



PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT MARCH 31, 2011 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2010 (AUDITED)
AND FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010 (UNAUDITED)

PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010

(in million pesos, except par value, per share amounts and number of shares)

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>(Unaudited)</u>	<u>(Audited)</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Noncurrent Assets		
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 3, 5, 9, 12, 19 and 26)	159,662	163,184
Investments in associates and joint ventures (Notes 3, 4, 5, 10, 23 and 26)	23,212	23,203
Available-for-sale financial assets (Notes 6 and 26)	148	147
Investment in debt securities (Notes 11 and 26)	490	484
Investment properties (Notes 3, 6, 9, 12 and 26)	1,560	1,560
Goodwill and intangible assets (Notes 3, 4, 5, 13, 20 and 26)	11,387	11,485
Deferred income tax assets – net (Notes 3, 4, 7 and 26)	5,385	6,110
Derivative financial assets (Note 26)	238	178
Prepayments – net of current portion (Notes 3, 5, 17, 24 and 26)	8,999	8,679
Advances and refundable deposits – net of current portion (Note 26)	1,200	1,187
Total Noncurrent Assets	212,281	216,217
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 14 and 26)	55,969	36,678
Short-term investments (Note 26)	644	669
Trade and other receivables (Notes 3, 5, 15, 17, 23 and 26)	15,031	16,428
Inventories and supplies (Notes 3, 4, 5, 16 and 26)	2,417	2,219
Derivative financial assets (Note 26)	24	5
Current portion of prepayments (Notes 17 and 26)	5,831	5,418
Current portion of advances and refundable deposits (Note 26)	102	181
Total Current Assets	80,018	61,598
TOTAL ASSETS	292,299	277,815
<u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u>		
Equity		
Preferred stock, Php10 par value per share, authorized - 822,500,000 shares; issued and outstanding - 441,935,177 shares as at March 31, 2011 and 441,887,387 shares as at December 31, 2010 (Notes 8, 18 and 26)	4,419	4,419
Common stock, Php5 par value per share, authorized - 234,000,000 shares; issued - 189,480,560 shares and outstanding - 186,756,449 shares as at March 31, 2011; and issued - 189,480,549 shares and outstanding - 186,756,438 shares as at December 31, 2010 (Notes 8, 18 and 26)	947	947
Treasury stock - 2,724,111 shares as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 (Notes 8, 18 and 26)	(6,505)	(6,505)
Capital in excess of par value	62,890	62,890
Retained earnings (Note 18)	20,403	36,594
Other comprehensive income (Note 6)	(1,317)	(1,276)
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of PLDT	80,837	97,069
Non-controlling interests (Note 6)	306	316
TOTAL EQUITY	81,143	97,385

PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

As at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010

(in million pesos, except par value, per share amounts and number of shares)

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Interest-bearing financial liabilities – net of current portion (Notes 3, 4, 5, 9, 19, 22 and 26)	79,689	75,888
Deferred income tax liabilities – net (Notes 3, 4, 7 and 26)	1,015	1,099
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 26)	3,154	3,604
Pension and other employee benefits (Notes 3, 5, 22, 24 and 26)	2,186	1,834
Customers' deposits (Note 26)	2,236	2,223
Deferred credits and other noncurrent liabilities (Notes 3, 5, 9, 13, 20, 22, 26 and 27)	12,036	13,567
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	100,316	98,215
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable (Notes 21, 23, 25 and 26)	23,719	25,804
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Notes 3, 10, 13, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26)	36,601	35,959
Provision for assessments (Notes 3, 25 and 26)	1,555	1,555
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities (Notes 3, 4, 5, 9, 19, 22 and 26)	14,167	13,801
Dividends payable (Notes 18 and 26)	28,958	2,086
Income tax payable (Notes 7 and 26)	5,840	3,010
Total Current Liabilities	110,840	82,215
TOTAL LIABILITIES	211,156	180,430
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	292,299	277,815

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2011 and 2010
(in million pesos, except earnings per common share amounts)

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
REVENUES		
Service revenues (Notes 3 and 4)	34,571	36,006
Non-service revenues (Notes 3, 4 and 5)	573	508
	35,144	36,514
EXPENSES		
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 3, 4 and 9)	6,603	6,361
Compensation and employee benefits (Notes 3, 5 and 24)	5,341	5,542
Repairs and maintenance (Notes 12, 16 and 23)	2,307	2,369
Cost of sales (Notes 5, 16 and 23)	1,229	1,170
Professional and other contracted services (Note 23)	1,190	1,175
Selling and promotions (Note 8)	1,155	1,554
Rent (Notes 3 and 26)	1,014	1,092
Taxes and licenses (Note 25)	629	674
Communication, training and travel	413	480
Insurance and security services (Note 23)	309	270
Asset impairment (Notes 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 26)	181	562
Amortization of intangible assets (Notes 3, 4 and 13)	75	91
Other expenses (Note 23)	422	456
	20,868	21,796
	14,276	14,718
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)		
Gains on derivative financial instruments – net (Notes 4 and 26)	422	512
Interest income (Notes 4, 5, 11 and 14)	321	366
Foreign exchange gains – net (Notes 4, 9 and 26)	320	708
Equity share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures (Notes 4 and 10)	192	369
Financing costs – net (Notes 4, 5, 9, 19 and 26)	(1,530)	(1,874)
Other income (Notes 4 and 17)	357	242
	82	323
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX (Note 4)	14,358	15,041
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Notes 3, 4 and 7)	3,632	3,667
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD (Note 4)	10,726	11,374
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:		
Equity holders of PLDT (Notes 4 and 8)	10,734	11,421
Non-controlling interests (Note 4)	(8)	(47)
	10,726	11,374
Earnings Per Share For The Period Attributable to		
Common Equity Holders of PLDT (Note 8)		
Basic	56.87	60.53
Diluted	56.78	60.51

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2011 and 2010

(in million pesos)

	2011	2010
		(Unaudited)
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD (Note 4)	10,726	11,374
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Note 6)		
Net gains on available-for-sale financial assets:	2	6
Gains from changes in fair value recognized during the period	2	4
Losses removed from other comprehensive income taken to income	-	2
Foreign currency translation differences of subsidiaries	(45)	(141)
Total Other Comprehensive Loss	(43)	(135)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	10,683	11,239
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:		
Equity holders of PLDT	10,693	11,290
Non-controlling interests	(10)	(51)
	10,683	11,239

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2011 and 2010
(in million pesos)

(Unaudited)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of PLDT	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balances as at January 1, 2010	4,416	947	(6,405)	62,890	37,744	(1,017)	98,575	550	99,125
Total comprehensive income for the period:	-	-	-	-	11,421	(131)	11,290	(51)	11,239
Net income for the period (Notes 4 and 8)	-	-	-	-	11,421	-	11,421	(47)	11,374
Other comprehensive income (Note 6)	-	-	-	-	-	(131)	(131)	(4)	(135)
Cash dividends (Note 18)	-	-	-	-	(26,370)	-	(26,370)	(50)	(26,420)
Issuance of capital stock – net of conversion (Note 18)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Acquisition of treasury stocks (Notes 2, 8, 18 and 24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	(6)
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
Balances as at March 31, 2010	4,417	947	(6,405)	62,890	22,795	(1,148)	83,496	452	83,948
Balances as at January 1, 2011	4,419	947	(6,505)	62,890	36,594	(1,276)	97,069	316	97,385
Total comprehensive income for the period:	-	-	-	-	10,734	(41)	10,693	(10)	10,683
Net income for the period (Notes 4 and 8)	-	-	-	-	10,734	-	10,734	(8)	10,726
Other comprehensive income (Note 6)	-	-	-	-	-	(41)	(41)	(2)	(43)
Cash dividends (Note 18)	-	-	-	-	(26,925)	-	(26,925)	-	(26,925)
Balances as at March 31, 2011	4,419	947	(6,505)	62,890	20,403	(1,317)	80,837	306	81,143

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2011 and 2010
(in million pesos)

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax (Note 4)	14,358	15,041
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 3, 4 and 9)	6,603	6,361
Interest on loans and other related items – net (Notes 4, 5, 9, 19 and 26)	1,202	1,419
Incentive plans (Notes 3, 5 and 24)	342	264
Accretion on financial liabilities – net (Notes 5, 19 and 26)	291	288
Asset impairment (Notes 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16 and 26)	181	562
Amortization of intangible assets (Notes 3 and 13)	75	91
Losses (gains) on disposal of property, plant and equipment (Note 9)	12	(33)
Pension benefit costs (Notes 3, 5 and 24)	(10)	59
Equity share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures (Notes 4 and 10)	(192)	(369)
Foreign exchange gains – net (Notes 4, 9 and 26)	(320)	(708)
Interest income (Notes 4, 5 and 14)	(321)	(366)
Gains on derivative financial instruments – net (Notes 4 and 26)	(422)	(512)
Others	(3)	(39)
Operating income before changes in assets and liabilities	21,796	22,058
Decrease (increase) in:		
Trade and other receivables	1,595	(1,323)
Inventories and supplies	(214)	(338)
Prepayments	(328)	(237)
Advances and refundable deposits	78	1
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	(2,383)	(1,370)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	792	1,111
Pension and other employee benefits	(68)	(39)
Customers' deposits	13	37
Other noncurrent liabilities	30	43
Net cash generated from operations	21,311	19,943
Income taxes paid	(481)	(377)
Net cash provided by operating activities	20,830	19,566
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	288	383
Dividends received	182	4
Proceeds from:		
Maturity of short-term investments	57	3,222
Disposal of property, plant and equipment (Note 9)	22	34
Disposal of investment properties (Note 12)	–	38
Disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	–	7
Payments for:		
Acquisition of intangibles (Note 13)	(9)	(10)
Contingent consideration for business acquisition	(33)	–
Purchase of short-term investments	(83)	(109)
Interest paid – capitalized to property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 5, 9, 19 and 26)	(156)	(150)
Additions to property, plant and equipment (Notes 4 and 9)	(2,956)	(5,056)
Increase in advances and refundable deposits	(11)	(20)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,699)	(1,657)

PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2011 and 2010
(in million pesos)

	2011	2010
		(Unaudited)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from availment of long-term debt (Note 19)	9,750	–
Availment of long-term financing for capital expenditures	743	1,804
Proceeds from issuance of capital stock	1	1
Payments of obligations under finance lease	(27)	(5)
Cash dividends paid (Note 18)	(53)	(108)
Settlements of derivative financial instruments (Note 26)	(165)	(229)
Interest paid – net of capitalized portion (Notes 5, 19 and 26)	(1,230)	(1,443)
Settlement of long-term financing for capital expenditures	(2,344)	(1,876)
Payments of long-term debt (Note 19)	(5,451)	(3,284)
Payments of debt issuance costs (Note 19)	–	(3)
Payments for acquisition of treasury shares (Notes 8, 18 and 26)	–	(6)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,224	(5,149)
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	(64)	(146)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	19,291	12,614
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	36,678	38,319
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	55,969	50,933

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

The Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, or PLDT, or 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. Under its amended Articles of Incorporation, PLDT's corporate term is currently limited through 2028. 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, the First Pacific Company Limited, or First Pacific, through its Philippine and other affiliates, collectively the First Pacific Group, 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., or NTT-UK, 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 21% of PLDT's outstanding common stock as at March 31, 2011. 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 represents an attributable interest of approximately 6% of the then outstanding common shares of PLDT and thereby raised First Pacific Group's beneficial ownership to approximately 28% of PLDT's outstanding common stock as at that date. First Pacific Group had beneficial ownership of approximately 26% in PLDT's outstanding common stock as at March 31, 2011.

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 depository, issued ADRs evidencing American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, with each ADS representing one PLDT common share with a par value of Php5 per share. Effective February 10, 2003, PLDT appointed JP Morgan Chase Bank as successor depository 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 54 million ADSs outstanding as at March 31, 2011.

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 leading telecommunications service provider in the Philippines. Through our three principal business segments, wireless, fixed line and information and communications technology, we offer the largest and most diversified range of telecommunications services across the Philippines' most extensive fiber optic backbone and wireless, fixed line and satellite networks.

Our registered office address is Ramon Cojuangco Building, Makati Avenue, Makati City, Philippines.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for derivative financial instruments, available-for-sale financial assets and investment properties that have been measured at fair value.

Our consolidated financial statements include adjustments consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the results of operations for the interim periods. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2011 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that may be expected for the full year.

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

Basis of Consolidation

Our unaudited consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of PLDT and the following subsidiaries (collectively, the "PLDT Group") as at March 31, 2011:

Name of Subsidiary	Place of Incorporation	Principal Business Activity	Percentage of Ownership	
			Direct	Indirect
Wireless				
Smart:	Philippines	Cellular mobile services	100.0	–
Smart Broadband, Inc., or SBI, and Subsidiaries, or SBI Group	Philippines	Internet broadband distribution services	–	100.0
Primeworld Digital Systems, Inc., or PDSI	Philippines	Internet broadband distribution services	–	100.0
I-Contacts Corporation, or I-Contacts	Philippines	Call center services	–	100.0
Wolfpac Mobile, Inc., or Wolfpac	Philippines	Mobile applications development and services	–	100.0
Wireless Card, Inc., or WCI	Philippines	Promotion of the sale and/or patronage of debit and/or charge cards	–	100.0
Smarthub, Inc., or SHI	Philippines	Software development and sale of maintenance and support services	–	100.0
Smart Money Holdings Corporation, or SMHC:	Cayman Islands	Investment company	–	100.0
Smart Money, Inc., or SMI	Cayman Islands	Mobile commerce solutions marketing	–	100.0
Telecoms Solutions, Inc., or TSI	Mauritius	Mobile commerce platforms	–	100.0
Far East Capital Limited and Subsidiary	Cayman Islands	Cost effective offshore financing and risk management activities for Smart	–	100.0
PH Communications Holdings Corporation, or PHC	Philippines	Investment company	–	100.0
Francom Holdings, Inc., or FHI:	Philippines	Investment company	–	100.0
Connectivity Unlimited Resource Enterprise, Inc., or CURE	Philippines	Cellular mobile services	–	100.0
Chikka Holdings Limited, or Chikka, and Subsidiaries, or Chikka Group	British Virgin Islands	Mobile applications development and services; Content provider	–	100.0
PLDT Communications and Energy Ventures, Inc., or PCEV	Philippines	Investment company	–	99.5
SmartConnect Holdings Pte. Ltd., or SCH:	Singapore	Investment company	–	100.0
SmartConnect Global Pte. Ltd., or SGP	Singapore	International trade of satellites and Global System for Mobile Communication, or GSM, enabled global telecommunications	–	100.0
3rd Brand Pte. Ltd., or 3rd Brand	Singapore	Solutions and systems integration services	–	85.0
Blue Ocean Wireless, or BOW	Isle of Man	Delivery of GSM communication capability for the maritime sector	–	51.0
Telesat, Inc., or Telesat*	Philippines	Satellite communications services	100.0	–
ACeS Philippines Cellular Satellite Corporation, or ACeS Philippines	Philippines	Satellite information and messaging services	88.5	11.5
Mabuhay Satellite Corporation, or Mabuhay Satellite*	Philippines	Satellite communications services	67.0	–
Fixed Line				
PLDT Clark Telecom, Inc., or ClarkTel	Philippines	Telecommunications services	100.0	–
PLDT Subic Telecom, Inc., or SubicTel	Philippines	Telecommunications services	100.0	–
PLDT Global Corporation, or PLDT Global, and Subsidiaries, or PLDT Global Group	British Virgin Islands	Telecommunications services	100.0	–
Smart-NTT Multimedia, Inc., or SNMI*	Philippines	Data and network services	100.0	–
PLDT-Philcom, Inc., or Philcom, and Subsidiaries, or Philcom Group	Philippines	Telecommunications services	100.0	–
PLDT-Maratel, Inc., or Maratel	Philippines	Telecommunications services	96.9	–
Bonifacio Communications Corporation, or BCC	Philippines	Telecommunications, infrastructure and related value-added services, or VAS	75.0	–

Name of Subsidiary	Place of Incorporation	Principal Business Activity	Percentage of Ownership	
			Direct	Indirect
Information and Communications Technology, or ICT ePLDT, Inc., or ePLDT:				
	Philippines	Information and communications infrastructure for Internet-based services, e-commerce, customer relationship management and information technology, or IT, related services	100.0	–
SPI Technologies, Inc., or SPi, and Subsidiaries, or SPi Group	Philippines	Knowledge processing solutions	–	100.0
SPi CRM Inc., or SPi CRM	Philippines	Customer relationship management	–	100.0
Infocom Technologies, Inc., or Infocom	Philippines	Internet services	–	99.6
BayanTrade, Inc., or BayanTrade, and Subsidiaries, or BayanTrade Group	Philippines	Internet-based purchasing, IT consulting and professional services	–	93.5
Digital Paradise, Inc., or Digital Paradise	Philippines	Internet services	–	75.0
Level Up!, Inc., or Level Up!	Philippines	Publisher of online games	–	57.5
netGames, Inc., or netGames	Philippines	Customer relationship management	–	57.5

* Ceased commercial operations

Basis of Consolidation

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the PLDT Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

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. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

Non-controlling interest shares in losses even if the losses exceed the non-controlling 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.

If the PLDT Group loses control over a subsidiary, it: (a) derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary; (b) derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling 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's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

PCEV's Share Buyback Program

PCEV's Board of Directors approved three share buyback programs during its meetings on November 3, 2008, March 2, 2009 and August 3, 2009. For all three programs, the buyback was done through the trading facilities of the PSE via open market purchases, block trades or other modes, subject to compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations. The number of shares approved for repurchase under the buyback programs were 58 million, 25 million and 61.5 million for the programs approved on November 3, 2008, March 2, 2009 and August 3, 2009, respectively. The program approved on November 3, 2008 was completed in January 2009 at a total cost of Php403 million, while the program approved on March 2, 2009 was completed in March 2009 at a total cost of Php188 million. The program approved on August 3, 2009 is still ongoing and will continue until the number of shares earmarked for the program has been fully repurchased or until such time as PCEV's Board of Directors determines otherwise. The most recent share buyback program was undertaken to accommodate non-controlling shareholders who may not have had the opportunity to participate in the tender offer of Smart due to various constraints. The maximum price under this program is Php8.50 per share. As at March 31, 2011, approximately 3.6 million shares at a cost of Php30 million have been repurchased under the third buyback program.

As at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, cumulative shares repurchased under the share buyback programs totaled approximately 86.6 million at an aggregate cost of Php621 million, which reduced the amount of non-controlling interest by the same amount.

ePLDT's Sale of Investment in Digital Paradise

On April 1, 2011, ePLDT entered into a share purchase agreement for the sale of its 75% interest in Digital Paradise to IP E-Game Ventures, Inc., or E-Games, a subsidiary of technology conglomerate IPVG Corp.

Statement of Compliance

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards, or PFRS.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

Our accounting policies are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the adoption of the following amendments and improvements to existing PFRSs and new interpretation as at January 1, 2011:

- *Revised Philippine Accounting Standard, or PAS, 24, Related Party Disclosures;*
- *Amendment to PAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation - Classification of Rights Issues;*
- *Amendment to Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 14, Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement;*
- *Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 19, Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instrument; and*
- *Improvements to PFRSs (2010)*

The changes introduced by such amendments, improvements and new interpretation are as follows:

Revised PAS 24, Related Party Disclosures. The standard has been revised to simplify the identification of related party relationship and re-balance the extent of disclosures of transactions between related parties based on the costs to preparers and the benefits to users in having this information available in consolidated financial statements. Also, the revised standard provides a partial exemption from the disclosure requirements for government-related entities. The adoption of this revised standard did not have any impact on our financial position or performance.

Amendment to PAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation - Classification of Rights Issues. The definition of a financial liability in the standard has been amended to classify right issues (and certain options or warrants) as equity instruments if: (a) the rights are given pro rata to all of the existing owners of the same class of an entity's non-derivative equity instruments; and (b) the instruments are used to acquire fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount in any currency. The adoption of this amendment did not have any impact on our financial position or performance.

Amendment to Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 14, Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement. The interpretation has been amended to permit an entity to treat the prepayment of a minimum funding requirement as an asset. The amendment should be applied to the beginning of the earliest period presented in the first financial statements in which the entity applied the original interpretation. The adoption of this amendment did not have any impact on our financial position or performance.

Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 19, Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instrument. The interpretation clarifies that equity instruments issued to a creditor to extinguish a financial liability are consideration paid. As a result, the financial liability is derecognized and the equity instruments issued are treated as consideration paid to extinguish that financial liability. The interpretation states that equity instruments issued in a debt for equity swap should be measured at the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if this can be determined reliably. If the fair value of the equity instruments issued is not reliably determinable, the equity instruments should be measured by reference to the fair value of the financial liability extinguished as of the date of extinguishment. Any difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability that is extinguished and the fair value of the equity instruments issued is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The interpretation had no effect on either our financial position or performance.

Improvements to PFRSs

The Financial Reporting Standards Council, or FRSC, approved during its meeting in May 2010 the adoption of Improvements to PFRSs, which were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board in May 2010. Improvements to PFRSs is an omnibus of amendments to standards that deal primarily with a view to remove inconsistencies and clarify wording. There are separate transitional provisions for each standard which are all effective beginning January 1, 2011. The adoption of the following amendments resulted in changes to our accounting policies but had no impact on our financial position or performance.

- ***PFRS 3, Business Combinations.*** The improvements include: (a) clarification that the amendments to *PFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, *PAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation*, and *PAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, that eliminate the exemption for contingent consideration, do not apply to contingent consideration that arose from business combinations whose acquisition dates precede the application of *PFRS 3* (as revised in 2008); (b) guidance that the choice of measuring non-controlling interests at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets applies only to instruments that represent present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the net assets in the event of liquidation. All other components of non-controlling interest are measured at fair value unless another measurement basis is required by *PFRS*; and (c) clarification that the application guidance in *PFRS 3* applies to all share-based payment transactions that are part of a business combination, including un-replaced and voluntarily replaced share-based payment awards.
- ***PFRS 7, Financial Instruments.*** The amendment emphasizes the interaction between quantitative and qualitative disclosures about the nature and extent of risks associated with financial instruments.
- ***PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements.*** The amendment clarifies that an entity will present an analysis of other comprehensive income for each component of equity, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes to the financial statements.
- ***PAS 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements.*** The improvement clarifies that the consequential amendments from *PAS 27* made to *PAS 21, The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*, *PAS 28, Investments in Associates*, and *PAS 31, Interests in Joint Ventures*, apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2009, or earlier when *PAS 27* is applied earlier.
- ***PAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting.*** The amendment provides guidance on how to apply disclosure principles in *PAS 34* and add disclosure requirements around: (a) the circumstances likely to affect fair values of financial instruments and their classification; (b) transfers of financial instruments between different levels of the fair value hierarchy; (c) changes in classification of financial assets; and (d) changes in contingent liabilities and assets.
- ***Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 13, Customer Loyalty Programmes.*** The amendment clarifies the meaning of fair value in the context of measuring award credits under customer loyalty programmes.

Significant Accounting Policies

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 non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer has the option to measure the components of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree that are present ownership interest and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the net assets in the event of liquidation either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. All other components of non-controlling interest are measured at acquisition date fair values unless other measurement basis is required. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

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 acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value as at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognized in accordance with *PAS 39* either in profit or loss or a charge to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it shall not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the consideration transferred over the fair values of net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

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 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 forms part of a cash-generating unit 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 operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Investments in Associates

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognized at cost. An associate is an entity in which we have significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is carried in our consolidated statement of financial position 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 statement reflects 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 changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from our transactions with and among our associates are eliminated to the extent of our interest in those associates.

Our share in the profit or losses of our associates is shown on the face of our consolidated income statement. This is the profit or losses attributable to equity holders of the associate and therefore is profit or losses after tax and net of non-controlling interest in the subsidiaries of the associates.

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. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring such accounting policies in line with those of PLDT Group.

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 statement.

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 profit or loss.

Investments in Joint Ventures

Investments in a joint venture that is a jointly controlled entity is accounted for using the equity method of accounting. 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 in line with those of PLDT Group.

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

Upon loss of joint control and provided the former jointly controlled entity does not become a subsidiary or associate, we measure and recognize our remaining investment at fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the former jointly controlled entity 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 investment in an associate.

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 the PLDT Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

The functional and presentation currency of the entities under PLDT Group (except for SCH, SGP, 3rd Brand, BOW, SMHC, SMI, TSI, Mabuhay Satellite, PLDT Global, SPi and certain of its subsidiaries, certain subsidiaries of Chikka, and certain subsidiaries of BayanTrade) is the Philippine peso.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate 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 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 rate as at the date of the initial transaction. 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. 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.

The functional currency of SMHC, SMI, TSI, Mabuhay Satellite, PLDT Global, SPi and certain of its subsidiaries, and certain subsidiaries of Chikka is the U.S. dollar; and Singapore dollar for SCH, SGP, 3rd Brand, BOW, and certain subsidiaries of BayanTrade. 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. On disposal of these subsidiaries, the amount of deferred cumulative translation adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income relating to subsidiaries are recognized in our consolidated income statement.

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

Financial Assets

Initial recognition

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, or FVPL, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity, or HTM, investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. We determine the classification of financial assets at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluate the designation of such assets at each financial year-end.

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

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

Our financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, trade and other receivables, quoted and unquoted equity and debt securities, advances and refundable deposits, and derivative financial assets.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on the classification as follows:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held-for-trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as at fair value through profit or loss if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Derivative assets, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as at fair value through profit or loss unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in our consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with gains or losses recognized in our consolidated income statement under “Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments – net” for derivative instruments and “Other income” for non-derivative financial assets. Interest earned and dividends received from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in our consolidated income statement under “Interest income” and “Other income”, respectively.

Financial assets may be designated at initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if any of the following criteria are met: (i) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different bases; (ii) the assets are part of a group of financial assets which are managed and their performance are evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy and information about the company is provided internally on that basis to the entity’s key management personnel; or (iii) the financial assets contain one or more embedded derivatives that would need to be separately recorded.

Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not carried at fair value. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with gains or losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in our consolidated income statement. Reassessment only occurs if there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market. Such financial assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate, or EIR, method. This method uses an EIR that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Gains and losses are recognized in our consolidated income statement when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Interest earned or incurred is recorded in “Interest income” in our consolidated income statement. Assets in this category are included in the current assets except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which are classified as noncurrent assets.

Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held-to-maturity when we have the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains or losses are recognized in our consolidated income statement when the investments are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Interest earned or incurred is recorded in “Interest income” in our consolidated income statement. Assets in this category are included in the current assets except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which are classified as noncurrent assets.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in any of the three preceding categories. They are purchased and held indefinitely and may be sold in response to liquidity requirements or changes in market conditions. After initial measurement, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income account until the investment is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss recorded in other comprehensive income reserve account is recognized in our consolidated income statement; or determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative loss recorded in other comprehensive income reserve account is recognized in our consolidated income statement. Interest earned on holding available-for-sale debt securities are included under “Interest income” using the EIR method in our consolidated income statement. Dividends earned on holding available-for-sale equity investments are recognized in our consolidated income statement under “Other income” when the right of the payment has been established. These financial assets are included under noncurrent assets unless we intend to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, other financial liabilities, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. We determine the classification of our financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of other financial liabilities, inclusive of directly attributable transaction costs.

Our financial liabilities include accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities, interest-bearing financial liabilities, customers’ deposits, derivative financial liabilities, dividends payable, and accrual for long-term capital expenditures included under “Deferred credits and other noncurrent liabilities” account.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss if they are acquired for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Derivative liabilities, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as at fair value through profit or loss unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are carried in our consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with gains or losses recognized in our consolidated income statement under “Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments – net” for derivative instruments and “Other income” for non-derivative financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities may be designated at initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if any of the following criteria are met: (i) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different bases; (ii) the liabilities are part of a group of financial liabilities which are managed and their performance are evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy and information about the company is provided internally on that basis to the entity's key management personnel; or (iii) the financial liabilities contain one or more embedded derivatives that would need to be separately recorded.

Other financial liabilities

After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method.

Gains and losses are recognized in our consolidated income statement when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included under "Financing costs – net" in our consolidated income statement.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in our consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are actively traded in organized financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market prices at the close of business at the end of the reporting period. For financial instruments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

Amortized cost of financial instruments

Amortized cost is computed using the EIR method less any allowance for impairment and principal repayment or reduction. The calculation takes into account any premium or discount on acquisition and includes transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of EIR.

"Day 1" difference

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

We assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original EIR. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, we first assess whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If we determine that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, we include the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assess them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized under "Asset impairment" in our consolidated income statement. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount based on the original EIR of the asset. The financial asset together with the associated allowance are written-off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to us. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in our consolidated income statement, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its original amortized cost at the reversal date. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is recognized in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale financial assets, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognized in other comprehensive income reserve account and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income reserve account is reclassified from other comprehensive income reserve account to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment even though the financial asset has not been derecognized. The amount of the cumulative loss that is reclassified from other comprehensive income account to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortization) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in profit or loss for an investment in an equity instrument are not reversed in profit or loss. Subsequent increases in the fair value after impairment are recognized directly in other comprehensive income reserve account.

In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized cost. Future interest income is based on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued based on the rate of interest used to discount future cash flows for the purpose of measuring impairment loss. Such accrual is recorded as part of "Interest income" in our consolidated income statement. If, in a subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in our consolidated income statement, the impairment loss is reversed in profit or loss.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when: (1) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or (2) we have transferred its rights 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 rights 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 the 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 profit or loss.

The financial liability is also derecognized with 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 the profit or loss.

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging

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 interest rate and foreign currency fluctuations. 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.

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 “Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments – net” in our consolidated income statement.

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 and interest rate swap contracts is determined using applicable valuation techniques. See *Note 26 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

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 neither attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized financial asset or liability or 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 statement.

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

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging derivative is recognized in our consolidated income statement. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk being hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognized in our consolidated income statement.

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the end of the reporting period is based on their quoted market price or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs. When current bid and asking prices are not available, the price of the most recent transaction provides evidence of the current fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances since the time of the transaction. For all other financial instruments not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, option pricing models, and other relevant valuation models.

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 financial asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognized in our consolidated income statement. The changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument are also recognized in our consolidated income statement.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in our statement of comprehensive income, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in our consolidated income statement.

Amounts taken to 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 sale 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.

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognized in our consolidated income statement. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to our consolidated income statement.

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 the group will 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.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment, except for land, is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment when the cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in our consolidated income statement as incurred. The present value of the expected cost of the decommissioning of the asset after use is included in the cost of the respective assets if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value.

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

Depreciation and amortization are calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives used in depreciating our property, plant and equipment are disclosed in *Note 9 – Property, Plant and Equipment*.

The asset's residual value, estimated useful life and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year-end to ensure that the period and method of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property, plant and equipment.

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

Construction-in-progress is transferred to the related property, plant 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 service.

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 takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Capitalization of borrowing costs commences when the activities necessary to prepare the asset for intended use are in progress and expenditures and borrowing costs are being incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalized until the asset is available for their intended use. If the resulting carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Borrowing costs include interest charges and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds, as well as exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings used to finance these projects, to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

All other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

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, plant and equipment. The amount of asset retirement obligations are accreted and such accretion is recognized as interest expense.

Investment Properties

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the cost of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair values, which have been determined annually based on the latest appraisal performed by an independent firm of appraisers, an industry specialist in valuing these types of investment properties. 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. Where an entity is unable to determine the fair value of an investment property under construction, but expects to be able to determine its fair value on completion, the investment under construction will be measured at cost until such time that fair value can be determined or construction is completed.

Investment properties are derecognized when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefit is expected from its 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 an owner occupied property becomes an investment property, we account for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use. The difference between the carrying amount of the occupied property and its fair value at the date of change is accounted for as revaluation increment recognized in other comprehensive income.

No assets held under operating lease have been classified as investment properties.

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 any accumulated impairment loss. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed at the individual asset level as having either a finite or indefinite useful life.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life using the straight-line method of accounting and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. 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 statement.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. Such intangible assets are not amortized. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether 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.

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 statement when the asset is derecognized.

Intangible assets created within the business are not capitalized and expenditures are charged against operations in the year in which the expenditures are incurred.

Inventories and Supplies

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

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

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Property, plant and equipment

We assess at each reporting period whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such 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 cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell or its value in use, and 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. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining the fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. Impairment losses are recognized in our consolidated income statement.

For assets, excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, we make an estimate of the recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If 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 statement. 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 criteria are also applied in assessing impairment of specific assets:

Goodwill

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit, or group of cash-generating units, to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit, or group of cash-generating units, is less than the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit, or group of cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

If there is incomplete allocation of goodwill acquired in a business combination to cash generating units, or group of cash generating units, an impairment testing of goodwill is only carried out when impairment indicators exist. Where impairment indicators exist, impairment testing of goodwill is performed at a level at which the acquirer can reliably test for impairment.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level, as appropriate. We calculate the amount of impairment as being the difference between the recoverable amount of the intangible asset and its carrying amount and recognize the amount of impairment in our consolidated income statement. Impairment losses relating to intangible assets can be reversed in future periods.

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 statement.

Investment in Debt Securities

Investment in debt securities are government securities which are carried at amortized cost using the EIR method. Interest earned from these securities is recognized as "Interest income" in our consolidated income statement.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables, categorized as loans and receivables, are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method, less provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that we will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original EIR. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in our consolidated income statement.

When a trade and other receivable is uncollectible, it is written-off against the allowance account for trade and other receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written-off are recognized as income in our consolidated income statement.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues for services are stated at amounts invoiced to customers, net of value-added tax, or VAT, and overseas communication tax where applicable. We provide wireless communication, fixed line communication, and ICT services to our subscribers and customers. We provide such services to mobile, business, residential and payphone customers. Revenues represent the value of fixed consideration that have been received or are receivable. Revenues are recognized when there is evidence of an arrangement, collectibility is reasonably assured, and the delivery of the product or rendering of service has occurred. In certain circumstances, revenue is split into separately identifiable components based on their relative fair value to reflect the substance of the transactions. Where fair value is not directly observable, the total consideration is allocated using an appropriate allocation method. Under certain arrangements where the above criteria are met, but there is uncertainty regarding the outcome of the transaction for which service was rendered, revenue is recognized only to the extent of expenses incurred for rendering the service, and such amount is determined to be recoverable. We do not provide our customers with the right to a refund. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Service Revenues

Subscriptions

We provide telephone and data communication services under prepaid and postpaid payment arrangements. Installation and activation related fees and the corresponding costs, not exceeding the activation revenue, are deferred and recognized over the expected average periods of customer relationship for fixed line and cellular services. Postpaid service arrangements include subscription fees, typically fixed monthly fees, which are recognized over the subscription period on a pro-rata basis.

Air time, traffic and VAS

Prepaid service revenues collected in advance are deferred and recognized as revenue based on the earlier of actual usage or upon expiration of the usage period. Interconnection revenues for call termination, call transit and network usage are recognized in the year the traffic occurs. Revenues related to local, long distance, network-to-network and international call connection services are recognized when the call is placed or connection is provided, net of amounts payable to other telecommunication carriers for calls terminating in their territories. Revenues related to, products and VAS are recognized upon delivery of the product or service, net of content providers share in revenue.

Knowledge processing solutions and customer relationship management

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to us and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Advance customer receipts that have not been recognized as revenue are recorded as advances from customers and presented as a liability in our consolidated statement of financial position. If the fee is not measurable, revenue is not recognized on those arrangements until the customer payment is received. For arrangements requiring specific customer acceptance, revenue recognition is deferred until the earlier of the end of the deemed acceptance period or until a written notice of acceptance is received from the customer. Revenue on services rendered to customers whose ability to pay is in doubt at the time of performance of services is also not recorded. Rather, revenue is recognized from these customers as payment is received.

Incentives

We record insignificant commission expenses based on the number of new subscriber connections initiated by certain dealers. All other cash incentives provided to dealers and customers are recorded as a reduction to revenues. Product-based incentives provided to dealers and customers as part of a transaction are accounted for as multiple element arrangements and recognized when earned.

Our wireless segment operates two loyalty points programmes, one for *Smart Money* cardholders and another for subscribers of *Smart Gold*, *Smart Buddy* and *SmartBro*. The loyalty programme for *Smart Money* allows cardholders, upon enrollment, to accumulate points when they use their card for purchases, *Smart Load* payments, and reloads for Smart's prepaid cards, *SmartBro* prepaid Airtime and *Smart Money Cash Load*. The points for the programme can then be redeemed for airtime or load wallet. On the other hand, the loyalty programme for Smart's cellular and broadband subscribers allows postpaid subscribers to accumulate points for billed transactions and prepaid subscribers for reloads or top-ups and VAS, and international direct dialing usage and tenure in the network for both postpaid and prepaid subscribers. The points for the loyalty programme for the subscribers can then be redeemed, upon registration, for bill rebates, discounts on cellular phonekit purchases, on-network short messaging services or internet surf time. Redemption for both programmes are subject to a minimum number of points being required. Consideration received is allocated between the services sold and the points issued, with the consideration allocated to the points equal to their fair value. Fair value of the points is determined by applying statistical analysis. The fair value of the points issued are deferred and recognized as revenue when the points are redeemed.

Non-service Revenues

Handset and equipment sales

Sale of cellular handsets and communication equipment are recognized upon delivery to the customer.

Interest income

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

Expenses

Expenses are recognized as incurred.

Provisions

We recognize provision when we have present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of 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. Where 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. The expense relating to any provision is presented in our consolidated income statement, 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.

Retirement Benefits

Defined benefit pension plans

We have separate and distinct retirement plans for PLDT and majority of our Philippine-based operating subsidiaries, administered by the respective Fund's 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 include current service cost plus amortization of past service cost, experience adjustments, changes in actuarial assumptions and the effect of any curtailments or settlements. Past service cost is recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. If the benefits vest immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a pension plan, past service cost is recognized immediately. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized as income or expense when the net cumulative unrecognized actuarial gains and losses for each individual plan at the end of the previous reporting period exceeded 10% of the higher of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets at that date. These gains and losses are recognized over the expected average remaining working lives of the employees participating in the plan.

The defined benefit asset or liability comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on government bonds), net of past service cost and actuarial gains and losses not yet recognized, and less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. Plan assets are assets held by long-term employee benefit fund 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. The value of any defined benefit asset recognized is restricted to the sum of any past service cost and actuarial gains and losses not yet recognized, and 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.

Defined contribution plans

Smart and I-Contacts record expenses for their contribution to the defined contribution plans when the employee renders service to Smart and I-Contacts, respectively, essentially coinciding with their cash contributions to the plans.

Other Long-term Employee Benefits

Our liability arising from 2010 to 2012 Long-term Incentive Plan, or 2010 to 2012 LTIP, are determined using the projected unit credit method. Employee benefit costs include current service cost, interest cost, actuarial gains and losses and past service costs. Past service costs and actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately.

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.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A reassessment is made after the inception of the lease only if one of the following applies: (a) there is a change in contractual terms, other than a renewal or extension of the agreement; (b) a renewal option is exercised or extension granted, unless the term of the renewal or extension was initially included in the lease term; (c) there is a change in the determination of whether the fulfillment is dependent on a specified asset; or (d) there is a substantial change to the asset.

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

As a Lessor. Leases where we retain substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Any initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same bases as rental income. Rental income is recognized in our consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

All other leases are classified as finance leases. At the inception of the finance lease, the asset subject to lease agreement is derecognized and lease receivable is recognized. Interest income is accrued over the lease term and lease amortization is accounted for as reduction of lease receivable.

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

All other leases are classified as finance leases. A finance lease gives rise to the recognition of a leased asset and finance lease liability. Capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that we will obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term. Interest expense is recognized over the lease term.

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.

Deferred income tax

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

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, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is possible that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, 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, 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 the statement of comprehensive income and not in our consolidated income statement.

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

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 the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Events After the End of the Reporting Period

Post quarter-end events that provide additional information about our financial position at the end of the reporting period (adjusting events) are reflected in the unaudited consolidated financial statements. Post quarter-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the unaudited 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.

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 statement 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.

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.

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

Other comprehensive income comprise items of income and expense, including reclassification adjustments, that are not recognized in profit or loss as required or permitted by other PFRSs.

Non-controlling interests represent the equity interests in Metro Kidapawan Telephone Corporation, or MKTC, Datelco Global Communications, Inc., or DGCI, BOW, PCEV, Level Up!, Mabuhay Satellite, 3rd Brand, Maratel, BCC, Digital Paradise, netGames, Chikka, BayanTrade and Infocom not held directly by PLDT or indirectly through one of our subsidiaries. MKTC and DGCI are subsidiaries of Philcom.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations to Existing Standards Effective Subsequent to March 31, 2011

We will adopt the following revised standards and interpretations enumerated below which are relevant to us when these become effective. Except as otherwise indicated, we do not expect the adoption of these revised standards and amendments to PFRS to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Effective 2012

Amendments to PFRS 7, Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets. The amendments will allow users of financial statements to improve their understanding of transfer transactions of financial assets including understanding the possible effects of any risks that may remain with the entity that transferred the assets. The amendments also require additional disclosures if a disproportionate amount of transfer transactions are undertaken around the end of a reporting period. These amendments are applied prospectively and are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011.

Amendment to PAS 12, Income Taxes – Deferred Income Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets. The amendment provides a practical solution to the problem of assessing whether recovery of an asset will be through use or sale. It introduces a presumption that recovery of the carrying amount of an asset will normally be through sale. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012.

Effective 2013

PFRS 9, Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement. PFRS 9, as issued in 2010, reflects the first phase of the work on the replacement of PAS 39 and applies to classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as defined in PAS 39. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. In subsequent phases, hedge accounting and derecognition will be addressed. The completion of this project is expected in 2011. The adoption of the first phase of PFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of our financial assets. We will quantify the effect to our consolidated financial statements in conjunction with the other phases, when issued, to present a comprehensive picture.

3. Management's Use of 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 reporting date. 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

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

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 SMHC, SMI, TSI, BOW, Mabuhay Satellite, PLDT Global, SPi and certain of its subsidiaries, and certain subsidiaries of Chikka, which is the U.S. dollar; and Singapore dollar for SCH, SGP, 3rd Brand, and certain subsidiaries of BayanTrade.

Leases

As a lessee, we have various lease agreements in respect of our certain equipment and properties. We evaluate whether significant risks and rewards of ownership of the leased properties are transferred to us (finance lease) or retained by the lessor (operating lease) based on *PAS 17, Leases*, which requires us to make judgments and estimates of transfer of risk and rewards of ownership of the leased properties. Total lease expense arising from operating leases amounted to Php1,014 million and Php1,092 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Total finance lease obligations amounted to Php15 million and Php43 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. See *Note 19 – Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities* and *Note 26 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

Significant influence in Manila Electric Company, or Meralco, on which PCEV has less than 20% ownership

Under *PAS 28*, significant influence must be present and currently exercisable over an investee to account for any interest in that investee as investment in an associate and carried at equity method of accounting. If an investor holds, directly or indirectly, less than 20% of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the investor does not have significant influence, unless such influence can be clearly demonstrated.

On March 30, 2010, following the transfer of PCEV's Meralco shares to Beacon Electric Asset Holdings, Inc., or Beacon, PCEV's direct ownership in Meralco was reduced to approximately 6% from approximately 20%. Beacon is a jointly controlled entity of PCEV and Metro Pacific Investments Corporation, or MPIC, for the purpose of consolidating the ownership interest of PCEV and MPIC in Meralco. The decrease in PCEV's direct ownership in Meralco, however, did not result in a change in PCEV's representation on the Meralco Board of Directors. Prior to the transfer of approximately 14% interest in Meralco to Beacon, PCEV had three out of the 11 Board of Directors seats in Meralco. Based on the Omnibus Agreement, or OA, among PCEV, MPIC and Beacon, both PCEV and MPIC agreed that an equal number of Meralco nominee directors shall be chosen from each list of nominees provided by PCEV and MPIC. If the number of Meralco Nominee Directors for Beacon is an odd number, the remaining one Meralco Nominee Director shall be chosen alternatively first from the list of nominees provided by MPIC and then from the list provided by PCEV. The total Beacon ownership in Meralco entitles it to nominate three Board of Directors seats, two of whom are the Chairman of the Board and the President of PCEV. For Meralco Board of Directors, committees and officers, these are jointly nominated from a list of nominees mutually agreed to by MPIC and PCEV. The Board of Directors members, committees and Meralco officers, which are the operating decision makers of Meralco, are represented by MPIC and PCEV through nominations. On this basis, PCEV has retained significant influence over Meralco, despite having less than 20% ownership interest, by virtue of PCEV's 6% direct ownership interest together with its indirect interest of about 17.4% through PCEV's investment in Beacon. See *Note 10 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*.

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 the consolidated financial statements within the next financial year are discussed as follows:

Asset impairment

PFRS requires that an impairment review be performed when certain impairment indicators are present. In the case of goodwill, at a minimum, such asset is subject to an annual impairment test and more frequently whenever there is an indication that such asset may be impaired. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating the value in use requires us to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash-generating unit and to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Determining the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, investments in associates and joint ventures, intangible assets 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, plant and equipment, 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 condition and financial performance.

The preparation of estimated future cash flows involves significant estimations and assumptions. 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 additional impairment charges under PFRS. Total impairment charges (including provision for doubtful account receivables and write-down of inventories and supplies) amounted to Php181 million and Php562 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. See *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information*, *Note 5 – Income and Expenses* and *Note 9 – Property, Plant and Equipment*.

The carrying values of our property, plant and equipment, investments in associates and joint ventures, goodwill and intangible assets, trade and other receivables, inventories and supplies and prepayments are separately disclosed in *Notes 9, 10, 13, 15, 16 and 17*, respectively.

Estimating useful lives of property, plant and equipment

We estimate the useful lives of our property, plant and equipment based on the periods over which our assets are expected to be available for use. Our estimate of the useful lives of our property, plant and equipment is based on our collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful lives of our property, plant and equipment are reviewed at least at each financial year-end and are 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, plant and equipment would increase our recorded expenses and decrease our noncurrent assets.

The total depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment amounted to Php6,603 million and Php6,361 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Total carrying values of property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, amounted to Php159,662 million and Php163,184 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. See *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information* and *Note 9 – Property, Plant and Equipment*.

Determining the fair value of investment properties

We have adopted the fair value approach in determining the carrying value of our investment properties. We opted to rely on independent appraisers in determining the fair values of our investment properties, and such fair values were determined based on recent prices of similar properties, with adjustments to reflect any changes in economic conditions since the date of those transactions. The amounts and timing of recorded changes in fair value for any period would differ if we made different judgments and estimates or utilized a different basis for determining fair value. Appraisal of investment properties is annually performed every December 31.

There were no gains from fair value adjustments charged to profit or loss for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010. Total carrying values of our investment properties amounted to Php1,560 million each as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010. See *Note 12 – Investment Properties*.

Goodwill and intangible assets

Our consolidated financial statements and financial performance reflect acquired businesses after the completion of the respective acquisition. We account for the acquired businesses using the acquisition method, which require extensive use of accounting judgments and estimates to allocate the purchase price to the fair market values of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities, if any, at the acquisition date. Thus, the numerous judgments made in estimating the fair market value to be assigned to the acquiree's assets and liabilities can materially affect our financial performance.

Intangible assets acquired from business combination with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life using the straight-line method of accounting. 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 statement.

The total amortization of intangible assets amounted to Php75 million and Php91 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Total carrying values of goodwill and intangible assets amounted to Php11,387 million and Php11,485 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. See *Note 13 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets*.

Recognition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities

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. However, there is no assurance that we will generate sufficient taxable income to allow all or part of our deferred income tax assets to be utilized. We also review the level of projected gross margin for the use of Optional Standard Deduction, or OSD, and assess the future tax consequences for the recognition of deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities. Based on Smart's and Wolfpac's projected gross margin, they expect to continue using the OSD method in the foreseeable future.

Based on the above assessment, our consolidated unrecognized deferred income tax assets amounted to Php1,647 million and Php1,477 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. In addition, our unrecognized net deferred income tax assets for items which would not result in future tax benefits when using the OSD method amounted to Php2,795 million and Php2,803 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Total consolidated provision for deferred income tax amounted to Php213 million and Php109 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Total consolidated net deferred income tax assets amounted to Php5,385 million and Php6,110 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, while total consolidated net deferred income tax liabilities amounted to Php1,015 million and Php1,099 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. See *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information* and *Note 7 – Income Taxes*.

Estimating allowance for doubtful accounts

If we assessed that there is an objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred in our trade and other receivables, we estimate the allowance for doubtful accounts related to our trade and other receivables that are specifically identified as doubtful of collection. The amount of allowance is evaluated by management on the basis of factors that affect the collectibility of the accounts. In these cases, we use judgment based on the best available facts and circumstances, including, but not limited to, the length of our relationship with the customer and the customer's credit status based on third party credit reports and known market factors, to record specific reserves for customers against amounts due in order to reduce our receivables to amounts that we expect to collect. These specific reserves are re-evaluated and adjusted as additional information received affect the amounts estimated.

In addition to specific allowance against individually significant receivables, we also assess a collective impairment allowance against credit exposures of our customer which were grouped based on common credit characteristic, which, although not specifically identified as requiring a specific allowance, have a greater risk of default than when the receivables were originally granted to customers. This collective allowance is based on historical loss experience using various factors, such as historical performance of the customers within the collective group, deterioration in the markets in which the customers operate, and identified structural weaknesses or deterioration in the cash flows of customers.

Total asset impairment provision for trade and other receivables recognized in our consolidated income statements amounted to Php159 million and Php522 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Trade and other receivables, net of asset impairment, amounted to Php15,031 million and Php16,428 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. See *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information*, *Note 5 – Income and Expenses*, *Note 15 – Trade and Other Receivables* and *Note 26 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

Estimating net realizable value of inventories and supplies

We write down the cost of inventories whenever the net realizable value of inventories becomes lower than cost due to damage, physical deterioration, obsolescence, change in price levels or other causes. The lower of cost and net realizable value of inventories is reviewed on a periodic basis. Inventory items identified to be obsolete or unusable are written-off and charged as expense in our consolidated income statement.

Total write-down of inventories and supplies amounted to Php22 million and Php27 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The carrying values of inventories and supplies amounted to Php2,417 million and Php2,219 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. See *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information*, *Note 5 – Income and Expenses* and *Note 16 – Inventories and Supplies*.

Estimation of pension benefit costs and other employee benefits

The cost of defined benefit plans and present value of the pension obligation are determined using projected unit credit method. Actuarial valuation includes making various assumptions which consists, among other things, discount rates, expected rates of return on plan assets, rates of compensation increases and mortality rates. See *Note 24 – Employee Benefits*. Actual results that differ from our assumptions are recognized as income or expense when the net cumulative unrecognized actuarial gains and losses at the end of the previous reporting period exceed 10% of the higher of the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets at that date. These excess actuarial gains and losses are recognized over the expected average remaining working lives of the employees participating in the plan. 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 at year-end.

Total consolidated pension benefit costs amounted to income of Php10 million and expense of Php59 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Unrecognized net actuarial gains amounted to Php482 million and Php479 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. The prepaid benefit costs amounted to Php5,413 million and Php5,333 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. The accrued benefit costs amounted to Php438 million and Php415 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. See *Note 5 – Income and Expenses*, *Note 17 – Prepayments* and *Note 24 – Employee Benefits*.

The new LTIP, or 2010 to 2012 LTIP, has been presented to and approved by the Executive Compensation Committee, or ECC, and the Board of Directors, and is based on profit targets for the covered Performance Cycle. The cost of 2010 to 2012 LTIP is determined using the projected unit credit method based on prevailing discount rates and profit targets. 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 other employee benefits. All assumptions are reviewed on a monthly basis. LTIP cost recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 amounted to Php342 million and Php264 million, respectively. Total outstanding liability and fair value of 2010 to 2012 LTIP cost amounted to Php1,734 million and Php1,392 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. See *Note 5 – Income and Expenses* and *Note 24 – Employee Benefits*.

Provision for asset retirement obligations

Provision for asset retirement obligations are recognized in the period in which they are incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. This requires an estimation of the cost to restore/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/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 Php1,375 million and Php1,344 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. See *Note 20 – 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 estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims has been developed in consultation with our counsel handling the defense in these matters and is based upon our analysis of potential results. We currently do not believe these proceedings will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements. It is possible, however, that future financial performance could be materially affected by changes in our estimates or effectiveness of our strategies relating to these proceedings and assessments. See *Note 25 – Provisions and Contingencies*.

Revenue recognition

Our revenue recognition policies require us to make use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of our revenues and receivables.

Our agreements with domestic and foreign carriers for inbound and outbound traffic subject to settlements require traffic reconciliations before actual settlement is done, which may not be the actual volume of traffic as measured by us. Initial recognition of revenues is based on our observed traffic adjusted by our normal experience adjustments, which historically are not material to our consolidated financial statements. Differences between the amounts initially recognized and the actual settlements are taken up in the accounts upon reconciliation. However, we cannot assure you that the use of such estimates will not result in material adjustments in future periods.

Revenues under a multiple element arrangement specifically applicable to our fixed line and wireless businesses are split into separately identifiable components based on their relative fair value to reflect the substance of the transaction. Where fair value is not directly observable, the total consideration is allocated using an appropriate allocation method.

Under certain arrangements with our knowledge processing solutions services, if there is uncertainty regarding the outcome of the transaction for which service was rendered, revenue is recognized only to the extent of expenses incurred for rendering the service and such amount is determined to be recoverable.

We recognize our revenues from installation and activation related fees and the corresponding costs over the expected average periods of customer relationship for fixed line and cellular services. We estimate the expected average period of customer relationship based on our most recent churn-rate analysis.

Determination of fair values of financial assets and liabilities

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined 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.

Total fair values of financial assets and liabilities amounted to Php73,481 million and Php189,959 million, respectively, as at March 31, 2011, while the total fair values of financial assets and liabilities amounted to Php55,538 million and Php167,396 million, respectively, as at December 31, 2010. See *Note 26 – 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), which operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker 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 and have three reportable operating segments as follows:

- Wireless – wireless telecommunications services provided through our cellular service providers namely, Smart, and CURE; SBI, BOW, Airborne Access Corporation and PDSI, our wireless broadband service providers; Wolfpac and Chikka Group, our wireless content operators; and ACeS Philippines, our satellite operator;
- Fixed Line – fixed line telecommunications services primarily provided by PLDT. We also provide fixed line services through PLDT's subsidiaries ClarkTel, SubicTel, Philcom, Maratel, SBI, PDSI, BCC and PLDT Global, all of which together account for approximately 4% of our consolidated fixed line subscribers; and
- ICT – information and communications infrastructure and services for internet applications, internet protocol-based solutions and multimedia content delivery provided by ePLDT and BayanTrade Group; knowledge processing solutions provided by the SPi Group; customer relationship management provided by SPi CRM; internet and online gaming services provided by Infocom, Digital Paradise (on April 1, 2011, ePLDT sold its 75% stake in Digital Paradise), netGames and Level Up!; and e-commerce, and IT-related services provided by other investees of ePLDT, as discussed in *Note 10 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*.

On July 7, 2010, our Board of Directors approved the reorganization of the ePLDT Group into two business groups: (i) the ICT business group, which provides data center services, internet and online gaming services and business solutions and applications; and (ii) the BPO business group, which covers customer relationship management or call center operations under SPi CRM; and content solutions, medical billing and coding and medical transcription services under SPi. The BPO business group will be eventually transferred to PLDT, subject to the finalization of the terms and conditions thereof and the execution of relevant agreements.

Although our Board of Directors already approved the reorganization of ePLDT into two business groups - ICT business group and BPO business group, the actual reorganization has not yet been consummated as at May 10, 2011 and therefore, as at March 31, 2011, the chief operating decision maker continues to view our business activities using the three business units: Wireless, Fixed Line and ICT.

The chief operating decision maker and management monitor 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 (loss) for the period; earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA; EBITDA margin; and core income. Net income (loss) for the period is measured consistent with net income in the consolidated financial statements.

EBITDA is measured as net income excluding depreciation and amortization, amortization of intangible assets, asset impairment on noncurrent assets, financing costs, 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).

EBITDA margin is measured as EBITDA divided by service revenues.

Core income for the period is measured as net income attributable to equity holders of PLDT (net income less net income attributable to non-controlling interests), excluding foreign exchange gains (losses) – net, gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments – net, asset impairment on noncurrent assets, other nonrecurring 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.

Transfer prices between operating segments are determined on an arm's length basis similar to transactions with third parties. Segment revenues, segment expenses and segment results include transfers between business segments. These transfers are eliminated upon full consolidation.

The segment revenues, net income for the period, assets, liabilities, and other segment information of our reportable operating segments for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 and as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	Wireless	Fixed Line	ICT	Inter-segment Transactions	Consolidated
	(in million pesos)				
March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)					
Revenues					
External customer:	22,798	9,963	2,383	–	35,144
Service revenues (Note 3)	22,528	9,720	2,323	–	34,571
Non-service revenues (Notes 3 and 5)	270	243	60	–	573
Inter-segment transactions:	240	1,812	388	(2,440)	–
Service revenues (Note 3)	240	1,812	374	(2,426)	–
Non-service revenues (Notes 3 and 5)	–	–	14	(14)	–
Total revenues	23,038	11,775	2,771	(2,440)	35,144
Results					
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 3 and 9)	3,374	3,040	189	–	6,603
Asset impairment (Notes 3, 5, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 26)	167	11	3	–	181
Interest income (Note 5)	199	115	9	(2)	321
Equity share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures (Note 10)	132	–	60	–	192
Financing costs – net (Notes 5, 9, 19 and 26)	667	848	17	(2)	1,530
Provision for income tax (Notes 3 and 7)	2,776	820	36	–	3,632
Net income for the period / Segment profit for the period	8,381	2,062	283	–	10,726
EBITDA for the period	14,549	5,907	454	44	20,954
EBITDA margin for the period	64%	51%	17%	–	61%
Core income for the period	8,661	1,615	280	–	10,556
Assets and liabilities					
Operating assets	121,708	210,770	15,088	(83,864)	263,702
Investments in associates and joint ventures (Notes 3, 5, 10 and 26)	22,224	–	988	–	23,212
Deferred income tax assets – net (Notes 3, 7 and 26)	40	5,202	143	–	5,385
Consolidated total assets	143,972	215,972	16,219	(83,864)	292,299
Operating liabilities	106,245	134,436	4,443	(34,983)	210,141
Deferred income tax liabilities – net (Notes 3, 7 and 26)	530	22	168	295	1,015
Consolidated total liabilities	106,775	134,458	4,611	(34,688)	211,156

	Wireless	Fixed Line	ICT	Inter-segment Transactions	Consolidated
	(in million pesos)				
Other segment information					
Capital expenditures, including capitalized interest (Notes 5, 9, 19 and 20)	1,233	1,714	165	–	3,112
March 31, 2010 (Unaudited)					
Revenues					
External customer:	23,891	10,255	2,368	–	36,514
Service revenues (Note 3)	23,517	10,163	2,326	–	36,006
Non-service revenues (Notes 3 and 5)	374	92	42	–	508
Inter-segment transactions:	177	2,698	302	(3,177)	–
Service revenues (Note 3)	177	2,698	294	(3,169)	–
Non-service revenues (Notes 3 and 5)	–	–	8	(8)	–
Total revenues	24,068	12,953	2,670	(3,177)	36,514
Results					
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 3 and 9)	3,263	2,910	188	–	6,361
Asset impairment (Notes 3, 5, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 26)	172	382	8	–	562
Interest income (Note 5)	212	152	8	(6)	366
Equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures (Note 10)	393	(64)	40	–	369
Financing costs – net (Notes 5, 9, 19 and 26)	779	1,057	44	(6)	1,874
Provision for (benefit from) income tax (Notes 3 and 7)	2,733	943	(9)	–	3,667
Net income for the period / Segment profit for the period	8,665	2,574	135	–	11,374
EBITDA for the period	14,440	6,314	370	59	21,183
EBITDA margin for the period	61%	49%	14%	–	59%
Core income for the period	8,474	1,853	158	–	10,485
December 31, 2010 (Audited)					
Assets and liabilities					
Operating assets	111,852	197,318	15,095	(75,763)	248,502
Investments in associates and joint ventures (Notes 3, 5, 10 and 26)	22,275	–	928	–	23,203
Deferred income tax assets – net (Notes 3, 7 and 26)	41	5,908	161	–	6,110
Consolidated total assets	134,168	203,226	16,184	(75,763)	277,815
Operating liabilities	96,895	104,944	4,435	(26,943)	179,331
Deferred income tax liabilities – net (Notes 3, 7 and 26)	596	22	178	303	1,099
Consolidated total liabilities	97,491	104,966	4,613	(26,640)	180,430
March 31, 2010 (Unaudited)					
Other segment information					
Capital expenditures, including capitalized interest (Notes 5, 9, 19 and 20)	2,412	2,681	113	–	5,206

The following table shows the reconciliation of our consolidated EBITDA to our consolidated net income for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Consolidated EBITDA	20,954	21,183
Amortization of intangible assets (Notes 3 and 13)	(75)	(91)
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 3 and 9)	(6,603)	(6,361)
Asset impairment on property, plant and equipment (Notes 3, 5 and 9)	–	(13)
	14,276	14,718
Gains on derivative financial instruments – net (Note 26)	422	512
Interest income (Note 5)	321	366
Foreign exchange gains – net (Notes 9 and 26)	320	708
Equity share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures (Note 10)	192	369
Financing costs – net (Notes 5, 9, 19 and 26)	(1,530)	(1,874)
Other income	357	242
Consolidated income before income tax	14,358	15,041
Provision for income tax (Notes 3 and 7)	(3,632)	(3,667)
Consolidated net income for the period	10,726	11,374

The following table shows the reconciliation of our consolidated core income to our consolidated net income for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Consolidated core income for the period	10,556	10,485
Gains on derivative financial instruments – net, excluding hedge cost (Note 26)	511	632
Foreign exchange gains – net (Notes 9 and 26)	311	708
Core income adjustment on equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures	(312)	6
Others	(85)	(8)
Net tax effect of aforementioned adjustments	(247)	(402)
Net income for the period attributable to equity holders of PLDT (Notes 6 and 8)	10,734	11,421
Net loss for the period attributable to non-controlling interests	(8)	(47)
Consolidated net income for the period	10,726	11,374

The following table presents our revenues from external customers by category of products and services for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Wireless services		
Service revenues:		
Cellular	20,757	21,613
Broadband	1,582	1,589
Satellite and others	189	315
	22,528	23,517
Non-service revenues:		
Sale of cellular handsets, cellular subscriber identification module, or SIM,-packs and broadband data modems	270	374
Total wireless revenues	22,798	23,891
Fixed line services		
Services revenues:		
Local exchange	3,698	3,904
International long distance	1,197	1,517
National long distance	1,048	1,151
Data and other network	3,737	3,503
Miscellaneous	40	88
	9,720	10,163
Non-service revenues:		
Sale of computers	243	92
Total fixed line revenues	9,963	10,255
ICT services		
Service revenues:		
Knowledge processing solutions	1,340	1,242
Customer relationship management	561	641
Internet and online gaming	211	257
Data center and others	211	186
	2,323	2,326
Non-service revenues:		
Point-product-sales	60	42
Total ICT revenues	2,383	2,368
Total products and services from external customers	35,144	36,514

Disclosure of the geographical distribution of our revenues from external customers and the geographical location of our total assets are not provided since the majority of our consolidated revenues are derived from our operations within the Philippines.

In each of the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, no revenue transactions with a single external customer accounted for 10% or more of our consolidated revenues from external customers.

5. Income and Expenses

Non-service Revenues

Non-service revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 consists of the following:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Sale of computers, cellular handsets, cellular SIM-packs and broadband data modems	513	466
Point-product-sales	60	42
(Note 4)	573	508

Compensation and Employee Benefits

Compensation and employee benefits for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 consists of the following:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Salaries and other employee benefits	4,841	5,138
Incentive plans (Notes 3 and 24)	342	264
Manpower rightsizing program, or MRP	87	81
Pension benefit costs (Notes 3 and 24)	71	59
	5,341	5,542

Over the past years, we have been implementing MRP in line with our continuing effort to reduce the cost base of our businesses. The total MRP cost charged to operations amounted to Php87 million and Php81 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The decision to implement the MRP was anchored on the 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

Cost of sales for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 consists of the following:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Cost of computers, cellular handsets, cellular SIM-packs sold and broadband data modems	1,131	1,093
Cost of point-product-sales	66	42
Cost of satellite air time and terminal units (Notes 23 and 26)	32	35
	1,229	1,170

Asset Impairment

Asset impairment for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 consists of the following:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Trade and other receivables (Notes 3 and 15)	159	522
Inventories and supplies (Notes 3 and 16)	22	27
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 3 and 9)	–	13
	181	562

Interest Income

Interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 consists of the following:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Interest income on other loans and receivables	313	344
Interest income on HTM investments	8	7
Interest income on FVPL (Note 4)	–	15
	321	366

Financing Costs – net

Financing costs – net for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 consists of the following:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Interest on loans and other related items (Notes 4, 19 and 26)	1,358	1,569
Accretion on financial liabilities – net (Notes 19, 20 and 26)	291	288
Financing charges	37	167
Capitalized interest (Notes 4 and 9) (Note 4)	(156)	(150)
	1,530	1,874

Interest expense for short-term borrowings amounted to Php1 million and Php5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

6. Other Comprehensive Income

The movements of other comprehensive income under equity of our consolidated statements of financial position for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

(Unaudited)	Foreign currency translation differences of subsidiaries	Net gains on available-for- sale financial assets – net of tax	Net transactions on cash flow hedges – net of tax	Revaluation increment on investment properties – net of tax	Total other comprehensive income attributable to equity holders of PLDT	Share of non-controlling interests	Total other comprehensive loss – net of tax
	(in million pesos)						
Balances as at January 1, 2010	(1,043)	26	–	–	(1,017)	165	(852)
Other comprehensive income for the period	(137)	6	–	–	(131)	(4)	(135)
Balances as at March 31, 2010	(1,180)	32	–	–	(1,148)	161	(987)
Balances as at January 1, 2011	(1,639)	49	–	314	(1,276)	(1)	(1,277)
Other comprehensive income for the period	(43)	2	–	–	(41)	(2)	(43)
Balances as at March 31, 2011	(1,682)	51	–	314	(1,317)	(3)	(1,320)

Revaluation increment on investment properties pertains to the difference between the carrying value and fair value of property, plant and equipment reclassified to investment property at the time of change in classification.

7. Income Taxes

Corporate Income Tax

The components of consolidated net deferred income tax assets (liabilities) recognized in our consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	2011 (Unaudited)	2010 (Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Net deferred income tax assets (Notes 3 and 4)	5,385	6,110
Net deferred income tax liabilities (Notes 3 and 4)	(1,015)	(1,099)

The components of our consolidated net deferred income tax assets (liabilities) as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	2011 (Unaudited)	2010 (Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Net deferred income tax assets:		
Accumulated provision for doubtful accounts	2,485	2,488
Unearned revenues	2,470	2,586
Unamortized past service pension costs	2,442	2,548
Derivative financial instruments	875	1,028
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	870	924
Provision for impaired assets	379	379
Accumulated write-down of inventories to net realizable values	289	289
NOLCO	109	119
Asset impairment	27	27
MCIT	13	446
Capitalized taxes and duties – net of amortization	(170)	(186)
Capitalized foreign exchange differential – net of depreciation	(330)	(363)
Pension and other employee benefits	(1,338)	(1,361)
Undepreciated capitalized interest charges	(2,612)	(2,685)
Others	(124)	(129)
	5,385	6,110
Net deferred income tax liabilities:		
Unearned revenues	632	668
Pension and other employee benefits	47	35
Undepreciated capitalized interest charges	(294)	(304)
Fair value adjustment on fixed assets from business combination	(296)	(303)
Intangible assets and fair value adjustments on assets acquired – net of amortization	(399)	(423)
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	(726)	(707)
Others	21	(65)
	(1,015)	(1,099)

Movements of our consolidated net deferred income tax assets (liabilities) as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Net deferred income tax assets – balance at beginning of period (Notes 3, 4 and 26)	6,110	7,721
Net deferred income tax liabilities – balance at beginning of period (Notes 3, 4 and 26)	(1,099)	(1,321)
Net balance at beginning of period	5,011	6,400
Provision for deferred income tax (Note 3)	(213)	(1,198)
Excess MCIT deducted against RCIT due	(428)	–
Movement charged directly to equity	–	(139)
Others	–	(52)
Net balance at end of period	4,370	5,011
Net deferred income tax assets – balance at end of period (Notes 3, 4 and 26)	5,385	6,110
Net deferred income tax liabilities – balance at end of period (Notes 3, 4 and 26)	(1,015)	(1,099)

The analysis of our consolidated net deferred income tax assets as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Deferred income tax assets:		
Deferred income tax assets to be recovered after 12 months	7,530	8,789
Deferred income tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	2,585	2,222
	10,115	11,011
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Deferred income tax liabilities to be settled after 12 months	(4,125)	(4,240)
Deferred income tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	(605)	(661)
	(4,730)	(4,901)
Net deferred income tax assets (Notes 3, 4 and 26)	5,385	6,110

The analysis of our consolidated net deferred income tax liabilities as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Deferred income tax assets:		
Deferred income tax assets to be recovered after 12 months	483	690
Deferred income tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	246	72
	729	762
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Deferred income tax liabilities to be settled after 12 months	(1,485)	(1,746)
Deferred income tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	(259)	(115)
	(1,744)	(1,861)
Net deferred income tax liabilities (Notes 3, 4 and 26)	(1,015)	(1,099)

Provision for corporate income tax for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 consists of:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Current	3,419	3,558
Deferred (Note 3)	213	109
	3,632	3,667

The reconciliation between the provision for income tax at the applicable statutory tax rates and the actual provision for corporate income tax for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Provision for income tax at the applicable statutory tax rates	4,308	4,512
Tax effects of:		
Net movement in unrecognized deferred income tax assets and other adjustments	167	(270)
Nondeductible expenses	62	43
Loss (income) not subject to income tax	34	(116)
Equity share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	(58)	(111)
Income subject to final tax	(104)	(126)
Losses (income) subject to lower tax rate	(181)	52
Difference between OSD and itemized deductions	(596)	(299)
Others	-	(18)
Actual provision for corporate income tax	3,632	3,667

On December 18, 2008, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, or BIR, issued Revenue Regulations No. 16-2008 which implemented the provisions of Republic Act 9504, or R.A. 9504 on OSD. Under the OSD method of computing taxable income, corporations may elect a standard deduction in an amount equivalent to 40% of gross income, as provided by law, in lieu of the itemized allowed deductions.

Smart and Wolfpac opted to use and availed of the OSD in computing their taxable income for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Smart and Wolfpac expect to continue to use the OSD method for the foreseeable future. The availment of OSD method affected their recognition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities of Smart and Wolfpac, for which the related income and expense are not considered in determining gross income for income tax purposes, are not recognized as deferred income tax assets and liabilities on the consolidated statements of financial position. This is because the manner by which they will expect to recover or settle the underlying assets and liabilities would not result in any future tax consequence assuming OSD were applied. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities, for which the related income and expense are considered in determining gross income for income tax purposes, are recognized only to the extent of their future tax consequence assuming OSD were applied, which results in such deferred income tax assets and liabilities being reduced by the 40% allowable deduction provided for under the OSD method. Accordingly, the deferred income tax assets and liabilities that were not recognized due to OSD amounted to Php2,795 million and Php2,803 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. See *Note 3 – Management’s Use of Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions*.

The breakdown of our consolidated deductible temporary differences, carry forward benefits of unused tax credits from excess of MCIT over RCIT, and NOLCO (excluding those not recognized due to the adoption of OSD) for which no deferred income tax assets were recognized and the equivalent amount of unrecognized deferred income tax assets as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(Audited)	
	(in million pesos)	
NOLCO	2,813	2,292
Accumulated provision for doubtful accounts	1,295	1,257
Unearned revenues	706	712
Provisions for other assets	226	170
Accumulated write-down of inventories to net realizable values	157	155
Fixed asset impairment	110	112
Pension and other employee benefits	64	60
MCIT	38	36
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	21	29
Derivative financial instruments	11	11
Operating lease and others	3	6
	5,444	4,840
Unrecognized deferred income tax assets (Note 3)	1,647	1,477

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 related to the preceding table were not recognized as we believe that future taxable profit will not be sufficient to realize these deductible temporary differences and carry forward 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 March 31, 2011 are as follows:

Date Incurred	Expiry Date	MCIT	NOLCO
		(in million pesos)	
December 31, 2008	December 31, 2011	5	594
December 31, 2009	December 31, 2012	16	960
December 31, 2010	December 31, 2013	25	1,001
March 31, 2011	December 31, 2014	5	623
		51	3,178
Consolidated tax benefits		51	953
Consolidated unrecognized deferred income tax assets		(38)	(844)
Consolidated recognized deferred income tax assets		13	109

The excess MCIT totaling Php51 million as at March 31, 2011 can be deducted against future RCIT due. The excess MCIT that was deducted against RCIT due amounted to Php436 million and Php156 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

NOLCO totaling Php3,178 million as at March 31, 2011 can be claimed as deduction against future taxable income. The NOLCO that was claimed as deduction against taxable income amounted to Php147 million and Php377 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Registration with Subic Bay Freeport and Clark Special Economic Zone

Mabuhay Satellite and SubicTel are registered as Subic Bay Freeport Enterprises, while ClarkTel is registered as a Clark Special Economic Zone Enterprise under Republic Act No. 7227, or R.A. 7227, otherwise known as the Bases Conversion and Development Act of 1992. As registrants, Mabuhay Satellite, 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 R.A. 7227.

Registration with Philippine Economic Zone Authority, or PEZA

SPi is registered as an Ecozone information technology enterprise to provide IT enabled services with emphasis on the presentation of content in electronic information formats, data analysis, capture, abstracting and data processing, design, development and implementation of healthcare documentation solutions.

SPi CRM is registered as an Ecozone export enterprise to develop and operate a customer relationship management that serves local and overseas clients by providing customer relationship management services.

As registered PEZA enterprises, SPi and SPi CRM are entitled to certain tax and non-tax incentives which include, among other things, tax and duty-free importations, exemption from local tax and is liable for a final tax, in lieu of all taxes, of 5% gross income less allowable deductions as defined under R.A. 7916. The 5% final tax must be paid and remitted in accordance with the amendments contained in R.A. 8748, as follows: (a) 3% to the National Government; and (b) 2% which will be directly remitted by the business establishments to the Treasurer's Office of the Municipality or City where the enterprise is located.

Two of its facilities (SPi CRM Iloilo and SPi CRM Pasig) will continue to enjoy income tax holiday, or ITH, incentive as a BOI registered entity in PEZA registered locations. ITH incentive commenced in March 2005 up to February 2011 for SPi CRM Iloilo. Upon expiration of the ITH, SPi CRM Iloilo is now subject to a special income tax rate of 5% of gross income as a PEZA registered location. ITH incentive commenced in August 2006 up to July 2012 for SPi CRM Pasig. In relation to this, they are required to comply with specific terms and conditions stated in their PEZA Supplemental Agreement.

The registration with PEZA for the operations of SPi CRM in Dumaguete is still in progress and therefore it is subject to the regular corporate income tax. However, the Local Investment Board of Dumaguete City had issued a Certificate of Registration and Eligibility which granted SPi CRM the exemption to pay local business taxes and basic real property taxes on improvements for the period from November 2010 to October 2013.

SHI was registered with the PEZA as an Ecozone information technology enterprise on a non-pioneer status last July 31, 2009. Under the terms of registration, SHI is entitled to certain tax and non-tax incentives which include, among other things, an ITH for four years starting June 2009.

Chikka Philippines, Inc., or CPI, a subsidiary of Chikka, was registered with the PEZA as an Ecozone information technology enterprise on a non-pioneer status last July 28, 2005. Under the terms of registration, CPI was entitled to certain tax and non-tax incentives which include, among other things, an ITH for four years from July 2005 to July 2009. Upon expiration of the ITH, CPI is now subject to 5% special tax on gross revenue, net of certain deductions specifically provided for by the Act, in lieu of all national and local taxes, except real property taxes imposed by the local government. Income derived from non-registered activities is subject to 30% RCIT on taxable income or 2% MCIT on total gross income, whichever is higher.

Registration with BOI

On January 3, 2007, the BOI approved ePLDT's application for pioneer status as a new IT service firm in the field of services related to Internet Data Center for its new data center facility. ePLDT was granted a six-year ITH for its new data center facility from January 2007.

SBI is registered with the BOI on a pioneer status, namely as: (i) a new operator of telecommunications systems (inter-exchange carrier for data services); (ii) new information technology service firm in the field of providing internet services; and (iii) a new operator of telecommunications facilities (nationwide broadband wireless access). Under the terms of registration, SBI is entitled to certain tax and non-tax incentives which include, among other things, an ITH for six years. As at March 31, 2011, only the BOI registration for nationwide broadband wireless access continues to enjoy the ITH incentive, which will expire in July 2011.

Consolidated income derived from non-registered activities with Economic Zone and BOI is subject to the RCIT rate enacted as at the end of the reporting period.

Consolidated tax incentives that were availed from registration with Economic Zone and BOI amounted to Php11 million and Php381 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

8. Earnings Per Common Share

The following table presents information necessary to calculate the earnings per common share, or EPS, for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010:

	2011		2010	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
	(Unaudited)			
	(in million pesos)			
Consolidated net income for the period attributable to equity holders of PLDT (Note 4)	10,734	10,734	11,421	11,421
Dividends on preferred shares (Note 18)	(114)	(12)	(114)	(12)
Consolidated net income for the period attributable to common equity holders of PLDT	10,620	10,722	11,307	11,409
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Outstanding common shares at beginning of period	186,756	186,756	186,797	186,797
Effect of issuance of common shares during the period (Note 19)	-	-	-	-
Common shares equivalent to convertible preferred shares deemed dilutive:				
Preferred Stock Series A to HH	-	2,080	-	1,746
Weighted average number of common shares for the period	186,756	188,836	186,797	188,543
Earnings per share for the period attributable to common equity holders of PLDT	Php56.87	Php56.78	Php60.53	Php60.51

Basic EPS is 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 outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is calculated in the same manner assuming that, at the beginning of the year or at the time of issuance during the period, all outstanding options are exercised and convertible preferred shares are converted to common shares, and appropriate adjustments to 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, decrease 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 share equivalent arising from the conversion of the dilutive convertible preferred shares.

Series A to HH in 2011 and Series A to EE in 2010 were deemed dilutive based on a calculation of the required dividends on these preferred shares divided by the number of equivalent common shares assuming such preferred shares are converted into common shares, including the effect of the treasury shares, and compared against the basic EPS.

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.

In 2008, 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 total outstanding shares of common stock. We had acquired a total of approximately 2.72 million shares of PLDT's common stock, representing approximately 1% of PLDT's outstanding shares of 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 as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010. The effect of the acquisition of shares of PLDT's common stock pursuant to the share buyback program was considered in the computation of our basic and diluted earnings per common share for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010. See *Note 18 – Equity* and *Note 26 – Financial Assets and Liabilities* for further discussion.

9. Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements in property, plant and equipment account for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and for the year ended December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	Cable and wire facilities	Central office equipment	Cellular facilities	Buildings and improvements	Vehicles, furniture and other network equipment	Communications satellite	Information origination and termination equipment	Land and land improvements	Property under construction	Total
(in million pesos)										
As at December 31, 2009 (Audited)										
Cost	126,327	87,517	83,451	21,693	35,282	966	8,940	2,458	24,058	390,692
Accumulated depreciation, impairment and amortization	(67,916)	(66,505)	(48,008)	(9,219)	(29,061)	(966)	(7,485)	(276)	–	(229,436)
Net book value	58,411	21,012	35,443	12,474	6,221	–	1,455	2,182	24,058	161,256
Year Ended December 31, 2010 (Audited)										
Net book value at beginning of year	58,411	21,012	35,443	12,474	6,221	–	1,455	2,182	24,058	161,256
Additions	1,494	245	2,336	228	2,045	–	184	–	22,284	28,816
Disposals/Retirements	(10)	(60)	(59)	(286)	(67)	–	–	–	(2)	(484)
Translation differences charged directly to cumulative translation adjustments	23	7	–	(5)	(59)	–	–	–	(4)	(38)
Acquisition through business combinations	–	–	–	–	73	–	–	–	–	73
Impairment losses recognized during the year	–	(11)	–	(13)	(5)	–	(91)	–	–	(120)
Reclassifications/Transfers (Note 12)	4,578	2,440	5,653	823	1,740	–	104	(54)	(15,326)	(42)
Depreciation and amortization	(7,851)	(3,705)	(9,418)	(2,004)	(2,792)	–	(506)	(1)	–	(26,277)
Net book value at end of year (Note 3)	56,645	19,928	33,955	11,217	7,156	–	1,146	2,127	31,010	163,184
As at December 31, 2010 (Audited)										
Cost	132,356	89,992	90,574	21,873	38,078	966	9,136	2,405	31,010	416,390
Accumulated depreciation, impairment and amortization	(75,711)	(70,064)	(56,619)	(10,656)	(30,922)	(966)	(7,990)	(278)	–	(253,206)
Net book value (Note 3)	56,645	19,928	33,955	11,217	7,156	–	1,146	2,127	31,010	163,184
Period Ended March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)										
Net book value at beginning of period (Note 3)	56,645	19,928	33,955	11,217	7,156	–	1,146	2,127	31,010	163,184
Additions	391	90	538	70	458	–	46	5	1,522	3,120
Disposals/Retirements	(1)	(1)	(10)	–	(19)	–	–	(1)	(2)	(34)
Translation differences charged directly to cumulative translation adjustments	11	–	–	(8)	(7)	–	–	–	(1)	(5)
Reclassifications/Transfers (Note 12)	817	552	1,447	113	272	–	70	–	(3,271)	–
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 3 and 4)	(2,038)	(856)	(2,365)	(410)	(815)	–	(119)	–	–	(6,603)
Net book value at end of period (Note 3)	55,825	19,713	33,565	10,982	7,045	–	1,143	2,131	29,258	159,662
As at March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)										
Cost	133,495	90,620	91,439	21,980	38,651	966	9,226	2,409	29,258	418,044
Accumulated depreciation, impairment and amortization	(77,670)	(70,907)	(57,874)	(10,998)	(31,606)	(966)	(8,083)	(278)	–	(258,382)
Net book value (Note 3)	55,825	19,713	33,565	10,982	7,045	–	1,143	2,131	29,258	159,662

Substantially, all our telecommunications equipment are purchased outside the Philippines. Our significant sources of financing for such purchases are foreign loans requiring repayment in currencies other than Philippine pesos, principally in U.S. dollars. See *Note 19 – Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities*.

Interest and net foreign exchange losses capitalized to property, plant and equipment that qualified as borrowing costs for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Interest (Note 5)	156	150
Foreign exchange gains – net	–	(59)

The average interest capitalization rates used were approximately 6% in each of the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010.

Our undepreciated capitalized net foreign exchange losses which qualified as borrowing costs amounted to Php1,203 million and Php1,325 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

The useful lives of our assets are estimated as follows:

Cable and wire facilities	10 – 15 years
Central office equipment	10 – 20 years
Cellular facilities	3 – 10 years
Buildings	25 years
Vehicles, furniture and other network equipment	3 – 5 years
Information origination and termination equipment	3 – 15 years
Land improvements	10 years

Property, plant and equipment includes the net carrying value of capitalized vehicles, furniture and other network equipment under financing leases amounting to Php4 million each as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010. See Note 19 – *Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities*.

Impairment of Smart's Payphone Business

In September 2010, Smart recognized impairment losses on its public telephone equipment in the amount of Php92 million and engaged a third party contractor to operate and maintain its payphone business. Prior to the engagement of the third party, an impairment test was done to assess net cash flows from the business. The result showed that the future net cash flows were not enough to recover the carrying value of the related assets over the useful life of such assets. The recoverable amount was determined based on value in use, calculated using cash flow projections covering a three-year period from 2011 to the end of the assets' expected useful lives in 2013. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections was 7%.

10. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

As at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, this account consists of:

	<u>2011</u> (Unaudited)	<u>2010</u> (Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Carrying Value of Investments in Associates:		
Meralco	6,632	6,733
Philweb Corporation, or Philweb	938	878
ACeS International Limited, or AIL	–	–
	7,570	7,611
Carrying Value of Investments in Joint Ventures:		
Beacon	15,496	15,438
Mobile Payment Solutions Pte. Ltd., or MPS	96	104
ePDS, Inc., or ePDS	50	50
PLDT Italy S.r.l., or PLDT Italy	–	–
	15,642	15,592
Total carrying value of investments in associates and joint ventures (Note 26)	23,212	23,203

Movements in the cost of investments for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and for the year ended December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	<u>2011</u> (Unaudited)	<u>2010</u> (Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Balance at beginning of period	24,636	24,170
Additions during the period (including transfer of interests in Meralco to Beacon)	–	15,245
Disposal during the period (including transfer of interests in Meralco to Beacon)	–	(14,767)
Translation and other adjustments	(2)	(12)
Balance at end of period	24,634	24,636

Movements in the accumulated impairment losses for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and for the year ended December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Balance at beginning of period	1,974	1,906
Impairment for the period (Notes 3, 4 and 5)	–	78
Translation and other adjustments	–	(10)
Balance at end of period	1,974	1,974

Movements in the accumulated equity share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and for the year ended December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Balance at beginning of period	541	(31)
Equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures for the period (Note 4):	192	1,408
Meralco	81	874
Philweb	60	161
Beacon	58	354
SHI	(7)	(7)
ePDS	–	26
Dividends	(182)	(530)
Disposals	–	(316)
Translation and other adjustments	1	10
Balance at end of period	552	541

Investments in Associates

PCEV's Acquisition of Shares in Meralco

On March 12, 2009, First Philippine Holdings Corporation, or FPHC, First Philippine Utilities Corporation, or FPUC, and Lopez, Inc., (collectively, the Lopez Group) and PLDT entered into an investment and cooperation agreement under which: (a) PLDT acquired, through PCEV as its designated affiliate, 223 million shares in Meralco representing approximately 20% of Meralco's outstanding shares of common stock, for a cash consideration of Php20,070 million, or Php90 per share; and (b) PLDT and the Lopez Group agreed on certain governance matters, including the right of PLDT or its assignee to nominate certain senior management officers and members of the board of directors and board committees of Meralco.

As part of the transaction, PCEV and FPUC also entered into an exchangeable note agreement under which PCEV purchased an exchangeable note dated April 20, 2009, issued by FPUC, with a face value of Php2,000 million, exchangeable into approximately 22.2 million shares of common stock of Meralco, which form part of the 223 million shares or approximately 20% of Meralco's voting common shares to be acquired by PCEV in the transaction. The exchange option was exercised simultaneously with the acquisition of such shares by PCEV. PCEV recognized a derivative asset of Php563 million on April 20, 2009 for the exchange option feature of the agreement. The residual amount of Php1,437 million was allocated as the value of the host contract of the exchangeable note. The derivative asset was subsequently carried at fair value through profit or loss while the host contract was carried at amortized cost using effective interest rate.

On July 14, 2009, PCEV completed its acquisition of 223 million shares in Meralco for a cash consideration of Php18,070 million for the purchase of approximately 200.8 million shares and the conversion into approximately 22.2 million shares of an exchangeable note issued by FPUC with a market value, including its derivative option, of Php3,286 million. Thus, the investment in 223 million shares in Meralco was recorded at Php21,356 million and a gain of Php1,286 million was recognized on the exchangeable note, representing the mark-to-market gains of Php1,170 million from the derivative option and the amortization of the note's discount of Php116 million. The acquisition of the shares was implemented through a special block sale/cross sale executed at the PSE.

PCEV engaged the services of an independent appraiser to determine the fair value of Meralco's specific identifiable assets and liabilities and allocate the purchase price of PCEV's investment in Meralco among the identified assets and liabilities based on fair value. Based on the final purchase price allocation, the difference of Php8,377 million between PCEV's share on the total fair value of Meralco's specific identifiable assets and liabilities and the total cost of PCEV's investments was allocated as follows: (a) Php1,517 million for utility, plant and others; (b) Php320 million for investment properties; (c) Php36 million for investments in associates and joint ventures; (d) Php1,286 million for intangible assets particularly for franchise; (e) Php137 million for contingent liability; (f) Php1,295 million for deferred income tax liability; and (g) Php6,650 million for goodwill.

On March 30, 2010, PCEV reduced its investment in Meralco by Php15,083 million, the proportionate carrying amount of the 154.2 million Meralco shares sold and transferred to Beacon, see discussion under "Investments in Joint-Ventures – Transfer of PCEV's Equity Interest in Meralco" section. PCEV will continue to use the equity method to account for its remaining investment in 68.8 million of Meralco's common shares. See *Note 3 – Management's Use of Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions*. The carrying value of PCEV's direct investment in Meralco amounted to Php6,632 million with market value of Php17,750 million as at March 31, 2011 based on quoted share price of Php258 per share, while the carrying value of PCEV's direct investment in Meralco amounted to Php6,733 million with market value of Php15,686 million as at December 31, 2010 based on quoted share price of Php228 per share.

Investment of ePLDT in Philweb

In May 2006, ePLDT subscribed to newly issued common shares of Philweb, an internet-based online gaming company, equivalent to 20% of the total outstanding capital stock of Philweb at a price of Php0.020 per share or an aggregate amount of Php503 million. Of the total subscription price, Php428 million was paid by ePLDT on the closing date. A portion of the unpaid subscription price amounting to Php25 million will be paid by ePLDT at the same time as the Philweb majority stockholders pay the remaining unpaid portion of the subscription pursuant to a general call on subscription to be made by Philweb's Board of Directors. The remaining unpaid balance of Php50 million will be paid upon the lapse of certain post-closing price adjustment periods.

In October 2006, ePLDT acquired an additional 8,038 million shares of Philweb at a price of Php0.026 per share or an aggregate amount of Php209 million. This represents an additional 6.2% of the outstanding shares of Philweb, raising ePLDT's total equity stake to 26.87%. As at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, ePLDT's equity interest in Philweb is 26.4%.

Philweb is primarily engaged in internet-based online gaming, through its appointment as Principal Technology Service Provider under the Marketing Consultancy Agreement for Internet Sports Betting and Internet Casino with the Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation, or PAGCOR. Philweb offers Internet Sports Betting in over 180 PAGCOR Internet Sports Betting Stations and over 180 Internet Casino Stations nationwide. The market value of ePLDT's investment in Philweb, based on quoted share price, amounted to Php5,418 million and Php5,358 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Investment of ACeS Philippines in AIL

As at March 31, 2011, ACeS Philippines had a 36.99% investment in AIL, a company incorporated under the laws of Bermuda. AIL owns the Garuda I Satellite and the related system control equipment in Batam, Indonesia.

AIL has incurred recurring significant operating losses, negative operating cash flows, and significant levels of debt. The financial condition of AIL was partly due to the National Service Providers', or NSPs, inability to generate the amount of revenues originally expected as the growth in subscriber numbers has been significantly lower than budgeted. These factors raised substantial doubt about AIL's ability to continue as a going concern. On this basis, we recognized a full impairment provision of Php1,896 million in respect of our investment in AIL in 2003.

Unrecognized share in net income of AIL amounted to Php15 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 while the unrecognized share in net losses of AIL amounted to Php9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Share in net cumulative losses amounting to Php2,068 million and Php2,102 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, were not recognized as we do not have any legal or constructive obligation to pay for such losses and have not made any payments on behalf of AIL.

See Note 23 – Related Party Transactions and Note 26 – Financial Assets and Liabilities for further details as to the contractual relationships with respect to AIL.

Summarized Financial Information of Associates

The following tables present our share in the summarized financial information of our investments in associates in conformity with PFRS for equity investees in which we have significant influence as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010:

	2011 (Unaudited)	2010 (Audited)
(in million pesos)		
Statements of Financial Position:		
Noncurrent assets	8,608	8,375
Current assets	4,528	3,947
Equity	2,787	2,723
Noncurrent liabilities	5,730	5,503
Current liabilities	4,619	4,096
<hr/>		
	2011 (Unaudited)	2010 (Audited)
(in million pesos)		
Income Statements:		
Revenues	3,602	3,814
Expenses	3,168	3,549
Other expenses	149	64
Net income for the period	191	158

The above information includes our share in the financial position and operating results of Meralco based on the following summarized financial information at gross amounts as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 as shown below, which were adjusted to conform with our accounting policy on investment properties:

	2011 (Unaudited)	2010 (Audited)
(in million pesos)		
Statements of Financial Position:		
Noncurrent assets	134,070	130,423
Current assets	63,494	54,831
Equity	67,672	68,339
Noncurrent liabilities	76,342	72,552
Current liabilities	53,550	44,363
<hr/>		
	2011 (Unaudited)	2010 (Audited)
(in million pesos)		
Income Statements:		
Revenues	57,368	61,022
Expenses	51,203	57,168
Other expenses	2,487	863
Net income for the period	2,132	2,010

Investments in Joint Ventures

Transfer of PCEV's Equity Interest in Meralco

On March 1, 2010, PCEV, MPIC and Beacon, entered into an Omnibus Agreement, or OA. Beacon, formerly known as Rightlight Holdings, Inc., was organized with the sole purpose of holding the respective shareholdings of PCEV and MPIC in Meralco. PCEV and MPIC are Philippine affiliates of First Pacific and both held equity shares in Meralco. Under the OA, PCEV and MPIC have agreed to set out their mutual agreement in respect of, among other matters, the capitalization, organization, conduct of business and the extent of their participation in the management of the affairs of Beacon.

Investment in Beacon

Prior to the transactions contemplated under the OA, MPIC beneficially owned the entire outstanding capital stock of Beacon, consisting of 25,000 common shares of Beacon, with a total par value of Php25,000.

On April 29, 2010, the Philippine SEC approved Beacon's application to increase its authorized capital stock to Php5 billion consisting of 3 billion common shares with par value of Php1 per share and 2 billion preferred shares with par value of Php1 per share. The preferred shares of Beacon are non-voting, not convertible to common shares or any shares of any class of Beacon, have no pre-emptive rights to subscribe to any share or convertible debt securities or warrants issued or sold by Beacon. The preference shareholder is entitled to liquidation preference and yearly cumulative dividends at the rate of 7% of the issue value subject to: (a) availability of unrestricted retained earnings; and (b) dividend payment restrictions imposed by Beacon's bank creditors.

Under the OA, each of PCEV and MPIC agreed to subscribe to 1,156.5 million common shares of Beacon, for a subscription price of Php20 per share or a total of Php23,130 million. PCEV and MPIC also agreed that their resulting equity after such subscriptions and PCEV's purchase from MPIC of 12,500 Beacon common shares will be 50% each of the outstanding common shares of Beacon.

MPIC additionally agreed to subscribe to 801 million shares of Beacon's preferred stock entitled to liquidation preference and yearly cumulative dividends at the rate of 7% for a subscription price of Php10 per share or a total of Php8,010 million.

The completion of the subscription of MPIC to 1,156.5 million common shares and 801 million preferred shares of Beacon was subject to the following conditions, all of which have been satisfied: (a) the approval of MPIC's Board of Directors, which was obtained on March 1, 2010; (b) the approval of the shareholders of First Pacific, which was obtained on March 30, 2010; and (c) the full payment of the subscription price, which was made on March 30, 2010. Consequently, on March 30, 2010, MPIC completed its subscription to 1,156.5 million common shares of Beacon and approximately 801 million preferred shares of Beacon in consideration of: (1) the transfer of 163.6 million Meralco shares at a price of Php150 per share, or Php24,540, million in the aggregate; and (2) Php6,600 million in cash, as further described below in "Transfer of Meralco Shares to Beacon".

The completion of the subscription of PCEV to 1,156.5 million common shares of Beacon was subject to the following conditions, all of which have been satisfied: (a) the approval of PCEV's Board of Directors, which was obtained on March 1, 2010; (b) the approval of the shareholders of First Pacific, which was obtained on March 30, 2010; (c) the approval of the shareholders of PCEV, which was obtained on May 7, 2010; and (d) the full payment of the subscription price, which was made on May 12, 2010.

Although PCEV secured the approval of its shareholders only on May 7, 2010, such approval was deemed to be a formality as Smart owns 99.5% of PCEV's capital stock. Consequently, upon receipt of all other required approvals under the OA on March 30, 2010, including that of the shareholders of First Pacific, PCEV recognized as an asset the deposit for future stock subscription of Php23,130 million for its subscription to 1,156.5 million common shares of Beacon. The deposit for future stock subscription was eventually reclassified to investment account when Beacon's increase in authorized capital stock was approved by the Philippine SEC in April 2010.

The subscription price of PCEV's and MPIC's subscription to Beacon shares was offset in full (in the case of PCEV) and in part (in the case of MPIC) against the consideration for the transfer of Meralco shares held by PCEV and MPIC as described in "Transfer of Meralco Shares to Beacon" section below. In addition, MPIC settled its remaining balance in cash. On May 12, 2010, PCEV also completed the purchase from MPIC of 12,500 shares or 50% of the 25,000 Beacon common shares originally owned by MPIC.

Transfer of Meralco Shares to Beacon

Alongside with the subscription to the Beacon shares described above, Beacon agreed to purchase 154.2 million and 163.6 million Meralco shares, or the Transferred Shares, from PCEV and MPIC, respectively, for a consideration of Php150 per share or a total of Php23,130 million for the PCEV Meralco shares and Php24,540 million for the MPIC Meralco shares.

The completion of the sale of the MPIC Meralco shares to Beacon was subject to the following conditions, all of which have been satisfied: (a) the approval of MPIC's Board of Directors, which was obtained on March 1, 2010; (b) the approval of the Board of Directors of First Pacific, which was obtained on March 1, 2010; (c) the approval of the shareholders of First Pacific, which was obtained on March 30, 2010; and (d) the release of the pledge over the MPIC Meralco shares, which was completed on March 30, 2010. Consequently, on March 30, 2010, MPIC transferred 163.6 million Meralco shares to Beacon at a price of Php150 per share for a total consideration of Php24,540 million.

The completion of the sale of the PCEV Meralco shares to Beacon was subject to the following conditions, all of which have been satisfied: (a) the approval of PCEV's Board of Directors, which was obtained on March 1, 2010; (b) the approval of the Board of Directors of First Pacific, which was obtained on March 1, 2010; (c) the approval of the shareholders of First Pacific, which was obtained on March 30, 2010; and (d) the approval of the shareholders of PCEV, which was obtained on May 7, 2010. Consequently, on May 12, 2010, PCEV transferred 154.2 million Meralco shares to Beacon at a price of Php150 per share for a total consideration of Php23,130 million.

The transfer of legal title to the Meralco shares was implemented through a special block sale/cross sale in the PSE.

Although PCEV secured the approval of its shareholders only on May 7, 2010, such approval was deemed to be a formality as Smart owns 99.5% of PCEV's capital stock. Consequently, upon receipt of all other required approvals under the OA on March 30, 2010, including that of the shareholders of First Pacific, PCEV recognized a Php15,083 million investment (initially recognized as deposit for future stock subscription, see discussion above) in Beacon representing the proportionate carrying cost of the 154.2 million Meralco shares transferred to Beacon under the OA. PCEV recognized a deferred gain of Php8,047 million for the difference between the Php23,130 million transfer price of the Meralco shares to Beacon and the Php15,083 million carrying amount in PCEV's books of the Meralco shares transferred. The deferred gain, presented as a reduction in PCEV's investment in Beacon, will only be realized upon the disposal of the investment to a third party.

Subject to rights over certain property dividends that may be declared or distributed in respect of the approximately 317.8 million Transferred Shares, which will be assigned to FPHC if the Call Option (as discussed below), is exercised, the rights, title and interest transferred to Beacon by MPIC and PCEV in respect of the approximately 317.8 million Transferred Shares includes: (a) all shares issued by Meralco by way of stock dividends on the Transferred Shares from March 1, 2010; (b) all property or cash dividends declared or paid on the Transferred Shares from March 1, 2010; (c) all other rights accruing on the Transferred Shares from March 1, 2010; and (d) the proceeds of all of the foregoing.

PCEV may, at some future time and under such terms and conditions as may be agreed by PCEV, MPIC and Beacon, transfer to Beacon its remaining 68.8 million Meralco common shares.

Call Option

Under the OA, MPIC assigned its right to acquire the call option, or the Call Option, over 74.7 million common shares of Meralco held by FPHC, or the Option Shares, to Beacon. As a result of this assignment, Beacon and FPHC executed an Option Agreement dated March 1, 2010 pursuant to which FPHC granted the Call Option over the Option Shares to Beacon.

The Call Option is exercisable at the option of Beacon during the period from March 15, 2010 until midnight of May 15, 2010. The exercise price for the Option Shares is Php300 per share or an aggregate exercise price of Php22,410 million. Beacon exercised the Call Option on March 30, 2010 and FPHC transferred the 74.7 million shares of Meralco common stock to Beacon in consideration of the payment by Beacon of Php22,410 million in cash on March 30, 2010.

Subject to rights over certain property dividends that may be declared or payable in respect of the 74.7 million shares of Meralco common stock, which are retained by FPHC following the Call Option exercise, the rights, title and interest transferred to Beacon by FPHC in respect of the Option Shares includes: (a) all shares issued by Meralco by way of stock dividends on the Option Shares from March 1, 2010; (b) all property or cash dividends declared or paid on the Transferred Shares from March 1, 2010; (c) all other rights accruing on the Transferred Shares from March 1, 2010; and (d) the proceeds of any sale or disposition of any of the foregoing.

Property Dividends

With respect to the approximately 317.8 million Transferred Shares, the remaining 68.8 million Meralco common shares held by PCEV and the 74.7 million Option Shares transferred by FPHC to Beacon pursuant to the Call Option, FPHC has the benefit of being assigned, or retaining in the case of the Option Shares, certain property dividends that may be declared on such shares.

Governance Arrangements

Beacon, PCEV and MPIC have also agreed on certain corporate governance matters, including Board composition, election of officers, shareholders' action, representation to the Meralco Board, nomination of the Meralco Board Committees, and nomination of Meralco officers. The corporate governance agreements and Beacon equity structure resulted in a jointly controlled entity.

On March 30, 2010, Beacon also entered into an Php18,000 million ten-year corporate notes facility with First Metro Investment Corporation and PNB Capital and Investment Corporation as joint lead arrangers and various local financial institutions as noteholders. The proceeds of the notes facility partially financed the acquisition of Meralco shares by Beacon pursuant to its exercise of the Call Option. The amount drawn under this facility amounted to Php16,200 million (Php16,031 million, net of debt issuance cost of Php169 million), and the remaining undrawn balance amounted to Php1,800 million as at March 31, 2011. This facility is not guaranteed by PLDT and is not included in our consolidated debt.

In 2010, Beacon engaged the services of an independent appraiser to provide the fair market values of the operating equity investments, fixed assets and intangible assets of Meralco at the time of Beacon's acquisition of its Meralco shares and allocate the purchase price of Beacon's investment in Meralco among the identifiable assets and liabilities based on fair value. Based on the final purchase price allocation, the difference of Php50,595 million between Beacon's share of the total fair value of Meralco's specific identifiable assets and liabilities and the total cost of Beacon's investment was allocated as follows: (a) Php2,521 million for utility, plant and others; (b) Php341 million for investment properties; (c) Php59 million for investment in associates and joint ventures; (d) Php1,814 million for intangible assets particularly for franchise; (e) Php26 million for contingent liability; (f) Php2,018 million for deferred income tax liabilities; and (g) Php47,904 million for goodwill.

Beacon also recognized in March 2010, a liability for contingent consideration amounting to Php2,373 million for certain property dividends that may be declared on its Meralco shares pursuant to the Option Agreement between Beacon and FPHC. The liability for contingent consideration was remeasured based on the fair value of said property dividends as at December 31, 2010, and the resulting re-measurement loss of Php331 million was charged to profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2010.

As at March 31, 2011, Beacon held 392.5 million Meralco common shares representing approximately 34.8% equity interest in Meralco with a carrying value of Php72,919 million and market value of Php101,266 million based on quoted price of Php258 per share.

Investment of SHI in MPS

In June 2010, SHI and MasterCard Asia/Pacific Pte. Ltd., or MasterCard Asia, entered into a joint venture agreement under which the parties agreed to form MPS. The joint venture will develop, provide and market certain mobile payment services among other activities as stipulated in the agreement. MPS was incorporated in Singapore on June 4, 2010 and is 40% and 60% owned by SHI and MasterCard Asia, respectively. On November 9, 2010, SHI contributed US\$2.4 million representing 40% ownership in MPS.

Investment of ePLDT in ePDS

ePLDT entered into a joint venture agreement on June 27, 2003 with DataPost Pte. Ltd., or DataPost, a subsidiary of Singapore Post, or Spring, and G3 Worldwide ASPAC pursuant to which the parties formed ePDS, a bills printing company that performs laser printing and enveloping services for statements, bills and invoices, and other VAS for companies in the Philippines. ePLDT has a 50% equity interest in ePDS, while DataPost has a 30% equity interest. Spring, the largest international mail services provider, owns the remaining 20% equity interest. ePDS has an initial paid-up capital of Php11 million.

Investment of PLDT Global in PLDT Italy

PLDT Global holds 100% nominal interest in PLDT Italy, a company incorporated under the laws of Italy, which is intended to carry the joint venture business between PLDT Global and Hutchison Global Communications Limited, or HGC, a company based in Hong Kong. On March 12, 2008, PLDT Global and HGC entered into a Co-operation Agreement wherein the parties agreed to launch their first commercial venture in Italy by offering mobile telecommunications services through PLDT Italy. Under the terms of the agreement, PLDT Global and HGC agreed to share equally the profit or loss from the operations of PLDT Italy. As a condition precedent to the effectiveness of the Co-Operation Agreement, PLDT Global pledged 50% of its shareholdings in PLDT Italy to HGC.

On May 8, 2010, the partners in a special quotaholder's meeting, resolved to confirm and approve the termination and withdraw of PLDT Italy's *Smart Pinoy* services, which rendered PLDT Italy non-operational.

As at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the aggregate amount of funding contributed by each partner to the joint venture is Euro 3.9 million, or Php238 million, each or a total of Euro 7.8 million, or Php476 million. As at March 31, 2011, PLDT Global has made a full impairment provision on its funding contribution of Euro 3.9 million, or Php238 million, to PLDT Italy.

Summarized Financial Information of Joint Ventures

The following table presents our share in the summarized financial information of our investments in joint ventures as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Statements of Financial Position:		
Noncurrent assets	36,495	36,697
Current assets	1,084	912
Equity	27,663	27,520
Noncurrent liabilities	8,021	8,018
Current liabilities	1,895	2,071

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Income Statements:		
Revenues	358	74
Expenses	26	117
Other expenses	188	12
Net income for the period	143	58

The above information includes our share in the financial position and operating results of Beacon based on the following summarized financial information of Beacon at gross amounts as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 as shown below:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Statements of Financial Position:		
Noncurrent assets	72,919	73,322
Current assets	1,776	1,658
Equity	55,070	54,956
Noncurrent liabilities	16,032	16,027
Current liabilities	3,593	3,997

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Income Statements:		
Equity share in net income of Meralco	673	-
Expenses	5	106
Other expenses	377	-
Net income (loss) for the period	291	(106)

As at March 31, 2011, we have no outstanding capital commitments with our joint ventures.

11. Investment in Debt Securities

As at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, this account consists of:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
National Power Corporation, or NAPOCOR, Zero Coupon Bond	340	334
Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation, or RCBC, Note	150	150
Noncurrent portion of investment in debt securities (Note 26)	490	484

NAPOCOR Zero Coupon Bonds

In 2007, Smart purchased, at a discount, a NAPOCOR Zero Coupon Bond, or NAPOCOR Bond, with a face value of Php380 million, maturing on November 29, 2012 at a net yield to maturity of 6.88%. The NAPOCOR Bond, which is classified as a financial asset held-to-maturity, is carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest income recognized on the NAPOCOR Bond amounted to Php6 million and Php5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

RCBC Note

In 2008, Smart purchased at par a ten-year RCBC Tier 2 Note, or RCBC Note, with a face value of Php150 million bearing a fixed rate of 7.00% for the first five years and the step-up interest rate from the fifth year up to maturity date. The RCBC Note may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer at par plus accrued and unpaid interest on February 22, 2013. Smart designated the RCBC Note as held-to-maturity financial asset. Interest income recognized on the RCBC Note amounted to Php2 million in each of the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010.

12. Investment Properties

Movements in investment properties account for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and for the year ended December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	2011 (Unaudited)	2010 (Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Balance at beginning of period	1,560	1,210
Transfers from property, plant and equipment (Note 9)	-	491
Net gains from fair value adjustments charged to profit or loss ⁽¹⁾ (Note 3)	-	6
Disposals	-	(147)
Balance at end of period (Notes 3 and 26)	1,560	1,560

⁽¹⁾ Presented as part of "Other income" in our consolidated income statement.

Investment properties, which consist of land and building, are stated at fair values, which have been determined annually based on the year-end appraisal performed by an independent firm of appraisers, an industry specialist in valuing these types of investment properties. The valuation was based on an open market value, supported by a market evidence in which such assets could be exchanged between a knowledgeable and willing buyer and seller in an arm's length transaction at the date of valuation. None of our investment properties are being leased to third parties that earn rental income.

Repairs and maintenance expenses relating to investment properties amounted to Php22 million in each of the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010.

13. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Movements in goodwill and intangible assets for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and for the year ended December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	Intangible Assets					Total Intangible Assets	Goodwill	Total Goodwill and Intangible Assets
	Customer List	Spectrum	Licenses	Technology Application	Trademark			
	(in million pesos)							
March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)								
Costs:								
Balance at beginning of period	1,632	1,205	554	993	159	4,543	14,733	19,276
Additions	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	3
Translation and other adjustments	(14)	-	(2)	3	-	(13)	(61)	(74)
Balance at end of period	1,618	1,205	555	996	159	4,533	14,672	19,205
Accumulated amortization and impairment:								
Balance at beginning of period	1,212	509	426	977	41	3,165	4,626	7,791
Amortization during the period (Note 3)	44	20	6	2	3	75	-	75
Translation and other adjustments	(20)	-	6	(2)	1	(15)	(33)	(48)
Balance at end of period	1,236	529	438	977	45	3,225	4,593	7,818
Net balance at end of period (Notes 3 and 26)	382	676	117	19	114	1,308	10,079	11,387

	Intangible Assets					Total Intangible Assets	Goodwill	Total Goodwill and Intangible Assets
	Customer List	Spectrum	Licenses	Technology Application	Trademark			
	(in million pesos)							
Estimated useful lives (in years)	1 – 8	15	2 – 18	3 – 5	1 – 10	–	–	–
Remaining useful lives (in years)	2 – 7	9	1 – 12	2	9	–	–	–
December 31, 2010 (Audited)								
Costs:								
Balance at beginning of year	1,655	1,205	613	967	27	4,467	15,201	19,668
Additions	19	–	19	4	1	43	–	43
Translation and other adjustments	(42)	–	(78)	22	131	33	(468)	(435)
Balance at end of year	1,632	1,205	554	993	159	4,543	14,733	19,276
Accumulated amortization and impairment:								
Balance at beginning of year	995	428	448	964	–	2,835	3,809	6,644
Impairment during the year	56	–	18	–	–	74	1,169	1,243
Amortization during the year	219	81	36	11	41	388	–	388
Translation and other adjustments	(58)	–	(76)	2	–	(132)	(352)	(484)
Balance at end of year	1,212	509	426	977	41	3,165	4,626	7,791
Net balance at end of year (Notes 3 and 26)	420	696	128	16	118	1,378	10,107	11,485
Estimated useful lives (in years)	1 – 8	15	2 – 18	3 – 5	1 – 10	–	–	–
Remaining useful lives (in years)	1 – 7	9	1 – 12	2 – 4	9	–	–	–

Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets from Acquisition of SPi, Level Up! and CyMed, Inc., or CyMed

In 2010, ePLDT recognized an impairment of its remaining intangible assets from the acquisition of SPi and CyMed amounting to Php19 million and Php38 million, respectively, pertaining to the medical transcription business of SPi, since the carrying amount of the individual assets from SPi and CyMed were deemed unrecoverable.

There were no impairment indicators identified as at March 31, 2011. Annual impairment testing will be performed at year-end.

Intangible Assets from Acquisition of Chikka and PDSI

In 2010, Smart recognized intangible assets of Php132 million for technology and tradename and Php23 million for technology and customer base acquired in the purchase of Chikka Group and PDSI, respectively, based on the result of the valuation done by an independent appraiser.

There were no impairment indicators identified as at March 31, 2011. Annual impairment testing will be performed at year-end.

The consolidated future amortization of intangible assets as at March 31, 2011 is as follows:

Year	(in million pesos)
2011 ⁽¹⁾	208
2012	262
2013	201
2014	124
2015 and onwards	513
Balance at end of period	1,308

⁽¹⁾ April 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011.

Impairment Testing of Goodwill

Goodwill from Acquisition of SBI, CURE, Airborne Access, PDSI and Chikka

The organizational structure of Smart 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 and wireless segments. As at March 31, 2011, Smart's goodwill comprised of goodwill resulting from Smart's acquisition of SBI in 2004, CURE in 2008, SBI's acquisition of a 99.4% equity interest in Airborne Access from ePLDT in 2008 and Smart's acquisition of PDSI and Chikka in 2009. The test for recoverability of Smart's goodwill was applied to the wireless asset group, which represents the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash inflows from other groups of assets and liabilities.

Although revenue streams may be segregated among Smart, CURE, SBI and PDSI through subscribers availing themselves of their respective cellular (for Smart and CURE) and wireless broadband (for SBI and PDSI) services, the cost items and cash flows are difficult to carve out due largely to the significant portion of shared and common-used network/platform. In the case of CURE, it provides cellular services to its subscribers using Smart's 2G network. SBI, on the other hand, provides broadband wireless access to its subscribers using Smart's cellular base stations and fiber optic and IP backbone, as well as the Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access technology of PDSI. With the common use of wireless assets of Smart in providing 3G cellular and wireless broadband access, the lowest level of assets of CURE, SBI and PDSI for which cash flows are clearly identifiable from other groups of assets is Smart's wireless business segment. On the other hand, Chikka's mobile applications and content are developed mainly for the cellular subscribers of Smart and CURE.

The recoverable amount of this segment had been determined using the value in use approach calculated using cash flow projections based on the financial budgets approved by the Board of Directors, covering a five-year period from 2011 to 2015. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 8.8% and cash flows beyond the five-year period are determined using a 2.5% growth rate that is the same as the long-term average growth rate for the telecommunications industry.

There were no impairment indicators identified as at March 31, 2011. Annual impairment testing will be performed at year-end.

Goodwill from Acquisition of SPi and its Subsidiaries, CyMed, Springfield Service Corporation, or Springfield, and Laguna Medical Systems, Inc., or Laguna Medical

The goodwill acquired through the SPi, CyMed, Springfield and Laguna Medical transactions was allocated for impairment testing to each of the cash-generating units of those businesses, namely medical transcription, litigation, content solutions, medical billing and medical coding, respectively. The recoverable amount of goodwill was determined using the value in use approach. Value in use was based on the cash flow projections of the most recent financial budgets and forecasts approved by the Board of Directors, which management believes are reasonable and are management's best estimate of the ranges of economic conditions that will exist over the remaining useful life of the asset. The pre-tax discount rate of 15% was applied based on the weighted average cost of capital adjusted for the difference in currency and specific risks associated with the assets or business of such cash-generating units.

Since the carrying amount of the individual assets exceeded the recoverable amount, ePLDT recognized an impairment losses of Php905 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 pertaining to the medical transcription business of SPi and CyMed.

There were no impairment indicators identified as at March 31, 2011. Annual impairment testing will be performed at year-end.

Goodwill from Acquisition of Level Up!

Goodwill acquired from our acquisition in 2006 of a 60% equity interest in Level Up! was tested for impairment. ePLDT recognized an impairment charge of Php48 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 pertaining to the goodwill from acquisition of Level Up! based on the expected selling price of Level Up!.

There were no impairment indicators identified as at March 31, 2011. Annual impairment testing will be performed at year-end.

Goodwill from Acquisition of Digital Paradise

Goodwill acquired from the acquisition of Digital Paradise was tested for impairment based on the recoverable amount of the long lived assets where recoverable amount was determined based on the cash flow projections on the most recent financial budgets and forecasts approved by the Board of Directors. The pre-tax discount rate applied was 22% which was based on the weighted average cost of capital. ePLDT recognized full impairment provision of Php85 million as at December 31, 2009.

There were no impairment indicators identified as at March 31, 2011. Annual impairment testing will be performed at year-end.

Goodwill from Acquisition of BayanTrade

Goodwill acquired from the acquisition of BayanTrade was tested for impairment based on the recoverable amount of the long lived assets, determined based on the cash flow projections on the most recent financial budgets and forecasts approved by the Board of Directors. The pre-tax discount rate applied was 22%, which was based on the weighted average cost of capital. ePLDT recognized full impairment provision of Php216 million as at December 31, 2010.

14. Cash and Cash Equivalents

As at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, this account consists of:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Cash on hand and in banks (Note 26)	3,041	2,906
Temporary cash investments (Note 26)	52,928	33,772
	55,969	36,678

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 26 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

Interest income earned from cash in banks and temporary cash investments amounted to Php311 million and Php331 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

15. Trade and Other Receivables

As at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, this account consists of receivables from:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Retail subscribers (Note 26)	8,417	8,917
Corporate subscribers (Notes 23 and 26)	8,375	7,998
Foreign administrations (Note 26)	4,456	4,479
Domestic carriers (Notes 23 and 26)	1,544	1,591
Dealers, agents and others (Notes 17, 23 and 26)	4,147	5,273
	26,939	28,258
Less allowance for doubtful accounts (Notes 3, 5 and 26)	11,908	11,830
(Notes 3, 5 and 26)	15,031	16,428

Movements in the allowance for doubtful accounts for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and for the year ended December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	Total	Retail Subscribers	Corporate Subscribers	Foreign Administrations	Domestic Carriers	Dealers, Agents and Others
(in million pesos)						
March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)						
Balance at beginning of period	11,830	5,045	5,956	158	138	533
Provisions for the period (Notes 3, 4 and 5)	159	127	15	–	–	17
Write-offs	(59)	(28)	(24)	–	–	(7)
Translation and other adjustments	(22)	(42)	3	24	(2)	(5)
Balance at end of period	11,908	5,102	5,950	182	136	538
Individual impairment	9,277	3,153	5,394	182	136	412
Collective impairment	2,631	1,949	556	–	–	126
	11,908	5,102	5,950	182	136	538
Gross amount of receivables individually impaired, before deducting any impairment allowance	9,277	3,153	5,394	182	136	412
December 31, 2010 (Audited)						
Balance at beginning of year	11,950	4,480	6,677	289	83	421
Provisions for the year	834	493	152	–	64	125
Write-offs	(932)	(284)	(562)	(5)	–	(81)
Translation and other adjustments	(22)	356	(311)	(126)	(9)	68
Balance at end of year	11,830	5,045	5,956	158	138	533
Individual impairment	8,861	2,745	5,413	158	138	407
Collective impairment	2,969	2,300	543	–	–	126
	11,830	5,045	5,956	158	138	533
Gross amount of receivables individually impaired, before deducting any impairment allowance	8,861	2,745	5,413	158	138	407

Receivables from foreign administrations and domestic carriers represent receivables arising from interconnection agreements with other telecommunications carriers. The aforementioned amounts of receivables are shown net of related payable to the same telecommunications carriers where a legal right of offset exists and settlement is facilitated on a net basis.

16. Inventories and Supplies

As at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, this account consists of:

	2011 (Unaudited)	2010 (Audited)
(in million pesos)		
Spare parts and supplies:		
At net realizable value	1,243	1,152
At cost	2,260	2,163
Terminal and cellular phone units:		
At net realizable value	696	737
At cost	883	918
Others:		
At net realizable value	478	330
At cost	481	333
Total inventories and supplies at the lower of cost or net realizable value (Notes 3, 4, 5 and 26)	2,417	2,219

The cost of inventories and supplies recognized as expense for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Cost of sales	884	1,074
Repairs and maintenance	97	72
Write-down of inventories and supplies (Notes 3, 4 and 5)	22	27
	1,003	1,173

17. Prepayments

As at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, this account consists of:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Prepaid taxes	7,814	7,476
Prepaid benefit costs (Notes 3 and 24)	5,413	5,333
Prepaid selling and promotions	875	1,011
Prepaid fees and licenses	300	40
Prepaid insurance (Note 23)	170	122
Prepaid rent – net (Notes 3 and 5)	48	53
Other prepayments	210	62
	14,830	14,097
Less current portion of prepayments (Note 26)	5,831	5,418
Noncurrent portion of prepayments (Note 26)	8,999	8,679

Prepaid taxes include creditable withholding taxes, input VAT and real property taxes.

Prepaid benefit costs represent excess of fair value of plan assets over present value of defined benefit obligations less unrecognized net actuarial gains or losses recognized in our consolidated statements of financial position. See *Note 24 – Employee Benefits*.

Agreement between PLDT and Smart with ABC Development Corporation, or TV5

In 2010, PLDT and Smart entered into advertising placement agreements with TV5, a subsidiary of PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund through its investee company, MediaQuest Holdings, Inc., for the airing and telecast of advertisements and commercials of PLDT and Smart on TV5's television network for a period of five years. Total prepayment under the advertising placement agreements amounted to Php893 million each as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

18. Equity

The movements of PLDT's capital account for the three months March 31, 2011 and for the year ended December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	Preferred Stock – Php10 par value per share			Total Preferred Stock Amount (in millions)	Common Stock – Php5 par value per share	
	Series A to HH	IV	Number of Shares		Number of Shares	Amount
	Number of Shares					
Authorized			823	Php8,230	234	Php1,170
Issued						
Balances as at January 1, 2010	405	36	441	Php4,416	189	Php947
Issuance	1	–	1	3	–	–
Balances as at December 31, 2010 (Audited)	406	36	442	Php4,419	189	Php947
Balances as at January 1, 2011	406	36	442	Php4,419	189	Php947
Issuance	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conversion	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balances as at March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)	406	36	442	Php4,419	189	Php947

Preferred Stock

On January 26, 2010, the Board of Directors designated 100 thousand shares of preferred stock as Series II 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock for issuance from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2012. There were no issued Series II 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock as at March 31, 2011.

The preferred stock is non-voting, except as specifically provided by law, and is preferred as to liquidation.

The Series A to II 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock 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 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 such 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 price set by the Board of Directors which, as at March 31, 2011, was Php5.00 per share. The number of shares of Common Stock issuable at any time upon conversion of one share of the subscriber investment plan, or SIP, or the 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 anytime 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 A to II 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.

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.

Common Stock

In 2008, 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 total outstanding shares of common stock. The share buyback program reflects PLDT's commitment to capital management as an important element in enhancing shareholder value. This also reinforces initiatives that PLDT has already undertaken such as the declaration of special dividends on common stock in addition to the regular dividend payout equivalent to 70% of our earnings per share, after having determined that PLDT has the capacity to pay additional returns to shareholders. 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.

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 as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010. See *Note 8 – Earnings Per Common Share* and *Note 26 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

Dividends Declared

Our dividends declared for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 are detailed as follows:

March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)

Class	Date			Amount	
	Approved	Record	Payable	Per Share	Total
(in million pesos)					
10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock					
Series CC	January 25, 2011	February 24, 2011	March 31, 2011	Php1.00	17
Series DD	January 25, 2011	February 10, 2011	February 28, 2011	1.00	3
Series FF	January 25, 2011	February 10, 2011	February 28, 2011	1.00	–
Series GG	January 25, 2011	February 24, 2011	March 31, 2011	1.00	–
Series EE	March 29, 2011	April 28, 2011	May 31, 2011	1.00	–
Series HH	March 29, 2011	April 28, 2011	May 31, 2011	1.00	–
					20
Cumulative Non-convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock					
Series IV*	January 25, 2011	February 18, 2011	March 15, 2011	Php–	12
Common Stock					
Regular Dividend	March 1, 2011	March 16, 2011	April 19, 2011	Php78.00	14,567
Special Dividend	March 1, 2011	March 16, 2011	April 19, 2011	66.00	12,326
					26,893
					26,925

* Dividends were declared based on total amount paid up.

March 31, 2010 (Unaudited)

Class	Date			Amount	
	Approved	Record	Payable	Per Share	Total
(in million pesos)					
10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock					
Series CC	January 26, 2010	February 25, 2010	March 31, 2010	Php1.00	17
Series DD	January 26, 2010	February 11, 2010	February 26, 2010	1.00	2
Series EE	March 26, 2010	April 30, 2010	May 31, 2010	1.00	–
					19
Cumulative Non-Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock					
Series IV*	January 26, 2010	February 19, 2010	March 15, 2010	Php–	12
					12
Common Stock					
Regular Dividend	March 2, 2010	March 17, 2010	April 20, 2010	Php76.00	14,197
Special Dividend	March 2, 2010	March 17, 2010	April 20, 2010	65.00	12,142
					26,339
Charged to retained earnings					26,370

* Dividends are declared based on total amount paid up.

Our dividends declared after March 31, 2011 are detailed as follows:

Class	Date			Amount	
	Approved	Record	Payable	Per Share	Total
(in million pesos)					
Cumulative Non-convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock					
Series IV*	May 10, 2011	May 27, 2011	June 15, 2011	Php–	12

* Dividends were declared based on total amount paid up.

19. Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities

As at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, this account consists of the following:

	2011 (Unaudited)	2010 (Audited)
(in million pesos)		
Long-term portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities:		
Long-term debt (Notes 4, 5, 9, 22 and 26)	79,681	75,879
Obligations under finance lease (Notes 3, 4, 5, 22 and 26)	8	9
	79,689	75,888
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities:		
Long-term debt maturing within one year (Notes 4, 5, 9, 22 and 26)	14,160	13,767
Obligations under finance lease maturing within one year (Notes 3, 4, 5, 22 and 26)	7	34
	14,167	13,801

Unamortized debt discount, representing debt issuance costs and any difference between the fair value of consideration given or received at initial recognition, included in the financial liabilities as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	2011 (Unaudited)	2010 (Audited)
(in million pesos)		
Long-term debt (Note 26)	2,692	2,944
Obligation under finance lease	1	1
Unamortized debt discount at end of period	2,693	2,945

The following table describes all changes to unamortized debt discount for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and for the year ended December 31, 2010.

	2011 (Unaudited)	2010 (Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Unamortized debt discount at beginning of period	2,945	3,861
Additions during the period	23	114
Accretion during the period included as part of "Financing costs – net – Accretion on financial liabilities – net" (Note 5)	(275)	(1,014)
Revaluations during the period	–	(16)
Unamortized debt discount at end of period	2,693	2,945

Long-term Debt

As at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, long-term debt consists of:

Description	Interest Rates	2011		2010	
		(Unaudited)		(Audited)	
(in millions)					
<i>U.S. Dollar Debts:</i>					
Export Credit Agencies-Supported Loans:					
Finnvera, Plc, or Finnvera	2.99% and US\$ LIBOR + 1.35% in 2011 and 2.99% and US\$ LIBOR + 0.05% to 1.35% in 2010	US\$77	Php3,355	US\$82	Php3,590
Exportkreditnamnden, or EKN	3.79% in 2011 and 2010	14	611	14	613
Fixed Rate Notes	8.35% to 11.375% in 2011 and 2010	376	16,317	375	16,450
Term Loans:					
Debt Exchange Facility	2.25% in 2011 and 2010	227	9,861	223	9,791
GSM Network Expansion Facilities	4.70% and US\$ LIBOR + 0.42% to 1.85% in 2011 and 4.515% to 4.70% and US\$ LIBOR + 0.42% to 1.85% in 2010	76	3,319	97	4,230
Others	2.79% + swap rate and US\$ LIBOR + 0.42% to 0.50% in 2011 and 2010	72	3,143	85	3,740
		US\$842	36,606	US\$876	38,414
<i>Philippine Peso Debts:</i>					
Corporate Notes	5.625% to 9.1038% and PDST-F + 1.25% in 2011 and 2010		34,915		29,677
Term Loans:					
Unsecured Term Loans	6.2712% to 8.6271% and PDST-F + 0.30% in 2011 and 6.125% to 8.7792% and PDST-F + 0.30% to 1.50% in 2010		22,212		21,439
Secured Term Loans	PDST-F + 1.375% and AUB's prime rate in 2011 and 2010		108		116
			57,235		51,232
Total long-term debt			93,841		89,646
Less portion maturing within one year (Note 26)			14,160		13,767
Noncurrent portion of long-term (Note 26)			Php79,681		Php75,879

Note: Amounts presented are net of unamortized debt discount and debt issuance costs.

The scheduled maturities of our consolidated outstanding long-term debt at nominal values as at March 31, 2011 are as follows:

Year	U.S. Dollar Debt		Php Debt	Total
	In U.S. Dollar	In Php	In Php	In Php
	(in millions)			
2011 ⁽¹⁾	65	2,838	5,628	8,466
2012	235	10,178	9,177	19,355
2013	60	2,582	8,578	11,160
2014	305	13,252	6,175	19,427
2015 and onwards	239	10,386	27,739	38,125
	904	39,236	57,297	96,533

⁽¹⁾ April 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011.

U.S. Dollar Debts:

Export Credit Agencies-Supported Loans

In order to acquire imported components for our network infrastructure in connection with our expansion and service improvement programs, we obtained loans extended and/or guaranteed by various export credit agencies.

Finnvera, Plc, or Finnvera

On May 14, 2009, Smart signed a US\$50 million five-year term facility to finance the Phase 10 (Extension) GSM equipment and services contract with Finnish Export Credit, Plc guaranteed by Finnvera and awarded to Calyon as the Arranger. The facility was drawn on July 15, 2009. The loan is payable over five years in ten equal semi-annual payments. The amounts of US\$34 million, or Php1,477 million, and US\$39 million, or Php1,703 million, both net of unamortized debt discount, remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

On October 9, 2009, Smart signed a US\$50 million five-year term loan facility to finance GSM equipment and services contracts with Finnish Export Credit, Plc guaranteed by Finnvera, the Finnish Export Credit Agency, for 100% political and commercial risk cover. The facility was awarded to Citicorp as the Arranger and was drawn on April 7, 2010 and was subsequently transferred to ANZ on January 4, 2011. The loan is payable over five years in ten equal semi-annual payments. The amounts of US\$43 million, or Php1,878 million, and US\$43 million, or Php1,887 million, both net of unamortized debt discount, remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Exportkreditnamnden, or EKN

On November 25, 2008, Smart signed a US\$22 million five-year term loan facility to finance the supply, installation, commissioning and testing of Wireless-Code Division Multiple Access, or W-CDMA/High Speed Packet Access project with Nordea Bank AB as Original Lender, Arranger and Facility Agent and subsequently assigned its rights and obligations to the Swedish Export Credit Corporation (AB Svensk Exportkredit) supported by EKN on December 10, 2008. The amounts of US\$8 million, US\$13 million and US\$1 million were drawn on December 15, 2008, August 5, 2009 and September 1, 2009, respectively. This facility is payable semi-annually in ten equal installments commencing six months from December 10, 2008. The outstanding balance under the facility amounted to US\$14 million, or Php611 million, and US\$14 million, or Php613 million, both net of unamortized debt discount, as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Fixed Rate Notes

PLDT has the following non-amortizing fixed rate notes outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	2011		2010	
			(Unaudited)		(Audited)	
					(in millions)	
US\$234,259,000	8.350%	March 6, 2017	US\$232	Php10,059	US\$231	Php10,149
US\$145,789,000	11.375%	May 15, 2012	144	6,258	144	6,301
			US\$376	Php16,317	US\$375	Php16,450

Term Loans

US\$283 Million Term Loan Facility, or Debt Exchange Facility

On July 2, 2004, Smart acquired from PCEV's creditors approximately US\$289 million, or 69.4%, the aggregate of PCEV's outstanding restructured debt at that time, in exchange for Smart debt and a cash payment by Smart. In particular, Smart paid an amount in cash of US\$1.5 million, or Php84 million and issued new debt of US\$283.2 million, or Php15,854 million, at fair value of Php8,390 million, net of unamortized debt discount amounting to Php7,464 million.

The outstanding balance of the Facility amounted to US\$227 million, or Php9,861 million, and US\$223 million, or Php9,791 million, both net of unamortized debt discount, as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. The Facility will be payable in full on June 30, 2014.

GSM Network Expansion Facilities

On August 8, 2005, Smart signed a US\$30 million commercial facility with Nordic Investment Bank to partly finance the related Phase 8 GSM equipment and services contracts. The facility is a five-year term loan payable semi-annually in ten equal installments with final repayment on July 11, 2011. The facility was drawn on July 11, 2006 for the full amount of US\$30 million. The amounts of US\$3 million, or Php130 million, and US\$6 million, or Php263 million, both net of unamortized debt discount, remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

On July 31, 2006, Smart signed a U.S. Dollar term loan facility for US\$44.2 million to partly finance the related Phase 9 GSM equipment and services contracts. The Lender is Finnish Export Credit, Plc with ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Standard Chartered Bank, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation and Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd. as the Lead Arrangers. The facility is a five-year term loan payable in ten equal semi-annual installments with final repayment on July 15, 2011. The facility was drawn on November 10, 2006 for the full amount of US\$44.2 million. The amounts of US\$4 million, or Php192 million, and US\$9 million, or Php387 million, both net of unamortized debt discount, remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

On October 16, 2006, Smart signed a U.S. Dollar term loan facility with Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company to finance the related Phase 9 GSM facility for an amount of US\$50 million. The facility is a five-year loan payable in 18 equal quarterly installments commencing on the third quarter from initial drawdown date with final repayment on October 10, 2012. The facility was drawn on October 10, 2007 for the full amount of US\$50 million. The amounts of US\$19 million, or Php844 million, and US\$22 million, or Php973 million, both net of unamortized debt discount, remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

On October 10, 2007, Smart signed a US\$50 million five-year term loan facility to finance the related Phase 10 GSM equipment and service contracts. The facility was awarded to Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Singapore Branch as the Original Lender with Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Ltd. as the Facility Agent. The full amount of the facility was drawn on March 10, 2008. The loan is payable over five years in ten equal semi-annual payments with final repayment on March 11, 2013. The amounts of US\$20 million, or Php865 million, and US\$25 million, or Php1,091 million, both net of unamortized debt discount, remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

On November 27, 2008, Smart signed a US\$50 million five-year term loan facility to finance the Phase 10 GSM equipment and service contracts with Finnish Export Credit, Plc. The facility was awarded to ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, Standard Chartered Bank, Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd. as the Lead Arrangers. The loan is payable over five years in ten equal semi-annual installments with final repayment on January 23, 2014. The facility was drawn on January 23, 2009 and May 5, 2009 in the amounts of US\$5 million and US\$45 million, respectively. The amounts of US\$30 million, or Php1,288 million, and US\$35 million, or Php1,516 million, both net of unamortized debt discount, remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Other Term Loans

On January 15, 2008, PLDT signed a US\$100 million term loan facility agreement with Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Singapore Branch to be used for the capital expenditure requirements of PLDT. Two separate drawings of US\$50 million each was drawn from the facility on March 27, 2008 and April 10, 2008 and is payable over five years in ten equal semi-annual installments with final repayment on March 27, 2013. The amounts of US\$40 million, or Php1,736 million, and US\$50 million, or Php2,191 million, remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

On July 15, 2008, PLDT signed a loan agreement amounting to US\$50 million with the Bank of the Philippine Islands to refinance its loan obligations which were utilized for service improvements and expansion programs. The initial drawdown under this loan was made on July 21, 2008 in the amount of US\$15 million and the balance of US\$35 million was drawn on September 30, 2008. This loan is payable in 17 equal quarterly installments commencing on the fourth quarter from initial drawdown date with final repayment on July 22, 2013. The amounts of US\$29 million, or Php1,277 million, and US\$32 million, or Php1,417 million, remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

On September 24, 2008, BOW signed an Islamic finance facility agreement granted by the Bank of London and the Middle East for a total of US\$19 million, which will mature on various dates from June 30, 2013 to September 30, 2014. The amounts of US\$3 million, or Php130 million, and US\$3 million, or Php132 million, remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Philippine Peso Debts:

Corporate Notes

Php5,000 Million Fixed Rate Corporate Notes

On February 15, 2007, Smart issued Php5,000 million fixed rate corporate notes, comprised of Series A five-year notes amounting to Php3,800 million and Series B ten-year notes amounting to Php1,200 million. Proceeds from the issuance of these notes have been used primarily for Smart's capital expenditures for network improvement and expansion. The amounts of Php4,970 million and Php4,962 million, both net of unamortized debt discount, remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Php5,000 Million Fixed Rate Corporate Notes

On December 12, 2008, Smart issued a five-year term unsecured fixed rate corporate notes amounting to Php5,000 million. The facility has annual amortizations equivalent to 1% of the principal amount with the balance of 96% payable on December 13, 2013. Funds raised from the issuance of these notes were used primarily to finance Smart's capital expenditures for network upgrade and expansion. The amounts of Php4,870 million and Php4,867 million, both net of unamortized debt discount, remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Php5,000 Million Fixed Rate Corporate Notes

On February 20, 2009, PLDT issued Php5,000 million fixed rate corporate notes under a Notes Facility Agreement dated February 18, 2009, comprised of Series A five-year notes amounting to Php2,390 million, Series B seven-year notes amounting to Php100 million, and Series C ten-year notes amounting to Php2,510 million. Proceeds from the facility were used to finance capital expenditures of PLDT. The aggregate amounts of Php4,952 million and Php4,976 million remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Php3,000 Million Corporate Notes

On June 29, 2009, Smart signed a Notes Facility Agreement with BDO Private Bank, Inc. amounting to Php3,000 million to finance capital expenditures. The facility is comprised of Php1,000 million Series A1 note payable in full in 1.5 years and Php1,000 million each for Series B1 and B2 notes payable in full in two years. The aggregate amount of Php2,000 million of Series A1 and B1 notes were drawn on July 8, 2009 while the amount of Php1,000 million of Series B2 notes was drawn on September 1, 2009. The aggregate amounts of Php1,998 million and Php2,997 million, both net of unamortized debt discount, remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. The Series A1 amounting to Php1,000 million was repaid on January 10, 2011.

Php7,000 Million Fixed Rate Corporate Notes

On December 10, 2009, PLDT issued Php7,000 million fixed rate corporate notes under a Notes Facility Agreement dated December 8, 2009, comprised of Series A 5.25-year notes amounting to Php5,050 million, Series B seven-year notes amounting to Php850 million, and Series C ten-year notes amounting to Php1,100 million. Proceeds from the facility were used to finance capital expenditures and/or to refinance its loan obligations which were also used to finance capital expenditures for network expansion and improvement. The aggregate amount of Php6,891 million remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Php2,500 Million Fixed Rate Corporate Notes

On July 13, 2010, PLDT issued Php2,500 million five-year fixed rate corporate notes under a Notes Facility Agreement dated July 12, 2010. The notes are non-amortizing and will mature on July 13, 2015. Proceeds from the facility were used to finance capital expenditures and/or to refinance PLDT's loan obligations which were also used to finance capital expenditures for network expansion and improvement. The amount of Php2,500 million remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Php2,500 Million Fixed Rate Corporate Notes

On July 13, 2010, Smart issued Php2,500 million five-year fixed rate corporate notes under a Notes Facility Agreement dated July 12, 2010. The notes are non-amortizing and will mature on July 13, 2015. Proceeds from the facility was used primarily to finance Smart's capital expenditures for network improvement and expansion. The amount of Php2,484 million, net of unamortized debt discount, remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Php2,000 Million Fixed Rate Corporate Notes

On March 9, 2011, Smart signed a Notes Facility Agreement with BDO Private Bank, Inc. amounting to Php2,000 million to finance capital expenditures. Tranche A amounting to Php1,000 million was issued on March 16, 2011. Tranche B amounting to Php1,000 million was issued in multiple drawdowns of Php250 million each, the first of which was on March 24, 2011. The aggregate amount of Php1,250 million remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011. On various dates in April 2011, the remaining Php750 million of Tranche B was fully drawn. The facility is payable in full five years from the respective issue dates.

Php5,000 Million Fixed Rate Corporate Notes

On March 24, 2011, PLDT issued Php5,000 million fixed rate corporate notes under a Notes Facility Agreement dated March 22, 2011, comprised of Series A 5-year notes amounting to Php3,435 million, Series B 7-year notes amounting to Php700 million and Series C ten-year notes amounting to Php865 million. Proceeds from the facilities were used to finance capital expenditures for network expansion and improvement and/or to refinance existing debt obligations which were also used to finance service improvements and expansion programs. The amount of Php5,000 million remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011.

Term Loans

Unsecured Term Loans

Php2,500 Million Term Loan Facility

On August 14, 2006, Smart signed a Philippine Peso term loan facility with Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company amounting to Php2,500 million to finance the related Phase 9 GSM facility. The facility is payable over five years in 18 equal quarterly installments commencing on the third quarter from initial drawdown date with final repayment on December 9, 2011. The facility was drawn on December 11, 2006. The amounts of Php417 million and Php555 million, both net of unamortized debt discount, remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Php2,500 Million Term Loan Facility

On October 21, 2008, Smart signed a Philippine Peso term loan facility with Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company to finance capital expenditures for an amount of Php2,500 million, which was drawn in full on November 13, 2008. The facility is payable over five years in 16 equal consecutive quarterly installments commencing on the fifth quarter from the date of the first drawdown with final repayment on November 13, 2013. The amounts of Php1,715 million and Php1,870 million, both net of unamortized debt discount, remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Php2,400 Million Term Loan Facility

On November 21, 2008, PLDT signed a loan agreement with Land Bank of the Philippines amounting to Php2,400 million to finance capital expenditures and/or to refinance its loan obligations which were utilized for service improvements and expansion programs. The initial drawdown under this loan was made on December 12, 2008 in the amount of Php500 million and the balance of Php1,900 million was subsequently drawn on May 20, 2009 and July 31, 2009 in two equal Php500 million tranches and on September 15, 2009 in the amount of Php900 million. The loan is payable over five years in ten equal semi-annual installments with final repayment on December 12, 2013. The amount of Php1,533 million remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Php3,000 Million Term Loan Facility

On November 26, 2008, PLDT signed a loan agreement with Union Bank of the Philippines amounting to Php3,000 million to finance capital expenditures and/or to refinance its loan obligations which were utilized for service improvements and expansion programs. The initial drawdown under this loan was made on December 22, 2008 in the amount of Php500 million and the balance of Php2,500 million was subsequently drawn on April 14, 2009. The loan is payable over five years in nine equal semi-annual installments commencing on the second semester from initial drawdown date with final repayment on December 23, 2013. The amount of Php2,000 million remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Php2,000 Million Term Loan Facility

On November 28, 2008, PLDT signed a loan agreement with Philippine National Bank amounting to Php2,000 million to be used for its capital expenditure requirements in connection with PLDT's service improvement and expansion programs. The initial drawdown under this loan was made on December 19, 2008 in the amount of Php500 million and the balance of Php1,500 million was subsequently drawn on January 30, 2009, February 27, 2009 and March 13, 2009 in three equal Php500 million tranches. The loan is payable over five years in 17 equal quarterly installments commencing on the fourth quarter from initial drawdown date with final repayment on December 19, 2013. The amounts of Php1,294 million and Php1,412 million remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Php2,500 Million Term Loan Facility

On March 6, 2009, PLDT signed a loan agreement with Banco de Oro Unibank, Inc. amounting to Php2,500 million to finance capital expenditures and/or refinance its loan obligations which were utilized for service improvements and expansion programs. The loan is payable in full upon maturity on April 17, 2014. The amount of Php2,500 million was fully drawn on April 17, 2009 and remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Php1,500 Million Term Loan Facility

On May 12, 2009, Smart signed a Philippine Peso term loan facility with Banco de Oro Unibank, Inc. amounting to Php1,500 million to finance capital expenditures which was fully drawn on May 20, 2009. The facility is a three-year loan, payable in full upon maturity on May 20, 2012. The amounts of Php1,495 million and Php1,494 million, both net of unamortized debt discount, remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Php1,000 Million Term Loan Facility

On May 14, 2009, Smart signed a Philippine Peso term loan facility with Asia United Bank amounting to Php1,000 million to finance capital expenditures, which was drawn in full on July 3, 2009. The facility is payable over five years in eight equal semi-annual installments commencing on the eighteenth month from initial drawdown date with final repayment on July 3, 2014. The amount of Php997 million, net of unamortized debt discount, remained outstanding as at December 31, 2010. The debt was paid in full on January 3, 2011.

Php1,000 Million Term Loan Facility

On May 15, 2009, Smart signed a Philippine Peso term loan facility with Philippine National Bank amounting to Php1,000 million to finance capital expenditures, which was drawn in full on July 2, 2009. The facility is a seven-year loan, payable in full upon maturity on July 2, 2016. The amount of Php996 million, net of unamortized debt discount, remained outstanding as at December 31, 2010. The debt was paid in full on January 3, 2011.

Php2,500 Million Term Loan Facility

On June 8, 2009, PLDT signed a loan agreement with Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation amounting to Php2,500 million to finance capital expenditures and/or refinance its loan obligations which were utilized for service improvements and expansion programs. The facility is payable over seven years with an annual amortization of 1% on the fifth and sixth year from initial drawdown date and the balance payable upon maturity on September 28, 2016. The amount of Php2,500 million was fully drawn on September 28, 2009 and remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Php1,500 Million Term Loan Facility

On June 16, 2009, PLDT signed a loan agreement with Allied Banking Corporation amounting to Php1,500 million to finance capital expenditures and/or refinance its loan obligations which were utilized for service improvements and expansion programs. The facility is payable over five years in 17 equal quarterly installments commencing on September 15, 2010 with final repayment on September 15, 2014. The amount of Php1,500 million was fully drawn on September 15, 2009. The amounts of Php1,235 million and Php1,324 million remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Php500 Million Term Loan Facility

On June 29, 2009, PLDT signed a loan agreement with Insular Life Assurance Company, Ltd. amounting to Php500 million to finance capital expenditures and/or refinance its loan obligations which were utilized for service improvements and expansion programs. The loan will mature on July 1, 2016. The amount of Php500 million was fully drawn on July 1, 2009 and remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Php1,000 Million Term Loan Facility

On July 16, 2009, Smart signed a Philippine Peso term loan facility with Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company to finance capital expenditures for an amount of Php1,000 million, which was drawn in full on August 3, 2009. The facility is payable over five years in 16 equal consecutive quarterly installments commencing on the fifth quarter from the date of the first drawdown with final repayment on August 1, 2014. The amounts of Php875 million and Php935 million, both net of unamortized debt discount, remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Php2,000 Million Term Loan Facility

On September 18, 2009, PLDT signed a loan agreement with Bank of the Philippine Islands amounting to Php2,000 million to finance capital expenditures and/or refinance its loan obligations which were utilized for service improvements and expansion programs. The facility is payable over five years in 17 equal quarterly installments with final repayment on October 27, 2014. The initial drawdown under this loan was made on October 26, 2009 in the amount of Php1,000 million and the balance of Php1,000 million was subsequently drawn on December 4, 2009. The amounts of Php1,765 million and Php1,882 million remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Php1,000 Million Term Loan Facility

On November 23, 2009, PLDT signed a loan agreement with Bank of the Philippine Islands amounting to Php1,000 million to finance capital expenditures and/or refinance its obligations which were utilized for service improvements and expansion programs. The facility is payable over five years in 17 equal quarterly installments with final repayment on December 18, 2014. The amount of Php1,000 million was fully drawn on December 18, 2009. The amounts of Php883 million and Php941 million remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Php1,500 Million Term Loan Facility

On March 15, 2011, Smart signed a Philippine Peso term loan facility with Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company to finance capital expenditures for an amount of Php1,500 million, which was drawn in full on March 22, 2011 and remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011. The facility is a five-year loan, payable in full upon maturity on March 22, 2016.

Php2,000 Million Term Loan Facility

On March 24, 2011, Smart signed a Philippine Peso term loan facility with Philippine National Bank to finance capital expenditures for an amount of Php2,000 million, which was drawn in full on March 29, 2011 and remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011. The facility is a five-year loan, payable in full upon maturity on March 29, 2016.

Php300 Million Term Loan Facility

On April 4, 2011, PLDT signed a loan agreement with the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. (Phils.), Inc. amounting to Php300 million to finance capital expenditures and/or refinance its existing loan obligations which were utilized for service improvements and expansion programs. The amount of Php300 million was fully drawn on April 28, 2011. The loan is payable in full upon maturity on April 29, 2016.

Php500 Million Term Loan Facility

On April 4, 2011, PLDT signed a loan agreement with the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. (Phils.), Inc. amounting to Php500 million to finance capital expenditures and/or refinance its existing loan obligations which were utilized for service improvements and expansion programs, and remains undrawn to date. The loan is payable in full at the end of five years and one day after the drawdown date.

Secured Term Loans

Php150 Million Term Loan Facility

On June 7, 2007, BayanTrade obtained a medium term loan facility with Bank of the Philippine Islands amounting to Php150 million, which was fully availed of in December 2007. Each interest period will cover a 90-day period commencing on the initial drawdown date and the interest rate will be determined at the first day of each interest period and payable at the end of the interest period. The loan facility was obtained to facilitate the purchase of a subsidiary and to support its working capital requirements. The aggregate loan amount is due as follows: (a) 20% within the third year from first drawdown date; (b) 20% within the fourth year from first drawdown date; and (c) 60% within the fifth year from first drawdown date. BayanTrade is given a right to repay the principal and the interest accruing thereon on each interest payment date or interest rate setting date without any prepayment penalty. BayanTrade and the bank has agreed to the following terms: (a) pledge of BayanTrade's shares of stock of the subsidiary purchased at a collateral loan ratio of 2:1; (b) assignment of receivables at a collateral-to-loan of 2:1; and (c) negative pledge on other present and future assets of BayanTrade. The outstanding principal balance of the loan was Php105 million and Php113 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Php8 Million Term Loan Facility

On March 31, 2009, Level Up! secured a three-year loan facility with Asia United Bank amounting to Php8 million maturing on March 30, 2012. Principal is payable in twelve equal successive quarterly installments of Php673 thousand starting June 30, 2009 and every quarter thereafter. This loan has a floating interest rate payable every 30 days starting April 30, 2009. The loan is secured by the equipment where the proceeds of the loan were used. The amount of Php3 million each remained outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Debt Covenants

Our 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.

The principal factors that can negatively affect our ability to comply with these financial ratios and other financial tests are depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar, poor operating performance of PLDT and its consolidated subsidiaries, impairment or similar charges in respect of investments or other long-lived assets that may be recognized by PLDT and its consolidated 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, the lowering of PLDT's credit ratings or the credit ratings of the Philippines, increase in reference interest rates, and general market conditions. Since approximately 39% of PLDT's total consolidated debts as at March 31, 2011 were denominated in foreign currencies, principally in U.S. dollars, many of these financial ratios and other tests are negatively affected by any weakening of the Philippine peso.

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) incurring additional indebtedness; (b) disposing of all or substantially all of its assets or of assets in excess of specified thresholds of its tangible net worth; (c) creating any lien or security interest; (d) permitting set-off against amounts owed to PLDT; (e) merging or consolidating with any other company; (f) entering into transactions with stockholders and affiliates; and (g) entering into sale and leaseback transactions.

Further, certain of PLDT's debt instruments contain provisions wherein PLDT may be required to repurchase or prepay certain indebtedness in case of a change in control 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 consolidated debt to consolidated equity, consolidated debt to consolidated EBITDA and debt service coverage ratios. 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 guarantors' ability to perform their obligations under its loan agreements.

As at March 31, 2011, we were in compliance with all of our debt covenants.

Obligations Under Finance Lease

The consolidated future minimum payments for finance leases as at March 31, 2011 are as follows:

Year	(in million pesos)
Within one year	7
After one year but not more than five years	9
Total minimum finance lease payments (Note 26)	16
Less amount representing unamortized interest	1
Present value of net minimum finance lease payments (Notes 3 and 26)	15
Less obligations under finance lease maturing within one year (Notes 9 and 26)	7
Long-term portion of obligations under finance lease (Notes 9 and 26)	8

Long-term Finance Lease Obligations

The PLDT Group has various long-term lease contracts for a period of three years covering various office equipment. In particular, PLDT, Smart and ePLDT have finance lease obligations in the aggregate amounts of Php16 million and Php18 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, in respect of office equipment. See *Note 9 – Property, Plant and Equipment*.

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.

20. Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities

As at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, this account consists of:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>(Unaudited)</u>	<u>(Audited)</u>
	(in million pesos)	
Accrual of capital expenditures under long-term financing	10,469	12,040
Provision for asset retirement obligations (Notes 3 and 9)	1,375	1,344
Unearned revenues (Note 22)	129	114
Others	63	69
	12,036	13,567

Accrual of capital expenditures under long-term financing represent 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.

The following table summarizes all changes to asset retirement obligations for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and for the year ended December 31, 2010:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>(Unaudited)</u>	<u>(Audited)</u>
	(in million pesos)	
Provision for asset retirement obligations at beginning of period	1,344	1,204
Accretion expenses for the period (Note 5)	25	97
Additional liability recognized during the period (Note 27)	7	49
Settlement of obligations	(1)	(6)
Provision for asset retirement obligations at end of period (Note 3)	1,375	1,344

21. Accounts Payable

As at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, this account consists of:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
	<u>(Unaudited)</u>	<u>(Audited)</u>
	(in million pesos)	
Suppliers and contractors (Note 26)	19,569	20,957
Carriers (Note 26)	1,864	1,866
Taxes (Notes 25 and 26)	1,785	2,114
Related parties (Notes 23 and 26)	263	244
Others	238	623
	23,719	25,804

22. Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities

As at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, this account consists of:

	2011 (Unaudited)	2010 (Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Accrued utilities and related expenses (Notes 23 and 26)	21,044	19,941
Unearned revenues (Note 20)	4,526	4,698
Accrued employee benefits (Notes 3, 24 and 26)	3,544	3,853
Accrued taxes and related expenses (Notes 25 and 26)	2,279	2,236
Liability recognized for contingent consideration arising from business acquisitions (Notes 13 and 20)	1,630	1,632
Accrued interests and other related costs (Notes 19 and 26)	923	1,028
Others	2,655	2,571
	36,601	35,959

Accrued utilities and related expenses pertain to cost incurred for repairs and maintenance (mostly pertaining to electricity and water consumption), 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.

Unearned revenues represent advance payments for leased lines, installation fees, monthly service fees and unused and/or unexpired portion of prepaid loads.

Liability Recognized for Contingent Consideration Arising from Business Acquisitions

Contingent consideration for business acquisitions was recognized in relation to SPi's acquisition cost of Springfield and Laguna Medical on April 12, 2007 and August 31, 2009, respectively. See *Note 13 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets*.

SPi acquired 100% of Springfield plus contingent consideration with fair value at acquisition date of US\$18 million, or Php894 million. The adjusted fair value of contingent consideration, as revised after effecting adjustments on forecasted earn-out and accretion, amounted to US\$35.6 million, or Php1,545 million, and US\$35.3 million, or Php1,547 million, as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

SPi acquired 80% of Laguna Medical with a mandatory Put-Call option in respect of the remaining 20% of the outstanding common stock of Laguna Medical. The estimated fair value of the contingent consideration from the mandatory Put-Call option at the acquisition date amounted to US\$5.4 million, or Php257 million. The adjusted fair value of contingent consideration after accretion amounted to US\$2 million, or Php85 million, and US\$1.9 million, or Php85 million, as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Movements in contingent consideration for business acquisitions for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and for the year ended December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	2011 (Unaudited)		2010 (Audited)	
	In U.S. Dollar	In Php	In U.S. Dollar	In Php
	(in millions)			
Balance at beginning of period	37	1,632	26	1,207
Business combinations	1	30	8	344
Accretion for the period	–	16	3	163
Payments	(1)	(33)	–	(11)
Translation and others	–	(15)	–	(71)
Balance at end of period	37	1,630	37	1,632

23. Related Party Transactions

a. *Air Time Purchase Agreement between PLDT and AIL and Related Agreements*

Under the Founder NSP Air Time Purchase Agreement, or ATPA, entered into with AIL in March 1997, which was amended in December 1998 (as amended, the “Original ATPA”), PLDT was granted the exclusive right to sell AIL services, through ACeS Philippines, as national service provider, or NSP, in the Philippines. In exchange, the Original ATPA required PLDT to purchase from AIL a minimum of US\$5 million worth of air time (the “Minimum Air Time Purchase Obligation”) annually over ten years commencing on January 1, 2002 (the “Minimum Purchase Period”), the expected date of commercial operations of the Garuda I Satellite. In the event that AIL’s aggregate billed revenue was less than US\$45 million in any given year, the Original ATPA also required PLDT to make supplemental air time purchase payments not to exceed US\$15 million per year during the Minimum Purchase Period (the “Supplemental Air Time Purchase Obligation”).

On February 1, 2007, the parties to the Original ATPA entered into an amendment to the Original ATPA on substantially the terms attached to the term sheet negotiated with the relevant banks (the “Amended ATPA”). Under the Amended ATPA, the Minimum Air Time Purchase Obligation was amended and replaced in its entirety with an obligation of PLDT (the “Amended Minimum Air Time Purchase Obligation”) to purchase from AIL a minimum of US\$500 thousand worth of air time annually over a period ending upon the earlier of: (i) the expiration of the Minimum Purchase Period; and (ii) the date on which all indebtedness incurred by AIL to finance the AIL System is repaid. Furthermore, the Amended ATPA unconditionally released PLDT from any obligations arising out of or in connection with the Original ATPA prior to the date of the Amended ATPA, except for obligations to pay for billable units used prior to such date.

Total fees under the Amended ATPA amounted to Php32 million and Php35 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Under the Amended ATPA, the outstanding obligations of PLDT amounted to Php154 million and Php140 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. See *Note 5 – Income and Expenses*.

b. *Agreements between PLDT and certain subsidiaries with Meralco*

In the ordinary course of business, Meralco provides electricity to PLDT and certain subsidiaries’ offices within its franchise area. The rates charged by Meralco are the same as those with unrelated parties. Total electricity costs amounted to Php672 million and Php559 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Under these agreements, the outstanding utilities payable amounted to Php231 million and Php183 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

In 2009, PLDT and Smart renewed their respective Pole Attachment Contracts with Meralco, wherein Meralco leases its pole spaces to accommodate PLDT’s and Smart’s cable network facilities. Total fees under these contracts amounted to Php53 million and Php34 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Under these agreements, the outstanding obligations amounted to Php158 million and Php111 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

See also *Note 10 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* for additional transactions involving Meralco.

c. *Transactions with Major Stockholders, Directors and Officers*

Material transactions to which PLDT or any of its subsidiaries is a party, in which a director, key officer or owner of more than 10% of the outstanding common stock of PLDT, or any member of the immediate family of a director, key officer or owner of more than 10% of the outstanding common stock of PLDT had a direct or indirect material interest, as at March 31, 2011 (unaudited) and December 31, 2010 (audited) and for the months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 (unaudited) are as follows:

1. *Cooperation Agreement with First Pacific and certain affiliates, or the FP Parties, NTT Communications and NTT DoCoMo*

In connection with the transfer by NTT Communications of approximately 12.6 million shares of PLDT's common stock to NTT DoCoMo pursuant to a Stock Sale and Purchase Agreement dated January 31, 2006 between NTT Communications and NTT DoCoMo, the FP Parties, NTT Communications and NTT DoCoMo entered into a Cooperation Agreement, dated January 31, 2006. Under the Cooperation Agreement, the relevant parties extended certain rights of NTT Communications under the Stock Purchase and Strategic Investment Agreement dated September 28, 1999, as amended, and the Shareholders Agreement dated March 24, 2000, to NTT DoCoMo, including:

- certain contractual veto rights over a number of major decisions or transactions; and
- rights relating to the representation on the Board of Directors of PLDT and Smart, respectively, and any committees thereof.

Moreover, key provisions of the Cooperation Agreement pertain to, among other things:

- *Restriction on Ownership of Shares of PLDT by NTT Communications and NTT DoCoMo.* Each of NTT Communications and NTT DoCoMo has agreed not to beneficially own, directly or indirectly, in the aggregate with their respective subsidiaries and affiliates, more than 21% of the issued and outstanding shares of PLDT's common stock. If such event does occur, the FP Parties, as long as they own in the aggregate not less than 21% of the issued and outstanding shares of PLDT's common stock, have the right to terminate their respective rights and obligations under the Cooperation Agreement, the Shareholders Agreement and the Stock Purchase and Strategic Investment Agreement.
- *Limitation on Competition.* NTT Communications, NTT DoCoMo and their respective subsidiaries are prohibited from investing in excess of certain thresholds in businesses competing with PLDT in respect of customers principally located in the Philippines and from using their assets in the Philippines in such businesses. Moreover, if PLDT, Smart or any of Smart's subsidiaries intend to enter into any contractual arrangement relating to certain competing businesses, PLDT is required to provide, or to use reasonable efforts to procure that Smart or any of Smart's subsidiaries provide, NTT Communications and NTT DoCoMo with the same opportunity to enter into such agreement with PLDT or Smart or any of Smart's subsidiaries, as the case may be.
- *Business Cooperation.* PLDT and NTT DoCoMo agreed in principle to collaborate with each other on the business development, roll-out and use of a W-CDMA mobile communication network. In addition, PLDT agreed, to the extent of the power conferred by its direct or indirect shareholding in Smart, to procure that Smart will: (i) become a member of a strategic alliance group for international roaming and corporate sales and services; and (ii) enter into a business relationship concerning preferred roaming and inter-operator tariff discounts with NTT DoCoMo.
- *Additional Rights of NTT DoCoMo.* Pursuant to amendments effected by the Cooperation Agreement to the Stock Purchase and Strategic Investment Agreement and the Shareholders Agreement, upon NTT Communications and NTT DoCoMo and their respective subsidiaries owning in the aggregate 20% or more of PLDT's shares of common stock and for as long as they continue to own in the aggregate at least 17.5% of PLDT's shares of common stock then outstanding, NTT DoCoMo has additional rights under the Stock Purchase and Strategic Investment Agreement and Shareholders Agreement, including that:
 1. NTT DoCoMo is entitled to nominate one additional NTT DoCoMo nominee to the Board of Directors of each PLDT and Smart;
 2. PLDT must consult NTT DoCoMo no later than 30 days prior to the first submission to the board of PLDT or certain of its committees of any proposal of investment in an entity that would primarily engage in a business that would be in direct competition or substantially the same business opportunities, customer base, products or services with business carried on by NTT DoCoMo, or which NTT DoCoMo has announced publicly an intention to carry on;

3. PLDT must procure that Smart does not cease to carry on its business, dispose of all of its assets, issue common shares, merge or consolidate, or effect winding up or liquidation without PLDT first consulting with NTT DoCoMo no later than 30 days prior to the first submission to the board of PLDT or Smart, or certain of its committees; and
4. PLDT must first consult with NTT DoCoMo no later than 30 days prior to the first submission to the board of PLDT or certain of its committees for the approval of any transfer by any member of the PLDT Group of Smart common capital stock to any person who is not a member of the PLDT Group.

As at March 31, 2011, NTT Communications and NTT DoCoMo together beneficially owned approximately 21% of PLDT's outstanding common stock.

- *Change in Control.* Each of NTT Communications, NTT DoCoMo and the FP Parties agreed that to the extent permissible under applicable laws and regulations of the Philippines and other jurisdictions, subject to certain conditions, to cast its vote as a shareholder in support of any resolution proposed by the Board of Directors of PLDT for the purpose of safeguarding PLDT from any Hostile Transferee. A "Hostile Transferee" is defined under the Cooperation Agreement to mean any person (other than NTT Communications, NTT DoCoMo, First Pacific or any of their respective affiliates) determined to be so by the PLDT Board of Directors and includes, without limitation, a person who announces an intention to acquire, seeking to acquire or acquires 30% or more of PLDT common shares then issued and outstanding from time to time or having (by itself or together with itself) acquired 30% or more of the PLDT common shares who announces an intention to acquire, seeking to acquire or acquires a further 2% of such PLDT common shares: (a) at a price per share which is less than the fair market value as determined by the Board of Directors of PLDT, as advised by a professional financial advisor; (b) which is subject to conditions which are subjective or which could not be reasonably satisfied; (c) without making an offer for all PLDT common shares not held by it and/or its affiliates and/or persons who, pursuant to an agreement or understanding (whether formal or informal), actively cooperate to obtain or consolidate control over PLDT; (d) whose offer for the PLDT common shares is unlikely to succeed; or (e) whose intention is otherwise not *bona fide*; provided that, no person will be deemed a Hostile Transferee unless prior to making such determination, the Board of Directors of PLDT has used reasonable efforts to discuss with NTT Communications and NTT DoCoMo in good faith whether such person should be considered a Hostile Transferee.
- *Termination.* If NTT Communications, NTT DoCoMo or their respective subsidiaries cease to own, in the aggregate, full legal and beneficial title to at least 10% of the shares of PLDT's common stock then issued and outstanding, their respective rights and obligations under the Cooperation Agreement and the Shareholders Agreement will terminate and the Strategic Arrangements (as defined in the Stock Purchase and Strategic Investment Agreement) will terminate. If the FP Parties and their respective subsidiaries cease to have, directly or indirectly, effective voting power in respect of shares of PLDT's common stock representing at least 18.5% of the shares of PLDT's common stock then issued and outstanding, their respective rights and obligations under the Cooperation Agreement, the Stock Purchase and Strategic Investment Agreement, and the Shareholders Agreement will terminate.

2. *Advisory Service Agreement between NTT DoCoMo and PLDT*

An Advisory Services Agreement was entered into by NTT DoCoMo and PLDT on June 5, 2006, in accordance with the Cooperation Agreement dated January 31, 2006. 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. Total fees under this agreement amounted to Php18 million and Php19 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Under this agreement, the outstanding obligations of PLDT amounted to Php13 million each as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

3. *Other Agreements with NTT Communications and/or its Affiliates*

PLDT is a party to the following agreements with NTT Communications and/or its affiliates:

- *Advisory Services Agreement.* On March 24, 2000, PLDT entered into an agreement with NTT Communications, 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;
- *Arcstar Licensing Agreement and Arcstar Service Provider Agreement.* On March 24, 2000, PLDT entered into an agreement with NTT Worldwide Telecommunications Corporation 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;
- *Conventional International Telecommunications Services Agreement.* 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; and
- *Service Agreement.* On February 1, 2008, PLDT entered into an agreement with NTT World Engineering Marine Corporation wherein the latter provides offshore submarine cable repair and other allied services for the maintenance of PLDT's domestic fiber optic network submerged plant.

Total fees under these agreements amounted to Php28 million and Php29 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Under these agreements, the outstanding obligations of PLDT amounted to Php47 million and Php44 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

4. *Agreement between Smart and Asia Link B.V., or ALBV*

Smart has an existing Technical Assistance Agreement with ALBV, a subsidiary of the First Pacific Group. ALBV provides technical support services and assistance in the operations and maintenance of Smart's cellular business. The agreement, which upon its expiration on February 23, 2008 was renewed until February 23, 2012 and is subject to further renewal upon mutual agreement of the parties, provides for payment of technical service fees equivalent to 1% of the consolidated net revenues of Smart. Total service fees charged to operations under this agreement amounted to Php148 million and Php155 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Under this agreement, the outstanding obligations of Smart amounted to Php248 million and Php90 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

5. *Agreements Relating to Insurance Companies*

Gotuaco del Rosario and Associates, or 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. In addition, PLDT has an insurance policy with Malayan Insurance Co., Inc., or Malayan, wherein premiums are directly paid to Malayan. Total insurance expenses under these agreements amounted to Php83 million and Php68 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. One director of PLDT has direct/indirect interests in or serve as a director/officer of Malayan as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, while one director of PLDT has direct/indirect interests in or serve as a director/officer of Gotuaco as at December 31, 2010.

d. *Others*

See Note 17 – *Prepayments* for other 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 three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Short-term employee benefits	148	174
Share-based payments and other long-term employee benefits (Note 24)	69	54
Post-employment benefits (Note 24)	7	4
Total compensation paid to key officers of the PLDT Group	224	232

Each of the directors, including the members of the advisory board of PLDT, is entitled to a director's fee in the amount of Php200 thousand for each board meeting attended. Each of the members or advisors of the audit, executive compensation, governance and nomination and technology strategy committees is entitled to a fee in the amount of Php75 thousand for each committee meeting attended.

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.

24. Employee Benefits

Pension

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

We have defined benefit pension plans, covering substantially all of our permanent and regular employees, excluding those employees of Smart and its subsidiary, I-Contacts, which require contributions to be made to a separate administrative fund.

Our 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 March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	(in million pesos)
Present value of defined benefit obligations as at December 31, 2010 (Audited)	14,604
Fair value of plan assets as at December 31, 2010 (Audited)	20,001
Surplus status – net	(5,397)
Unrecognized net actuarial gains (Note 3)	479
	(4,918)
Net actuarial pension benefits income during the period	(57)
Contributions	(8)
Translation adjustments	8
	(4,975)
Accrued benefit costs as at March 31, 2011 (Unaudited) (Note 3)	438
Prepaid benefit costs as at March 31, 2011 (Unaudited) (Notes 3 and 17)	(5,413)

Net periodic benefit costs for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 were computed as follows:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Components of net periodic benefit costs:		
Interest costs	291	390
Current service costs	204	247
Expected return on plan assets	(549)	(585)
Amortizations of unrecognized net actuarial losses (gains)	(3)	5
Net periodic benefit costs (Notes 3 and 5)	(57)	57
Periodic benefits income	81	-
Periodic benefits expense	24	57

Actual return on plan assets amounted to gain of Php2,519 million for the year ended December 31, 2010.

The weighted average assumptions used to determine pension benefits as at March 31, 2011 (unaudited) and December 31, 2010 (audited) are as follows:

Average remaining working years of covered employee	20
Expected rate of return on plan assets	9%
Discount rate	11%
Rate of increase in compensation	10%

We have adopted mortality rates in accordance with the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table developed by the U.S. Society of Actuaries, which provides separate rates for males and females.

The assets of the Beneficial Trust Fund established for PLDT's pension plan include investments in shares of stocks of PLDT with a fair value amounting to Php422 million and Php428 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, which represent about 2% each of such beneficial trust fund's assets available for plan benefits.

The Board of Trustees of the beneficial trust fund uses an investment approach of mixed equity and fixed income investments to maximize the long-term expected return of plan assets. The investment portfolio has been structured to achieve the objective of regular income with capital growth and out-performance of benchmarks. A majority of the investment portfolio consists of various equity securities, temporary cash investments, while the remaining portion consists of multi-currency investments.

The allocation of the fair value of the beneficial trust fund's assets for the PLDT pension plan as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is as follows:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Investments in listed and unlisted equity securities	81%	70%
Temporary cash investments	16%	24%
Investments in debt and fixed income securities	2%	2%
Investments in mutual funds	1%	1%
Investments in real estate	-	3%
	100%	100%

PLDT made no contribution to the pension plan for the year ended December 31, 2010. The Php8,848 million contributions to the benefit trust fund in 2009 was used to invest in various listed and unlisted equity securities. As a result of the contributions in 2009, PLDT expects substantial reduction in net periodic benefit costs moving forward. In addition, PLDT does not expect to make contributions to the beneficial trust fund in the next few years.

Defined Contribution Plan

Smart and I-Contacts contributions to the plan are made based on the employee's 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 I-Contacts regularly monitor compliance with R.A. 7641, otherwise known as "The Retirement Pay Law". As at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, Smart and I-Contacts were in compliance with the requirements of R.A. 7641.

The plan's investment portfolio seeks to achieve regular income and 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 60% to 90% for debt and fixed income securities while 10% to 40% is allotted to equity securities.

The allocation of the fair value of the beneficial trust fund's assets for Smart and I-Contacts pension plan as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is as follows:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Investments in debt and fixed income securities	56%	58%
Investments in listed and unlisted equity securities	37%	37%
Others	7%	5%
	100%	100%

Smart and I-Contacts currently expect to make approximately Php188 million of cash contributions to their pension plans in 2011.

Pension Benefit Costs

Total consolidated pension benefit costs for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Expense recognized for defined benefit plans	24	57
Expense recognized for defined contribution plans	47	2
Total expense recognized for consolidated pension benefit costs (Notes 3 and 5)	71	59
Income recognized for consolidated pension benefit costs	81	-
Net consolidated pension benefit costs	(10)	59

Other Long-term Employee Benefits

The new LTIP, or 2010 to 2012 LTIP, has been presented to and approved by the ECC and the Board of Directors, and is based on profit targets for the covered Performance Cycle. The cost of 2010 to 2012 LTIP is determined using the projected unit credit method based on assumed discount rates and profit targets. LTIP costs recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 amounted to Php342 million and Php264 million, respectively. Total outstanding liability and fair value of 2010 to 2012 LTIP cost amounted to Php1,734 million and Php1,392 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. See *Note 3 – Management's Use of Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions* and *Note 5 – Income and Expenses*.

Net periodic benefit costs computed for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 :

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Components of net periodic benefit costs:		
Current service costs	335	262
Interest costs	15	1
Net actuarial loss (gain)	(8)	1
Net periodic benefit costs	342	264

25. Provisions and Contingencies

NTC Supervision and Regulation Fees, or SRF

Since 1994, following the rejection of PLDT's formal protest against the assessments by the NTC of SRF, PLDT and the NTC have been involved in legal proceedings before the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. The principal issue in these proceedings was the basis for the computation of the SRF. PLDT's opinion, which was upheld by the Court of Appeals, but, as set forth below, rejected by the Supreme Court, was that the SRF should be computed based only on the par value of the subscribed or paid up capital of PLDT, excluding stock dividends, premium or capital in excess of par. The Supreme Court, in its decision dated July 28, 1999, ordered the NTC to make a recomputation of the SRF based on PLDT's capital stock subscribed and paid. Subsequently, in February 2000, the NTC issued an assessment letter for the balance of the SRF, but in calculating said fees, the NTC used as a basis not only capital stock subscribed or paid but also the stock dividends. PLDT questioned the inclusion of the stock dividends in the calculation of the SRF and sought to restrain the NTC from enforcing/implementing its assessment until the resolution of the said issue. Prior to the resolution of the issue mentioned above, PLDT paid the SRF due in 2000 together with the balance due from the recalculation of the SRF and had been paying the SRF due in September of each year thereafter, excluding the portion that was based on stock dividends.

The Supreme Court, in a resolution promulgated on December 4, 2007, held that the computation of the SRF should be based on the outstanding capital stock of PLDT, including stock dividends. In a letter to PLDT on February 29, 2008, the NTC assessed PLDT the total amount of Php2,870 million as SRF, which included penalties and interest. On April 3, 2008, PLDT paid NTC the outstanding principal amount relating to SRF on stock dividends in the amount of Php455 million, but did not pay the penalties and interest assessed by the NTC. PLDT, through counsel, believes that it is not liable for penalties and interest, and therefore protested and disputed NTC's assessments of the same. In letters dated April 14, 2008 and June 18, 2008, the NTC demanded payment of the balance of its assessment. On July 9, 2008, PLDT filed a Petition for Certiorari and Prohibition with the Court of Appeals (the "Petition") praying that the NTC be restrained from enforcing or implementing its assessment letter of February 29, 2008, and demand letters dated April 14, 2008 and June 18, 2008, all demanding payment of SRF including penalties and interests. The Petition further prayed that after notice and hearing, the NTC be ordered to forever cease and desist from implementing and/or enforcing, and annulling and reversing and setting aside, the said assessment letter and demand letters. The Court of Appeals, in its Decision dated May 25, 2010, granted PLDT's Petition and set aside/annulled the NTC's letters-assessments dated February 29, 2008, April 14, 2008 and June 18, 2008. The NTC did not file a Motion for Reconsideration of the decision of the Court of Appeals. Instead, the NTC, through the Solicitor General, filed a petition for review directly with the Supreme Court. PLDT received a copy of the petition on July 29, 2010, and after receiving the order of the Supreme Court to file its comment, filed its Comment on the petition on December 7, 2010. As at April 13, 2011, this case is still pending with the Supreme Court.

PLDT's Local Business and Franchise Tax Assessments

The Local Government Code of 1991, or Republic Act (R.A.) 7160, which took effect on January 1, 1992, extended to local government units, or LGUs, the power to tax businesses within their territorial jurisdiction granted under Batas Pambansa 337, and withdrew tax exemptions previously granted to franchise grantees under Section 12 of R.A. 7082.

PLDT believes that the Public Telecommunications Policy Act, or R.A. 7925, which took effect on March 16, 1995, and the grant of local franchise and business taxes exemption privileges to other franchise holders subsequent to the effectivity of R.A. 7160, implicitly restored its local franchise and business taxes exemption privilege under Section 12 of R.A. 7082, or the PLDT Franchise pursuant to Section 23 thereof or the equality of treatment clause. To confirm this position, PLDT sought and obtained on June 2, 1998 a ruling from the Bureau of Local Government Finance, or BLGF, of the Philippine Department of Finance, which ruled that PLDT is exempt from the payment of local franchise and business taxes imposable by LGUs under R.A. 7160. However, on March 25, 2003, in a ruling relating to a tax assessment by the City of Davao, the Supreme Court decided that PLDT was not exempt from the local franchise tax.

Although PLDT believes that it is not liable to pay local franchise and business taxes, PLDT has entered into compromise settlements with several LGUs, including the City of Makati, in order to maintain and preserve its good standing and relationship with these LGUs. Under these compromise settlements, which have mostly been approved by the relevant courts, PLDT has paid a total amount of Php978 million as at March 31, 2011 for local franchise tax covering prior periods up to March 31, 2011.

As at March 31, 2011, PLDT has no contested LGU assessments for franchise taxes based on gross receipts received or collected for services within their respective territorial jurisdiction.

However, PLDT contested the imposition of local business taxes in addition to local franchise tax by the City of Tuguegarao in the amount of Php1.9 million for the years 1998 to 2003. The RTC rendered a decision stating that the City of Tuguegarao cannot impose local business tax on PLDT, there being no ordinance enacted for that purpose. The City of Tuguegarao has filed a Motion for Reconsideration which was denied by the court in its Order dated March 2, 2009. The City of Tuguegarao has filed a Notice of Appeal before the Court of Appeals. PLDT filed a motion to dismiss the said appeal on the ground of lack of jurisdiction as the appeal should have been filed before the Court of Tax Appeals, or CTA. The City of Tuguegarao filed its Comment to PLDT's Motion to Dismiss. PLDT will file its Reply on the said Comment of the City of Tuguegarao. Said motion to dismiss is now submitted for resolution by the honorable court.

Moreover, PLDT also contested the imposition of franchise tax by the Province of Cagayan based on gross receipts derived from outside its territorial jurisdiction specifically that of the City of Tuguegarao, in the amount of Php3 million for the years 1999 to 2006. The RTC in its decision dated February 25, 2009, ruled in favor of PLDT, stating that the Province of Cagayan can no longer tax PLDT for transactions taking place in the City of Tuguegarao. The Province of Cagayan filed a Motion for Reconsideration which was denied by the RTC in its Order dated October 7, 2009. The Province of Cagayan filed a Petition for Review before the CTA. After filing its Comment and the submission of the respective memoranda of both parties, PLDT received the Decision of the CTA on September 20, 2010 which affirmed with modifications the Decision of the RTC. Though said Decision affirmed that the Province of Cagayan cannot impose franchise tax on gross receipts realized in the City of Tuguegarao, the CTA ruled that PLDT is subject to surcharge and interest for the years 1999 to 2004 thereby reducing the amount refundable to PLDT from Php2.8 million to Php1 million. Both parties filed a partial motion for reconsideration of the said decision as well as comment on the other party's motion. In a resolution dated January 27, 2011, the CTA partially granted the motion for reconsideration of PLDT by modifying its decision stating that the Province of Cagayan's right to assess surcharge and interest for local franchise tax for the period of 1998 has already prescribed thereby increasing the amount refundable to PLDT by Php0.059 million.

Smart's Local Business and Franchise Tax Assessments

In *Smart Communications, Inc. vs. City of Makati* (Civil Cases No. 02-249 and 02-725, August 3, 2004), the deficiency local franchise tax assessment issued against Smart by the City of Makati covering the years 1995 and 1998 to 2001 had been ordered cancelled by the RTC of City of Makati. This was upheld by the Court of Appeals in its Resolution dated June 9, 2005 (CA G.R. SP No. 88681, June 9, 2005). The Court's Decision declaring Smart as exempt from paying local franchise tax had become final and executory.

In a letter dated March 24, 2008, the Miscellaneous, Taxes, Fees and Charges Division of the City of Makati requested payment for alleged deficiency local franchise tax covering the years 1995 and 1997 to 2003. Smart replied and reiterated its exemption from local franchise tax based on its legislative franchise and the *Smart vs. City of Makati* case, which covered the years 1995 and 1998 to 2001. On March 9, 2009, Smart received another letter from the City of Makati on alleged outstanding franchise tax obligations covering the period from 1995 to 2009. In November 2009, Smart received a Billing Statement from the City of Makati for alleged franchise tax liability covering the period from 1995 and 1997 to 2003. On December 16, 2009 and January 29, 2010, Smart filed its reply letters and refuted the alleged franchise tax liability based on the *Smart vs. City of Makati* case and its BOI registration dated May 3, 2001.

In August 2009, the Business Tax Division of the City of Makati issued a Letter of Authority for the examination of Smart's local tax liabilities covering the years 2006, 2007 and 2008. The City of Makati issued a Notice of Assessment dated October 23, 2009 against Smart for alleged deficiency local business taxes, fees and charges, including interest and penalties, covering the years 2006 to 2008. Smart protested the assessment on December 16, 2009. On February 8, 2010, Smart received the City of Makati's Revised Notice of Assessment, which showed deficiency local franchise and business taxes, including interest and penalties, for the years 2006 to 2008. Smart contested the revised deficiency local tax assessment on February 15, 2010. In a letter dated February 19, 2010, the City of Makati demanded the immediate settlement of the alleged tax liability. On March 3, 2010, Smart requested the City of Makati for a reinvestigation and for it to further evaluate its arguments and supporting documents. After which, Smart had several meetings with the officials of the City of Makati to discuss its request for reinvestigation. During that period, the City of Makati officials advised Smart that they still need to study and internally discuss the arguments of Smart.

On August 3, 2010, Smart received the City of Makati's Notice of Distraint and Levy dated July 23, 2010. Smart sent a letter to the City of Makati on August 10, 2010 inquiring on the status of Smart's request for reinvestigation and requested for a meeting. On August 19, 2010, Smart's representatives met with the City of Makati officials and they then informed Smart's representatives that its decision on the matter is final.

On September 1, 2010, Smart filed an Appeal with application for the issuance of a Temporary Restraining Order and Writ of Preliminary Injunction before the RTC of the City of Makati (Branch 133) docketed as SCA No. 10-852. On September 6, 2010, the RTC of the City of Makati (Branch 133) promulgated an Order granting the issuance of a temporary restraining order for 20 days directing the City of Makati and the City Treasurer to maintain the status quo until a hearing can be had to determine the propriety of injunctive relief conditioned upon posting a bond by Smart. In an Order dated September 23, 2010, the RTC of the City of Makati (Branch 133) issued a Writ of Preliminary Injunction conditioned upon posting a bond by Smart. Smart submitted the bond with the RTC of the City of Makati (Branch 133) on October 4, 2010. The City of Makati filed a Motion for Reconsideration of the Order dated September 23, 2010, which was denied.

Meanwhile, the City of Makati filed a Motion to Dismiss dated September 15, 2010 and a Motion to Inhibit dated September 21, 2010, which were both denied as well as the Motions for Reconsideration from the Orders denying the said motions.

Thus, the City of Makati filed with the Court of Appeals a Petition for Certiorari [With Urgent Application for the Issuance of a Temporary Restraining Order and/or Writ of Preliminary Injunction] dated December 16, 2010, seeking to annul the following orders of the RTC of the City of Makati: Order dated September 23, 2010 (granting Smart's prayer for the issuance of a Writ of Preliminary Injunction); and Order dated October 12, 2010 (denying the City of Makati's Motion to Dismiss and Motion for Inhibition), as well as the denial of the motions for reconsideration of the Orders dated September 23, 2010 and October 12, 2010. To date, the Court of Appeals has not ordered Smart to file a Comment. However, the Court of Appeals directed the City of Makati to amend the Verification portion of the Petition to state that the representative signing the Petition has personal knowledge of the contents thereof.

On March 7, 2011, Smart started presenting its witnesses. The next trial date is set on May 20, 2011.

Meanwhile, Smart also received similar local franchise tax assessments issued by the City of Iloilo. The RTC of Iloilo likewise ruled in favor of Smart in its Decision dated January 19, 2005 (Civil Case No. 02-27144) declaring Smart as exempt from payment of local franchise tax. The City of Iloilo appealed the Decision and the Supreme Court, on February 27, 2009, (G.R. No. 167260) ruled that Smart is liable to pay the local franchise tax to the City of Iloilo. On April 2, 2009, Smart filed its Motion for Reconsideration. On July 1, 2009, the Supreme Court's Special Second Division issued a Resolution denying Smart's Motion for Reconsideration. In accordance with this Decision, Smart paid the City of Iloilo.

In 2002, Smart filed a special civil action for declaratory relief for the ascertainment of its rights and obligations under the Tax Code of the City of Davao. The relevant section of Smart's franchise provided that the grantee shall pay a franchise tax equivalent to 3% of all gross receipts of the business transacted under the franchise by the grantee and the said percentage shall be in lieu of all taxes on the franchise or earnings thereof. On September 16, 2008, the Supreme Court's Third Division ruled that Smart is liable for local franchise tax since the phrase "*in lieu of all taxes*" merely covers national taxes and was rendered inoperative when the VAT law took effect. On October 21, 2008, Smart filed its Motion for Reconsideration. Smart argued that the operative word in the "*in lieu of all taxes*" clause in Smart's franchise is the word "*all*". The word "*all*" before "*taxes*" in the clause "*in lieu of all taxes*" covers all kinds of taxes, national and local, except only those mentioned in the franchise. Smart also argued that the BIR already clarified in its Revenue Memorandum Circular No. 5-96 dated March 31, 1997 that the VAT merely replaced the franchise tax. On July 21, 2009, the Supreme Court's Third Division promulgated its Resolution denying Smart's Motion for Reconsideration and affirming that Smart is liable to pay local franchise tax to the City of Davao. On June 3, 2010, Smart received an initial local franchise tax assessment from the City of Davao covering the years from 1997 to 2010. Smart filed on June 21, 2010 its letter of protest against the local franchise tax assessment citing its local tax exemption by virtue of its BOI registration. On July 6, 2010, Smart received a letter from the City of Davao requesting for the submission of additional documents. Smart submitted several documents on August 3, 2010. In reply to Smart's protest, the City of Davao answered several issues, made an assessment and demanded for the settlement of the local franchise tax. Smart received the reply on October 26, 2010. On November 11, 2010, Smart protested the assessment. In an unsigned letter received by Smart on December 17, 2010, the City of Davao maintained that Smart is obligated to pay the local franchise tax assessed.

In an Indorsement dated February 10, 2011, the City of Davao Legal Office issued an Opinion recognizing that Smart's Tax exemption, being a BOI registered enterprise, shall commence from the date of registration with the Board (six years for pioneer business enterprise), pursuant to the provisions of Section 133(g) of the Local Government Code in relation to Article 11 of the Omnibus Investment Code of 1987. On March 15, 2011, the City of Davao issued its revised local franchise tax assessment which Smart paid on March 29, 2011.

With the finality of the Iloilo and Davao cases, several cities and provinces have begun discussions with Smart on the settlement of alleged local franchise tax within their respective jurisdictions. To limit the years covered by Smart's tax liability, Smart is invoking the prospective application of the Iloilo and Davao decisions and the recognition of its local tax exemption by virtue of its BOI registration issued on May 3, 2001.

PCEV's Local Franchise Tax Assessment

In 2004, PCEV secured a favorable decision from a Trial Court involving the local franchise tax in the City of Makati. In the case entitled "*Pilipino Telephone Corporation vs. City of Makati and Andrea Pacita S. Guinto*" (*Piltel vs. City of Makati*) (Civil Case No. 01-1760), the RTC of the City of Makati rendered its Decision dated December 10, 2002 declaring PCEV exempt from the payment of local franchise and business taxes. The Trial Court ruled that the legislative franchise of PCEV, R.A. 7293, granting the corporation exemption from local franchise and business taxes took effect after R.A. 7160 which removed all prior tax exemptions granted by law or other special law. The Trial Court's decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeals in its Decision dated July 12, 2004 and then subsequently, the Supreme Court denied the appeal of the City of Makati in its Entry of Judgment dated October 13, 2004. The Supreme Court ruled that the City of Makati, failed to sufficiently show that the Court of Appeals committed any reversible error in the questioned judgment to warrant the exercise of the Supreme Court's discretionary appellate jurisdiction.

On March 9, 2009, PCEV received a letter from the City of Makati on alleged outstanding franchise tax obligations covering the period from 1995 to 2009. In November 2009, PCEV received a Billing Statement from the City of Makati for alleged franchise tax liability covering the period from 1999 to 2003. On December 16, 2009, PCEV filed its reply and refuted the alleged franchise tax liability based on the *Piltel vs. City of Makati* case.

Real Property Tax Assessment

In *Smart Communications, Inc. vs. Central Board of Assessment Appeals, or CBAA, Local Board of Assessment Appeals of Surigao City, and City Assessor of Surigao City*, Smart filed a Petition for Review with the Court of Appeals assailing the prior decision of the CBAA which declared Smart as being liable to pay real property taxes to the City of Surigao. The Court of Appeals on November 26, 2008 decided that Smart is exempt from the payment of real property taxes for its properties which are actually, directly and exclusively used in the operation of its franchise.

On August 16, 2010, the Court of Appeals issued an Entry of Judgment confirming that the November 26, 2008 Resolution had become final and executory on December 22, 2008, and it was recorded in the book of Entries of Judgments.

Arbitration with Eastern Telecommunications Philippines, Inc., or ETPI

Since 1990 (up to present), PLDT and ETPI have been engaged in legal proceedings involving a number of issues in connection with their business relationship. While they have entered into Compromise Agreements in the past (one in February 1990, and another one in March 1999), these agreements have not put to rest their issues against each other. Accordingly, to avoid further protracted litigation and improve their business relationship, both PLDT and ETPI have agreed in April 2008 to submit their differences and issues to voluntary arbitration. For this arbitration (after collating various claims of one party against the other) ETPI, on one hand, initially submitted its claims of about Php2.9 billion against PLDT; while PLDT, on the other hand, submitted its claims of about Php2.8 billion against ETPI. Currently, PLDT and ETPI have agreed to suspend the arbitration proceedings between them.

Matters Relating to a Third Party Aggregator

In late 2009, PLDT informally received a communication which provided a complaint, or the Draft, setting forth a securities class action lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against PLDT and certain PLDT officers and indicated that such Draft may be filed against PLDT. The Draft alleges that some PLDT officers and employees caused PLDT's subsidiary, Smart to enter into contracts with a third-party entity in order to divert long distance telephone traffic and profits to such third-party entity. The Draft further alleges that these officers and employees personally created and controlled the third-party entity and were personally enriched as a result. The Draft alleges that this alleged scheme was accomplished by causing Smart to offer a lower rate for long distance telephone traffic to that third-party entity so that long distance traffic which otherwise would have been handled by PLDT at a higher rate was redirected to equipment owned by the third-party entity. The Draft alleges that PLDT failed to disclose material facts regarding the alleged scheme and that, as a result, PLDT misstated its true financial condition in its annual reports from 2002 through 2008.

In light of the nature of the allegations and out of an abundance of caution, PLDT's Board of Directors referred the Draft for review by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee appointed an independent Investigation Committee to oversee an investigation into the allegations contained in the Draft. The Audit Committee retained independent counsel to lead in the investigation. To preserve the confidential nature of the inquiry, the investigation was limited to internal sources at PLDT, including current PLDT and Smart employees, internal records and discrete inquiries and public records searches.

The independent counsel, under the oversight of the Investigation Committee, has concluded on the basis of the evidence within the control of PLDT or otherwise reasonably available, that: (i) while the investigation cannot definitively exclude the possibility, the investigation has found no evidence to establish that PLDT's officers and employees were personally involved in the creation of the third-party entity referred to in the Draft and has found no evidence of any improper personal financial benefit or gain by these officers and employees, directly or indirectly from such third party entity; and (ii) while Smart had substantial business relationships with various third-party aggregators of long-distance telephone traffic during the relevant period, including the third-party entity referred to in the Draft (with which Smart ceased doing business in 2008), there is no evidence that the relationship with such third-party entity in fact resulted in a material adverse impact on PLDT's revenues during the relevant period and may have in fact benefited PLDT overall through an increase in overall call volume.

On May 7, 2010, the Audit Committee of PLDT approved the recommendation and conclusion of the independent counsel, as endorsed by the Investigation Committee.

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.

26. Financial Assets and Liabilities

We have various financial assets such as trade and non-trade receivables and cash and short-term deposits, which arise directly from our operations. Our principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise of bank loans and overdrafts, finance leases, 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, currency options, interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts 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*.

The following table sets forth our financial assets and financial liabilities as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	Loans and receivables	Held-to-maturity investments	Fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Available-for-sale financial assets	Liabilities carried at amortized cost	Total financial assets and liabilities	Non-financial assets and liabilities	Total
(in million pesos)									
Assets as at March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)									
<i>Noncurrent:</i>									
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	159,662	159,662
Investments in associates and joint ventures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,212	23,212
Available-for-sale financial assets	–	–	–	–	148	–	148	–	148
Investment in debt securities	–	490	–	–	–	–	490	–	490
Investment properties	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,560	1,560
Goodwill and intangible assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,387	11,387
Deferred income tax assets – net	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,385	5,385
Derivative financial assets	–	–	238	–	–	–	238	–	238
Prepayments – net of current portion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,999	8,999
Advances and refundable deposits – net of current portion	997	–	–	–	–	–	997	203	1,200
<i>Current:</i>									
Cash and cash equivalents	55,969	–	–	–	–	–	55,969	–	55,969
Short-term investments	129	–	515	–	–	–	644	–	644
Trade and other receivables	15,031	–	–	–	–	–	15,031	–	15,031
Inventories and supplies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,417	2,417
Derivative financial assets	–	–	6	18	–	–	24	–	24
Current portion of prepayments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,831	5,831
Current portion of advances and refundable deposits	14	–	–	–	–	–	14	88	102
Total assets	72,140	490	759	18	148	–	73,555	218,744	292,299
Liabilities as at March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)									
<i>Noncurrent:</i>									
Interest-bearing financial liabilities – net of current portion	–	–	–	–	–	79,689	79,689	–	79,689
Deferred income tax liabilities – net	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,015	1,015
Derivative financial liabilities	–	–	3,154	–	–	–	3,154	–	3,154
Pension and other employee benefits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,186	2,186
Customers' deposits	–	–	–	–	–	2,236	2,236	–	2,236
Deferred credits and other noncurrent liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	10,469	10,469	1,567	12,036
<i>Current:</i>									
Accounts payable	–	–	–	–	–	21,915	21,915	1,804	23,719
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	29,579	29,579	7,022	36,601
Provision for assessments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,555	1,555
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	14,167	14,167	–	14,167
Dividends payable	–	–	–	–	–	28,958	28,958	–	28,958
Income tax payable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,840	5,840
Total liabilities	–	–	3,154	–	–	187,013	190,167	20,989	211,156
Net assets (liabilities)	72,140	490	(2,395)	18	148	(187,013)	(116,612)	197,755	81,143

	Loans and receivables	Held-to- maturity investments	Fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Available-for- sale financial assets	Liabilities carried at amortized cost	Total financial assets and liabilities	Non-financial assets and liabilities	Total
(in million pesos)									
Assets as at December 31, 2010 (Audited)									
<i>Noncurrent:</i>									
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163,184	163,184
Investments in associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,203	23,203
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	147	-	147	-	147
Investment in debt securities	-	484	-	-	-	-	484	-	484
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,560	1,560
Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,485	11,485
Deferred income tax assets – net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,110	6,110
Derivative financial assets	-	-	178	-	-	-	178	-	178
Prepayments – net of current portion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,679	8,679
Advances and refundable deposits – net of current portion	984	-	-	-	-	-	984	203	1,187
<i>Current:</i>									
Cash and cash equivalents	36,678	-	-	-	-	-	36,678	-	36,678
Short-term investments	152	-	517	-	-	-	669	-	669
Trade and other receivables	16,428	-	-	-	-	-	16,428	-	16,428
Inventories and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,219	2,219
Derivative financial assets	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Current portion of prepayments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,418	5,418
Current portion of advances and refundable deposits	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	165	181
Total assets	54,258	484	700	-	147	-	55,589	222,226	277,815
Liabilities as at December 31, 2010 (Audited)									
<i>Noncurrent:</i>									
Interest-bearing financial liabilities – net of current portion	-	-	-	-	-	75,888	75,888	-	75,888
Deferred income tax liabilities – net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,099	1,099
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	3,604	-	-	-	3,604	-	3,604
Pension and other employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,834	1,834
Customers' deposits	-	-	-	-	-	2,223	2,223	-	2,223
Deferred credits and other noncurrent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	12,041	12,041	1,526	13,567
<i>Current:</i>									
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	23,673	23,673	2,131	25,804
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	28,822	28,822	7,137	35,959
Provision for assessments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,555	1,555
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	13,801	13,801	-	13,801
Dividends payable	-	-	-	-	-	2,086	2,086	-	2,086
Income tax payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,010	3,010
Total liabilities	-	-	3,604	-	-	158,534	162,138	18,292	180,430
Net assets (liabilities)	54,258	484	(2,904)	-	147	(158,534)	(106,549)	203,934	97,385

The following table sets forth the consolidated carrying values and estimated fair values of our financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	2011 (Unaudited)	2010 (Audited)	2011 (Unaudited)	2010 (Audited)
(in million pesos)				
Noncurrent Financial Assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets:				
Listed equity securities	79	78	79	78
Unlisted equity securities	69	69	69	69
Investment in debt securities	490	484	496	502
Derivative financial assets:				
Long-term currency swap	238	178	238	178
Advances and refundable deposits – net of current portion	997	984	917	915
Total noncurrent financial assets	1,873	1,793	1,799	1,742
Current Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Cash on hand and in banks	3,041	2,906	3,041	2,906
Temporary cash investments	52,928	33,772	52,928	33,772
Short-term investments	644	669	644	669
Trade and other receivables – net:				
Foreign administrations	4,274	4,321	4,274	4,321
Retail subscribers	3,315	3,872	3,315	3,872
Corporate subscribers	2,425	2,042	2,425	2,042
Domestic carriers	1,408	1,453	1,408	1,453
Dealers, agents and others	3,609	4,740	3,609	4,740

	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
(in million pesos)				
Derivative financial assets:				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	18	–	18	–
Bifurcated embedded derivatives	6	5	6	5
Current portion of advances and refundable deposits	14	16	14	16
Total current financial assets	71,682	53,796	71,682	53,796
Total Financial Assets	73,555	55,589	73,481	55,538
Noncurrent Financial Liabilities				
Interest-bearing financial liabilities:				
Long-term debt – net of current portion	79,681	75,879	80,813	82,244
Obligations under finance lease	8	9	7	8
Derivative financial liabilities:				
Long-term currency swap	3,154	3,604	3,154	3,604
Customers' deposits	2,236	2,223	1,599	1,701
Deferred credits and other noncurrent liabilities	10,469	12,041	9,767	11,457
Total noncurrent financial liabilities	95,548	93,756	95,340	99,014
Current Financial Liabilities				
Accounts payable:				
Suppliers and contractors	19,569	20,957	19,569	20,957
Carriers	1,864	1,866	1,864	1,866
Related parties	263	244	263	244
Others	219	606	219	606
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities:				
Utilities and related expenses	20,842	19,739	20,842	19,739
Employee benefits	3,530	3,852	3,530	3,852
Interests and other related costs	923	1,028	923	1,028
Others	4,284	4,203	4,284	4,203
Interest-bearing financial liabilities:				
Current portion of long-term debt	14,160	13,767	14,160	13,767
Obligations under finance lease	7	34	7	34
Dividends payable	28,958	2,086	28,958	2,086
Total current financial liabilities	94,619	68,382	94,619	68,382
Total Financial Liabilities	190,167	162,138	189,959	167,396

Below are the list of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are classified using a fair value hierarchy as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	2011			2010		
	(Unaudited)		Total	(Audited)		Total
	Level 1 ⁽¹⁾	Level 2 ⁽²⁾		Level 1 ⁽¹⁾	Level 2 ⁽²⁾	
(in million pesos)						
Noncurrent Financial Assets						
Available-for-sale financial assets –						
Listed equity securities	79	–	79	78	–	78
Derivative financial assets	–	238	238	–	178	178
Current Financial Assets						
Short-term investments	–	515	515	–	517	517
Derivative financial assets	–	24	24	–	5	5
Total	79	777	856	78	700	778
Noncurrent Financial Liabilities						
Derivative financial liabilities	–	3,154	3,154	–	3,604	3,604
Total	–	3,154	3,154	–	3,604	3,604

⁽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 prices that are either directly or indirectly observable for the assets or liabilities.

As at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we do not have financial instruments whose fair values are determined using inputs that are not based on observable market data (Level 3).

As at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, 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
Noncurrent portion of advances and refundable deposits	Estimated fair value is based on the discounted values of future cash flows using the applicable zero coupon rates plus credit spread.
Fixed rate loans: U.S. dollar notes Other loans in all other currencies	Quoted market price. Estimated fair value is based on the discounted value of future cash flows using the applicable Commercial Interest Reference Rate and Philippine Dealing System Treasury Fixing rates for similar types of loans.
Variable rate loans	The carrying value approximates fair value because of recent and regular repricing based on market conditions.
Customers' deposits and deferred credits and other noncurrent liabilities	Estimated fair value is based on the discounted values of future cash flows using the applicable zero coupon rates plus credit spread.

Derivative Financial Instruments:

Foreign currency options: The fair values were computed using an option pricing model using market volatility rates of the U.S. dollar and Philippine peso exchange rate as at valuation date.

Forward foreign exchange contracts, bifurcated foreign currency forwards and foreign currency 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.

Available-for-sale financial assets: Fair values of available-for-sale financial assets, which consist of proprietary listed shares, were determined using quoted prices. Investments in unlisted securities are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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.

Due to the short-term nature of the transactions, the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, current investment in debt securities, trade and other receivables, current portion of advances and refundable deposits, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities, current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities, and dividends payable approximate their carrying values as at the end of the reporting period.

Derivative Financial Instruments

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 March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we have no outstanding financial instruments designated as hedges.

The table below sets out the information about our derivative financial instruments as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	Maturity	2011 (Unaudited)		2010 (Audited)	
		Notional	Mark-to-market Gains (Losses)	Notional	Mark-to-market Gains (Losses)
(in millions)					
PLDT					
Transactions not designated as hedges:					
Currency swaps	2017	US\$222	(Php2,223)	US\$222	(Php2,651)
	2012	100	(931)	100	(953)
	2012	60 ⁽¹⁾	238	60 ⁽¹⁾	178
			(2,916)		(3,426)
ePLDT					
Cash flow hedges:					
Forward foreign exchange contracts	2012	10	2	–	–
	2011	43	16	–	–
Transactions not designated as hedges:					
Bifurcated embedded derivatives	2012	1	6	1	5
			24		5
Net liabilities			(Php2,892)		(Php3,421)

⁽¹⁾ Overlay principal only swap agreements to effectively unwind a portion of the outstanding long-term principal only swap agreement maturing in 2012.

	2011 (Unaudited)		2010 (Audited)	
	(in million pesos)			
Presented as:				
Noncurrent assets		238		178
Current assets		24		5
Noncurrent liabilities		(3,154)		(3,604)
Net liabilities		(2,892)		(3,421)

Analysis of gains on derivative financial instruments for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	2011 (Unaudited)		2010 (Audited)	
	(in million pesos)			
Net mark-to-market losses at end of period		(2,892)		(2,074)
Net mark-to-market losses at beginning of period		(3,421)		(2,745)
Net change		529		671
Hedge cost		(107)		(120)
Settlements, accretion and conversion		–		(39)
Net gains on derivative financial instruments (Note 4)		422		512

PLDT

Due to the amounts of PLDT's foreign currency hedging requirements and the large interest differential between the Philippine peso and the U.S. dollar, the costs to book long-term hedges can be significant. In order to manage such hedging costs, PLDT utilizes structures that include currency option contracts, and fixed-to-floating coupon-only swaps that may not qualify for hedge accounting.

Currency Swaps

PLDT has entered into long-term principal-only currency swap agreements with various foreign counterparties to hedge the currency risk on its fixed rate notes maturing in 2012 and 2017. These long-term currency swaps have an aggregate notional amount of US\$322 million with total mark-to-market losses of Php3,154 million and Php3,604 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Under the swaps, PLDT effectively exchanges the principal of its U.S. dollar-denominated fixed rate notes into Philippine peso-denominated loan exposures at agreed swap exchange rates. The agreed swap exchange rates are reset to the lowest U.S. dollar/Philippine peso spot exchange rate during the term of the swaps, subject to a minimum exchange rate. The outstanding swap contracts have an agreed average swap exchange rates of Php50.45 as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010. The semi-annual fixed or floating swap cost payments that PLDT is required to make to its counterparties averaged about 2.93% per annum as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

On various dates in 2010, the long-term principal only-currency swap agreements maturing in 2012 and 2017 were partially terminated, with a total aggregate settlement amount of Php372 million and Php168 million, respectively. As a result of these unwinding transactions, the outstanding notional amount was reduced to US\$100 million and US\$222 million for the swaps maturing in 2012 and 2017, respectively, with mark-to-market losses of Php953 million and Php2,651 million, respectively, as at December 31, 2010.

On various dates from October to November 2010, PLDT entered into several overlay principal only swap agreements with an aggregate amount of US\$60 million to effectively unwind a portion of the outstanding long-term principal only swap agreement maturing in 2012. The overlay swaps are offsetting swaps which carry the direct opposite terms and cashflows of our existing swap agreement. As consideration for the overlay swaps, PLDT will pay an average hedge cost of 10.84% on a semi-annual basis over the life of the offsetting swaps. These overlay swap agreements have an aggregate mark-to-market gains of Php237 million and Php178 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

ePLDT

In February and March 2011, SPi and SPi CRM entered into several forward foreign exchange contracts with various financial institutions to hedge a portion of monthly dollar denominated revenues and peso denominated expenses maturing March 2011 up to February 2012. The gains and losses on such contracts are expected to be recognized in profit or loss upon occurrence of the monthly dollar revenues and monthly peso expenses hedged. As at March 31, 2011, the outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts that were designated as hedges amounted to US\$20 million and US\$33 million for SPi and SPi CRM, respectively.

Level Up! embedded derivatives were bifurcated from various license contracts and other service agreements denominated in U.S. dollar. The aggregate notional amount of these bifurcated embedded currency forwards amounted to US\$1 million each as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010. The total mark-to-market gains of these bifurcated embedded currency forwards amounted to Php6 million and Php5 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

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. Our policies for managing these risks are summarized below. We also monitor the market price risk arising from all financial instruments.

Liquidity Risk

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, managed funds and other structured products linked to the Republic of the Philippines. 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.

We have letters of credit amounting to Php955 million as at March 31, 2011 and certain financial instruments that are allocated to meet our short-term liquidity needs. These financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents, and short-term investments amounting to Php55,969 million and Php644 million, respectively, as at March 31, 2011. See *Note 15 – Cash and Cash Equivalents*.

The following table discloses a summary of maturity profile of our financial assets based on our consolidated undiscounted claims outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
	(in million pesos)				
March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)					
Loans and receivables:	81,007	80,014	905	49	39
Advances and refundable deposits	1,011	18	905	49	39
Cash equivalents	52,928	52,928	–	–	–
Short-term investments	129	129	–	–	–
Retail subscribers	8,417	8,417	–	–	–
Corporate subscribers	8,375	8,375	–	–	–
Foreign administrations	4,456	4,456	–	–	–
Domestic carriers	1,544	1,544	–	–	–
Dealers, agents and others	4,147	4,147	–	–	–
Held-to-maturity investments:	490	–	490	–	–
Investment in debt securities	490	–	490	–	–
Fair value through profit or loss:	515	515	–	–	–
Short-term investments	515	515	–	–	–
Available-for-sale financial assets	148	–	–	–	148
Total	82,160	80,529	1,395	49	187
December 31, 2010 (Audited)					
Loans and receivables:	63,182	62,202	897	45	38
Advances and refundable deposits	1,000	20	897	45	38
Cash equivalents	33,772	33,772	–	–	–
Short-term investments	152	152	–	–	–
Retail subscribers	8,917	8,917	–	–	–
Corporate subscribers	7,998	7,998	–	–	–
Foreign administrations	4,479	4,479	–	–	–
Domestic carriers	1,591	1,591	–	–	–
Dealers, agents and others	5,273	5,273	–	–	–
Held-to-maturity investments:	484	–	484	–	–
Investment in debt securities	484	–	484	–	–
Fair value through profit or loss:	517	517	–	–	–
Short-term investments	517	517	–	–	–
Available-for-sale financial assets	147	–	–	–	147
Total	64,330	62,719	1,381	45	185

The following table discloses a summary of maturity profile of our financial liabilities based on our consolidated contractual undiscounted obligations outstanding as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
	(in million pesos)				
March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)					
<i>Debt⁽¹⁾:</i>	119,366	6,829	50,048	39,890	22,599
Principal	96,533	6,541	35,576	34,360	20,056
Interest	22,833	288	14,472	5,530	2,543
<i>Lease obligations:</i>	8,646	4,896	1,720	934	1,096
Operating lease	8,630	4,892	1,711	931	1,096
Finance lease	16	4	9	3	–
<i>Unconditional purchase obligations⁽²⁾</i>	740	252	260	228	–
<i>Other obligations:</i>	94,220	77,232	12,526	676	3,786
Derivative financial liabilities ⁽³⁾ :	4,149	–	1,731	668	1,750
Long-term currency swaps	4,149	–	1,731	668	1,750
Various trade and other obligations:	90,071	77,232	10,795	8	2,036
Suppliers and contractors	30,137	19,569	10,568	–	–
Dividends	28,958	28,958	–	–	–
Utilities and related expenses	17,589	17,554	25	2	8
Employee benefits	3,534	3,534	–	–	–
Customers' deposits	2,236	–	202	6	2,028
Carriers	1,864	1,864	–	–	–
Others	5,753	5,753	–	–	–
Total contractual obligations	222,972	89,209	64,554	41,728	27,481
December 31, 2010 (Audited)					
<i>Debt⁽¹⁾:</i>	113,394	6,569	51,308	33,978	21,539
Principal	92,590	6,206	38,263	29,335	18,786
Interest	20,804	363	13,045	4,643	2,753
<i>Lease obligations:</i>	8,003	4,383	1,710	948	962
Operating lease	7,959	4,353	1,697	947	962
Finance lease	44	30	13	1	–
<i>Unconditional purchase obligations⁽²⁾</i>	797	271	263	263	–
<i>Other obligations:</i>	68,782	50,247	13,963	683	3,889
Derivative financial liabilities ⁽³⁾ :	4,241	–	1,735	674	1,832
Long-term currency swaps	4,241	–	1,735	674	1,832
Various trade and other obligations:	64,541	50,247	12,228	9	2,057
Suppliers and contractors	32,997	20,957	12,040	–	–
Utilities and related expenses	16,477	16,446	10	3	18
Employee benefits	3,853	3,853	–	–	–
Customers' deposits	2,223	–	178	6	2,039
Dividends	2,086	2,086	–	–	–
Carriers	1,866	1,866	–	–	–
Others	5,039	5,039	–	–	–
Total contractual obligations	190,976	61,470	67,244	35,872	26,390

⁽¹⁾ Consists of long-term debt, including current portion; gross of unamortized debt discount and debt issuance costs.

⁽²⁾ Based on the Amended ATPA with AIL. See Note 23 – Related Party Transactions.

⁽³⁾ Gross liabilities before any offsetting application.

Debt

See Note 19 – Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities for a detailed discussion of our debt.

Operating Lease Obligations

The PLDT Group has various lease contracts for periods ranging from one to ten years covering certain offices, warehouses, cell sites telecommunications equipment locations and various office equipment.

The consolidated future minimum lease commitments payable with non-cancellable operating leases as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Within one year	4,966	4,469
After one year but not more than five years	2,568	2,528
More than five years	1,096	962
	8,630	7,959

Finance Lease Obligations

See *Note 19 – Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities* for the detailed discussion of our long-term finance lease obligations.

Unconditional Purchase Obligations

See *Note 23 – Related Party Transactions* for a detailed discussion of PLDT's obligation under the Original and the Amended ATPA.

Under the Amended ATPA, PLDT's aggregate remaining minimum obligation is approximately Php740 million and Php797 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Other Obligations

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 related obligations, and various business and operational related agreements. Total obligations under these various agreements amounted to approximately Php90,071 million and Php64,541 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. See *Note 21 – Accounts Payable* and *Note 22 – Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities*.

Commercial Commitments

Our outstanding consolidated commercial commitments, in the form of letters of credit, amounted to Php955 million and Php1,145 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. These commitments will expire within one year.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

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 debt. While a certain percentage of our revenues are either linked to or denominated in U.S. dollars, most of our indebtedness and related interest expense, a substantial portion of our capital expenditures 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. We use forward foreign exchange purchase contracts, currency swap contracts and foreign currency option contracts to manage the foreign currency risks associated with our foreign currency-denominated loans. We also enter into forward foreign exchange sale contracts to manage foreign currency risks associated with our U.S. dollar-linked and U.S. dollar-denominated revenues. In order to manage the hedge costs of these contracts, we utilize structures that include credit-linkage with PLDT as the reference entity, a combination of foreign currency option contracts, and fixed to floating coupon only swap contracts. We accounted for these instruments as either cash flow hedges, wherein changes in the fair value are recognized as cumulative translation adjustments in other comprehensive income until the hedged transaction affects our consolidated income statement or when the hedging instrument expires, or transactions not designated as hedges, wherein changes in the fair value are recognized directly as income or expense for the year.

The following table shows our consolidated foreign currency-denominated monetary financial assets and liabilities and their Philippine peso equivalents as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	2011		2010	
	(Unaudited)		(Audited)	
	U.S. Dollar	Php ⁽¹⁾	U.S. Dollar	Php ⁽²⁾
	(in millions)			
Noncurrent Financial Assets				
Note receivable	2	86	2	84
Derivative financial assets	5	238	4	178
Advances and refundable deposits	1	46	1	38
Total noncurrent financial assets	8	370	7	300
Current Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	165	7,176	138	6,050
Short-term investments	14	627	15	652
Trade and other receivables – net	216	9,392	214	9,361
Derivative financial assets	1	24	–	5
Total current financial assets	396	17,219	367	16,068
Total Financial Assets	404	17,589	374	16,368
Noncurrent Financial Liabilities				
Interest-bearing financial liabilities – net of current portion	754	32,738	782	34,244
Derivative financial liabilities	73	3,154	82	3,604
Total noncurrent financial liabilities	827	35,892	864	37,848
Current Financial Liabilities				
Accounts payable	158	6,872	169	7,415
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	139	6,031	143	6,267
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities	97	4,192	103	4,537
Total current financial liabilities	394	17,095	415	18,219
Total Financial Liabilities	1,221	52,987	1,279	56,067

⁽¹⁾ The exchange rate used to translate the U.S. dollar amounts into Philippine peso was Php43.41 to US\$1.00, the Philippine peso-U.S. dollar exchange rate as quoted through the Philippine Dealing System as at March 31, 2011.

⁽²⁾ The exchange rate used to translate the U.S. dollar amounts into Philippine peso was Php43.81 to US\$1.00, the Philippine peso-U.S. dollar exchange rate as quoted through the Philippine Dealing System as at December 31, 2010.

As at May 9, 2011, the Philippine peso-U.S. dollar exchange rate was Php42.95 to US\$1.00. Using this exchange rate, our consolidated net foreign currency-denominated financial liabilities would have decreased in Philippine peso terms by Php376 million as at March 31, 2011.

Approximately 39% and 43% of our total consolidated debts (net of consolidated debt discount) were denominated in U.S. dollars as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Consolidated foreign currency-denominated debt decreased to Php36,606 million as at March 31, 2011 from Php38,414 million as at December 31, 2010. See Note 19 – Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities. The aggregate notional amount of PLDT's outstanding long-term principal only currency swap contracts were US\$262 million as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2011. Consequently, the unhedged portion of our consolidated debt amounts was approximately 27% (or 19%, net of our consolidated U.S. dollar cash balances) and 30% (or 23%, net of our consolidated U.S. dollar cash balances) as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Approximately 28% of our consolidated service revenues were denominated in U.S. dollars and/or were linked to U.S. dollars for the three months ended March 31, 2011 as compared with approximately 27% for the three months ended March 31, 2010. In this respect, the appreciation of the weighted average exchange rate of the Philippine peso against the U.S. dollar decreased our revenues, and consequently, our cash flow from operations in Philippine peso terms.

The Philippine peso had appreciated by 0.91% against the U.S. dollar to Php43.41 to US\$1.00 as at March 31, 2011 from Php43.81 to US\$1.00 as at December 31, 2010. As at March 31, 2010, the Philippine peso had appreciated by 2.45% against the U.S. dollar to Php45.29 to US\$1.00 from Php46.43 to US\$1.00 as at December 31, 2009. 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 gains of Php320 million and Php708 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. See *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information*.

Management conducted a survey among our banks to determine the outlook of the Philippine peso-U.S. dollar exchange rate until our next reporting date of June 30, 2011. Our outlook is that the Philippine peso-U.S. dollar exchange rate may weaken/strengthen by 1.17% as compared to the exchange rate of Php43.41 to US\$1.00 as at March 31, 2011. If the Philippine peso-U.S. dollar exchange rate had weakened/strengthened by 1.17% as at March 31, 2011, with all other variables held constant, profit after tax for the three months ended March 31, 2011 would have been approximately Php212 million higher/lower and our consolidated stockholders' equity as at March 31, 2011 would have been approximately Php208 million higher/lower, mainly as a result of consolidated foreign exchange gains and losses on translation of U.S. dollar-denominated net assets/liabilities and mark-to-market valuation of derivative financial instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to our long-term debt obligations and short-term borrowings 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. On a limited basis, we enter into interest rate swap agreements in order to manage our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. We make use of hedging instruments and structures solely for reducing or managing financial risk associated with our liabilities and not for trading purposes.

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 March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010. Financial instruments that are not subject to interest rate risk were not included in the table.

As at March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)

	In U.S. Dollar						In Php	Discount/ Debt Issuance Cost In Php	Carrying Value In Php	Fair Value	
	Below 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years	Total				In U.S. Dollar	In Php
(in millions)											
Assets:											
<i>Cash in Bank</i>											
U.S. Dollar	17	–	–	–	–	17	750	–	750	17	750
Interest rate	0.0025% to 0.7902%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippine Peso	34	–	–	–	–	34	1,475	–	1,475	34	1,475
Interest rate	0.0625% to 2.5069%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Currencies	4	–	–	–	–	4	168	–	168	4	168
Interest rate	0.0100% to 2.4000%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Temporary Cash Investments</i>											
U.S. Dollar	129	–	–	–	–	129	5,606	–	5,606	129	5,606
Interest rate	0.1000% to 1.8500%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippine Peso	1,090	–	–	–	–	1,090	47,322	–	47,322	1,090	47,322
Interest rate	1.0000% to 4.4375%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

	In U.S. Dollar						In Php	Discount/ Debt Issuance Cost In Php	Carrying Value In Php	Fair Value	
	Below 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years	Total				In U.S. Dollar	In Php
(in millions)											
Short-term Investments											
U.S. Dollar	15	-	-	-	-	15	627	-	627	15	627
Interest rate	1.7000% to 5.9200%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Peso	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17	-	17
Interest rate	3.2500%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in Debt Securities											
Philippine Peso	-	11	-	-	-	11	490	-	490	11	496
Interest rate	-	6.9200%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,289	11	-	-	-	1,300	56,455	-	56,455	1,300	56,461
Liabilities:											
Long-term Debt											
Fixed Rate											
U.S. Dollar Notes	-	146	-	-	234	380	16,497	180	16,317	437	18,988
Interest rate	-	11.3750%	-	-	8.3500%	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Dollar Fixed Loans	4	30	15	295	-	344	14,931	2,389	12,542	270	11,729
Interest rate	4.7000%	2.9900% to 3.7900%	2.9900% to 3.7900%	2.2500% to 2.9900%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Peso	111	62	176	476	228	1,053	45,704	58	45,646	1,035	44,921
Interest rate	5.6250% to 6.5396%	5.6250% to 8.4346%	6.5000% to 9.1038%	6.5000% to 9.1038%	6.5000% to 9.1038%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variable Rate											
U.S. Dollar	3	145	27	5	-	180	7,808	60	7,748	179	7,748
Interest rate	US\$ LIBOR + 0.8150%	Swap rate + 2.7900%; US\$ LIBOR + 0.4200% to 1.8500%	Swap rate + 2.7900%; US\$ LIBOR + 0.5000% to 1.8500%	Swap rate + 2.7900%; US\$ LIBOR + 1.3500%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Peso	33	151	68	15	-	267	11,593	5	11,588	267	11,587
Interest rate	PDST-F + 0.3000% to 1.2500%; AUB's prime rate	Php PDST-F + 0.3000% to 1.3750%	Php PDST-F + 0.3000%	Php PDST-F + 0.3000%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	151	534	286	791	462	2,224	96,533	2,692	93,841	2,188	94,973

As at December 31, 2010 (Audited)

	In U.S. Dollar						In Php	Discount/ Debt Issuance Cost In Php	Carrying Value In Php	Fair Value	
	Below 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years	Total				In U.S. Dollar	In Php
(in millions)											
Assets:											
Cash in Bank											
U.S. Dollar	11	-	-	-	-	11	474	-	474	11	474
Interest rate	0.0025% to 0.7840%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Peso	31	-	-	-	-	31	1,362	-	1,362	31	1,362
Interest rate	0.0625% to 2.9000%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Currencies	3	-	-	-	-	3	118	-	118	3	118
Interest rate	0.0100% to 2.4000%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary Cash Investments											
U.S. Dollar	110	-	-	-	-	110	4,813	-	4,813	110	4,813
Interest rate	0.1000% to 1.7000%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Peso	661	-	-	-	-	661	28,959	-	28,959	661	28,959
Interest rate	1.0000% to 4.8100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term Investments											
U.S. Dollar	15	-	-	-	-	15	652	-	652	15	652
Interest rate	1.9000% to 10.672%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Peso	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17	-	17
Interest rate	3.2500%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in Debt Securities											
Philippine Peso	-	-	8	3	-	11	484	-	484	11	502
Interest rate	-	-	6.8750%	7.0000%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	831	-	8	3	-	842	36,879	-	36,879	842	36,897

	In U.S. Dollar						In Php	Discount/ Debt Issuance Cost In Php	Carrying Value In Php	Fair Value	
	Below 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years	Total				In U.S. Dollar	In Php
(in millions)											
Liabilities:											
<i>Long-term Debt</i>											
<i>Fixed Rate</i>											
U.S. Dollar Notes	–	146	–	–	234	380	16,650	200	16,450	440	19,274
Interest rate	–	11.3750%	–	–	8.3500%	–	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Dollar Fixed Loans	9	29	15	295	–	348	15,264	2,586	12,678	276	12,120
Interest rate	4.7000%	2.9900% to 3.7900%	2.9900% to 3.7900%	2.2500% to 2.9900%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippine Peso	68	146	121	339	195	869	38,066	74	37,992	961	42,091
Interest rate	6.0323% to 8.7792%	5.6250% to 8.4346%	6.5000% to 8.4346%	6.5000% to 9.1038%	6.5000% to 9.1038%	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Variable Rate</i>											
U.S. Dollar	6	148	45	15	–	214	9,357	71	9,286	212	9,286
Interest rate	US\$ LIBOR + 0.8150%	Swap rate + 2.7900%;	Swap rate + 2.7900%;	Swap rate + 2.7900%;	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		US\$ LIBOR + 0.4200%	US\$ LIBOR + 0.4200%	US\$ LIBOR + 1.3500%							
		to 1.8500%	to 1.8500%	to 1.8500%							
Philippine Peso	58	150	74	20	–	302	13,253	13	13,240	302	13,240
Interest rate	PDST-F + 0.3000% to 1.2500%	PDST-F + 0.3000% to 1.3750%;	PDST-F + 0.3000%	PDST-F + 0.3000%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		AUB's prime rate									
	141	619	255	669	429	2,113	92,590	2,944	89,646	2,191	96,011

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.

Management conducted a survey among our banks to determine the outlook of the U.S. dollar and Philippine peso interest rates until our next reporting date of June 30, 2011. Our outlook is that the U.S. dollar and Philippine peso interest rates may move 5 basis points and 20 basis points higher/lower, respectively, as compared to levels as at March 31, 2011. If U.S. dollar interest rates had been 5 basis points higher/lower as compared to market levels as at March 31, 2011, with all other variables held constant, profit after tax for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and our consolidated stockholders' equity as at March 31, 2011 would have been approximately Php16 million lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings and loss/gain on derivative transactions. If Philippine peso interest rates had been 20 basis points higher/lower as compared to market levels as at March 31, 2011, with all other variables held constant, profit after tax for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and our consolidated stockholders' equity as at March 31, 2011 would have been approximately Php74 million 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.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of our consolidated statement of financial position, including derivative financial instruments as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	Gross Maximum Exposure ⁽¹⁾		Net Maximum Exposure ⁽²⁾	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
(in million pesos)				
Loans and receivables:				
Advances and refundable deposits	1,011	1,000	1,010	999
Cash and cash equivalents	55,969	36,678	55,516	36,458
Short-term investments	129	152	129	152
Foreign administrations	4,274	4,321	4,227	4,277
Retail subscribers	3,315	3,872	3,266	3,799
Corporate subscribers	2,425	2,042	2,300	1,918
Domestic carriers	1,408	1,453	1,408	1,453
Dealers, agents and others	3,609	4,740	3,608	4,740
Held-to-maturity investments:				
Investment in debt securities	490	484	490	484
Available-for-sale financial assets	148	147	148	147
Fair value through profit or loss:				
Short-term investments	515	517	515	517
Long-term currency swap	238	178	238	178
Bifurcated embedded derivatives	6	5	6	5
Derivatives used for hedging:				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	18	–	18	–
Total	73,555	55,589	72,879	55,127

⁽¹⁾ Gross financial assets before taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements or offsetting arrangements.

⁽²⁾ Gross financial assets after taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements or offsetting arrangements or deposit insurance.

The table below provides information regarding the credit quality by class of our financial assets according to our credit ratings of counterparties as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	Total	Neither past due nor impaired		Past due but not impaired	Impaired
		Class A ⁽¹⁾	Class B ⁽²⁾		
(in million pesos)					
March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)					
Loans and receivables:					
Advances and refundable deposits	1,011	971	40	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	55,969	53,730	2,239	–	–
Short-term investments	129	129	–	–	–
Retail subscribers	8,417	861	721	1,733	5,102
Corporate subscribers	8,375	768	551	1,106	5,950
Foreign administrations	4,456	1,995	969	1,310	182
Domestic carriers	1,544	245	5	1,158	136
Dealers, agents and others	4,147	1,913	1,250	446	538
Held-to-maturity investments:					
Investment in debt securities	490	490	–	–	–
Available-for-sale financial assets	148	109	39	–	–
Fair value through profit or loss ⁽³⁾ :					
Short-term investments	515	515	–	–	–
Long-term currency swap	238	238	–	–	–
Bifurcated embedded derivatives	6	6	–	–	–
Derivatives used for hedging:					
Forward foreign exchange contracts	18	18	–	–	–
Total	85,463	61,988	5,814	5,753	11,908

	Total	Neither past due nor impaired		Past due but not impaired	Impaired
		Class A ⁽¹⁾	Class B ⁽²⁾		
(in million pesos)					
December 31, 2010 (Audited)					
Loans and receivables:					
Advances and refundable deposits	1,000	951	49	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	36,678	35,368	1,310	–	–
Short-term investments	152	152	–	–	–
Retail subscribers	8,917	946	926	2,000	5,045
Corporate subscribers	7,998	393	612	1,037	5,956
Foreign administrations	4,479	1,756	699	1,866	158
Domestic carriers	1,591	191	23	1,239	138
Dealers, agents and others	5,273	2,599	2,013	128	533
Held-to-maturity investments:					
Investment in debt securities	484	484	–	–	–
Available-for-sale financial assets	147	108	39	–	–
Fair value through profit or loss ⁽³⁾ :					
Short-term investments	517	517	–	–	–
Long-term currency swap	178	178	–	–	–
Bifurcated embedded derivatives	5	5	–	–	–
Total	67,419	43,648	5,671	6,270	11,830

⁽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.

⁽³⁾ Gross receivables from counterparties, before any offsetting arrangements.

The aging analysis of past due but not impaired class of financial assets as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	Total	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired			Impaired
			1-60 days	61-90 days	Over 91 days	
(in million pesos)						
March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)						
Loans and receivables:						
Advances and refundable deposits	1,011	1,011	–	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	55,969	55,969	–	–	–	–
Short-term investments	129	129	–	–	–	–
Retail subscribers	8,417	1,582	1,338	34	361	5,102
Corporate subscribers	8,375	1,319	621	123	362	5,950
Foreign administrations	4,456	2,964	542	263	505	182
Domestic carriers	1,544	250	167	171	820	136
Dealers, agents and others	4,147	3,163	23	262	161	538
Held-to-maturity investments:						
Investment in debt securities	490	490	–	–	–	–
Available-for-sale financial assets	148	148	–	–	–	–
Fair value through profit or loss:						
Short-term investments	515	515	–	–	–	–
Long-term currency swap	238	238	–	–	–	–
Bifurcated embedded derivatives	6	6	–	–	–	–
Derivatives used for hedging:						
Forward foreign exchange contracts	18	18	–	–	–	–
Total	85,463	67,802	2,691	853	2,209	11,908

December 31, 2010 (Audited)

Loans and receivables:						
Advances and refundable deposits	1,000	1,000	–	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	36,678	36,678	–	–	–	–
Short-term investments	152	152	–	–	–	–
Retail subscribers	8,917	1,872	1,387	150	463	5,045
Corporate subscribers	7,998	1,005	642	159	236	5,956
Foreign administrations	4,479	2,455	616	393	857	158
Domestic carriers	1,591	214	165	182	892	138
Dealers, agents and others	5,273	4,612	21	20	87	533

	Total	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired			Impaired
			1-60 days	61-90 days	Over 91 days	
			(in million pesos)			
Held-to-maturity investments:						
Investment in debt securities	484	484	–	–	–	–
Available-for-sale financial assets	147	147	–	–	–	–
Fair value through profit or loss:						
Short-term investments	517	517	–	–	–	–
Long-term currency swap	178	178	–	–	–	–
Bifurcated embedded derivatives	5	5	–	–	–	–
Total	67,419	49,319	2,831	904	2,535	11,830

Impairment Assessments

The main consideration for the impairment assessment include whether any payments of principal or interest are overdue by more than 90 days or whether there are any known difficulties in the cash flows of counterparties, credit rating downgrades, or infringement of the original terms of the contract. Our impairment assessments are classified into two areas: individually assessed allowance and collectively assessed allowances.

Individually assessed allowance

We determine the allowance appropriate for each individually significant loan or advance on an individual basis. Items considered when determining allowance amounts include the sustainability of the counterparty's business plan, its ability to improve performance once a financial difficulty has arisen, projected receipts and the expected dividend payout should bankruptcy ensue, the availability of other financial support, the realizable value of collateral, if any, and the timing of the expected cash flows. The impairment losses are evaluated at each reporting date, unless unforeseen circumstances require more careful attention.

Collectively assessed allowances

Allowances are assessed collectively for losses on loans and advances that are not individually significant and for individually significant loans and advances where there is no objective evidence of individual impairment. Allowances are evaluated on each reporting date with each portfolio receiving a separate review.

The collective assessment takes account of impairment that is likely to be present in the portfolio even though there is no objective evidence of the impairment in an individual assessment. Impairment losses are estimated by taking into consideration the following information: historical losses on the portfolio, current economic conditions, the approximate delay between the time a loss is likely to have been incurred and the time it is identified as requiring an individually assessed impairment allowance, and expected receipts and recoveries once impaired. The impairment allowance is then reviewed by credit management to ensure alignment with our policy.

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.

In recent years, our cash flow from operations has allowed us to substantially reduce debts and, in 2005, resume payment of dividends on common shares. Since 2005, our strong cash flow has enabled us to make investments in new areas and pay higher dividends.

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. Our current dividend policy is to pay out 70% of our core income per common share. Further, 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.

As part of our goal to maximize returns to our shareholders, we obtained in 2008 an approval from the Board of Directors to conduct a share buyback program for up to five million PLDT common shares. We had acquired at 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 as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010. See *Note 8 – Earnings Per Common Share* and *Note 18 – Equity*.

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.

We monitor capital using several financial leverage measurements calculated in conformity with PFRS, such as net consolidated debt to equity ratio. Net consolidated debt is derived by deducting cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments from total debt (long-term debt and notes payable). Our objective is to maintain our net consolidated debt to equity ratio below 100%.

The table below provides information regarding our consolidated debt to equity ratio as at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	2011 (Unaudited)	2010 (Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Long-term debt, including current portion (Note 19)	93,841	89,646
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 14)	(55,969)	(36,678)
Short-term investments	(644)	(669)
Net consolidated debt	37,228	52,299
Equity attributable to equity holders of PLDT	80,837	97,069
Net consolidated debt to equity ratio	46%	54%

27. Cash Flow Information

The table below shows non-cash investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010:

	2011 (Unaudited)	2010 (Unaudited)
	(in million pesos)	
Recognition of asset retirement obligations (Note 20)	7	19
Transfer of Meralco shares to Beacon (Note 10)	–	15,084

28. Other Matter

PLDT's Acquisition of Digital Telecommunications Philippines, Inc., or Digitel

On March 29, 2011, the Board Directors of PLDT and JG Summit Holdings, Inc., or JGS, approved the acquisition by PLDT of JGS's and certain other seller-parties' ownership interest in Digitel, comprising of: (i) 3,277,135,882 common shares in Digitel, representing approximately 51.55% of the issued common stock; (ii) zero-coupon convertible bonds issued by Digitel and its subsidiary to JGS and its subsidiary, which are convertible at June 2011, into approximately 18.6 billion common shares of Digitel; and (iii) intercompany advances of Php34.1 billion made by JGS to Digitel (the "Assets"). Digitel operates a fixed line business in certain parts of the country and is the 100% owner of Digitel Mobile Philippines, Inc., or DMPI, which is engaged in the mobile telecommunications business and owns the brand *Sun Cellular*.

PLDT agreed to pay JGS and certain other seller-parties Php69.2 billion, which will be settled by the issuance of one new PLDT common share for every Php2,500 consideration payable for the Assets. In order to aid the board of PLDT in discharging their fiduciary duties, PLDT engaged an independent financial advisor to review the transaction and render a fairness opinion on the transaction and the consideration payable by PLDT. The independent financial advisor has completed its review and concluded that the acquisition of the assets is fair and reasonable and in the interest of PLDT shareholders as a whole.

PLDT further expects to announce its intention to conduct a tender offer for all the remaining Digitel shares, approximately 48.45% of the issued common stock of Digitel, held by the other shareholders of Digitel. Under the contemplated tender offer, it is anticipated that PLDT will offer to purchase the remaining Digitel shares at the price of Php1.6033 per Digitel share, which will be paid in the form of either PLDT shares issued at Php2,500 per share or cash, at the option of Digitel shareholders. The contemplated tender offer price will be equivalent to the fully diluted price per share of Digitel, assuming full conversion of the convertible bonds. Should all remaining shareholders of Digitel accept the tender offer by PLDT, PLDT will issue a total of 29.65 million new PLDT common shares for the acquisition of the Assets and for the remaining Digitel shares held by the other shareholders of Digitel. The 29.65 million new PLDT common shares will represent up to approximately 13.7% of the enlarged issued and outstanding common stock of PLDT.

Assuming full acceptance by the minorities of Digitel, the total transaction consideration would be approximately Php74.1 billion.

The completion of the acquisition will be subject to the procurement of certain regulatory and other approvals, including: (i) the approval by the NTC of the sale or transfer of JGS and the other seller-parties' Digitel shares representing more than 40% of Digitel's issued and outstanding common stock; (ii) the approval by the Philippine SEC of the valuation of the Assets; (iii) the approval by the PSE of the block sale of the Digitel shares; (iv) the confirmation by the Philippine SEC that the issuance of the PLDT common shares to JGS and the other seller-parties is exempt from the registration requirement of the Securities Regulation Code; and (v) all other necessary approvals under applicable laws and regulations; and the approval by the common stockholders of PLDT for the issuance of the PLDT common shares as payment for the purchase price of the Assets and the Digitel shares which shall have been tendered pursuant to the tender offer. In addition, the sale of the Digitel shares owned by the seller-parties is subject to the consent of certain creditors of Digitel and DMPI.

This transaction is intended to be completed by the end of the second quarter of 2011.