Trade and other receivables – net	**142**	**7,218**	131	6,290
Current portion of derivative financial assets	**2**	**93**	1	22
Current portion of debt instruments at amortized cost	**4**	**207**		
Current portion of other financial assets	**—**	**—**	—	12
Total current financial assets	**299**	**15,238**	480	23,055
Total Financial Assets	**300**	**15,305**	504	24,215
Noncurrent Financial Liabilities				
Interest-bearing financial liabilities – net of current portion	**758**	**38,648**	802	38,530
Derivative financial liabilities – net of current portion	**2**	**100**	7	360
Other noncurrent liabilities	**—**	**23**	1	22
Total noncurrent financial liabilities	**760**	**38,771**	810	38,912
Current Financial Liabilities				
Accounts payable	**1,150**	**58,599**	670	32,201
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	**239**	**12,164**	253	12,135
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities	**44**	**2,252**	59	2,842
Current portion of derivative financial liabilities	**2**	**115**	4	176
Total current financial liabilities	**1,435**	**73,130**	986	47,354
Total Financial Liabilities	**2,195**	**111,901**	1,796	86,266

(1) *The exchange rate used to convert the U.S. Dollar amounts into Philippine Peso was Php50.97 to US$1.00, the Philippine Peso-U.S. Dollar exchange rate as quoted through the Bankers Association of the Philippines, or BAP, as at December 31, 2021.*

(2) *The exchange rate used to convert the U.S. Dollar amounts into Philippine Peso was Php48.02 to US$1.00, the Philippine Peso-U.S. Dollar exchange rate as quoted through the BAP as at December 31, 2020.*

As at March 21, 2022, the Philippine Peso-U.S. Dollar exchange rate was Php52.37 to US$1.00. Using this exchange rate, our consolidated net foreign currency-denominated financial liabilities would have increased in Philippine Peso terms by Php2,653 million as at December 31, 2021.

Approximately 16% and 18% of our total consolidated debts (net of consolidated debt discount) was denominated in U.S. Dollars as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Our consolidated foreign currency-denominated debt decreased to Php40,439 million as at December 31, 2021 from Php40,872 million as at December 31, 2020. See *Note 21 – Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities*. The aggregate notional amount of our consolidated outstanding long-term principal only-currency swap contracts and long-term foreign currency options were US$397 million and US$224 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Consequently, the unhedged portion of our consolidated debt amounts was approximately 8% (or 5%, net of our consolidated U.S. Dollar cash balances allocated for debt) and 13% (or 5%, net of our consolidated U.S. Dollar cash balances allocated for debt) as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Approximately 20%, 19% and 15% of our consolidated revenues were denominated in U.S. Dollars and/or were linked to U.S. Dollars for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Approximately 18%, 16% and 11% of our consolidated expenses were denominated in U.S. Dollars and/or linked to the U.S. Dollar for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. In this respect, the higher weighted average exchange rate of the Philippine Peso against the U.S. Dollar increased our revenues and expenses, and consequently, affects our cash flow from operations in Philippine Peso terms. In view of the anticipated continued decline in dollar-denominated/dollar-linked revenues, which provide a natural hedge against our foreign currency exposure, we are progressively refinancing our dollar-denominated debts in Philippine Pesos.

The Philippine Peso depreciated by 6.14% against the U.S. Dollar to Php50.97 to US$1.00 as at December 31, 2021 from Php48.02 to US$1.00 as at December 31, 2020. As a result of our consolidated foreign exchange movements, as well as the amount of our consolidated outstanding net foreign currency financial assets and liabilities, we recognized net consolidated foreign exchange losses of Php3,890 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 and net consolidated foreign exchange gains of Php1,488 million and Php424 million for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Management conducted a survey among our banks to determine the outlook of the Philippine Peso-U.S. Dollar exchange rate until March 31, 2022. Our outlook is that the Philippine Peso-U.S. Dollar exchange rate may weaken/strengthen by 1.03% as compared to the exchange rate of Php50.97 to US$1.00 as at December 31, 2021. If the Philippine Peso-U.S. Dollar exchange rate had weakened/strengthened by 1.03% as at December 31, 2021, with all other variables held constant, consolidated profit after tax for the year 2021 and stockholders' equity as at year end 2021 would have been approximately Php1,404 million and Php21 million, respectively, lower/higher, mainly as a result of consolidated foreign exchange gains and losses on conversion of U.S. Dollar-denominated net assets/liabilities and mark-to-market valuation of derivative financial instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Our exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to our long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

Our policy is to manage interest cost through a mix of fixed and variable rate debts. We evaluate the fixed to floating ratio of our loans in line with movements of relevant interest rates in the financial markets. Based on our assessment, new financing will be priced either on a fixed or floating rate basis. We enter into interest rate swap agreements in order to manage our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. Further details of the risk management strategy are recognized in our hedge designation documentation. We make use of hedging instruments and structures solely for reducing or managing financial risk associated with our debt obligations and not for trading purposes.

The impact of the hedging instruments on our consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	Notional Amount (U.S. Dollar)	Carrying Amount (Php)	Line item in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
	(in million pesos)		
December 31, 2021			
Interest rate swaps	**11**	**—**	Derivative financial assets – net of current portion
	—	**21**	Current portion of derivative financial assets
	—	**(26)**	Current portion of derivative financial liabilities
	11	**(5)**	
December 31, 2020			
Interest rate swaps	40	—	Derivative financial assets – net of current portion
	—	22	Current portion of derivative financial assets
	—	(4)	Derivative financial liabilities – net of current portion
	—	(44)	Current portion of derivative financial liabilities
	40	(26)	

The impact of the hedged items on our consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Cash flow hedge reserve	**Cost of hedging reserve**	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cost of hedging reserve
	(in million pesos)			
PLDT:				
US$200M MUFG Bank, Ltd.	**(1)**	**—**	(16)	—
Smart:				
2015 Mizuho US$200M	**—**	**—**	(2)	—
2015 Mizuho US$100M	**—**	**—**	(6)	—
	—	**—**	(8)	—

The effect of the cash flow hedge on our consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	Total hedging loss recognized in OCI	Line item in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
	(in million pesos)	
December 31, 2021		
Interest rate swaps	**(1)**	Other comprehensive loss
December 31, 2020		
Interest rate swaps	(24)	Other comprehensive loss

The following tables set out the carrying amounts, by maturity, of our financial instruments that are expected to have exposure on interest rate risk as at December 31, 2021 and 2020. Financial instruments that are not subject to interest rate risk were not included in the table.

As at December 31, 2021

	In U.S. Dollars									Fair Value	
	Below 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years	Total	In Php	Discount/ Debt Issuance Cost In Php	Carrying Value In Php	In U.S. Dollar	In Php
									(in millions)		
Assets:											
Debt Instruments at Amortized Cost											
U.S. Dollar	4	–	–	–	–	4	207	–	207	4	207
Interest rate	2.0000%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippine Peso	–	–	2	–	6	8	400	–	400	8	403
Interest rate	–	–	2.3750%	–	4.6250%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash in Bank											
U.S. Dollar	3	–	–	–	–	3	152	–	152	3	152
Interest rate	0.0500% to 0.5000%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippine Peso	99	–	–	–	–	99	5,068	–	5,068	99	5,068
Interest rate	0.0500% to 1.0000%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Cash Investments											
U.S. Dollar	53	–	–	–	–	53	2,676	–	2,676	53	2,676
Interest rate	0.0500% to 0.2000%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippine Peso	208	–	–	–	–	208	10,615	–	10,615	208	10,615
Interest rate	0.2000% to 1.9900%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Short-term Investments											
Philippine Peso	39	–	–	–	–	39	1,986	–	1,986	39	1,986
Interest rate	0.5000% to 1.9900%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	406	–	2	–	6	414	21,104	–	21,104	414	21,107

	In U.S. Dollars									Fair Value	
	Below 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years	Total	In Php	Discount/ Debt Issuance Cost In Php	Carrying Value In Php	In U.S. Dollar	In Php
									(in millions)		
Liabilities:											
Long-term Debt											
Fixed Rate											
U.S. Dollar Notes	—	—	—	—	600	600	30,584	613	29,971	597	30,441
Interest rate	—	—	—	—	2.5000% to 3.4500%	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar Fixed Loans	4	—	—	—	—	4	191	—	191	4	193
Interest rate	2.8850%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Peso	120	519	185	649	1,122	2,595	132,285	1,056	131,229	2,571	131,039
Interest rate	4.5500% to 5.4000%	3.9000% to 6.3457%	4.0000% to 6.3457%	4.0000% to 6.3457%	4.2588% to 6.3457%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable Rate											
U.S. Dollar Loans	26	53	39	28	56	202	10,329	52	10,277	202	10,329
Interest rate	0.7900% to 0.9500% over LIBOR	1.0500% over LIBOR	1.0500% over LIBOR	1.0500% over LIBOR	1.0500% over LIBOR	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Peso	—	59	95	59	1,396	1,609	82,025	1,136	80,889	1,609	82,025
Interest rate	—	0.5000% to 0.9000% over PHP BVAL/ 0.2500% over TDF (floor rate 3.9000% to 4.5000%)	0.5000% to 0.9000% over PHP BVAL/ 0.2500% over TDF (floor rate 3.9000% to 4.5000%)	0.6000% to 0.9000% over PHP BVAL/ 0.2500% over TDF (floor rate 3.9000% to 4.5000%)	0.6000% to 0.9000% over PHP BVAL/ 0.2500% over TDF (floor rate 3.9000% to 4.5000%)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	150	631	319	736	3,174	5,010	255,414	2,857	252,557	4,983	254,027

As at December 31, 2020

	In U.S. Dollars									Fair Value	
	Below 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years	Total	In Php	Discount/ Debt Issuance Cost In Php	Carrying Value In Php	In U.S. Dollar	In Php
									(in millions)		
Assets:											
Debt Instruments at Amortized Cost											
U.S. Dollar	—	24	—	—	—	24	1,153	—	1,153	24	1,163
Interest rate	—	0.8962% to 2.0000%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash in Bank											
U.S. Dollar	49	—	—	—	—	49	2,337	—	2,337	49	2,337
Interest rate	0.0100% to 0.5000%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Peso	103	—	—	—	—	103	4,940	—	4,940	103	4,940
Interest rate	0.0500% to 2.5000%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Cash Investments											
U.S. Dollar	254	—	—	—	—	254	12,222	—	12,222	254	12,222
Interest rate	0.0200% to 2.5000%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Peso	385	—	—	—	—	385	18,490	—	18,490	385	18,490
Interest rate	0.3200% to 1.6000%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short-term Investments											
U.S. Dollar	10	—	—	—	—	10	480	—	480	10	480
Interest rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Peso	11	—	—	—	—	11	509	—	509	11	509
Interest rate	2.0000%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	812	24	—	—	—	836	40,131	—	40,131	836	40,141

	In U.S. Dollars									Fair Value	
	Below 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years	Total	In Php	Discount/ Debt Issuance Cost In Php	Carrying Value In Php	In U.S. Dollar	In Php
									(in millions)		
Liabilities:											
Long-term Debt											
Fixed Rate											
U.S. Dollar Notes	—	—	—	—	600	600	28,813	634	28,179	632	30,336
Interest rate	—	—	—	—	2.5000% to 3.4500%	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar Fixed Loans	—	11	—	—	—	11	540	—	540	11	545
Interest rate	—	2.8850%	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Peso	258	313	525	657	1,612	3,365	161,597	532	161,065	3,489	167,520
Interest rate	5.2250%	3.9000% to 6.7339%	3.9000% to 6.7339%	3.9500% to 6.7339%	4.2500% to 6.7339%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable Rate											
U.S. Dollar Loans	—	93	39	53	70	255	12,222	69	12,153	255	12,222
Interest rate	—	0.7900% to 1.0500% over LIBOR	1.0500% over LIBOR	1.0500% over LIBOR	1.0500% over LIBOR	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Peso	—	9	4	77	344	434	20,855	27	20,828	434	20,855
Interest rate	—	0.5000% to 0.7500% over PHP BVAL (floor rate 4.5000%)	0.5000% to 0.7500% over PHP BVAL (floor rate 4.5000%)	0.5000% to 0.7500% over PHP BVAL (floor rate 4.5000%)	0.6000% to 0.7500% over PHP BVAL (floor rate 4.5000%)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	258	426	568	787	2,626	4,665	224,027	1,262	222,765	4,821	231,478

Fixed rate financial instruments are subject to fair value interest rate risk while floating rate financial instruments are subject to cash flow interest rate risk.

Repricing of floating rate financial instruments is mostly done on intervals of three months or six months. Interest on fixed rate financial instruments is fixed until maturity of the particular instrument.

Approximately 36% and 15% of our consolidated debts were variable rate debts as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Our consolidated variable rate debt increased to Php92,354 million as at December 31, 2021 from Php33,077 million as at December 31, 2020. Considering the aggregate notional amount of our consolidated outstanding long-term interest rate swap contracts of US$11 million and US$40 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, approximately 64% and 86% of our consolidated debts were fixed as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Management conducted a survey among our banks to determine the outlook of the U.S. Dollar and Philippine Peso interest rates until March 31, 2022. Our outlook is that the U.S. Dollar and Philippine Peso interest rates may move 10 basis points, or bps, and 25 bps higher/lower, respectively, as compared to levels as at December 31, 2021. If the U.S. Dollar interest rates had been 10 bps higher/lower as compared to market levels as at December 31, 2021, with all other variables held constant, consolidated profit after tax for the year 2021 and stockholders' equity as at year end 2021 would have been approximately Php2 million and Php27 million, respectively, lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings and loss/gain on derivative transactions. If the Philippine Peso interest rates had been 25 bps higher/lower as compared to market levels as at December 31, 2021, with all other variables held constant, consolidated profit after tax for the year 2021 and stockholders' equity as at year end 2021 would have been approximately Php5 thousand and Php10 million, respectively, lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings and loss/gain on derivative transactions.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that we will incur a loss arising from our customers, clients or counterparties that fail to discharge their contracted obligations. We manage and control credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk we are willing to accept for individual counterparties and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

We trade only with recognized and creditworthy third parties. It is our policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an on-going basis to reduce our exposure to bad debts.

We established a credit quality review process to provide regular identification of changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties. Counterparty limits are established and reviewed periodically based on latest available financial data on our counterparties' credit ratings, capitalization, asset quality and liquidity. Our credit quality review process allows us to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which we are exposed and allow us to take corrective actions.

Maximum exposure to credit risk of financial assets not subject to impairment

The gross carrying amount of financial assets not subject to impairment also represents our maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 12)	**339**	380
Derivative financial assets – net of current portion	**48**	—
Current portion of derivative financial assets	**93**	22
Total	**480**	402

Maximum exposure to credit risk of financial assets subject to impairment

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of our consolidated statements of financial position, including derivative financial instruments as at December 31, 2021 and 2020. The maximum exposure is shown gross before both the effect of mitigation through use of master netting and collateral arrangements. The extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate the maximum exposure to credit risk is described in the footnotes to the table.

For financial assets recognized on our consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the gross exposure to credit risk equal their carrying amount.

For financial guarantees granted, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that we would have to pay if the guarantees are called upon. For loan commitments and other credit related commitments that are irrevocable over the life of the respective facilities, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the committed facilities.

	2021			
	Stage 1 12-Month ECL	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**Total**
		(in million pesos)		
High grade	**29,251**	**9,180**	**—**	**38,431**
Standard grade	**556**	**4,116**	**—**	**4,672**
Substandard grade	**—**	**8,494**	**—**	**8,494**
Default	**612**	**3,038**	**10,797**	**14,447**
Gross carrying amount	**30,419**	**24,828**	**10,797**	**66,044**
Less allowance	**612**	**3,038**	**10,797**	**14,447**
Carrying amount	**29,807**	**21,790**	**—**	**51,597**

	2020			
	Stage 1 12-Month ECL	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**Total**
		(in million pesos)		
High grade	44,618	8,239	—	52,857
Standard grade	563	4,443	—	5,006
Substandard grade	—	9,371	—	9,371
Default	574	3,960	12,291	16,825
Gross carrying amount	45,755	26,013	12,291	84,059
Less allowance	574	3,960	12,291	16,825
Carrying amount	45,181	22,053	—	67,234

Maximum exposure to credit risk after collateral held or other credit enhancements

Collateral held as security for financial assets depends on the nature of the instrument. Debt investment securities are generally unsecured. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing and are regularly updated according to internal lending policies and regulatory guidelines. Generally, collateral is not held over loans and advances to us except for reverse repurchase agreements. Collateral usually is not held against investment securities, and no such collateral was held as at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Our policies regarding obtaining collateral have not significantly changed during the reporting period and there has been no significant change in the overall quality of the collateral held by us during the year.

We have not identified significant risk concentrations arising from the nature, type or location of collateral and other credit enhancements held against our credit exposures.

An analysis of the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of our consolidated statements of financial position, including derivative financial instruments as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021		
	Gross Maximum Exposure	Collateral and Other Credit Enhancements*	Net Maximum Exposure
		(in million pesos)	
Financial instruments at amortized cost:	***51,597***	***513***	***51,084***
Other financial assets	**3,307**	**—**	**3,307**
Debt instruments at amortized cost	**607**	**—**	**607**
Cash and cash equivalents	**23,907**	**127**	**23,780**
Short-term investments	**1,986**	**—**	**1,986**
Corporate subscribers	**8,371**	**379**	**7,992**
Retail subscribers	**7,637**	**7**	**7,630**
Foreign administrations	**1,220**	**—**	**1,220**
Domestic carriers	**227**	**—**	**227**
Dealers, agents and others	**4,335**	**—**	**4,335**
Financial instruments at FVPL:	***7,591***	**—**	***7,591***
Financial assets at FVPL	**339**	**—**	**339**
Short-term investments	**255**	**—**	**255**
Interest rate swap	**93**	**—**	**93**
Long-term currency swaps	**48**	**—**	**48**
Other financial assets	**6,856**	**—**	**6,856**
Total	**59,188**	**513**	**58,675**

* *Includes bank insurance, security deposits and customer deposits. We have no collateral held as at December 31, 2021.*

	2020		
	Gross Maximum Exposure	Collateral and Other Credit Enhancements*	Net Maximum Exposure
		(in million pesos)	
Financial instruments at amortized cost:	*67,066*	*528*	*66,538*
Other financial assets	3,115	—	3,115
Debt instruments at amortized cost	1,153	—	1,153
Cash and cash equivalents	40,237	173	40,064
Short-term investments	508	—	508
Retail subscribers	7,152	18	7,134
Corporate subscribers	8,460	337	8,123
Foreign administrations	1,284	—	1,284
Domestic carriers	165	—	165
Dealers, agents and others	4,992	—	4,992
Financial instruments at FVPL:	*7,855*	—	*7,855*
Financial assets at FVPL	380	—	380
Short-term investments	481	—	481
Other financial assets	6,972	—	6,972
Interest rate swap	22	—	22
Financial instruments at FVOCI:	*168*	—	*168*
Financial assets at FVOCI	168	—	168
Total	75,089	528	74,561

* *Includes bank insurance, security deposits and customer deposits. We have no collateral held as at December 31, 2020.*

The table below provides information regarding the credit quality by class of our financial assets according to our credit ratings of counterparties as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

		Neither past due nor credit impaired		Past due but not credit impaired	
	Total	**Class A[(1)]**	**Class B[(2)]**	**impaired**	**Impaired**
		(in million pesos)			
December 31, 2021					
Financial instruments at amortized cost:	***66,044***	***38,431***	***4,672***	***8,494***	***14,447***
Other financial assets	**3,919**	**3,020**	**287**	—	**612**
Debt instruments at amortized cost	**607**	**607**	—	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents	**23,907**	**23,638**	**269**	—	—
Short-term investments	**1,986**	**1,986**	—	—	—
Retail subscribers	**15,676**	**5,411**	**297**	**1,929**	**8,039**
Corporate subscribers	**13,079**	**2,650**	**1,044**	**4,677**	**4,708**
Foreign administrations	**1,341**	**193**	**486**	**541**	**121**
Domestic carriers	**241**	**78**	**46**	**103**	**14**
Dealers, agents and others	**5,288**	**848**	**2,243**	**1,244**	**953**
Financial instruments at FVPL:	***7,765***	***7,467***	***124***	—	***174***
Financial assets at FVPL	**339**	**215**	**124**	—	—
Short-term investments	**429**	**255**	—	—	**174**
Interest rate swap	**93**	**93**	—	—	—
Long-term currency swaps	**48**	**48**	—	—	—
Other financial assets	**6,856**	**6,856**	—	—	—
Total	**73,809**	**45,898**	**4,796**	**8,494**	**14,621**

[(1)] *This includes low risk and good paying customer accounts with no history of account treatment for a defined period and no overdue accounts as at report date; and deposits or placements to counterparties with good credit rating or bank standing financial review.*
[(2)] *This includes medium risk and average paying customer accounts with no overdue accounts as at report date, and new customer accounts for which sufficient credit history has not been established; and deposits or placements to counterparties not classified as Class A.*

		Neither past due nor credit impaired		Past due but not credit impaired	
	Total	**Class A[(1)]**	**Class B[(2)]**	**impaired**	**Impaired**
		(in million pesos)			
December 31, 2020					
Financial instruments at amortized cost:	*83,891*	*52,689*	*5,006*	*9,371*	*16,825*
Other financial assets	3,689	2,833	282	—	574
Debt instruments at amortized cost	1,153	1,153	—	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents	40,237	39,956	281	—	—
Short-term investments	508	508	—	—	—
Retail subscribers	17,142	3,263	2,348	1,541	9,990
Corporate subscribers	13,318	3,358	228	4,874	4,858
Foreign administrations	1,520	246	567	471	236
Domestic carriers	226	14	38	113	61
Dealers, agents and others	6,098	1,358	1,262	2,372	1,106
Financial instruments at FVPL:	*7,855*	*7,741*	*114*	—	—
Financial assets at FVPL	380	266	114	—	—
Short-term investments	481	481	—	—	—
Other financial assets	6,972	6,972	—	—	—
Interest rate swap	22	22	—	—	—
Financial instruments at FVOCI:	*168*	*168*	—	—	—
Financial assets at FVOCI	168	168	—	—	—
Total	91,914	60,598	5,120	9,371	16,825

[(1)] *This includes low risk and good paying customer accounts with no history of account treatment for a defined period and no overdue accounts as at report date; and deposits or placements to counterparties with good credit rating or bank standing financial review.*
[(2)] *This includes medium risk and average paying customer accounts with no overdue accounts as at report date, and new customer accounts for which sufficient credit history has not been established; and deposits or placements to counterparties not classified as Class A.*

The aging analysis of past due but not impaired class of financial assets as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

			Past due but not credit impaired			
	Total	Neither past due nor credit impaired	1-60 days	61-90 days	Over 91 days	Impaired
			(in million pesos)			
December 31, 2021						
Financial instruments at amortized cost:	***66,044***	***43,103***	***4,200***	***1,278***	***3,016***	***14,447***
Other financial assets	**3,919**	**3,307**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**612**
Debt instruments at amortized cost	**607**	**607**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Cash and cash equivalents	**23,907**	**23,907**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Short-term investments	**1,986**	**1,986**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Retail subscribers	**15,676**	**5,708**	**1,484**	**171**	**274**	**8,039**
Corporate subscribers	**13,079**	**3,694**	**2,420**	**926**	**1,331**	**4,708**
Foreign administrations	**1,341**	**679**	**119**	**55**	**367**	**121**
Domestic carriers	**241**	**124**	**47**	**17**	**39**	**14**
Dealers, agents and others	**5,288**	**3,091**	**130**	**109**	**1,005**	**953**
Financial instruments at FVPL:	***7,765***	***7,591***	**—**	**—**	**—**	***174***
Financial assets at FVPL	**339**	**339**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Short-term investments	**429**	**255**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**174**
Interest rate swap	**93**	**93**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Long-term currency swaps	**48**	**48**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Other financial assets	**6,856**	**6,856**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Total	**73,809**	**50,694**	**4,200**	**1,278**	**3,016**	**14,621**
December 31, 2020						
Financial instruments at amortized cost:	*83,891*	*57,695*	*3,090*	*1,139*	*5,142*	*16,825*
Other financial assets	3,689	3,115	—	—	—	574
Debt instruments at amortized cost	1,153	1,153	—	—	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents	40,237	40,237	—	—	—	—
Short-term investments	508	508	—	—	—	—
Retail subscribers	17,142	5,611	884	348	309	9,990
Corporate subscribers	13,318	3,586	1,606	559	2,709	4,858
Foreign administrations	1,520	813	144	70	257	236
Domestic carriers	226	52	31	10	72	61
Dealers, agents and others	6,098	2,620	425	152	1,795	1,106
Financial instruments at FVPL:	*7,855*	*7,855*	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at FVPL	380	380	—	—	—	—
Short-term investments	481	481	—	—	—	—
Other financial assets	6,972	6,972	—	—	—	—
Interest rate swap	22	22	—	—	—	—
Financial instruments at FVOCI:	*168*	*168*	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at FVOCI	168	168	—	—	—	—
Total	91,914	65,718	3,090	1,139	5,142	16,825

Capital Management Risk

We aim to achieve an optimal capital structure in pursuit of our business objectives which include maintaining healthy capital ratios and strong credit ratings and maximizing shareholder value.

Our approach to capital management focuses on balancing the allocation of cash and the incurrence of debt as we seek new investment opportunities for new businesses and growth areas. On August 5, 2014, the PLDT Board of Directors approved an amendment to our dividend policy, increasing the dividend payout rate to 75% from 70% of our core EPS as regular dividends. However, in view of our elevated capital expenditures to build-out a robust, superior network to support the continued growth of data traffic, plans to invest in new adjacent businesses that will complement the current business and provide future sources of profits and dividends, and management of our cash and gearing levels, the PLDT Board of Directors approved on August 2, 2016, the amendment of our dividend policy, reducing the regular dividend payout to 60% of core EPS. In declaring dividends, we take into consideration the interest of our shareholders, as well as our working capital, capital expenditures and debt servicing requirements. The retention of earnings may be necessary to meet the funding requirements of our business expansion and development programs.

As part of the dividend policy, in the event no investment opportunities arise, we may consider the option of returning additional cash to our shareholders in the form of special dividends or share buybacks. Philippine corporate regulations prescribe, however, that we can only pay out dividends or make capital distribution up to the amount of our unrestricted retained earnings.

Some of our debt instruments contain covenants that impose maximum leverage ratios. In addition, our credit ratings from the international credit ratings agencies are based on our ability to remain within certain leverage ratios.

No changes were made in our objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

29. Notes to the Statements of Cash Flows

The following table shows the changes in liabilities arising from financing activities as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	January 1, 2021	Cash flows	Foreign exchange movement	Others	December 31, 2021
			(in million pesos)		
Interest-bearing financial liabilities (Note 21)	**222,765**	**28,538**	**2,440**	**(1,186)**	**252,557**
Lease liabilities (Notes 3 and 10)	**20,025**	**(6,547)**	**–**	**8,208**	**21,686**
Derivative financial liabilities	**536**	**(25)**	**–**	**(296)**	**215**
Accrued interests and other related costs (Note 24)	**1,872**	**(8,922)**	**–**	**8,833**	**1,783**
Dividends (Note 20)	**1,194**	**(17,712)**	**–**	**18,226**	**1,708**
	246,392	**(4,668)**	**2,440**	**33,785**	**277,949**

	January 1, 2020	Cash flows	Foreign exchange movement	Others	December 31, 2020
			(in million pesos)		
Interest-bearing financial liabilities (Note 21)	192,556	31,979	(1,917)	147	222,765
Lease liabilities (Notes 3 and 10)	16,315	(5,781)	–	9,491	20,025
Derivative financial liabilities	113	(430)	–	853	536
Accrued interests and other related costs (Note 24)	1,531	(8,348)	–	8,689	1,872
Dividends (Note 20)	1,584	(16,721)	–	16,331	1,194
	212,099	699	(1,917)	35,511	246,392

Others include the effect of accretion of long-term borrowings, effect of recognition and accretion of lease liabilities, effect of accrued but not yet paid interest on interest-bearing loans and borrowings and accrual of dividends that were not yet paid at the end of the period.

Non-cash Investing Activities

The following table shows our significant non-cash investing activities and corresponding transaction amounts as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Acquisition of property and equipment on account	**23,522**	9,992
Additions to ROU assets (Note 10)	**7,314**	9,335
Capitalization to property and equipment of:		
Inventories	**5,989**	3,934
Borrowing costs (Notes 5 and 9)	**1,582**	1,597
Foreign exchange differences – net (Note 9)	**29**	—
Fair value adjustments of property and equipment	**—**	18
	38,436	24,876

Non-cash Financing Activities

The following table shows our significant non-cash financing activities and corresponding transaction amounts as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
	(in million pesos)	
Additions to lease liabilities (Note 10)	**7,314**	11,122

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

Tel: (632) 8891 0307
Fax: (632) 8819 0872
ey.com/ph

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

The Stockholders and Board of Directors
PLDT Inc.
Ramon Cojuangco Building
Makati Avenue, Makati City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of PLDT Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company) as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2021 included in this Form 17-A and have issued our report thereon dated March 22, 2022. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The schedules listed in the Index to the Supplementary Schedules are the responsibility of the Company'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 consolidated financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Marydith C. Miguel

Marydith C. Miguel
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 65556
Tax Identification No. 102-092-270
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024
SEC Partner Accreditation No. 65556-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
SEC Firm Accreditation No. 0001-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-055-2020, December 3, 2020, valid until December 2, 2023
PTR No. 8854337, January 3, 2022, Makati City

March 22, 2022

SGV
Building a better working world

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

Tel: (632) 8891 0307
Fax: (632) 8819 0872
ey.com/ph

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPONENTS OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

The Stockholders and Board of Directors
PLDT Inc.
Ramon Cojuangco Building
Makati Avenue, Makati City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of PLDT Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company) as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2021 and have issued our report thereon dated March 22, 2022. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated 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 Company'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 consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS. The components of these financial soundness indicators have been traced to the Company's consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2021 and no material exceptions were noted.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Marydith C. Miguel

Marydith C. Miguel
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 65556
Tax Identification No. 102-092-270
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024
SEC Partner Accreditation No. 65556-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
SEC Firm Accreditation No. 0001-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-055-2020, December 3, 2020, valid until December 2, 2023
PTR No. 8854337, January 3, 2022, Makati City

March 22, 2022

PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Schedule A. Financial Assets
December 31, 2021

Name of Issuing Entity and Association of Each Issue	Number of Shares	Amount Shown in the Balance Sheet	Valued Based on Market Quotation at Balance Sheet Date	Income Received and Accrued
			(in millions)	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Listed equity securities	various	Php315	Php–	Php–
Others	various	24	N/A	–
		Php339	**N/A**	**Php–**

PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Schedule C. Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are eliminated during the Consolidation of Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

	December 31, 2020	Additions	Collections	December 31, 2021
		(in millions)		
ACeS Philippines Cellular Corporation	Php –	Php18	Php –	Php18
BayanTrade	3	4	(1)	6
Bonifacio Communications Corporation	4	413	(414)	3
Chikka Phils. Inc.,	–	–	–	–
Connectivity Unlimited Resource Enterprise, Inc.	–	–	–	–
CruzTelco (SBI-CC3)	–	–	–	–
Curo Teknika, Inc.	2	11	(12)	1
Datelco Global Communications, Inc.	1	–	–	1
Digitel Information Technology Services, Inc.	–	–	–	–
Digital Telecommunications Phils., Inc.	24,395	1	(1,846)	22,550
Digitel Mobile Philippines, Inc.	16	41	(49)	8
eInnovations Holdings	–	–	–	–
ePay Investments Pte. Ltd.	–	–	–	–
ePDS, Inc.	6	5	(2)	9
ePLDT, Inc.	645	434	(312)	767
iCommerce Pte. Ltd.	1	–	(1)	–
I-Contacts Corporation	2	–	–	2
IP Converge Data Services, Inc.	31	45	(55)	21
Mabuhay Satellite Corporation	–	–	–	–
PLDT-Maratel, Inc.	233	52	(206)	79
Metro Kidapawan Telephone Corporation	5	1	–	6
MVP Rewards and Loyalty Solutions, Inc.	–	2	–	2
Netgames, Inc.	–	–	–	–
Pacific Global One Aviation Co., Inc.	661	41	(7)	695
PayMaya Philippines, Inc.	–	–	–	–
PGNL Canada	–	–	–	–
PGNL (ROHQ) Phils.	431	23	(294)	160
PGNL US	–	–	–	–
Philcom Corporation	69	7	(71)	5
PLDT Inc.	3,228	3,644	(4,024)	2,848
Pilipinas Global Network Limited	–	–	–	–
PLDT (HK) Limited	25	92	(83)	34
PLDT (SG) Pte Ltd	6	15	(18)	3
PLDT SG Retail Service Pte Ltd.	–	–	–	–
PLDT (UK) Limited	–	–	–	–
PLDT (US) Limited	61	85	(101)	45
PLDT 1528 Unlimited	1	–	–	1
PLDT Capital Pte Ltd	–	–	–	–
PLDT-ClarkTel	19	62	(73)	8
PLDT Communication and Energy Ventures, Inc.	–	–	–	–
PLDT Digital Investments Pte. Ltd.	–	–	–	–
PLDT Global (Phils.) Corporation	982	–	(230)	752
PLDT Global Corporation	183	268	(43)	408
PLDT Global Investments Holdings Inc	–	–	–	–
PLDT Malaysia Sdn Bhd	–	–	–	–
PLDT Online Investments Pte. Ltd	–	–	–	–
Primeworld Digital Systems, Inc.	–	–	–	–
Rack I.T. Data Center, Inc.	–	–	–	–
Smart Broadband, Inc.	–	–	–	–
Smart Communications, Inc.	7,441	29,948	(27,607)	9,782
PLDT Subic Telecom, Inc.	190	11	(190)	11
Talas Data Intelligence, Inc.	–	–	–	–
Voyager Innovations, Inc.	–	–	–	–
Wifun, Inc.	–	–	–	–
Wolfpac Mobile Inc.	–	–	–	–
	Php38,641	**Php35,223**	**(Php35,639)**	**Php38,225**

All receivables eliminated during the consolidation of financial statements are classified as current. There were no receivables written off during the year.

PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Schedule D. Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities
December 31, 2021

Name of Issuer and Type of Obligation	Total Outstanding Balance	Amount shown as Current		Amount shown as Non-Current	
		Gross Amount	Debt Discount/ Debt Issuance Cost	Gross Amount	Debt Discount/ Debt Issuance Cost
		(in millions)			
U.S. Dollar Debts:					
Fixed Rate Notes					
The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch US$300M Global Bonds Due 2031	Php15,017	Php–	(Php27)	Php15,292	(Php248)
The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch US$300M Global Bonds Due 2050	14,954	–	(7)	15,292	(331)
	29,971	–	**(34)**	**30,584**	**(579)**
Term Loans:					
Others					
MUFG Bank, Ltd. US$200M	764	764	–	–	–
Mizuho $100M Term Loan	781	784	(3)	–	–
PNB $140M Term Loan	6,380	714	(9)	5,709	(34)
NTT TC Leasing Co. Ltd. US$25M (2016)	1,272	–	(2)	1,275	(1)
NTT TC Leasing Co. Ltd. US$25M (2017)	1,271	–	(1)	1,274	(2)
	10,468	**2,262**	**(15)**	**8,258**	**(37)**
Philippine Peso Debts:					
Fixed Rate Retail Bonds:					
Php15B Fixed Rate Retail Bonds	2,594	–	(3)	2,600	(3)
	2,594	**–**	**(3)**	**2,600**	**(3)**
Term Loans:					
Unsecured Term Loans:					
Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	Php1,900	Php1,900	Php–	Php–	Php–
AIA Philippines Life and Gen Insurance	1,500	–	–	1,500	–
AIA Life Php1B	1,000	–	–	1,000	–
Landbank of the Philippines (LBP) Php1B	930	10	–	920	–
Union Bank of the Philippines (UBP) Php1.5B	1,395	15	–	1,380	–
Bank of Philippine Island (BPI) Php2B	1,810	20	(21)	1,860	(49)
BPI Php3B	2,820	30	–	2,790	–
Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company	4,700	50	–	4,650	–
MBTC Php5B	4,690	50	(2)	4,650	(8)
BPI Php5B	4,689	50	(3)	4,650	(8)
MBTC Php5B	4,688	50	(3)	4,650	(9)
China Banking Corporation (CBC) Php7B	4,199	4,200	(1)	–	–
MBTC Php3B	2,872	30	(1)	2,850	(7)
MBTC Php6B	5,692	60	(5)	5,640	(3)
Security Bank Corporation (SBC) Php8B	7,338	160	(4)	7,200	(18)
BPI Php6.5B	6,165	65	(5)	6,110	(5)
BDO Unibank, Inc. (BDO) Php3B	2,850	30	–	2,820	–
UBP Php5.4B	5,126	54	(2)	5,076	(2)
BPI Php5.3B	5,027	53	(4)	4,982	(4)
CBC Php2.5B	1,750	250	–	1,500	–
SBC Php4B	1,899	20	(2)	1,890	(9)
Philippine National Bank (PNB) Php1B	925	10	(5)	950	(30)
LBP Php2B	1,940	20	–	1,920	–
LBP Php3.5B	3,350	35	(2)	3,325	(8)
PNB Php1.5B	1,455	15	–	1,440	–
SBC Php2B	1,910	20	–	1,890	–
LBP Php3.5B	3,360	35	–	3,325	–
LBP Php1.5B	1,458	15	1	1,440	2
LBP Php2B	1,766	20	(24)	1,920	(150)
LBP Php1B	878	10	(11)	960	(81)
BPI Php2B	1,773	20	(20)	1,920	(147)
BPI Php2B	1,934	20	(2)	1,920	(4)
BPI Php1.5B	1,485	15	–	1,470	–
BPI Php3B	2,894	30	(2)	2,880	(14)
Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) Php5B	4,865	50	(16)	4,950	(119)
UBP Php8.0B	7,822	80	(2)	7,760	(16)

Name of Issuer and Type of Obligation	Total Outstanding Balance	Amount shown as Current		Amount shown as Non-Current	
		Gross Amount	Debt Discount/ Debt Issuance Cost	Gross Amount	Debt Discount/ Debt Issuance Cost
		(in millions)			
PNB Php4B	Php3,708	Php40	(Php36)	Php3,880	(Php176)
Bank of China (BOC) Php2B	1,949	20	(2)	1,940	(9)
PNB Php2B	1,949	20	(2)	1,940	(9)
CBC Php8B	7,635	800	(66)	7,200	(299)
DBP Php4B	3,975	40	(3)	3,960	(22)
BPI Php4.5B	4,382	45	(3)	4,365	(25)
BDO Php3B	2,893	30	(8)	2,940	(69)
BDO Php5B	4,854	50	(10)	4,900	(86)
RCBC Php4B	3,827	40	(13)	3,920	(120)
MUFG Bank, Ltd. Php2.5B	2,488	500	(4)	2,000	(8)
LBP Php3B	2,951	30	(2)	2,940	(17)
LBP Php4B	3,933	40	(3)	3,920	(24)
LBP Php3B	2,949	30	(2)	2,940	(19)
BPI Php5B	4,965	50	(3)	4,950	(32)
Php3B LBP	2,979	30	(2)	2,970	(19)
Php3B LBP	2,979	30	(2)	2,970	(19)
Php4B LBP	3,972	40	(3)	3,960	(25)
BPI Php3B	2,979	30	(2)	2,970	(19)
BPI Php2B	2,000	20	–	1,980	–
MBTC Php4B	3,971	–	(3)	4,000	(26)
MBTC Php3B	2,978	–	(2)	3,000	(20)
RCBC Php3B	2,978	30	(2)	2,970	(20)
MBTC Php3B	2,978	–	(2)	3,000	(20)
RCBC Php4B	3,971	40	(3)	3,960	(26)
BDO Php1B	1,000	10	–	990	–
BDO Php3B	2,978	30	(3)	2,970	(19)
BPI Php1B	1,000	10	–	990	–
BPI Php3B	2,978	30	(1)	2,970	(21)
BPI Php4B	3,970	40	(2)	3,960	(28)
LBP Php2.5B	2,500	25	–	2,475	–
	209,524	**9,592**	**(320)**	**202,118**	**(1,866)**
Total Long-term Debt	**Php252,557**	**Php11,854**	**(Php372)**	**Php243,560**	**(Php2,485)**

PLDT INC.
Schedule E. Indebtedness to Affiliates and Related Parties (Long-Term Loans from Related Companies)
December 31, 2021

Name of Issuer and Type of Obligation	Total Outstanding Balance	Amount shown as Current		Amount shown as Non-Current	
		Gross Amount	Debt Discount/ Debt Issuance Cost	Gross Amount	Debt Discount/ Debt Issuance Cost
	(in millions)				
NTT TC Leasing Co. Ltd. US$25M (2016)	Php1,272	Php–	(Php2)	Php1,275	(Php1)
NTT TC Leasing Co. Ltd. US$25M (2017)	1,271	–	(1)	1,274	(2)

PLDT INC.
Schedule G. Capital Stock
December 31, 2021

Title of Issue	Number of Shares Authorized	Number of Shares Issued And Outstanding	Number of Shares Reserved For Options, Warrants, Conversion and Other Rights	Number of Shares Held By Related Parties	Directors and Executive Officers[1]	Others
			(in millions)			
Preferred Stock	538	450	–	450	–	–
Non-Voting Preferred Stock (Php10 par	388	300	–	300	–	–
Cumulative Convertible Series II to JJ	88	–[2]	–	–	–	–
Cumulative Nonconvertible Series IV	300	300[3]	–	300[3]	–	–
Voting Preferred Stock (Php1 par value)	150	150	–	150	–	–
Common Stock (Php5 par value)	234	216	–	123[4]	2	91

[1] *Consists of 1,581,039 common shares directly and indirectly owned by directors and executive officers as at December 31, 2021.*

[2] *On June 8, 2015, the Company issued 870 shares of Series JJ 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, which are currently outstanding. On January 28, 2020 the Board of Directors approved the redemption of PLDT's Series JJ 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock which were issued in the year 2014, effective May 12, 2020. In April 2011, the Company issued 370 shares of Series II 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, all of which were redeemed by May 11, 2016.*

[3] *Includes 300,000,000 shares subscribed for Php3,000,000,000, of which Php360,000,000 has been paid.*

[4] *Represents 25.57% beneficial ownership of First Pacific Group and its Philippine affiliates, and 20.35% beneficial ownership of NTT Group in PLDT's outstanding shares.*

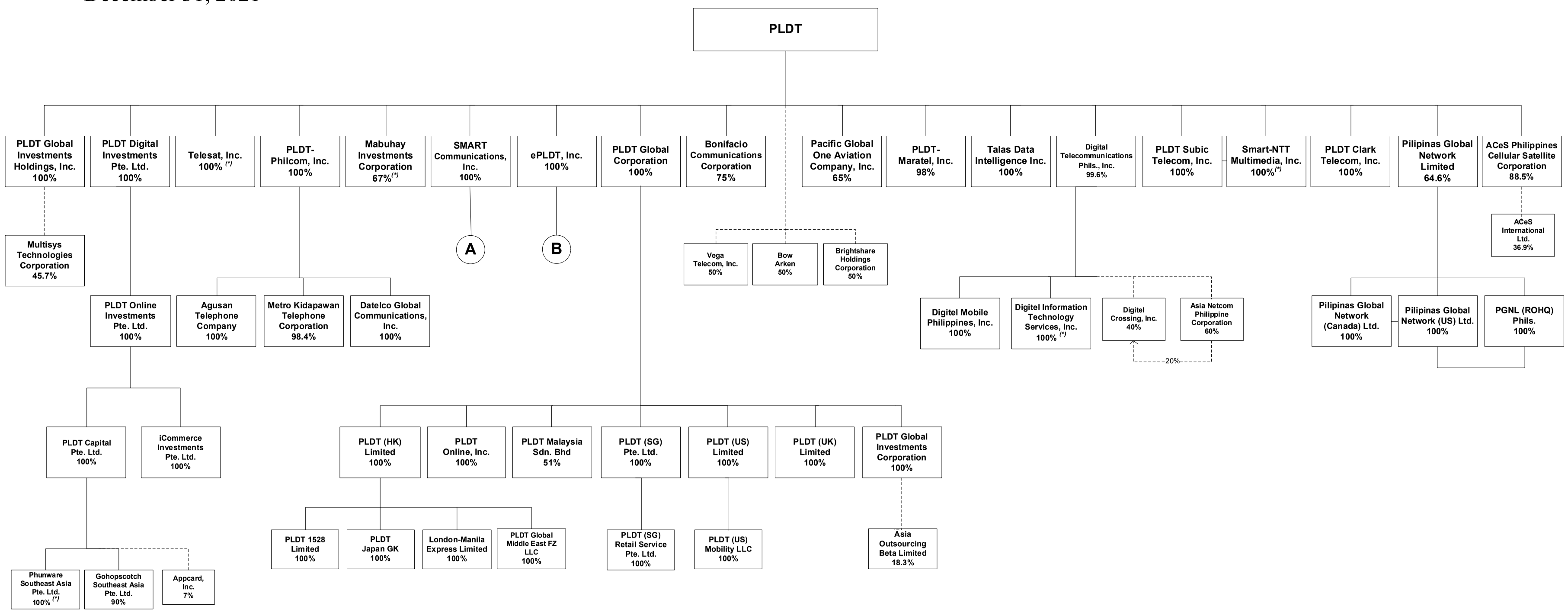
PLDT INC.
Schedule H. Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration
December 31, 2021

	(in millions)
Consolidated unappropriated retained earnings as at December 31, 2020	Php25,652
Effect of PAS 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*, adjustments	6,429
Parent Company's unappropriated retained earnings at beginning of the year	32,081
Less: Cumulative unrealized income – net of tax:	
Fair value adjustments of investment property resulting to gain	(1,145)
Unrealized foreign exchange gains – net (except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents)	(2,362)
Fair value adjustments (market-to-market gains)	(3,440)
Parent Company's unappropriated retained earnings available for dividends as at January 1, 2021	25,134
Parent Company's net income for the year	22,944
Less: Fair value adjustment of investment property resulting to gain	(27)
Fair value adjustments (mark-to-market gains)	(771)
	22,146
Less: Cash dividends declared during the year	
Preferred stock	(59)
Common stock	(17,717)
	(17,776)
Parent Company's unappropriated retained earnings available for dividends as at December 31, 2021	**Php29,504**

As at December 31, 2021, our consolidated unappropriated retained earnings amounted to Php34,243 million while the Parent Company's unappropriated retained earnings amounted to Php37,249 million. The difference of Php3,006 million pertains to the effect of PAS 27, *Separate Financial Statements,* in our investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method.

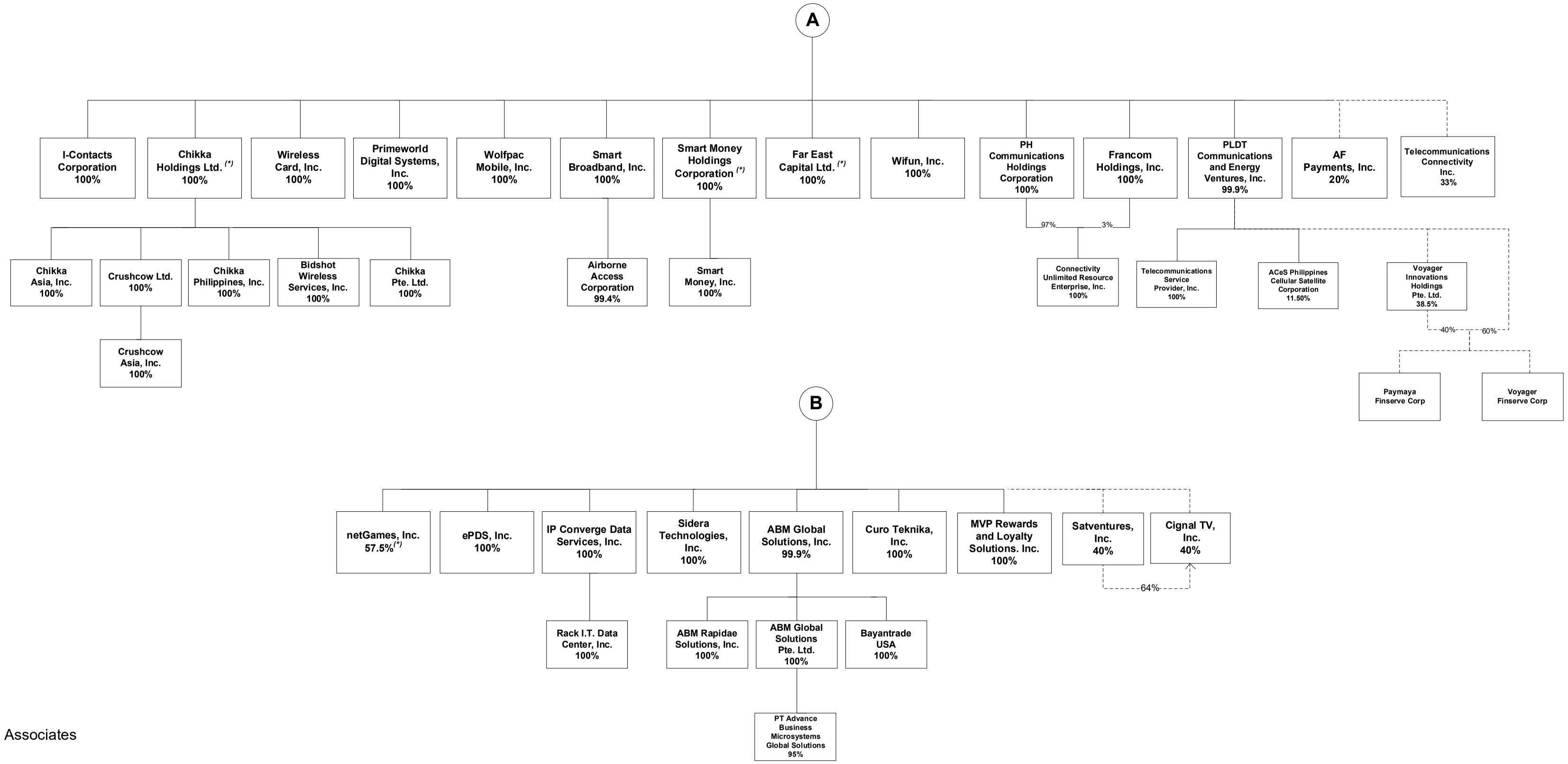
PLDT INC.

Schedule I. Map of the Relationships of the Companies within the Group
December 31, 2021



Legend:

------------ Joint Ventures and Associates



Legend:
------------- Joint Ventures and Associates

(*) *Ceased commercial operations.*

PLDT INC.
Schedule J. Financial Soundness Indicators
December 31, 2021 and 2020

	December 31,	
	2021	**2020**
Current Ratio(1)	0.33:1.0	0.41:1.0
Acid Test Ratio(2)	0.21:1.0	0.30:1.0
Solvency Ratio(3)	0.34:1.0	0.37:1.0
Net Debt to Equity Ratio(4)	1.83:1.0	1.56:1.0
Net Debt to EBITDA Ratio(5)	2.35:1.0	2.09:1.0
Total Debt to EBITDA Ratio(6)	2.63:1.0	2.59:1.0
Asset to Equity Ratio(7)	5.08:1.0	4.99:1.0
Interest Coverage Ratio(8)	4.16:1.0	4.14:1.0
Profit Margin(9)	14%	14%
Return on Assets(10)	4%	5%
Return on Equity(11)	22%	22%
EBITDA Margin(12)	52%	50%

(1) Current ratio is measured as current assets divided by current liabilities (including current portion – LTD, unearned revenues and mandatory tender option liability.)
(2) Acid test ratio is measured as total of cash and cash equivalent, short-term investments and trade and other receivables divided by total current liabilities.
(3) Solvency ratio is measured as adding back non-cash expenses to the net income after tax divided by total debt (long-term debt, including current portion.)
(4) Net Debt to equity ratio is measured as total debt (long-term debt, including current portion) less cash and cash equivalent and short-term investments divided by total equity attributable to equity holders of PLDT.
(5) Net Debt to EBITDA ratio is measured as total debt (long-term debt, including current portion) less cash and cash equivalent and short-term investments divided by EBITDA for the year.
(6) Total Debt to EBITDA ratio is measured as total debt (long-term debt, including current portion) divided by EBITDA for the year.
(7) Asset to equity ratio is measured as total assets divided by total equity attributable to equity holders of PLDT.
(8) Interest coverage ratio is measured by EBIT, or earnings before interest and taxes for the year, divided by total financing cost for the year.
(9) Profit margin is derived by dividing net income for the year with total revenues for the year.
(10) Return on assets is measured as net income for the year divided by average total assets.
(11) Return on Equity is measured as net income for the year divided by average total equity attributable to equity holders of PLDT.
(12) EBITDA margin for the year is measured as EBITDA divided by service revenues for the year.
EBITDA for the year is measured as net income for the year excluding depreciation and amortization, amortization of intangible assets, asset impairment on noncurrent assets, financing cost, interest income, equity share in net earnings (losses) of associated and joint ventures, foreign exchange gains (losses) – net, gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments – net, provision for (benefit from) income tax and other income (expenses) – net for the year

CONTACT INFORMATION

Corporate Governance
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OFFICE
Email address: corpgov@pldt.com.ph

PLDT's Corporate Governance Manual, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and NYSE Section 303A.11 Disclosure, which summarizes the difference between PLDT's corporate governance practices and those required of U.S. companies listed on the NYSE, and its reports on Form 17-A (Philippines) and 20-F (US) may be downloaded from

Corporate Governance Manual: https://pldt.com/docs/default-source/corporate-governance-files/cg-manual-/pldt-manual-on-corporate-governance.pdf

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics: https://pldt.com/docs/default-source/policies/pldt-code-of-business-conduct-and-ethics.pdfNYSE 303A.11 Disclosure: http://www.pldt.com/docs/default-source/NYSE/nyse-section-303a-11-disclosure.pdf

NYSE 303A.11 Disclosure: https://www.pldt.com/docs/default-source/compliance/corporate-governance-materials/nyse-section-303a-11-disclosure.pdf

Form 20-F: https://main.pldt.com/investor-relations/annual-and-sustainability-reports

Form 17-A: https://main.pldt.com/investor-relations/annual-and-sustainability-reports

Shareholder Services
for inquiries on dividends, stock certificates and related matters
PLDT Shareholder Services
Telephone: (632) 8843-1285
Email address: pldtshareholderservices@pldt.com.ph

COMMON STOCK[1] AND VOTING PREFERED STOCK
Philippine Registrar and Transfer Agent
BDO Unibank, Inc. – Trust & Investments Group
Securities Services (Stock Transfer)
45th Floor BDO Corporate Center, Ortigas, East Tower 12
ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City

Trunkline: (632) 8840-7000
Direct Line: (632) 8878-4961; (632) 8840-7000 local 57050
Email address: bdo-stocktransferteam2@bdo.com.ph

NON-VOTING SERIAL PREFERRED STOCK
10% CUMULATIVE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK
SERIES IV CUMULATIVE NON-CONVERTIBLE REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK
RIZAL COMMERCIAL BANKING CORPORATION
3/F West Wing, 221 GPL (Grepalife) Building,
Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City, Philippines
Telephone: (632) 8553-6937
Fax: (632) 8892-3139
Email address: abmadrid@rcbc.com; errebulado@rcbc.com

Depositary of American Depositary Shares
AMERICAN DEPOSITARY RECEIPT FACILITY[2]
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.
P.O. Box 64504
St. Paul, MN 55164-0504
U.S. Domestic Toll Free: (1-800) 990-1135
International Telephone No.: (1-651) 453-2128
Email address: https://www.shareowneronline.com informational/contact-us
Website: www.adr.com

Supplier Management
for inquiries on supplier qualification
Telephone: (632) 8844-2361 / 8856-9506 / 8846-1131 / 8815-1988 / 8843-0038
Fax: (632) 8860-6551
Email:
mcyasa@pldt.com.ph
ccespiritu@pldt.com.ph
msargonia@pldt.com.ph
tvmendoza@pldt.com.ph
adabella@pldt.com.ph
jctungcod@pldt.com.ph
pequinones@pldt.com.ph

Customer Care Services (for service-related concerns)
PLDT CUSTOMER CARE
Call Center: 171
Non-PLDT subscribers who wish to contact PLDT:
(632) 88888-171
Facebook: PLDT Home
Twitter: @PLDT_Cares
Internet users can access information about PLDT and its products and services at:
www.pldthome.com

Investor Relations
for financial and operating information on PLDT
PLDT INVESTOR RELATIONS CENTER
12F Ramon Cojuangco Building
Makati Avenue, Makati City, Philippines
Telephone: (632) 8816-8024
Facsimile: (632) 8810-7138
Email address: pldt_ir_center@pldt.com.ph

PLDT Recruitment
Email: pldthr@pldt.com.ph

CONTACT INFORMATION (for general inquiries)
Ramon Cojuangco Building (RCB)
Telephone: (632) 8893-0015
Makati General Office (MGO)
Telephone: (632) 8816-8659

ENTERPRISE GROUP
(for corporate accounts concerns)

Telephone: +632 8840-5433
Fax: +632 8860-6112
Email Address: pldtenterprise@pldt.com

[1] The shares of Common Capital Stock of PLDT Inc. are listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange (ticker: TEL).

[2] PLDT Inc. has established an American Depositary Receipt facility under which American Depositary Shares (ticker: PHI) representing shares of Common Capital Stock are listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange. The American Depositary Shares are evidenced by American Depositary Receipts issued by the Depositary.

PLDT

2021 ANNUAL REPORT

www.pldt.com