SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-A, AS AMENDED

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SECTION 141 OF THE CORPORATION CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES

1. For the fiscal year ended

   Dec 31, 2018

2. SEC Identification Number

   AS093008809

3. BIR Tax Identification No.

   003865392000

4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter

   PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION

5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization

   Metro Manila, Philippines

6. Industry Classification Code(SEC Use Only)

7. Address of principal office

   28/F East Tower Phil. Stock Exchange, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City
   Postal Code
   1605

8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code

   632-5841700

9. Former name or former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report

   n/a

10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the SRC or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding
Common Stock, P1.00 par value	447,665,473

11. Are any or all of registrant's securities listed on a Stock Exchange?

   (●) Yes ( ) No

   If yes, state the name of such stock exchange and the classes of securities listed therein:

   n/a

12. Check whether the issuer:

   (a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the SRC and SRC Rule 17.1 thereunder or Section 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of The Corporation Code of the Philippines during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports)

Yes No

(b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past ninety (90) days

Yes No

13. State the aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant. The aggregate market value shall be computed by reference to the price at which the stock was sold, or the average bid and asked prices of such stock, as of a specified date within sixty (60) days prior to the date of filing. If a determination as to whether a particular person or entity is an affiliate cannot be made without involving unreasonable effort and expense, the aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates may be calculated on the basis of assumptions reasonable under the circumstances, provided the assumptions are set forth in this Form

1.60 Billion

APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN INSOLVENCY SUSPENSION OF PAYMENTS PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS

14. Check whether the issuer has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court or the Commission.

Yes No

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

15. If any of the following documents are incorporated by reference, briefly describe them and identify the part of SEC Form 17-A into which the document is incorporated:

(a) Any annual report to security holders

n/a

(b) Any information statement filed pursuant to SRC Rule 20

n/a

(c) Any prospectus filed pursuant to SRC Rule 8.1

n/a

Pacific Online Systems Corporation
LOTO

PSE Disclosure Form 17-1 - Annual Report
References: SRC Rule 17 and
Section 17.2 and 17.8 of the Revised Disclosure Rules

For the fiscal year ended	Dec 31, 2018
Currency	Pesos

Balance Sheet

	Year Ending	Previous Year Ending
	Dec 31, 2018	Dec 31, 2017
Current Assets	1,156,967,831	1,243,786,537
Total Assets	2,103,079,381	2,633,847,078
Current Liabilities	289,167,455	575,634,737
Total Liabilities	342,459,605	613,772,206
Retained Earnings/(Deficit)	1,199,822,935	1,474,292,424
Stockholders' Equity	1,760,619,776	2,020,074,872
Stockholders' Equity - Parent	1,753,714,977	2,015,538,814
Book Value Per Share	4.17	4.77

Income Statement

	Year Ending	Previous Year Ending
	Dec 31, 2018	Dec 31, 2017
Gross Revenue	1,935,943,996	2,319,993,376
Gross Expense	1,614,488,192	1,652,402,460
Non-Operating Income	291,292,749	66,902,741
Non-Operating Expense	129,869,952	12,747,295
Income/(Loss) Before Tax	482,878,601	721,746,362
Income Tax Expense	178,830,586	228,880,374
Net Income/(Loss) After Tax	304,048,015	492,865,988
Net Income/(Loss) Attributable to Parent Equity Holder	302,659,366	490,101,221
Earnings/(Loss) Per Share (Basic)	0.71	1.14
Earnings/(Loss) Per Share (Diluted)	0.35	1.14

Financial Ratios

	Formula	Fiscal Year Ended	Previous Fiscal Year
		Dec 31, 2018	Dec 31, 2017
Liquidity Analysis Ratios:			
Current Ratio or Working Capital Ratio	**Current Assets / Current Liabilities**	4	2.16
Quick Ratio	**(Current Assets - Inventory - Prepayments) / Current Liabilities**	3.75	2.06
Solvency Ratio	**Total Assets / Total Liabilities**	6.14	4.29
Financial Leverage Ratios			
Debt Ratio	**Total Debt/Total Assets**	0.16	0.23
Debt-to-Equity Ratio	**Total Debt/Total Stockholders' Equity**	0.19	0.3
Interest Coverage	**Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT) / Interest Charges**	79.04	67.46
Asset to Equity Ratio	**Total Assets / Total Stockholders' Equity**	1.19	1.31
Profitability Ratios			
Gross Profit Margin	**Sales - Cost of Goods Sold or Cost of Service / Sales**	0.17	0.29
Net Profit Margin	**Net Profit / Sales**	0.16	0.21
Return on Assets	**Net Income / Total Assets**	0.14	0.19

Return on Equity	**Net Income / Total Stockholders' Equity**	0.17	0.24
Price/Earnings Ratio	**Price Per Share / Earnings Per Common Share**	13.95	9.68

Other Relevant Information
n/a

Filed on behalf by:

Name	Virginia Abo-Hamda
Designation	CFO/Senior Vice President

COVER SHEET

AS093-008809

SEC Registration Number

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION

(Company's Full Name)

28th Floor, East Tower, Philippine Stock Exchange Centre, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City

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

Ma. Virginia V. Abo-Hamda

(Contact Person)

584-1700

(Company Telephone Number)

12	31
Month	*Day*

(Fiscal Year)

17-A

(Form Type)

Month *Day*

(Annual Meeting)

(Secondary License Type, If Applicable)

CFD

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total Amount of Borrowings

55

Total No. of Stockholders

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document ID

Cashier

S T A M P S

Remarks: Please use BLACK ink for scanning purposes.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FEB 28 2019

SEC FORM 17-A

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SECTION 141 OF THE CORPORATION CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES

1. For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2018**

2. SEC Identification Number: **AS093-008809** 3. BIR Tax Identification No. **003-865-392-000**

4. Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter: **PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION**

5. **Metro Manila, Philippines**
Province, Country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization

6. ________________ (SEC Use Only)
Industry Classification Code

7. **28/F, East Tower, Philippine Stock Exchange, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City, Metro Manila** **1605**
Address of principal office Postal Code

8. **632/584-1700**
Registrant's telephone number, including area code

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

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

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding
Common Stock, ₱1.00 par value	**447,865,473**

11. Are any or all of these securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange.
Yes [√] No [ ]

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

(a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Sections 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 1 (a)-1 thereunder, and Section 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports):
Yes [√] No [ ]

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

13. Aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates : P 1.60 billion
This was computed by multiplying the number of voting stocks held by non-affiliates by the stock's closing price on Feb. 26, 2019.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I - BUSINESS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Business

Pacific Online Systems Corporation ("Company") was incorporated in the Philippines and was registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on November 11, 1993. The Company is primarily engaged in the development, design and management of online computer systems, terminals and software for the Philippine gaming industry. It sources technology from leading global suppliers of integrated gaming systems and leases equipment to the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office (PCSO) for its online lotto operations in the Visayas and Mindanao (VISMIN) regions under the terms of an Equipment Lease Agreement (ELA), which was initially entered into on November 25, 1995. It also provides the necessary technical support through a Maintenance Repair Agreement (MRA) that is co-terminus with the ELA. The Company's ELA with the PCSO was amended in 2004, 2012, 2013, 2015 and 2018, in response to PCSO's requirements to ensure integrity, sustainability and efficiency in its online lotto operations. The latest amendment to the ELA was made on Septermber 12, 2018, wherein, the ELA's term was extended to July 31, 2019 and the required cash bond to guarantee the unhampered use and operation of the lottery system was increased to P12 million. The equipment rental revenue earned by the Company with this ELA is based on a percentage of lotto sales generated by the Company's terminals..

In 2004, the Company acquired 50% of Total Gaming Technologies Inc. (TGTI), which has an ELA with the PCSO for the latter's online keno operations nationwide. TGTI's ELA with PCSO provides for a lease period of ten (10) years commencing on the date of actual commercial operations of at least 200 online keno agents. With October 2010 established as the start of commercial operations for online keno, TGTI's ELA will expire on September 30, 2020. TGTI's equipment rental revenue is based on a percentage of keno ticket sales or a fixed annual rental of P40,000 per terminal, whichever is higher. By 2013, the Company already owns 98.92% of TGTI.

In 2007, the Company set up Loto Pacific Leisure Corporation (LotoPac) primarily to acquire, establish, own, hold, lease, sell, conduct, operate, and manage amusement, recreational and gaming equipment facilities, and enterprise of every kind and nature, as well as places for exhibitions, recreation, gaming, amusement and leisure of the general public, and to acquire, hold and operate any and all privileges, rights, franchises and concessions as may be proper, necessary, advantageous, or convenient in the conduct of its business. LotoPac subsequently acquired Lucky Circle Corporation (LCC) in August 2007. LCC is an authorized PCSO agent operating online betting stations that sell sweepstakes, lotto, keno and instant tickets in outlets located in major shopping malls like SM Supermall, Robinsons, and Gaisano nationwide. LCC earns a certain percentage of the sales of lotto, keno, sweepstakes and instant scratch as tickets as commission income. In 2010, the Company subscribed to additional 124 million shares of LCC, after the SEC's approval of the increase in the latter's authorized capital stock, which increased the Company's interest in LCC to 97.64%.

In 2009, the Company entered into a non-exclusive Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with PCSO, for a period of seven years to undertake the printing, distribution and sale of instant scratch tickets nationwide. The instant scratch ticket, branded as Scratchit™, provided a steady stream of revenues for PCSO and its agents. It also expanded the Company's experience in the lottery business. On March 31, 2015 the Company entered into an Outsourcing Memorandum of Agreement (OMOA) with Powerball Gaming and Entertainment Corporation (PGEC) to be the exclusive marketing, distribution, selling and collecting agent of the Company for Scratchit™ tickets throughout the Philippines. The agreement took effect on April 1, 2015 and has ended on November 30, 2016.

On June 16, 2014, TGTI and the shareholders of Falcon Resources, Inc. (FRI) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the former's intention to acquire the latter's interest in FRI representing 100% ownership. On December 11, 2014, the deed of sale for the transfer of shares of stocks was executed. FRI is a company engaged in consultancy services for TGTI and a sub-distributor of instant scratch tickets. FRI is a company incorporated in the Philippines.

The year 2016 marks the Company's 20 years in the Philippine lottery gaming business and it has expanded its involvement in other gaming related endeavors to ensure its business sustainability as an ongoing concern in the long term.

On July 1, 2017, LCC and the stockholders of the following entities entered into a Deed of Sale Agreement for the transfer of shares of stock representing 100% ownership.

a) Athena Ventures, Inc.
b) Avery Integrated Hub Inc.
c) Circle 8 Gaming Ventures Inc.
d) Luckydeal Leisure Inc.
e) Luckyfortune Business Ventures Inc.
f) Luckypick Leisure Club Corp.
g) Luckyventures Leisure Corp.
h) Lucky Games Entertainment Ventures Inc.
i) Orbis Valley Corporation

These entities are engaged in the trading and selling of goods such as lotto, keno, sweepstakes and scratch tickets, on retail basis. The acquisition is in line with the Company's business strategy of expanding its market reach nationwide.

Summarized below are the subsidiaries of the Company and the corresponding percentage of its ownership.

	Percentage of Ownership	
	Direct	Indirect
Loto Pacific Leisure Corporation ("LotoPac")	100.00	-
Lucky Circle Corporation ("LCC")*	97.64	2.36
Total Gaming Technologies, Inc. ("TGTI")	98.92	-
Falcon Resources, Inc. ("FRI")**		100.00
TGTI Services, Inc. (TGTISI)**		100.00
Athena Ventures Inc. (AVI)***	-	100.00
Avery Integrated Hub Inc. (AIHI)***	-	100.00
Circle 8 Gaming Venture, Inc. (C8)***	-	100.00
Luckydeal Leisure Inc. (LLI)***	-	100.00
Luckyfortune Business Ventures, Inc. (LBVI)***	-	100.00
Luckypick Leisure Club Corp. (LLCC)***	-	100.00
Luckyventures Leisure Corp. (LLC)***	-	100.00
Lucky Games Entertainment Ventures Inc.(LGEVI)***	-	100.00
Orbis Valley Corporation (OBC)***	-	100.00

** With indirect ownership through LotoPac*
*** Indirectly owned through TGTI*
**** Indirectly owned through LCC (collectively referred to as "nine entities starting July 1, 2017)*

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company together with its subsidiaries ("Group") generated P1.94 billion gross revenues, primarily through lottery equipment rentals billed to PCSO, and posted P304 million net income. As of December 31, 2018, the Group had total assets of P2.1 billion and shareholders' equity of P1.8 billion.

Background on the TGTI Investment

On April 13, 2004, the Company purchased 50% of the outstanding capital stock of Innovative Solutions Consultancy Group, Corp. (Innovative), which is a joint stock company incorporated to manage enterprises engaged in the gaming business. On May 31, 2004, Innovative, in turn, acquired 80% of the outstanding capital stock of Total Gaming Technologies, Inc. (TGTI), a domestic corporation founded in October 2002 to develop new games for the Philippine gaming industry and to provide consultancy service and state-of-the-art equipment to the local gaming operators through its strategic partnership with Intralot. TGTI has entered into an Equipment Lease Agreement (ELA) with the PCSO for the nationwide operation of the Online Keno (initially referred to as Fast Keno) game. A Shareholders' Agreement was executed whereby Innovative shall provide management counsel and expertise to TGTI to ensure proper execution of the Online Keno game, among others. In April 2008, the Company acquired from Intralot additional 574,885 shares of Innovative for a contract price of P4.3 million. This increased the Company's interest in Innovative from 50% in 2007 to 87.38% in 2008. In August 2010, the minority shareholders of TGTI and Innovative entered into a contract wherein the minority shareholders sold all of their 2,650,000 common stock to the Company, part of the consideration of which is that the Company, as controlling shareholder of TGTI, will cause the creation of preferred stock, of which 3,312,500 preferred shares will be issued to the minority shareholders of TGTI. The total preferred stock of 3,312,500 has been fully subscribed, and of the said subscription, the amount of P331,250 has been paid. Preferred stock will have a par value of P1.00 per share, non-voting and will have preference in the distribution of assets in the event of dissolution. On December 20, 2012, the majority of TGTI's stockholders and its Board of Directors (BOD) approved the Company's application for increase in its authorized capital stock with the SEC from Fifty Million Pesos (P50,000,000.00) divided into Forty Million (40,000,000) common shares and Ten Million (10,000,000) preferred shares, both having a par value of One Peso (P1.00) per share, to Seven Hundred Million Pesos (P700,000,000.00), divided into Six Hundred Ninety Million (690,000,000) common shares and Ten Million (10,000,000) preferred shares, both having a par value of One Peso (P 1.00) per share. On December 20, 2012, the Company's BOD approved the conversion of a major portion of its outstanding advances to TGTI to the latter's equity. TGTI on the other hand will convert a major portion of its outstanding obligation to the Company from liabilities to equity under "Deposit for future stock subscription" account once its application to increase in authorized capital stock is filed with the SEC. On April 8, 2013, SEC approved the request for an increase in authorized capital stock of TGTI. As a result of the conversion of the advances to TGTI and the assignment of Innovative's TGTI shares, the Company owns 173.1 million shares of TGTI, which increased the Company's interest in TGTI to 98.92%

Recent Developments

In January 2018, the Company entered into a Brand and Trademark License Agreement (BTLA) with Powerball Marketing and Logistics Corporation (PMLC), wherein the latter was granted a non-assignable, non-transferrable and exclusive right to use the Company's instant scratch tickets' registered trademarks. The BTLA has a five (5) year term, subject to adjustment to conform to and coincide with the term of PMLC's agreement with PCSO for the supply and distribution of its instant scratch tickets. In consideration of the BTLA, PMLC agreed to pay the Company a guaranteed fixed monthly fee of P4.0 million starting January 2018.

On April 26, 2018, the BOD declared a cash dividend of P0.60 per share amounting to P253,492,304, which was paid in two tranches: on May 31, 2018 and August 31, 2018, respectively.

In July 2018, the Company passed its third year's surveillance audit for ISO 2700:2013 and updated its ISO 9001:2008 to version 2015 with audit conducted by Societe Generale de Surveillance (SGS), the world's leading inspection, verification, testing and certification company. On November 16, 2015, the Company obtained an ISO accreditation through SGS for ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management Systems and ISO/IEC 27001:2013 Information Security Management. SGS was contracted by the Company to provide surveillance audit in 2019.

On August 14, 2018, the BOD declared a 100% stock dividend to its stockholders. Record date and payment dates are to be set subject to the approval by Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) of the increase in authorized capital stock out of which the stock dividend shares will be issued.

On September 12, 2018, the Company's ELA with PCSO was amended to extend the term from July 31, 2018 to August 1, 2019, which is subject to another extension should the bidding for a new lotto system provider is not held before the termination date.

On September 25, 2018, the Company convened a special Stockholders' Meeting wherein approval was obtained for the stock dividend declaration and increase in the Company's authorized capital stock from 500 million shares to 2.288 billion shares As of December 31, 2018, the application for the stock dividend and increase in capitalization was still pending with the SEC.

In November 2018, the Company received a certification from PCSO's Accounting and Budget Department Head that the Company is cleared of any accountability to the PCSO under its long-term MOA pertaining to the printing and distribution of instant scratch tickets nationwide for PCSO. Said certification also authorized the escrow agent, BDO Universal, to release the P10 million cash bond to the Company

Agreements with the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office (PCSO)

PCSO is the principal government agency for "raising and providing funds for health programs, medical assistance and services, and charities of national character" by means of holding and conducting charity sweepstakes, races, and lotteries. It also engages in health and welfare-related investments, projects, and activities to provide for permanent and continuing sources of funds for its programs.

Pacific Online's Agreements with PCSO
The Equipment Lease Agreement (ELA) was awarded to Pacific Online on November 25, 1995 whereby the PCSO leases online lottery equipment from the Company for its VISMIN lotto operations.

<u>2004 ELA</u>. The initial ELA as amended on February 13, 2004, allows the Company to continue to deploy online lotto terminals in its covered regions. General terms of the amended ELA and MRA stipulate a certain percent share by the Company of all PCSO sales from the conduct of online lotto games in the VISMIN area and a term of eight (8) years commencing from the date of commercial operations of the Company. Commercial operation, as amended, was defined to be the operation of not less than 800 lotto terminals. However, commercial operation was formally effected on April 1, 2005, setting the term of the Company's ELA up to 2013, even if the PCSO had actually begun operations of the Company's online lotto terminals since 1996. The delay in the deployment of the required number of terminals to constitute commercial operation was mainly due to strong opposition from religious sector leaders and certain Local Government Unit (LGU) officials during the introductory phase and due to the absence of telecommunications service in many areas in VISMIN. Thus, this ELA covers the lease of not less than 800 lotto terminals, central computer system, communications and draw equipment, and the right to use the application software and manuals for the central computer system of PCSO for its VISMIN operations for a period of eight years from April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2013.

<u>2012 Amended ELA</u>. On May 22, 2012, the Company and PCSO amended certain provisions of the ELA to lower rental fee on the lotto terminals for VISMIN operations and for the lease of lotto terminals for Luzon operations effective June 1, 2012. The ELA provides PCSO an option to purchase the equipment related to its VISMIN operations at the end of the lease period for a sum of P15.0 million. Lotto terminals for PCSO's Luzon operations are not included in the "Option to Purchase" provision of the amended ELA. In accordance with the terms of the ELA, the Company also provides maintenance and repair services fee which were incorporated in the rental fee as part of the lowered rental rate provision of the amended ELA.

<u>2013 Amended ELA</u>. On March 26, 2013, the Company and PCSO further amended some provisions of the ELA, which extended it from March 31, 2013 to July 31, 2015. In lieu of the PCSO option to purchase the equipment, the Company agreed to reduce the rental fees for VISMIN and with the approval to service PCSO's Luzon lotto operations. The amendment also incorporated the fee for the supply of bet slips and ticket paper rolls for the PCSO's VISMIN and Luzon operations as part of the rental fee.

2015 Amended ELA. On July 15, 2015, the Company and PCSO further amended some provisions of the ELA, which extended it from August 1, 2015 to July 31, 2018. The amendment also required the Company to deposit an additional P5 million cash bond to guarantee the unhampered use and operation of the lottery system, including equipment, servers, network communication and terminals.

The rental fee, presented as "Equipment rental" in the consolidated statements of income, is based on percentage of gross sales of lotto tickets from PCSO's VISMIN and Luzon operations or a fixed annual rental of P35,000 per terminal, whichever is higher. This covers the equipment rental of lotto terminals, central computer and communications equipment including the accessories and right to use the application software, the central computer system, terminals and draw equipment, as well as the supply of bet slips and ticket paper rolls, and maintenance and repair services.

2018 Amended ELA. On September 12, 2018, the ELA was further amended to extend the term from July 31, 2018 to August 1, 2019 at a reduced rate. The amendment also required the Company to increase its initial cash bond from P5 million to P12 million, to guarantee the unhampered use and operation of the lottery system, including equipment, servers, network communication and terminals.

Instant Scratch Tickets. On March 25, 2009, the Company entered into a non-exclusive Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with PCSO for the printing, distribution and sale of instant scratch tickets effective December 1, 2009. The share of PCSO is guaranteed for every 500 million tickets sold for a period of seven years from the date of the MOA's effectivity. The MOA required a P10 million cash bond to be deposited in an interest-bearing bank account designated by PCSO to guarantee the payment of all prizes for each series of tickets distributed, for a period of seven years from the date of initial launch of the instant tickets and shall be maintained co-terminus with this MOA. Said cash bond is in an escrow account with BDO since January 2010 and was authorized by PCSO for release in November 2018.

On March 31, 2015 the Company entered into an Outsourcing Memorandum of Agreement (OMOA) with Powerball Gaming and Entertainment Corporation (PGEC) to be the exclusive marketing, distribution, selling and collecting agent of the Company for its instant scratch tickets throughout the Philippines. The agreement took effect on April 1, 2015 and has ended on November 30, 2016.

TGTI's Equipment Lease Agreement (ELA)

2004 ELA. TGTI has entered into an ELA with PCSO on April 6, 2004, which provides for the lease of the equipment for PCSO's online keno games. The lease is for a period of ten (10) years commencing on the date of actual commercial operation of at least 200 online keno outlets. The rental fee is based on a percentage of the gross sales of the online keno terminals or a fixed annual rental of P40,000 per terminal in commercial operation, whichever is higher.

2008 Amended ELA. On July 15, 2008, TGTI and PCSO agreed on some amendments to the ELA. Under the terms of the Amended ELA, TGTI shall provide the services of telecommunications integrator and procure supplies for the online keno operations of PCSO in Luzon and VISMIN areas. In consideration for such services, PCSO shall pay additional fee based on a certain percentage of the gross sales from all online keno terminals in operation in Luzon and VISMIN areas computed by PCSO and payable bi-weekly. Commercial operations for online keno commenced on October 1, 2010 and ELA term ends on September 30, 2020.

LCC Agency Agreement

LCC enters into a two-year agency agreement with PCSO for every retail outlet it opens to operate. Agency agreements for lotto and keno terminals are executed separately at different times. These agreements are renewed by PCSO pending payment of the required surety bond and compliance with the terms and conditions of the Agency Agreement. The same type of agency agreement with PCSO is entered into by the 9 companies that LCC acquired in 2017.

Government Regulation and Environmental Compliance

The Company does not need any government approval for its principal products or services since its business is in the development, design and management of online computer systems, terminals and software for the PCSO and not in the operation of the lottery business.

The Company has been fully compliant with environmental regulations and ordinances issued by the concerned Local Government Units (LGU) and by the Department of Natural Resources (DENR) in so far as disposal of used computer hardware, office equipment and other bulky operating supplies are concerned, pursuant to the Republic Act 9003: Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000.

Technology Development, Supply and Service Contracts

From 1995 to 2005, the Company had provided the PCSO a single integrated system for its online lottery operations using the GTECH Legacy system. In 2005, the Company decided to contract Scientific Games to provide its new AEGIS™ system, after having assessed the obsolescence of GTECH's lottery system infrastructure. On November 21, 2005, the Company implemented the migration from the Legacy lottery system into the new AEGIS™ System. In 2006, the Company entered into another contract with Intralot, for the provision of another new system using the LOTOS® application software. Since December 2006, therefore, the Company has been providing the PCSO a two-network system for its VISMIN online lotto operations.

Having two (2) online lottery systems running in parallel has expanded the availability of lottery terminals nationwide and provides a safety net for PCSO's operations. The new technology also helps provide versatility in connectivity given the country's hybrid telecommunications network. These systems are capable of operating nationwide through GPRS, LTE, VSAT and DSL technology which offer diversity in providing options to sites unserviceable by specific telecommunication providers. Terminal connectivity is now a lot easier due to compatibility of the lottery terminals with widespread mobile phone cell sites in VISMIN. Online connectivity in VISMIN is now available wherever there is a cell site of Globe and Smart Telecoms, as well as VSAT providers for sites unreachable by Globe and Smart.

<u>Scientific Games</u>
Scientific Games (SG) is a top provider in the global lottery and regulated gaming industries. It has over 40 years of gaming and lottery experience in over six continents. On February 15, 2005, the Company, entered into a Supply and Service Contract with SG for the provision of a new system, AEGIS™. On November 20, 2005, the Company migrated into the new AEGIS™ System. Under the terms of the Contract, Scientific Games will provide the Company with Extrema® terminals as well as the required training necessary for its operation. In consideration of the foregoing, The Company shall pay Scientific Games a pre-agreed rate of its revenue from the conduct of online lottery games running under the system provided by Scientific Games. This Contract was amended in 2012 to extend the period to August 31, 2015 and provide for its supply of additional lotto terminals. In November 2015, the Company and SG further amended the contract to extend the period thru July 31,2018. In October 2018, the contract was again amended to extend the period thru July 31, 2019.

SG was also contracted by the Company to print the instant scratch tickets under its MOA with PCSO for its nationwide instant ticket program from 2009 thru 2016.

<u>Intralot</u>
Intralot S.A. (Intralot) is a company incorporated under the laws of Greece and is one of the top gaming systems provider globally and operator in over 55 jurisdictions. On March 13, 2006, the Company entered into a contract with Intralot for the supply of equipment necessary for the operation of a new online lotto system effective December 8, 2006. Under the terms of the contract, Intralot will provide the Company with the computer hardware, the license to use Intralot's Lottery Application Software consisting of the software

platform, LOTOS® Application Software, and the Games Application Software, the terminals as well as the required training necessary to operate the system. Based on the amended contract signed on July 7, 2006, Intralot will provide the Company with Coronis HEE terminals. In consideration of the foregoing, the Company shall pay Intralot a pre-agreed rate of the revenue generated by the terminals from the conduct of online lotto and digit games running on its systemor a fixed fee per terminal per month, whichever is higher.. In April 2016, the Company and Intralot agreed to amend the contract for the latter to supply additional lotto terminals to the former and extend the term of the contract until August 31, 2018. In September 2018, the contract with Intralot was again amended to extend the term until August 31, 2019.

On July 10, 2006, Intralot entered into an agreement with its subsidiary, Intralot Inc., a company domiciled in Atlanta, Georgia, through which Intralot assigned whole of the contract, including all its rights and obligations arising from its said subsidiary. This contract is co-terminus with the Company's ELA with the PCSO.

Intralot is also the systems and equipment provider for TGTI, the Company's subsidiary that has the ELA with PCSO for its online keno operations. On April 1, 2004, TGTI entered into a contract with Intralot for the supply of the system and equipment for PCSO's online keno lottery operations. Intralot shall be paid based on a pre-agreed percentage of revenues generated by the keno terminals. In 2008, the contract was amended to change the calculation of amounts due Intralot to be based on a percentage of gross receipts of PCSO from its online keno games. On March 22, 2011, the contract was further amended for Intralot to supply additional keno terminals to TGTI through year 2020 and reduce the percentage charged to TGTI or a fixed fee per terminal per month, on an average basis, whichever is higher.

The Philippine Lottery Sector

The Philippine lottery sector is regulated by the PCSO, a government-owned and controlled corporation that was created primarily to raise funds for health and charity programs of the government. It regulates the lottery and other games of chance in order to protect certain sectors of society, especially the youth. It is estimated that the gaming market in the Philippines is worth over P100 billion per year, and illegal gaming accounts for half of the country's gaming industry revenues.

For over 60 years, since the inception of PCSO, the traditional Sweepstakes had been the lone source of funds for the PCSO. This changed in 1995, when PCSO launched the very first online lotto in the Philippines. This innovation brought in a new dimension of fun and excitement for the betting public.

Although there are many types of lottery games worldwide, the Philippine government-authorized lotteries can generally be categorized into these groups: traditional sweepstakes, instant scratch tickets, online lotto, online keno (Lotto Express) and Small Town Lottery (STL). The Company has partnered with PCSO in all its lottery products except for STL.

The PCSO online lotto games are basically two (2) types; i.e., jackpot draw and digit games. The winning numbers for jackpot draw and digit games are determined by a draw machine For these lotto games, players purchase tickets from PCSO authorized retail outlets and wait for the future drawing of prizes. The jackpot draw games have three draws a week, while digit games have three draws daily. Draw lotto jackpot prizes are generally pari-mutuel or based on the number of winners and amount of total sales generated per game at the time of draw. Lotto digit games and keno prizes are based on a fixed odds payout structure, which does not rely on the number of players and winners per draw. For online keno, winning numbers are drawn via an Random Number Generator (RNG) program and has draws every ten (10) minutes on a daily basis.

Currently, the PCSO online lotto portfolio consists of five (5) jackpot draw games and four (4) digit games. The jackpot draw games are: 6/42 Lotto, 6/45 Mega Lotto, 6/49 Super Lotto, 6/55 Grand Lotto and 6/58 Ultra Lotto; while the digit games are: 2D or EZ2, 3D or Suertres Lotto, 4D and 6D. All of the nine (9) lotto games operated by the PCSO are played in Luzon, while only eight (8) games are being played in VISMIN.

The 6-digit game is played in Luzon only. Modifications and enhancements of existing games and/or the introduction of new games are directed by the PCSO.

Instant scratch tickets, on the other hand, are typically played by scratching off the surface of a latex coated ticket to reveal a specific pattern of numbers, characters, pictures, or symbols that correspond to a prize amount if ticket is a winner. The player will know immediately if the ticket wins a prize or not. Instant scratch tickets like the Traditional Sweepstakes have a fixed-odds prize structure.

Online Lottery Operations and Products

As of December 31, 2018, the Company together with its subsidiary TGTI, had over 6,000 lottery terminals within its territories. All online lottery terminals located in PCSO authorized retail outlets are continuously connected to PCSO's central computer system that enables real time recording and monitoring of lottery sales, and validation of winning tickets.

Aside from the number of lottery terminals deployed, total PCSO online lottery sales depend highly on the average sales generated by the various online lottery games launched. The table below shows the minimum jackpot amounts and the draw frequencies of the different lotto games supported by the Company.

Lotto Game	Minimum Jackpot	Draw Frequency
6/42 Lotto ………..	P 6,000,000	3x a week - Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays
6/45 Mega Lotto …	P 9,000,000	3x a week - Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays
6/49 Super Lotto …	P 16,000,000	3x a week - Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays
6/55 Grand Lotto...	P 30,000,000	3x a week - Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays
6/58 Ultra Lotto…..	P 50,000,000	3x a week -Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays
4D ………………..	P 10,000	3x a week - Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays
Suertres Lotto …...	P 4,500	Thrice daily
EZ2 ………………	P 4,000	Thrice daily

In its commitment to support PCSO's efforts to effectively meet the demands of its changing market, the Company spent a total of **P381.1** million from 2016 to 2018 for its development activities broken down as follows:

(in Million Pesos)	2018	2017	2016
Development Activities	34.2	225.5	121.6
Revenues	1,935.9	2,320.0	1,888.1
% of Revenues	1.8%	10.0%	6.5%

Market Profile

Approximately 70% of PCSO lotto sales nationwide was generated by Luzon operations, and about 30% of sales is contributed by the VISMIN regions for the year ended 2018 This may be due to Luzon's higher population density, and higher average disposable income of residents. On the other hand, the VISMIN area faces some challenges due to its geography, more frequent power failures and intermittent telco connectivity.

As of the end of 2018, the Company's total terminal deployment in VISMIN territory covered 68 cities out of 122 total cities and 575 municipalities out of total 648. In Luzon, the Company's lotto terminal deployment, covered 54 cities and 73 municipalities. The Company covers 100% of the VISMIN sales and only 5% in Luzon due to its restricted entry since 2012.

Competition

The Company expects the aggressive push for Small Town Lottery (STL) and the prevalence of illegal gambling particularly in interior towns and remote areas to continue to provide competition to its online lotto revenues. However, management believes that the Company has limited competition with its online keno game that appeals to a different market segment and is distributed nationwide.

Organization and Manpower

As of December 31, 2018, the Group had a total of 952 employees, of which, 734 belong to Operations and 218 were administrative and other support personnel. None of the employees of the Company have organized themselves into any labor union. The Company also provides its employees additional benefits such as health card, life and accident insurance, retirement plan, training and development programs, and wellness programs, among others.

The Company believes that it has maintained balanced relationships with the rank and file and does not anticipate any labor-management issues to arise in the near term. The Company believes that its relationships with its employees have been consistently good and productive.

Risks

Some of the risks that the Company and its subsidiaries may be exposed to are the following:

1. General Risks

   The Company experienced some opposition from Local Government Unit (LGU) officials in certain VISMIN areas during its introductory phase. Future opposition from government officials in certain areas is difficult to predict. Any opposition may hinder or slowdown the opening of other untapped areas for lotto and keno outlets. Any incidence of, or a perception of political resistance may adversely affect the Company's business and financial growth.

2. Risks Relating to the Equipment Lease Agreement (ELA) with PCSO

   The Company's ELA with PCSO shall end by July 31, 2019. However, as of January 2019, PCSO has not yet issued its Terms of Reference for the bidding of its nationwide online lottery system (NOLS). PCSO's bidding process for its NOLS in 2017 was aborted via a TRO from Philippine Gaming Management Corporation (PGMC) in July 2017. This means that the Company will have to continue to operate under the current ELA terms beyond July 2019 for at least another year, when PCSO is able to hold its bidding, award the new ELA contract and undertake a lottery system transition to the new service provider. Should the PCSO bidding for NOLS be held in 2019, the Company is well positioned to be a front runner in said bidding.

   While the Company relied on lotto revenues in the past, its other business units are able to contribute about 59% of its consolidated total gross revenues in 2018. These other revenue streams from online keno and retail distribution are still projected to grow in the coming years.

3. Risks Relating to the Company and its Subsidiaries

   a. Dependence on Suppliers
   The Company's lottery operations is anchored on a two-system network. The Company has existing contracts, each distinct and entered into separately, with two global leaders in the lottery industry, namely Scientific Games and Intralot, for the supply of computer supported lottery gaming systems.
   In the event that the contracts, whether collectively or individually, are terminated or suspended, operations and business of the Company may be impaired.

b. Business Interruption Risk

The operations of the Company and its subsidiaries are dependent on the reliability of its central computer system and the communications infrastructure needed to run it. Any breakdown or failure in the system provided by its suppliers, or failure in the communication infrastructure may negatively affect the Company's financial performance. However, this risk of business interruption is unlikely to happen due to the redundancy offered by the two suppliers. The communications infrastructure is being provided mainly by the two biggest telco providers in the country, namely: PLDT/Smart and Globe. The Company also contracted VSAT to provide connectivity to sites where Smart and Globe are not available.

Item 2. Properties

The Company's online lottery operations are conducted mainly in Cebu, where its central system data center and logistics center are located. It also has set up 7 logistics hubs in 7 major VisMin cities to ensure efficient service delivery to the PCSO lottery agents. The Company Head Office is located in Pasig City.

There are no real properties owned and there are no plans to acquire them in the next twelve (12) months. The Company, together with its subsidiaries, lease all of its data center, logistics centers and hubs, and business offices. These properties are not mortgaged nor are there any liens and encumbrances that limit ownership or usage of the same.

The leased properties for business offices, data center, logistics facilities, and retail outlets reached about 8,008 sqm by year end 2018. About 67% of these properties are located in Luzon, and 33% in VisMin. Majority of the properties in Luzon are found in Metro Manila while those in VisMin are in Cebu. The logistics centers' area are about 3,391 sqm in total, with 1,433 sqm in Cebu and 1,958 sqm in Metro Manila. Lease terms for most office and warehouse spaces range from two (2) to five (5) years. Majority of leased spaces pertaining to retail outlets have one (1) year lease term only as dictated by mall leasing policies. All lease agreements have provisions for renewal subject to terms and conditions mutually agreed upon by all parties concerned. The lease agreements provide for minimum rental commitment with annual rental escalation rates ranging from 3% to 10%. Rent expense charged to operation amounted to P126.6 million in 2018, P87.1 million in 2017 and P52.6 million in 2016.

The Company's major assets are lottery equipment, which consists mainly of lottery terminals, data center equipment, software and operating systems. The equipment provided by the Company to PCSO for its lottery operations are described under the "Business" section.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

1. "**TMA Group of Companies, et al. vs. Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office (PCSO), et al**."
   RTC 66, Makati City- Civil Case No. 11-310/569 [321-106]

This is a complaint for specific performance and damages filed by TMA Australia Pty. Ltd. and its local subsidiary, TMA Group Philippines, Inc. (TMAP), against PCSO as regards their contract for the supply of lotto paper. The complainants subsequently amended their complaint to include Pacific Online Systems Corporation (Pacific Online) and Philippine Gaming Management Corporation (PGMC) as defendants. They prayed for a temporary restraining order and/or writ of preliminary injuction to enjoin all defendants from doing anything in violation or derogation of the contractual terms of the Joint Venture Agreement (JVA) dated December 4, 2009 for the supply of lotto paper. No damages were prayed for against Pacific Online. On June 22, 2017, a Notice of Dismissal dated June 15, 2017 was received from TMAP praying for the dismissal of the Supplemental Complaint against Pacific Online pursuant to Section 1 of Rule 17. No objection was interposed to and/or comment on the Notice of Dismissal. Thus, in an Order dated June 28, 2017, the court dismissed the case against Pacific Online.

2. **"TMA Australia Pty. Ltd. And TMA Group Philippines, Inc. v. Pacific Online."**
RTC 66, Pasig City-Civil Case No. R-PSG-17-02130 [321-108]

This refers to a case for Tortious Interference and payment of Damages filed by TMA Australia Pty. Ltd. and TMAP against Pacific Online in August 2017. They alleged that Pacific Online wrongfully interfered with the implementation of the Contractual Joint Venture Agreement (CJVA) between the TMA Group and PCSO when it entered into several lease agreements with the latter that included a supply of paper provision. They also applied for a writ of preliminary injunction (WPI) against Pacific Online and prayed for damages in the amount of at least One Million Pesos (P1,000,000.00). On August 30, 2017, an Opposition against the issuance of an injunction on the ground that TMAP failed to establish its clear and unmistakable right under the CJVA. On September 6, 2017, the presentation of evidence regarding the injunction was concluded. But to date, no order was yet received from the court denying or granting the TMAP's application for injunctive writ. On September 13, 2017, a Motion to Dismiss the principal case of Tortious Interference was filed by Pacific Online on grounds of lack of subject matter jurisdiction, failure to state a cause of action, forum shopping and failure to implead an indispensable party. As of December 31, 2018, no order was yet received from the court denying or granting Pacific Online's Motion to Dismiss.

Insofar as the matter of the Injunction is concerned, Pacific Online was able to deliver all paper requirements of PCSO as stipulated under the Equipment Lease Agreement even before the Writ of Preliminary Injunction was issued and served on the company. Moreover, the paper supply to PCSO subject of TMAP's complaint pertained to that under the ELA that ended 31 July 2015, which was extended by a Supplemental ELA that ended 31 July 2018. The subsequent and currently existing agreement between PCSO and Pacific Online no longer has any provision for the supply of lotto paper to PCSO. Thus, the residual issue in case now pertains only to TMAP's claim for damages against Pacific Online, which shall be fully threshed out at the trial of the case. Insofar as Pacific Online is concerned, its defense against the charge of tortious interference is that the ELA was entered into even before the CJVA between PCSO and TMAP. There is in fact no specific allegation in the complaint that Pacific Online had prior knowledge of the CJVA when the ELA was executed. Notably, prior knowledge of the existence of a contract is an element of tortious interference. In addition, TMAP itself admitted that the implementation of the CJVA was terminated by PCSO on the basis of a new opinion from the Office of the General Corporate Counsel (OGCC). Furthermore, the existence of an ongoing case between PCSO and TMAP pertaining to the CJVA used by TMAP as basis for its tortious interference case against Pacific Online shows that its alleged contractual rights supposedly impinged upon by Pacific Online are contested and indefinite.

3. "**Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office, et al. v. Hon. Rommel C. Baybay et al."**
CA GR SP No. 128259 [321-105].

This case arose when Judge Rommel Baybay of RTC-Makati, Br. 143, in Civil Case 12-530, granted PGMC's application for injunction enjoining Pacific Online from leasing its equipment for PCSO's online lottery operations in Luzon. On September 5, 2012, a Writ of Preliminary Injunction (Injunction) was issued by Branch 143 of the Regional Trial Court (RTC) of Makati. The Injunction orders PCSO to refrain from 1) implementing, enforcing or exercising any right arising from the 2012 ELA between the Pacific Online and PCSO 2) ordering or allowing the Pacific Online, or any third party, to install or operate any equipment, computer or terminal relating to online lottery operations in Luzon, and 3) committing any act that in any way violates or otherwise interferes with the ELA between PGMC and PCSO. Pacific Online filed a case with the Supreme Court to nullify the Injunction. PCSO also filed a case with the Court of Appeals likewise questioning the Injunction. On July 17, 2013, the Supreme Court decided that the case brought by Pacific Online be consolidated with the case between PGMC and PCSO in the Court of Appeals, thus making the Pacific Online a party to the case before the Court of Appeals.

Meanwhile, PGMC and PCSO entered into an Interim Settlement whereby they agreed, among others, to maintain the status quo insofar as the terminals already installed in Luzon by Pacific Online are concerned.

In the same Interim Settlement, PGMC and PCSO also agreed to submit to arbitration before the International Court of Arbitration (ICA) the issue of the alleged exclusivity conferred by the ELA to PGMC for online lotto operations in Luzon. Pacific Online tried to join the arbitration but its Request for Arbitration dated May 12, 2014 was denied by the ICA on July 17, 2014, due to PCSO's opposition. An Urgent Motion to resolve was filed by Pacific Online with the Court of Appeals to compel the court to issue an order to PGMC and PCSO to include Pacific Online in the negotiations. This matter was not resolved by the Court of Appeals.

On January 29, 2016, PCSO filed a Manifestation with Motion to Dismiss dated January 12, 2016 with RTC of Makati, stating that the presiding Judge approved PGMC and PCSO's "Interim Settlement" dated December 11, 2013 wherein it was agreed that the case will be archived pending arbitration. PCSO also averred that, on December 13, 2015, PGMC and PCSO executed a "Supplemental and Status Quo Agreement" wherein the parties agreed to dismiss all pending judicial and civil actions between them but shall continue with the arbitration proceedings. Thus, pursuant to said agreement, PCSO withdrew its Petition for Certiorari in the Court of Appeals, which was granted by virtue of the Resolution dated March 1, 2016. PCSO also prayed for the dismissal of the RTC case, but this was denied by the RTC Makati after PGMC opposed PCSO's motion to dismiss.

In the meantime, the Court of Appeals required the parties to file their respective Memoranda in the case. On September 13, 2017, Pacific Online filed its Memorandum. PCSO opted not to file its own Memorandum, but manifested instead that it was adopting the Memorandum of Pacific Online. On January 8, 2019, Pacific Online's counsel received a Decision by the Court of Appeals dated December 17, 2018 dismissing Pacific Online's Petition for Certiorari and Prohibition. Pacific Online decided to no longer pursue a Motion for Reconsideration. To a certain extent, the Petition served its purpose as after the same was filed, the RTC Makati put on hold the hasty implementation of the injunction. Subsequent events have rendered moot the issues in the case. Aside from the ICA arbitration decision, the ELA at issue in the case has also been amended and superseded thrice. Recently, we understand that the ELAs of both POSC and PGMC were extended for one year starting 1 August 2018 pursuant to Board Resolution 229, Series of 2018, which, in turn, was issued to give PCSO enough time to prepare for the required public bidding for lotto equipment supply. With this development, the adverse effect against POSC – the reason that this case was initiated in the first place – is no longer attendant.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

A special stockholders' meeting was convened last September 25, 2018, wherein the increase in capitalization to P2.288 billion and stock dividend of 422,431,981 shares to its shareholders were approved. The record date for said stock dividend will be set upon approval by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on the increase in authorized capital stock out of which the stock dividend shares will be issued. Said special stockholders' meeting was approved by the BOD during its meeting on August 14, 2018.

PART II - OPERATIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters Market Information

The Company became a listed company with the listing of its shares with the Philippine Stock Exchange on April 12, 2007.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company had an authorized capital stock of 500 million common shares (at P1.00 par value), of which 125.25 million shares have been issued and outstanding. On February 9, 2007, the Company issued an additional 54 million shares from its authorized capital stock, increasing the issued and outstanding shares to 179.25 million shares. On March 27, 2007, the Company offered its shares for sale to the public through an initial public offering (IPO) with a primary offer of 11.8 million common shares and a secondary offer of 28 million common shares. Prior to the Offer, there have been no public trading market for the Company's common shares. On November 19, 2007, the SEC approved the issuance of 8.048 million common shares from the Company's unissued authorized capital stock resulting from the valuation of the deposits for future subscription as consideration for the issuance of shares, at the total subscription price of P124.744 million. On May 6, 2008, the BOD approved the allocation of 2.174 million shares to its executives and employees and to the officers of Lucky Circle Corporation ("LCC"), which is exercisable over a period of three years from May 6, 2008 until May 6, 2011. The exercise price of the option was fixed at P8.88 per share. On May 19, 2008, grantees of the stock options exercised 617 thousand shares of the Company's stock at P8.88 per share. In 2011 and 2010, certain grantees of the stock options exercised 495 thousand shares and 455 thousand shares respectively, also at P8.88 per share.

On July 11, 2008, the BOD authorized the Parent Company to buy back up to 2,000,000 shares from the public as a means of preserving the value of the Parent Company's shares and maintaining investor confidence. In addition, on October 14, 2008, the BOD approved to extend its share buy-back program up to a maximum of 10% of the Parent Company's outstanding capital stock. For the same reasons as above, the Company bought back 1,478,000 shares in 2018 and 18,771,546 shares in 2017. The movements in treasury shares are as follows:

	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Number of Shares	**Amount**	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance at beginning of the year	**23,755,492**	**P268,660,770**	4,983,946	P56,819,178
Acquisitions	**1,478,000**	**16,606,788**	18,771,546	211,841,592
Balance at end of the year	**25,233,492**	**P285,267,558**	23,755,492	P268,660,770

Dividends

On April 26, 2018, the BOD, upon recommendation of management, declared cash dividends paid in 2 tranches on May 31 and August 31.

		2018		
Declaration	Record Date	Payment	Per Share	**Amount**
April 26, 2018	May 14, 2018	May 31, 2018	P0.30	**P126,762,110**
April 26, 2018	August 3, 2018	August 31, 2018	0.30	**126,709,115**
				P253,471,225

On August 14, 2018, the BOD declared a 100% stock dividend to the Company's stockholders, which the record and payment dates will be set subject to the approval of the SEC of the increase in its authorized capital stock. The stock dividend will be issued out of the increase in authorized capital stock. The declaration of the stock dividend was approved at the special meeting of the stockholders held on

September 25, 2018.

In 2017, the Company declared cash dividends as follows:

Declaration	Record Date	Payment	Per Share	Amount
May 2, 2017	May 17, 2017	May 31, 2017	P0.30	P130,101,926
May 2, 2017	August 11, 2017	August 31, 2017	0.30	130,101,926
December 6, 2017	January 5, 2018	January 31, 2018	0.20	86,734,617
				P346,938,469

In 2016, the Company declared cash and stock dividends as follows:

Cash dividends

Declaration	Record Date	Payment	Per Share	Amount
January 26, 2016	February 10, 2016	March 7, 2016	P0.60	P179,066,190
October 20, 2016	November 8, 2016	December 5, 2016	0.38	170,112,880
				P349,179,070

Stock dividends

Declaration	Record Date	Payment		Amount
May 24, 2016	June 14, 2016	July 8, 2016	50% stock	P149,221,823

Note: *The 50% stock dividend declared translates to additional 49,221,823 shares issued.*

On August 14, 2018, the BOD approved the amendment in the Company's articles of incorporation to increase its authorized capital stock from P500 million divided into 500 million common shares to P2,288 million divided into 2,288 million common shares. The increase in the authorized capital stock was approved at the special meeting of the stockholders held on September 25, 2018. The increase in authorized capital stock is pending approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as at December 31, 2018

There is no provision in the Company's charter or by-laws that would delay, deter, or prevent a change in control of the Company.

Stock Prices

As of the trading date, January 31, 2019 the stocks of the Company closed at P9.25 per share. The Company's stock price was pegged at a high of P10.38 and at a low of P9.23 as of the same date. The stock prices as of quarter end date for 2018 are as follows:

2018	High	Low
First Quarter	15.40	10.00
Second Quarter	11.90	11.02
Third Quarter	11.50	10.50
Fourth Quarter	11.00	9.52

As of December 31, 2018, the Company's market capitalization amounted to P 4,688,994,989 based on the closing price of P11.10 per share. Likewise, its market capitalization as of January 31, 2019 amounted to P3,907,495,824 based on the closing price of P9.25 per share.

Security Holders

As of December 31, 2018, Pacific Online had 55 shareholders, corresponding to total common shares outstanding of 422,431,981. The top 20 stockholders as of the same date are listed below:

Name	No. of Shares Held	% to Total
1. PREMIUM LEISURE CORP.	224,280,403	50.1000
2. PCD NOMINEE CORPORATION	177,306,489	39.6069
3. OCIER, WILLY N.	35,909,675	8.0215
4. ABACUS CONSOLIDATED RESOURCES & HOLDINGS, INC.	8,267,965	1.8469
5. OCIER WILLY &/OR GERALDINE E.Y. OCIER	719,500	0.1607
6. SY, HANS TAN	400,000	0.0894
7. WS FAMILY FOUNDATION, INC.	225,000	0.0503
8. OCIER, MISCHEL GABRIELLE E.Y.	195,000	0.0436
9. KILAYKO, GREGORIO U.	100,000	0.0223
10. LIM, MAURICE D.	50,000	0.0112
11. BENITEZ, ALFREDO B.	34,100	0.0076
12. CHAN, CARMELITA	33,000	0.0074
13. VILLANUEVA, MYRA P.	11,700	0.0026
14. CHAN, CARMELITA D.L.	16,650	0.0037
15. TAGUBA, LUCILA A.	10,000	0.0022
16. SY, CAROLINE TANCUAN	10,000	0.0022
17. SY, HANS JR. TANCUAN	10,000	0.0022
18. SY, HARVEY CHRISTOPHER TANCUAN	10,000	0.0022
19. SY, HOWARD CONRAD TANCUAN	10,000	0.0022
20. PEREZ, JOSE DEXTER F.	9,000	0.0020

Recent Sale of Unregistered Securities

There have been no sales of unregistered securities since 2012.

Voting Rights

At each meeting of the shareholders, every stockholder entitled to vote on a particular question or matter involved shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock standing in his name in the books of the Company at the time of closing of the transfer books for such meeting.

Dividend Rights of Common Shares

The Company's board of directors is authorized to declare cash, property, or stock dividends or a combination thereof. A cash dividend declaration requires the approval of the Board and no shareholder approval is necessary. A stock dividend declaration requires the approval of the Board and shareholders representing at least two-thirds of the Company's outstanding capital stock. Holders of outstanding shares on a dividend record date for such shares will be entitled to the full dividend declared without regard to any subsequent transfer of share. Other than statutory limitations, there are no restrictions that limit the Company from paying dividends on common equity.

Appraisal Rights

As provided for by law, any stockholder shall have a right to dissent and demand payment of the fair value of his shares in the following instances:

1. In case any amendment of the articles of incorporation has the effect of changing or restricting the rights of any stockholders or class of shares, or of authorizing preferences in any respect superior to those of outstanding shares of any class, or of extending or shortening the term of corporate existence;

2. In case of sale, lease, exchange, transfer, mortgage, pledge or other disposition of all or substantially all of the corporate property and assets as provided in the Corporation Code of the Philippines and;

3. In case of merger or consolidation.

Item 6. Management Discussion and Analysis of Operating Performance and Financial Condition

Results of Operations and Financial Condition

2018 Compared to 2017

The Group generated total revenues from operating sources of about P1.936 billion for the year ended December 31, 2018, a decrease of P384 million (17%) over total revenues of P2.320 billion during the same period in 2017. The decrease in revenue was due to lower lottery sales, which was caused by the expansion of Small Town Lottery (STL) from 17 to 86 operators and the 20% increase in lottery ticket prices with the implementation of the Documentary Stamp Tax (DST) on lottery tickets as mandated by the TRAIN Law in 2018. The STL games offer lower ticket prices and higher payout ratios versus the online lotto and keno games.

The Group's total operating expenses, including depreciation and amortization, for the year ended December 31, 2018 decreased by P37.9 million (2%) to P1.614 billion, from P1.652 billion in 2017. The decrease is attributed to the following:

- Consultancy fees decreased by P35.2 million (54%) due to lower lottery sales, on which the fees are based on;

- Management fees decreased by P25.2 million (36%) due to the decrease in EBITDA, on which the fees are based on;

- Advertising and promotion decreased by P32.3 million (45%) due to reduction in keno marketing and promotional activities as compared to 2017;.,

- Operating supplies decreased by P57.2 million (26%), mainly due to the takeover by PCSO of lotto paper supplies as part of the terms in the extension of the lotto ELA starting August 1, 2018;

- No provision for possible impairment of receivables was recorded in 2018, while the P25.0 million provision in 2017 was required for possible impairment of past due accounts receivable and unused input taxes of the nine (9) subsidiaries that LCC acquired in 2017;

- Other expenses decreased by P20.4 million (45%) mainly due to lower miscellaneous incidental business expenses.

The decreases accounted for in the foregoing expense accounts were offset mainly by the combined increases of the following expense accounts:

- Personnel costs increased by P82.5 million (31%) mainly due to the acquisition of the nine (9) subsidiaries of LCC in 2017, which effectively increased the manpower of the Group;

- Rent and utilities increased by P49.6 million (30%) due to rental rate escalation of the Group's offices and logistics centers and the expanded retail outlets resulting from the acquisition of LCC's subsidiaries in 2017;

- Entertainment, amusement and recreation expense increased by P4.1 million (26%) due to higher business representation expenses incurred in 2018

- Other income (net of other charges) increased by P107.3 million from last year's P54.2 million, mainly due to the full recognition of the P203.5 million brand and trademark license fee and its corresponding interest income of P12.5 million covering the exclusive use of the Company's instant scratch ticket trademarks by PMLC over 5 years starting on January 1, 2018. This other income was reduced by the provision of P110.9 million impairment of the goodwill pertaining to the acquisition of Falcon Resources Inc. (FRI) by TGTI. Based on projections of declining revenues from FRI's core business of instant ticket distribution in the next few years, management deems it prudent to impair the goodwill.

The Group's net income after tax of P304.0 million represents a P188.8 million (38%) decline from last year's net income of P492.9 million. The lower net income in 2018 was a result of the double-digit decline in lottery sales as explained above.

In 2018, Company booked a net fair value loss on investment in shares of stock of P306.8 million versus a net gain of P119 million in 2017. This translates to a P425.8 million decrease in fair value gain on investment, which resulted to a net comprehensive income of P9.64 million that is equivalent to about 2% of last year's P613.21 million net comprehensive income.

Total assets of the Company decreased by P530.8 million (20%) to P2.10 billion as of December 31, 2018, from P2.63 billion as of December 31, 2017. Decreases in assets are attributable to the following:

- Marketable securities decreased by P22.8 million (13%) due to unrealized mark-to-market loss amounting to P11.9 million and disposal of P10.9 million worth of securities during the year;

- Trade and other receivables-net decreased by P218.2 million (43%) due mainly to the lower lotto and keno sales as of last quarter of 2018 plus the lower ELA rate on lotto sales starting August 1, 2018 as part of the terms in the extension of the contract for another year;

- Investment in stocks went down by P272.3 million (37%) due to the decrease in the stock market prices of investments on hand during 2018;

- Goodwill and intangibles decreased by P110.9 million (87%) as a result of the impairment of the goodwill initially booked when FRI was acquired by TGTI in 2014;

- Property and equipment decreased by P178.1 million (41%) due to depreciation of lottery equipment and other fixed assets

The decreases in the assets above were offset by the following increases:

- Cash increased by P124.1 million (28%) mainly due to the acquisition of the nine (9) subsidiaries of LCC during the second half of 2017;

- Other current assets increased by P30 million (26%) due to recognition of prepaid income taxes and reclass from non-current of the cash bond held in escrow for the instant ticket MOA with PCSO that was approved for release in 2019.
- Other noncurrent assets increased by P126.3 million (159%) due to the reversal of the an accrual for a payable to PCSO pertaining to the long term MOA on instant tickets, which expired

in 2016, and reclass of its corresponding cash bond held in escrow to current assets, approved for release in 2019.

- Retirement benefit asset increased by P6.5 million (479%) due to additional contribution made to the retirement fund;

Total liabilities of P342.5 million was down by P271.3 million (44%) over last year's P613.8 million due principally to the following:

- Trade and other current liabilities decreased by P247.9 million (50%) due mainly to payables booked as of yearend 2017 for dividends and lotto paper, which were not incurred as of yearend 2018;
- Income tax payable went down by P20 million (68%) due to lower net income vs. last year;

As of December 31, 2018, the Company has:

a) No known trends or any demands, commitments, or events that will result in or that are likely to result in the liquidity increasing or decreasing in any material way;
b) No events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation;
c) No material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period; and
d) Not breached any loans, leases or other indebtedness or financing agreement.

Key Performance Indicators

The Company monitors its performance and benchmarks itself to prior year's results in terms of the following indicators:

	As of	
	Dec. 31, 2018	**Dec. 31, 2017**
Current Ratio	4.00:1.00	2.16 : 1.00
Debt-to-Equity Ratio	0.19:1.00	0.30 : 1.00
Asset-to-Equity Ratio	1.19:1.00	1.30 : 1.00

	For the year ended	
	Dec. 31, 2018	**Dec. 31, 2017**
Return on Equity	17.27%	24.40%
Return on Assets	14.46%	18.71%
Interest Coverage Ratio	79.04:1.00	67.46 : 1.00
Solvency Ratio	1.56:1.00	1.17 : 1.00
Book Value per Share	4.17	4.77

The above performance indicators are calculated as follows:

Current Ratio $\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$

Debt to Equity Ratio $\frac{\text{Total Liabilities}}{\text{Total Equity}}$

Asset-to-equity Ratio	Total Assets / Total Equity
Return on Stockholders' Equity	Net Income / Total Equity
Return on Assets	Net Income / Total Assets
Interest Coverage Ratio	Income Before Interest & Tax / Interest Expense
Solvency Ratio	Net Income + Depreciation / Total Liabilities
Book Value per Share	Total Equity / Total Shares Outstanding

2017 Compared to 2016

The Company, consolidated with its subsidiaries, generated total revenues from operating sources of about P2.32 billion for the year ended December 31, 2017, an increase of P432 million (23%) over total revenues of P1.89 billion during the same period in 2016. The increase in revenue was due to higher lottery sales resulting from more P100 million lotto jackpot prizes, additional draw for Ultra Lotto 6/58 game, additional Keno terminal rollouts, and acquisition of nine (9) entities engaged in retail distribution of lottery tickets nationwide.

The Company's total operating expenses, including depreciation and amortization, for the year ended December 31, 2017 increased by P362 million (28%) to P1.65 billion, from P1.29 billion in 2016. The increase is attributed to the following:

- Personnel costs increased by P99.9 million (47%) mainly due to the acquisition of the nine (9) subsidiaries of LCC which effectively increased the manpower of the Group;

- Depreciation and amortization charges increased by P54.3 million (32%) due to depreciation of new lottery machines and equipment and other fixed assets acquired in 2016;

- Rent and utilities increased by P43.2 million (57%) due to additional logistics hubs set up in VisMin and the expanded retail outlets resulting from the acquisition of LCC's subsidiaries;

- Consultancy fees increased by P7.4 million (13%) due to higher sales, on which the fees are based on;

- Communication expenses increased by P8.4 million (8%) due to additional communication links resulting from additional lotto and keno terminal rollout;

- Management fees increased by P5.2 million (8%) due to the increase in EBITDA, on which the fees are based on;

- Repairs and maintenance increased by P5.6 million (12%) due to renovation and repairs of logistics and office facilities;

- Advertising and promotion increased by P58.0 million (434%) due to more aggressive keno marketing and promotional activities implemented during first half of the year, while there was no such activity in 2016.

- Operating supplies increased by P25.7 million (13%), mainly due to higher consumables, resulting from higher lottery sales;

- Impairment losses on receivables increased by P7.7 million and provision for probable losses increased by P25M due to additional provision required for possible impairment of past due accounts receivable and unused input taxes of the 9 subsidiaries that LCC acquired.

- Other expenses increased by P22.8 million (92%) mainly due to higher miscellaneous incidental business expenses.

The increases accounted for in the foregoing expense accounts were offset mainly by the combined decreases of the following expense accounts:

- Professional fees decreased by P3.8 million (22%) due to lower fees paid during the period, and

- Entertainment, amusement and recreation expense decreased by P2.6 million (14%) due to lower business representation expenses incurred in 2017;

Other income (net of other charges) increased by P68.2 million in 2017 from net charges of P14.1 million in 2016, mainly due to improved mark to market gain on marketable securities of P39.3 million, increase in excess input taxes of P18.7 million, and the P11.8M service income earned in 2017.

In 2017, a fair value gain on investment in shares of stock of P119.0 million was posted, which resulted in a total net comprehensive income of P613.2 million for 2017 versus P607.7 million total net comprehensive gain in 2016.

Total assets of the Company increased by P206.6 million (9%) to P2.6 billion as of December 31, 2017, from P2.4 billion as of December 31, 2016. Increases in assets are attributable to the following:

- Cash increased by P188.2 million (73%) mainly due to the acquisition of the nine (9) subsidiaries of LCC during the second half of 2017;

- Marketable securities increased by P12.5 million (8%) due to additional marketable securities purchased at P10.2 million and the unrealized mark-to-market gain amounting to P2.2 million;

- Retirement benefit asset increased by P1.0M (320%) due to additional contribution made to the retirement fund;

- Other noncurrent assets increased by P24.5 million (45%) due to the bonds and rental deposits of the additional subsidiaries purchased.

The increases in assets above were offset by the following decreases:

- Other current assets decreased by P8.2 million (7%) due to application of prepaid income taxes against income tax payable, and

- Property and equipment decreased by P40.9 million (9%) due to higher depreciation expense for the year;

Total current liabilities increased by P180.7 million (46%) from P394.9 million in 2016 to P575.6 million in 2017 due to the declaration of P86.7 million cash dividends in December 2017 for payment in January 2018 and accrual of operating expenses pertaining to the 9 subsidiaries acquired in 2017.

Key Performance Indicators

The Company monitors its performance and benchmarks itself to prior year's results in terms of the following indicators:

	As of	
	Dec. 31, 2017	**Dec. 31, 2016**
Current Ratio	2.16 : 1.00	2.65 : 1.00
Debt-to-Equity Ratio	0.30 : 1.00	0.24 : 1.00
Asset-to-Equity Ratio	1.30 : 1.00	1.24 : 1.00

	For the year ended	
	Dec. 31, 2017	**Dec. 31, 2016**
Return on Equity	24.40%	20.42%
Return on Assets	18.71%	16.50%
Interest Coverage Ratio	67.46 : 1.00	46.77 : 1.00
Solvency Ratio	1.17 : 1.00	1.22 : 1.00

The above performance indicators are calculated as follows:

Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$
Debt to Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Liabilities}}{\text{Total Equity}}$
Asset-to-equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Assets}}{\text{Total Equity}}$
Return on Stockholders' Equity	$\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Equity}}$
Return on Assets	$\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Assets}}$
Interest Coverage Ratio	$\frac{\text{Income Before Interest \& Tax}}{\text{Interest Expense}}$
Solvency Ratio	$\frac{\text{Net Income + Depreciation}}{\text{Total Liabilities}}$

2016 Compared to 2015

The Company generated total revenues from operating sources of about ₱1.89 billion for the year ended December 31, 2016, an increase of ₱169.8 million (10%) over total revenues of ₱1.72 billion during the same period in 2015. The increase in revenue was due to increase in keno sales resulting from additional rollout of keno terminals and due to higher scratch ticket sales nationwide resulting from increased customer awareness.

The Company's total operating expenses, including depreciation and amortization, for the year ended December 31, 2016 increased by P77.7 million (6%) to P1.29 billion, from ₱1.21 billion in 2015. The increase is attributed to the following:

- Depreciation and amortization charges increased by P53.8 million (46%) due to depreciation of new lottery machines and equipment and other fixed assets acquired in 2015;

- Rent and utilities increased by P4.0 million (6%) due to additional facilities leased for keno operations and rental rate escalation of existing leased premises;

- Communication increased by P5.8 million (6%) due to additional communication links for both lotto and keno;

- Management fees increased by P8.5 million (15%) due to the increase in earnings before tax, which is the basis of the fees;

- Repairs and maintenance increased by P5.1 million (11%) due to renovation and repairs of facilities;

- Professional fees increased by P1.4 million (9%) due to additional lawyers' fees incurred;

- Operating supplies increased by P20.9 million (12%), due mainly to higher keno consumables, resulting from higher keno sales;

The increases accounted for in the foregoing expense accounts were offset mainly by the combined decreases of the following expense accounts:

- Consultancy fees decreased by P10.3 million (15%) due to termination of one consultancy agreement;

- Travel and accommodation decreased by P8.2 million (10%) due to less business trips;

- Advertising and promotion decreased by P2.1 million (14%) due to lower marketing expenses for scratch tickets;

- Entertainment, amusement and recreation expense decreased by P3.4 million (16%) due to lower business representation expenses incurred in 2016;

- Impairment losses on receivables decreased by P8.6 million (100%) as provision for uncollectible receivables was reduced;

Other income (net of other charges) decreased by P20.5 million in 2016 from P6.4 million in 2015, mainly due to lower gain on sale of marketable securities of P7.4 million, lower dividend income of P5.4 million received in 2016, decrease in excess input tax of P13.5 million in 2016, and offset by P6.3million improvement on mark to market loss on marketable securities.

In 2016, a fair value gain on investment in shares of stock of P208.8 million was posted, which resulted in a total net comprehensive income of P607.7 million for 2016 versus P48.7 million total net comprehensive loss in 2015.

Total assets of the Company increased by P216.1 million (10%) to P2.4 billion as of December 31, 2016, from P2.2 billion as of December 31, 2015. Increases in assets are attributable to the following:

- Trade and other receivables increased by P129.8 million (36%) due to higher receivable from PCSO and receivables from instant tickets distribution, resulting from higher lottery sales;

- Other current assets increased by P12.9 million (11%) due to higher inventories of lottery consumables and prepaid taxes;

- Investments in stocks increased by P234.1 million (49%) due to additional purchases of stocks and the fair value gain amounting to P208.8 million.

The increases in assets above were offset by the following decreases:

- Marketable securities decreased by P60.8 million (27%) due to sale of some marketable securities and the unrealized mark-to-market loss amounting to P37.0 million;

- Property and equipment decreased by P65.6 million (12%) due to higher depreciation expense for the year;

- Deferred tax assets decreased by P27.6 million (65%) due to utilization of deferred income taxes offset against income tax payable;

- Other noncurrent assets decreased by P3.1 million (6%) due to collection of escrow account.

Total current liabilities increased by P41.0 million (12%) from P353.8 million in 2015 to P394.9 million in 2016 due to withholding taxes payable on cash dividends declared and higher income taxes payable resulting from higher taxable income for the year 2016.

Key Performance Indicators

The Company monitors its performance and benchmarks itself to prior year's results in terms of the following indicators:

	As of	
	Dec. 31, 2016	**Dec. 31, 2015**
Current Ratio	2.65 : 1.00	2.74 : 1.00
Debt-to-Equity Ratio	0.24 : 1.00	0.26 : 1.00
Asset-to-Equity Ratio	1.24 : 1.00	1.26 : 1.00

	For the year ended	
	Dec. 31, 2016	**Dec. 31, 2015**
Return on Equity	20.42%	19.62%
Return on Assets	16.50%	15.61%
Interest Coverage Ratio	46.77 : 1.00	48.04 : 1.00
Solvency Ratio	1.22 : 1.00	1.02 : 1.00

Plans and Prospects

The Company expects the next two years to be very challenging in light of the continuing expansion of PCSO's Small Town Lottery (STL) operations nationwide that cannibalized the lotto digit games. The implementation of the TRAIN Law's imposition of prize taxes and higher documentary sales taxes (DST) on lottery prizes and sales in 2018 also dampened the market's appetite for lottery games in 2018.

With the expiration of the lotto ELA with PCSO in July 2019, a bidding for the Nationwide Online Lottery System (NOLS) provider is what PCSO will most likely pursue within the year. The Company is confident that it will be ready to participate in said bidding and be a front-runner. In addition to the Company's lottery experience of over 20 years, and its technology partners that are considered global leaders in the gaming industry, the Company has maintained its ISO certification for Quality Management System (ISO 9001) and Information Security Management (ISO/IEC 27001), with SGS as its certifying body since 2015. The Company also acquired membership with the World Lottery Association (WLA) in 2018 and will apply for its WLA Security Standards certification in 2019.

Due to constraints beyond its control, the Company was unable to launch its new platform for lottery distribution. However, the Company is committed to pursue its programs and projects that will ensure that the Company remains relevant in the evolving arena of the Philippine gaming industry. Aside from the fast-changing market demographics and technological advancements, the Philippine gaming industry is also faced with regulatory, environmental and social changes. The Company is very well aware of these challenges and remains steadfast in being proactive and dynamic in its business strategies, to ensure sustainability and growth in the long term.

Item 7. Financial Statements

The audited Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018 presented in the accompanying index to Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules are filed as part of this Form 17-A.

Item 8. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

Pursuant to the requirement on Rotation of External Auditors under SEC Memorandum Circular No. 8 Series of 2003, the registrant will recommend the accounting firm of R. G. Manabat & Co. for reappointment at the scheduled annual meeting.

Representatives of the principal accountant (R. G. Manabat & Co.), the Company's external auditors for the most recently completed fiscal year are expected to be present at the Annual Meeting to respond to appropriate questions and will be given the opportunity to make a statement if they so desire.

R. G. Manabat & Co. audited the Company's statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in stockholders' equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2018 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. R. G. Manabat & Co.'s responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on their audit. The audits were conducted in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing. The partner who handled the Company's external audit was Mr. Dindo Marco M. Dioso.

The Company's Board of Directors in the annual shareholders' meeting on May 31, 2018 recommended, and the shareholders approved, the appointment of R. G. Manabat & Co. as the Company's independent public accountant for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2019.

In the Company's three (3) most recent fiscal years, there has been no change in auditor and there has been no disagreement on accounting and financial disclosures. For LCC and LotoPac, the external auditor contracted was Punongbayan & Araullo for 2015, but was changed to RG Manabat & Co. in 2016

The aggregate fees for each of last three (3) fiscal years for professional services rendered by the external auditors are as follows:

	2018	2017	2016
Audit fee	P2,114,000	P2,114,000	P2,114,000
Tax services Other fees	600,000	600,000	n/a
TOTAL	P2,714,000	P2,714,000	P2,114,000

It is the policy of the Company that any draft audit report must first be reviewed by the Audit Committee prior to said report being endorsed to the Board of Directors for approval. The Audit Committee members are: Mr. Laurito E. Serrano (Chairman), Mr. Jerry C. Tiu, and Mr. Tarcisio M. Medalla. The final draft of the Company's audited financial statements were discussed and reviewed by said Committee on February 13, 2019. Whereupon said Committee resolved to recommend to the Company's Board of Directors that said financial statements be approved for issuance and disclosure to the public, the PSE and all related governmental agencies. Said audited financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors during its meeting held on February 26, 2019.

PART III - CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

Item 9. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant

Directors and Senior Management

The following sets forth certain information as to the Directors and Executive Officers of the Company:

Name	Position with the Company
Willy N. Ocier	Chairman / President
Frederic C. DyBuncio	Adviser to the Board
Ma. Virginia V. Abo-Hamda	Director and Chief Financial Officer
Armin Antonio B. Raquel-Santos	Director
Tarcisio M. Medalla	Director
Henry N. Ocier	Director
Regina O. Reyes	Director
Jerry C. Tiu	Lead Independent Director
Laurito E. Serrano	Independent Director
Joseph C. Tan	Independent Director
A. Bayani K. Tan	Corporate Secretary
Jason C. Nalupta	Assistant Corporate Secretary
Christopher C. Villaflor	VP-Central System & Network Management
Valentino L. Kintanar	VP-Technical Services
Romeo J. Roque, Jr.	VP- Agent Management
Ma. Concepcion T. Sangil	VP- Human Resources Management

Board of Directors

The present members of the Board of Directors ("BOD") were elected during the annual stockholders' meeting held on May 31, 2018. The term of the current members of the BOD shall be until the next stockholders' meeting on May 30, 2019. The following are the incumbent members of the Board of Directors ("BOD") of the Company:

Willy N. Ocier, Filipino, 62, is the Chairman and President of the Company and a Director since July 29, 1999. He is Vice-Chairman of Belle Corporation, Highlands Prime, Inc. and Tagaytay Highlands International Golf Club, Inc. He is also the Chairman of the Board and Director of Premium Leisure Corp. as well as with APC Group, Inc., and Premium Leisure and Amusement, Inc. He serves as the Chairman of Tagaytay Midlands Golf Club, Inc., The Country Club at Tagaytay Highlands, Inc. and The Spa and Lodge Inc. He is a Director of Leisure & Resorts World Corporation, Vantage Equities Inc., and Abacore Capital Holdings Inc. He also serves as the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President of Philippine Global Communications, Inc. He was the former President and Chief Operating Officer of Eastern Securities Development Corporation. He graduated from Ateneo de Manila University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics.

Frederic C. DyBuncio, Filipino, 58, Adviser to the Board and served as Director of the company from May 23, 2012 to July 25, 2017. He also serves as Adviser t the Board of Premium Leisure Corp, Belle Corporation and APC Group, Inc. He is the Vice Chairman of Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corporation and has been its Director since August 2011. He is currently the President of SM Investments Corporation. He holds a Non-Executive Director position at 2Go Group Inc. and Indophil Resources NL. He obtained his undergraduate degree in Business Management from Ateneo de Manila University and his Master's degree in Business Administration from the Asian Institute of Management.

Tarcisio M. Medalla, Filipino, 69, is a Director of the company since December 10, 2001. He is currently the Chairman and President of listed firm Paxys, Inc. (formerly Fil-Hispano Holdings Corp.). He also serves as the Chairman of the Board of Advanced Contract Solutions, Inc. He is likewise a director of NGL Pacific Limited, a privately-held investment company with an RHQ in Manila and affiliated with ACSH Ltd. He has been connected with NGL since 1983. He graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce (Major in Accounting) from De La Salle University. He attended the Advanced Management Program (AMP) at Harvard School of Business. Mr. Medalla is a Certified Public Accountant.

Henry N. Ocier, Filipino, 59, is a Director of the company since June 29, 2009. He serves as Assistant to the President of Belle Corporation. He is also the Special Projects Director of Tagaytay Highlands International Golf Club, Inc. He previously held the position of General Manager of Guatson International Travel and Tours, Inc. He graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Economics from De La Salle University.

Regina O. Reyes, Filipino, 54, elected as Director last July 21, 2016. She is currently the President and CEO of listed firm, Abacore Capital Holdings, Inc., and President of private company, Click Communications, Inc. She also served as Administrator of the Province of Marinduque from January 2010 to January 2012. She was a member of the House of Representatives, representing the lone district of Marinduque, from 2013 to June 2016. In Congress, she was Vice Chairman of the Committee on National Defense and Security and was a member of several key committees, including Appropriations, Justice, Health, and Natural Resources. Ms. Reyes earned her Foreign Service degree from Georgetown University, USA and her Bachelor of Laws degree from the Ateneo de Manila University Law School. Ms. Reyes is a member of both the Philippine Bar and the State Bar of California.

Ma. Virginia V. Abo-Hamda, Filipino, 59, is a Director and Chief Financial Officer of the Company. She joined Pacific Online in September 2009 as Vice President of Instant Tickets Division and was promoted as SVP for Corporate Planning & Business Development in 2013. Prior to this, she worked as a Consultant for AB Leisure Exponent, Inc. (1999-2009), and AB Gaming & Leisure Specialist Inc. (2003-2009). Ms. Abo-Hamda served as General Accounting Manager for D'Agostino Supermarkets, Inc. New York, USA from 1990 to 1996 and as Senior Financial Analyst for Kraft-General Foods International, New York, USA from 1988 to 1989. She worked with Carlos J. Valdes & Co., CPAs from 1981 to 1986, in its Management Services Division as an Associate Consultant. She graduated Summa Cum Laude with a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce (Major in Accounting) from College of the Holy Spirit. Ms. Abo-Hamda passed the CPA board exams in 1980 at 16th place. She earned her Master's degree in Business Administration (Concentration in Finance) from Fordham University, New York, USA.

Armin Antonio B. Raquel-Santos, Filipino, 51, is currently the President and Chief Executive Officer of Premium Leisure Corp. (PLC) and concurrently the Executive Vice President – Integrated Resorts of Belle Corporation. He is a Director of Tagaytay Highlands International Golf Club, Inc. and Trustee and Vice President of Melco Crown Philippines Foundation Corporation. He was former Chief Finance Officer of Aboitizland, Inc., Cebu Industrial Park, Inc. and Mactan Economic Zone II and First Philippine Electric Company. He was also former Governor of the Board of Investments (BOI), served as Assistant Secretary with the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Vice Chairman and CEO of Philippine Retirement Authority (PRA), Executive Vice President of Philippine International Trading Corporation (PITC), and Deputy Administrator of Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA). His experience includes stints with multinational companies; Securities 2000 Inc. (Singapore Technologies Group) and First Chicago Trust Company of New York. He holds a Master of Arts in Liberal Studies from Dartmouth College, U.S.A. and Bachelor of Science in Business Administration Major in Finance from Iona College, U.S.A.

Independent Directors
Pursuant to the requirements of Section 38 of the SRC, the Company's Board of Directors and stockholders approved the amendment of the Company's By-Laws adopting the requirement on the nomination and election of independent directors. In line with this, the Board of Directors has elected Messrs. Laurito E. Serrano, Jerry C. Tiu, and Joseph C. Tan as the Company's independent directors.

Laurito E. Serrano, Filipino, 57, is a Director of the company since May 23, 2014. Mr. Serrano currently serves as Independent Director and Chairman of the Audit and Risk Management Committee of Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corporation. He also serves as a Director and a member of the Corporate Governance and Audit Committee of the Philippine Veterans Bank. He is likewise an Independent Director of the APC Group, Inc., 2GO Group Inc., MJC Investment Corporation and United Paragon Mining Corporation. Mr. Serrano was a former partner of the Corporate Finance Consulting Group of SGV & Co. He serves as a Director of MRT Development Corporation. He is a Certified Public Accountant and ranked twelfth in the Certified Public Accountant licensure examinations. He has a Master's degree in Business Administration from Harvard Graduate School of Business. His area of specialization is Financial Advisory and Corporate Finance.

Jerry C. Tiu, Filipino, 62, is an Independent Director of the company since February 21, 2007 and was appointed as the Lead Independent Director last May 31, 2017. He is a Director and the President of Tagaytay Highlands Community Condominium Association, Inc., Tagaytay Midlands Community Homeowners' Association, Inc., and Greenlands Community Homeowners' Association, Inc. He is likewise the President of the following companies: Tagaytay Highlands International Golf club, Inc., The Country Club at Tagaytay Highlands, Inc., Tagaytay Midlands Golf Club, Inc., and The Spa & Lodge at Tagaytay Highlands, Inc. He is the Chairman of the Board of Mega Magazine Publishing, Inc. and a former Director of the Manila Polo Club. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce (Major in Marketing) from University of British Columbia**.**

Joseph C. Tan, Filipino, 60, is the Founding Partner of MOST Law Firm. He was a Special Counsel for the Agus Cruz & Manzano Law Office from 2004 to August 2006. He was an Associate of Puno & Puno Law Offices from 1991 to 1995. Atty. Tan was a director of San Carlos Bioenergy Corporation. He was a director of Philippine Bank of Communications from September 2010 to August 2011. Atty. Tan holds a Bachelor of Arts with a Major in Business Administration degree from University of San Francisco, USA and a Bachelor of Laws degree from Ateneo de Manila University College of Law where he graduated with honors.

Executive Officers
Aside from the President and CFO listed above, the executive officers of the Company include the following:

Valentino L. Kintanar, Filipino, 57, is Vice President for Technical Services of the Company. He joined the Company in January 29, 1996. He served as Technical Services Manager of EMCOR, Inc. and was a Systems Engineer of Technics, Philippines from 1983-1987. He previously worked as Senior Shift Technician of Fairchild Semiconductors, Phil. from 1980-1983. He graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Science in Electronics and Communications Engineering from the University of Southern Philippines.

Romeo J. Roque, Jr., Filipino, 50, is Vice President for Agent Management of the Company. He joined the Company in February 5, 1996. He served as Product Support Manager for Infonet Solutions, Inc. from 1995 to 1996 and as Systems Engineer for ATS Software Pte. Ltd. in Singapore from 1993 to 1995. He previously worked for Electroworld as Systems Consultant from 1991 to 1993. He graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Science in Computer Engineering from University of San Carlos. He was credited with Master in Business Administration academic units from the University of the Philippines.

Christopher C. Villaflor, Filipino, 42, is the Vice President for Central System and Network Management of the Company since 2016. He joined the Company in March 2000 as a Bench Engineer. From June 2004 to October 2009, he served as the Systems Administrator for the Data Center Operations overseeing the lottery administration and maintenance for the Visayas and Mindanao regions. In 2009 he was promoted as Senior Manager of the Data Center Operations and in August 2017, he moved up as Assistant Vice President overseeing the Central System Management Department of the Online Lottery Division. Mr. Villaflor has extensive experience in the area of system design, development and testing on both the UNIX (OpenVMS, SunOS/Solaris) environment and Microsoft Windows. He has had formal trainings on Oracle 10g Programming PL/SQL and Data Administration, AIX Unix System Administration and Operational Planning using Software Engineering for SDLC. He graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Science in Computer Engineering from the University of San Carlos in 1998.

Ma. Concepcion T. Sangil, Filipino, 61, is the Vice President for Human Resources Management of the Company. She has a total of 37 years professional experience, initially as a Management Consultant for over 17 years specializing in project management, institutional strengthening, organizational development, change management processes, management and operations audit, systems development and business re-engineering. She was also exposed to actual hands-on operations and management of a micro-lending institution, as an executive officer for over 8 years and later as Head of the Human Resource Division for a multi car brand dealership and multi-media company for 10 years. She graduated from St. Paul College of Manila with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Commerce, major in Accounting. She earned an MA in Urban and Regional Planning from the School of Urban and Regional Planning, University of the Philippines. She was an accredited court mediator by the Supreme Court and a certified life coach.

Atty. A. Bayani K. Tan, Filipino, 63, is the Corporate Secretary of the Corporation (since May 2007, Publicly-Listed). He is also a Director, Corporate Secretary or both of the following reporting and/or listed companies: Belle Corporation (since May 1994, Publicly Listed), Coal Asia Holdings, Inc. (since July 2012, Publicly-Listed), Discovery World Corporation (since March 2013, Publicly-Listed), I-Remit, Inc. (since May 2007, Publicly-Listed), Philequity Dividend Yield Fund, Inc. (since January 2013), Philequity Dollar Income Fund, Inc. (since March 1999), Philequity Fund, Inc. (since June 1997), Philequity Peso Bond Fund, Inc. (since June 2000), Philequity PSE Index Fund, Inc. (since February 1999), Premium Leisure Corporation (since December 1993, Publicly-Listed), TKC Metals Corporation (since February 2007, Publicly-Listed), Tagaytay Highlands International Golf Club, Inc. (since November 1993), Tagaytay Midlands Golf Club, Inc**.** (since June 1997), The Country Club at Tagaytay Highlands, Inc. (since August 1995), The Spa and Lodge at Tagaytay Highlands, Inc. (since December 1999) and Vantage Equities, Inc. (since January 1993, Publicly-Listed). Mr. Tan is also a Director and the Corporate Secretary of Sterling Bank of Asia Inc. (since December 2006). He is the Managing Partner of the law offices of Tan Venturanza Valdez (since it was established in 1988), Managing Director/President of Shamrock Development Corporation (since May 1988), Director of Destiny LendFund, Inc. (since December 2005), Pascual Laboratories, Inc. (since March 2014), and Pure Energy Holdings Corporation (since October 2016), President of Catarman Chamber Elementary School Foundation, Inc. (since August 2012), Managing Trustee of SCTan Foundation, Inc. (since 1986), Trustee and Treasurer of Rebisco Foundation, Inc. (since April 2013) and Trustee and Corporate Secretary of St. Scholastica's Hospital, Inc. (since February 2011). Mr. Tan holds a Master of Laws degree from New York University (Class of 1988) and earned his Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of the Philippines (Class of 1980) where he was a member of the Order of the Purple Feather (U.P. College of Law Honor Society) and ranked ninth in his class. Mr. Tan passed the bar examinations in 1981 where he placed sixth. He has a Bachelor of Arts major in Political Science degree from the San Beda College (Class of 1976) from where he graduated Class Valedictorian and was awarded the medal for Academic Excellence.

Atty. Jason C. Nalupta, Filipino, 46, is the Assistant Corporate Secretary of the corporation since October 2009. He is also currently the Corporate Secretary or Assistant Corporate Secretary of listed firms A. Brown Company, Inc., Asia United Bank, Crown Asia Chemicals Corporation, and Belle Corporation. He is also a Director and/or Corporate Secretary or Assistant Corporate Secretary of private companies Sino Cargoworks Agencies, Inc., Falcon Resources, Inc., Mercury Ventures, Inc., Total Gaming Technologies, Inc., Parallax Resources, Inc., SLW Development Corporation, Metropolitan Leisure & Tourism Corporation, Sagesoft Solutions, Inc., Radenta Technologies, Inc., Xirrus, Inc., Glypthstudios, Inc., Loto Pacific Leisure Corporation, and Sta. Clara International Corporation. He is a Partner at Tan Venturanza Valdez Law Offices specializing on corporate, securities, and business laws. Mr. Nalupta earned his Juris Doctor degree, as well as his Bachelor of Science degree in Management (major in Legal Management), from Ateneo de Manila University in 1996 and 1992, respectively. Mr. Nalupta was admitted to the Philippine Bar in 1997.

Family Relationships
Henry N. Ocier and Willy N. Ocier are brothers.

Significant Employees
The Company is not dependent on the services of any particular employee. It does not have any special arrangements to ensure that any employee will remain with the Company and will not compete upon termination.

Stock Option Plan
The Company's Board ("BOD") approved the proposed Stock Option Plan ("the Plan") on December 12, 2006. The Company's Stock Option Plan provides an incentive and mechanism to employees and officers to become stockholders of the Company, as well as to qualified directors, officers and employees, who are already stockholders, to increase their equity in the Company and thereby increase their concern for the Company's well-being. All such full-time and regular employees of the Company, its subsidiaries and affiliates, their officers and directors, and such other qualified persons who may be recommended from time to time by the Executive Committee or the Board to the Committee as qualified, are eligible to participate in the Plan. Shares of stock subject to the Plan amount to five per cent (5%) of the Company's total outstanding common stock.

The purchase price of the shares shall not in any case be less than the Fair Market Value of the Company's shares at the time of grant, and, in no case, be less than the Offer Price at which the Company's shares are initially offered for sale to the public. Further, the purchase price shall be subject to adjustment for subsequent stock dividends or splits.

The shares covered by any one grant shall be offered for subscription over a period of Three (3) years from and after the effectivity date of each grant that may be determined by the Committee. The Participants may exercise their right to subscribe to shares under the Plan in accordance with the following schedule:

- 1/3 of total grant within One (1) year from the effectivity date of each grant
- 1/3 of total grant within Two (2) years from the effectivity date of each grant
- 1/3 of total grant within Three (3) years from the effectivity date of each grant

On February 15, 2008, SEC approved the Company's application requesting that its proposed issuance of 9,954,900 common shares be exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Regulation Code.

On May 6, 2008, the BOD approved the allocation of 2,174,000 shares to its executives and employees and to the officers of Lucky Circle under the Plan which is exercisable over a period of three years from May 6, 2008 until May 6, 2011. The purchase price upon exercise of the option was fixed at ₱8.88 per share. At the grant date, the fair value of the Company's share amounted to P9.20 per share.

On May 19, 2008, grantees of the stock options exercised 617,000 shares of the Company's stock at ₱8.88 per share.

In 2011 and 2010, certain grantees of the stock options exercised 495,000 shares and 455,000 shares, respectively, of the Company's stock at ₱ 8.88 per share.

As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, there were no options outstanding or granted upon expiration of the exercisable options on May 6, 2011.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

Atty. A. Bayani K. Tan. As a result of the delay in the delivery of the facilities of the Universal Leisure Club, Inc., some of its members initiated a Complaint for Estafa (I.S. No. 08K-19713) against ULC, the Universal Rightfield Property Holdings, Inc. and the Universal Leisure Corp., as well as their respective officers and directors, including their former Corporate Secretary, Atty. A. Bayani K. Tan, the incumbent Corporate Secretary of the Corporation. The Complaint was submitted for resolution in 2009 and was acted upon and dismissed by the City Prosecutor of Manila (OCP) only on March 18, 2013. Complainants belatedly filed motion for reconsideration for which reason, among others, the OCP denied motion on June 16, 2014. A Petition for Review dated March 31, 2014 was filed by the Complainant before the Department of Justice (DOJ). On August 7, 2014, Atty. Tan filed his Comment to the said Petition. In a Resolution dated April 17, 2015, the Petition for Review was denied and the DOJ dismissed the complaint for Estafa.

Item 10. Executive Compensation

The following table shows the aggregate compensation received by the directors and executive officers of the Company for calendar years 2018 and 2017, as well as the estimated aggregate compensation for calendar year 2019.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Other Annual Compensation
Willy N. Ocier Chairman & President				
Ma. Virginia V. Abo-Hamda Director & Chief Financial Officer				
Valentino L. Kintanar VP-Technical Services				
Romeo J. Roque, Jr. VP-Agent Management				
Ma. Concepcion T. Sangil VP- Human Resources Management				
Christopher C. Villaflor VP- Central System & Network Management				
Total for the Executive Officers as a group	2019 (Estimate) 2018 2017			P16,808,217 P15,611,747 P16,684,380
Total for the Directors and Executive Officers as a group	2019 (Estimate) 2018 2017			P20,731,550 P19,535,081 P21,784,380
Total for President and 4 most highly compensated Executive Officers	2019 (Estimate) 2018 2017			P14,938,226 P13,880,275 P14,966,648

Compensation of the Group's key management personnel are as follows:

	2018	2017	2016
		(In Millions)	

Short-term employee benefits	**P32.02**	P34.26	P29.75
Post-retirement benefits	**2.33**	2.50	2.20
	P34.35	P36.76	P31.95

The compensation of the Group's key management personnel is included in the "Personnel costs" as disclosed in Note 17 of the audited consolidated financial statements.

Other than those disclosed above, there are no other standard or other arrangements wherein directors of the Company are compensated, or are to be compensated, directly or indirectly, for any services provided as a director.

There is no compensatory plan or arrangement, including payments to be received from the Company, with respect to any of its executive officer, which will result from the resignation, retirement or any other termination of any of its executive officer's employment with the Company and its subsidiaries or from a change-in-control of the Company or in any of its executive officer's responsibilities, following a change-in-control and the amount involved, including all periodic payments or installments, which exceeds ₱ 2.5 million.

Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners

The following persons or group are known to the Company as direct owners of more than five percent (5%) of the Company's voting securities as of December 31, 2018:

Shareholder	Number of Shares	Percent	Beneficial Owner
PREMIUM LEISURE CORPORATION 5/F Tower A, Two E-Com Center, Mall of Asia Complex, Pasay City	224,280,403	50.1000	**PREMIUM LEISURE CORPORATION**
PCD NOMINEE CORPORATION	177,306,489	39.6069	**VARIOUS**
WILLY N. OCIER 28/F East Tower, PSE Centre, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center Pasig City	35,909,775	8.0215	**WILLY N. OCIER**

Security Ownership of Directors and Management

The following table shows the shares beneficially owned by the directors and executive officers of the Company as of 31 December 2018:

Title of Class	Name of Beneficial Owner	Amount and nature of beneficial ownership			Citizenship	Percent of Class
		Direct	Indirect	Total		
Common	Willy N. Ocier	35,909,775	4,487,475	40,397,250	Filipino	9.024
Common	Virginia V. Abo-Hamda	1,000		1,0000	Filipino	0.00
Common	Tarcisio M. Medalla	100	50	150	Filipino	0.00

Common	Regina O. Reyes	150		150	Filipino	0.00
Common	Henry N. Ocier	3,000	601,500	604,500	Filipino	0.00
Common	Jerry C. Tiu	100	125	225	Filipino	0.00
Common	Laurito E. Serrano	800	400	1,200	Filipino	0.00
Common	Armin B. Raquel-Santos	100		100	Filipino	0.00
Common	Joseph C. Tan	100		100	Filipino	0.00
Common	Frederic C. DyBuncio	100	50	150	Filipino	0.00
Common	A. Bayani K. Tan	0	706,500	706,500	Filipino	0.00
Common	Romeo J. Roque, Jr	3,000		3,000	Filipino	0.00
	All Directors and Executive Officers as a group	**35,918,225**	**5,796,100**	**41,714,325**		**9.032**

Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The transactions and balances with related parties are as follows:

Category/ Transaction	Year	Note	Amount of the Transaction	Outstanding Balance: Advances to Related Parties	Outstanding Balance: Advances from Related Parties	Terms	Conditions
TGTI							
▪ Advances	**2018**	a	P -	**P16,586,030**		On demand, noninterest bearing	Unsecured
	2017	a		7,659,982	-	On demand, noninterest bearing	Unsecured
▪ Dividend income received	**2018**	**c**	**6,732,636**				
	2017	c	192,826,383				
▪ Dividends paid	**2018**	***b***	**99,048,559**				
	2017	*b*	6,711,147	-	-		
▪ Treasury stock	**2018**	**c**	**174,384,130**				
	2017	c	110,083,802	-	-		
▪ Reimbursements	**2018**	**a**	**75,624,181**				
	2017	a	40,309,113	-	-		
FRI							
▪ Advances	**2018**	**a**			**10,000,000**	On demand, noninterest bearing	Unsecured
	2017	a	-	-	10,000,000	On demand, noninterest bearing	Unsecured

LOTO PAC							
▪ Advances	**2018**	**a**	**105,656**		**841,489**	On demand, noninterest bearing	Unsecured
	2017	a		-	730,033	On demand, noninterest bearing	Unsecured
LCC & Nine Entities							
▪ Dividend paid	**2018**		**39,055,276**	-			
	2017		-	-			
▪ Advances	**2018**	**a**			**29,958,498**	On demand, noninterest bearing	Unsecured
	2017	a	-		27,203,369	On demand, noninterest bearing	Unsecured
▪ Rental expense	**2018**	**d**	**32,287,272**				
	2017	**d**	46,124,064	-	-		
▪ Security deposits	**2018**	**d**	**23,104,654**	-			
	2017	**d**	21,536,587	-	-		
TOTAL	**2018**			**P16,586,030**	**P40,799,989**		
TOTAL	2017			P7,659,982	P37,933,402		

a. The Parent Company has an operational and technical support services agreement with TGTI which the former will assist the latter in the following: (1) establishing a suitable and efficient telecommunications links for the latter's online keno network and (2) overseeing the efficient operation, regular preventive maintenance, and necessary repairs on TGTI's online keno terminals deployed within the Visayas and Mindanao regions, including the central data server located in Cebu City. In consideration for lease services, TGTI pays a fixed fee per keno terminal.

   TGTI also reimburses the Parent Company for communication expenses incurred on some online keno agents/operators and the shared data center.

   The Parent Company granted non-interest bearing cash advances to LotoPac, LCC and FRI for working capital requirements. The P10.0 million advances to FRI was approved by the TGTI BOD for equity conversion in 2018. However, approval from the SEC is still pending as of December 31, 2018.

b. The Parent Company received cash dividends from TGTI and LCC in 2018.

c. TGTI purchased traded shares of the Parent Company (LOTO) through its stock brokers, thus, TGTI receives dividends for these shares. The cost of shares purchased by TGTI is included in the "Treasury Shares" account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

d. LCC granted non-interest bearing cash advances to its subsidiaries for working capital requirements.

e. LCC and Nine Entities have existing agreements with related parties under common ownership by SM Investment Corporation for the leased space of its outlets which are renewable every six months to one year, at its option.

Under the terms of the lease agreement, LCC and Nine Entities are required to pay rentals equivalent to a fixed rate per month and security deposits corresponding to three (3) months rent. These deposits consist of amounts paid in advance which can be collected in cash upon termination of the lease.

The above transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

PART IV - CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company remains focused on ensuring the adoption of systems and practices of good corporate governance in enhancing value for its shareholders. With this in mind, the Board of Directors has established corporate governance principles to ensure accountability, fairness and transparency in the organization.

In compliance with SEC Memo Circular No. 19, Series of 2016 directing all publicly listed companies (PLCs) to submit anew Manual on Corporate Governance (MCG) pursuant to the new Code of Corporate Governance for PLCs, the Company, upon the approval of its Board, on May 31, 2017, submitted its Revised Manual on Corporate Governance ("the Manual) to the SEC. Prior to the submission, a review of the various established Board level committees and its respective charters were done. As a result, the following comprise the Board level committees of the Company as approved last May 31, 2017:

Executive Committee - acts on behalf of the Board in the management and direction of the business and conduct of the affairs of the Company.

Audit Committee - has general oversight of the Company's accounting and financial reporting processes, audits of the financial statements, and internal control and audit functions.

Board Risk Oversight Committee – assists the Board in overseeing the Company's practices and processes relating to risk assessment and risk management; maintaining an appropriate risk culture, reporting of financial and business risks and associated internal controls,

Corporate Governance Committee – tasked with ensuring compliance with, and proper observance of, corporate governance principles and practices. Folded in are the nomination and remuneration oversight functions as well.

Related Party Transactions Committee - assists the Board in overseeing the Company's practices and processes relating to related party transactions (RPTs). Reviews all material related party transactions of the Company and ensures that all RPTs are conducted on a fair and arms-length basis.

A Lead Independent Director and Compliance Officer were also appointed on May 31, 2017.

Members of various committees are expected to serve for a term of one (1) year.

The Company is not aware of any non-compliance with its Manual of Corporate Governance, by any of its officers or employees.

PART V - EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES

Item 13. Exhibits and Reports on SEC Form 17-C

a. Exhibits

There are no exhibits to be provided that are applicable to the Company.

b. Reports on SEC Form 17-C

Document	Date Filed	Item No.	Matter
SEC FORM 17-C dated January 25, 2018	January 25, 2018	Item 9	2018 Annual Stockholders' Meeting
SEC FORM 17-C dated February 13, 2018	February 13, 2018	Item 9	Acquisition of LOTO Shares by a Subsidiary
SEC FORM 17-C dated February 22, 2018	February 22, 2018	Item 9	Board Approval of 2017 Audited Financial Statements
SEC FORM 17-C dated March 16, 2018	March 16, 2018	Item 9	Acquisition of LOTO Shares by a Subsidiary
SEC FORM 17-C dated March 19, 2018	March 19, 2018	Item 9	Acquisition of LOTO Shares by a Subsidiary
SEC FORM 17-C dated April 16, 2018	April 16, 2018	Item 9	Acquisition of LOTO Shares by a Subsidiary
SEC FORM 17-C dated April 17, 2018	April 17, 2018	Item 9	Acquisition of LOTO Shares by a Subsidiary
SEC FORM 17-C dated April 26, 2018	April 26, 2018	Item 9	Cash Dividend Declaration
SEC FORM 17-C dated April 26, 2018	April 26, 2018	Item 9	Cash Dividend Declaration
SEC FORM 17-C dated April 27, 2018	April 27, 2018	Item 9	2018 Annual Stockholders' Meeting
SEC FORM 17-C dated May 31, 2018	May 31, 2018	Item 4 & 9	Results of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting held on 31 May 2018
SEC FORM 17-C dated May 31, 2018	May 31, 2018	Item 4 & 9	Results of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting held on 31 May 2018
SEC FORM 17-C dated June 26, 2018	June 26, 2018	Item 9	Acquisition of LOTO Shares by Subsidiary
SEC FORM 17-C dated June 27, 2018	June 27, 2018	Item 9	Acquisition of LOTO Shares by Subsidiary
SEC FORM 17-C dated June 28, 2018	June 28, 2018	Item 9	Acquisition of LOTO Shares by Subsidiary
SEC FORM 17-C dated August 1, 2018	August 1, 2018	Item 9	Equipment Lease Agreement with the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office

SEC FORM 17-C dated August 14, 2018	August 14, 2018	Item 9	Sale of All or Part of the Corporation's Treasury Shares
SEC FORM 17-C dated August 14, 2018	August 14, 2018	Item 9	Declaration of One Hundred Percent (100%) Stock Dividend
SEC FORM 17-C dated August 14, 2018	August 14, 2018	Item 9	Amendment of Articles of Incorporation - Increase in Authorized Capital Stock
SEC FORM 17-C dated August 14, 2018	August 14, 2018	Item 9	Disclosure on the Schedule of Special Stockholders' Meeting and the Record Date Pursuant to Section 7 and 4.4 of the Revised Disclosure Rules and SRC Rules.
SEC FORM 17-C dated August 17, 2018	August 17, 2018	Item 9	Sale of all or part of treasury shares
SEC FORM 17-C dated August 20, 2018	August 20, 2018	Item 9	Sale of Treasury Shares
SEC FORM 17-C dated August 20, 2018	August 20, 2018	Item 9	Acquisition of LOTO Shares by Subsidiary
SEC FORM 17-C dated August 29, 2018	August 29, 2018	Item 9	Disclosure on the Schedule of Special Stockholders' Meeting and the Record Date Pursuant to Section 7 and 4.4 of the Revised Disclosure Rules and SRC Rules.
SEC FORM 17-C dated September 25, 2018	September 25, 2018	Item 9	Special Shareholders' Meeting
SEC FORM 17-C dated September 25, 2018	September 25, 2018	Item 9	Declaration of One Hundred Percent (100%) Stock Dividend
SEC FORM 17-C dated September 25, 2018	September 25, 2018	Item 9	Amendment of Articles of Incorporation - Increase in Authorized Capital Stock

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Securities Regulation Code and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Pasig on February 26, 2019.

By:

WILLY N. OCIER
Chairman of the Board and President

MA. VIRGINIA V. ABO-HAMDA
Chief Financial Officer

A. BAYANI K. TAN
Corporate Secretary

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this FEB 26 2019 day of ________ 2019, affiants exhibiting to me their Community Tax Certificates, as follows:

NAME	COMMUNITY TAX CERTIFICATE NO./ COMPETENT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY	DATE OF ISSUE	PLACE OF ISSUE
WILLY N. OCIER	Passport No. P0955319A	Nov. 19, 2016	DFA Manila
MA. VIRGINIA V. ABO-HAMDA	CTC No. 11754559	Jan. 28, 2019	Pasig City
A. BAYANI K. TAN	SSS No. 06-0757282-1		

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Series of 2019

GAUDE[illegible]IO A. BARBOZA, JR.
NOTARY PUBLIC
[illegible]

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

* These schedules, which are required by paragraph 4 (e) of SRC Rule 68, have been omitted because they are either not required, not applicable or the information required to be presented is included in the Company's consolidated financial statements or the notes to consolidated financial statements.

COVER SHEET

for

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

A S 0 9 3 0 0 8 8 0 9

COMPANY NAME

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

28th Floor, East Tower
Philippine Stock Exchange
Centre, Exchange Road
Ortigas Center, Pasig City

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
AAFS		

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's email Address	Company's Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Fiscal Year (Month / Day)
55		December 31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
Ma. Virginia V. Abo-Hamda		584-1700	

CONTACT PERSON's ADDRESS

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

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

PACIFIC ONLINE

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management **Pacific Online Systems Corporation** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended **December 31, 2018 and 2017**, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free form material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

R. G. Manabat & Co., the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders, has audited the consolidated financial statements of the company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders or members, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

Signature ______________________

WILLY N. OCIER / Chairman of the Board

Signature ______________________

WILLY N. OCIER / Chief Executive Officer

Signature ______________________

MA. VIRGINIA V. ABO-HAMDA / Chief Financial Officer

PASIG CITY

FEB 26 2019

Signed this 26th day of February 2019

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GAUDENCIO A. BARBOZA, JR.
NOTARY PUBLIC

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016

R.G. Manabat & Co.
The KPMG Center, 9/F
6787 Ayala Avenue, Makati City
Philippines 1226
Telephone +63 (2) 885 7000
Fax +63 (2) 894 1985
Internet www.kpmg.com.ph
Email ph-inquiry@kpmg.com.ph

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Pacific Online Systems Corporation and Subsidiaries
28th Floor, East Tower, Philippine Stock Exchange Centre
Exchange Road, Ortigas Center
Pasig City, Metro Manila

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Pacific Online Systems Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the consolidated statements of income, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

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

KPMG

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matter is the matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

Impairment of Goodwill
Refer to Notes 5 and 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

The risk
As at December 31, 2018, the Group had goodwill before impairment of P110.9 million relating to the acquisition of Falcon Resources, Inc.

Under PFRS, the Group is required to annually test goodwill for impairment and when there is an indicator of impairment. This assessment requires the exercise of significant judgment about future market conditions, including growth rates and discount rates, particularly those affecting the business of Falcon Resources, Inc. The key assumptions and uncertainties to the impairment test are disclosed in Notes 5 and 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill would be impaired where its recoverable amount has fallen below its carrying value. We consider the impairment of goodwill to be a significant audit risk because of the inherent uncertainty involved in forecasting and discounting future cash flows, which are the basis of the assessment of recoverability.

The recoverable amount of goodwill determined based on the discounted cash flow forecast was nil, and therefore, a full impairment loss of P110.9 million was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Our response
Our audit procedures included, among others, obtaining the Group's discounted cash flow model that tests the carrying value of goodwill and mainly evaluating the reasonableness of key assumptions used by management in conducting the impairment review. These procedures included using our own internal valuation specialists to evaluate the key inputs and assumptions for growth and discount rate; reviewing the cash flows used, with comparison to recent performance, trend analysis and market expectations, and by reference to prior year's forecast, where relevant, assessing whether the Group has achieved them.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2018, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2018 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

KPMG

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Dindo Marco M. Dioso.

R.G. MANABAT & CO.

DINDO MARCO M. DIOSO
Partner
CPA License No. 0095177
SEC Accreditation No. 1387-AR-1, Group A, valid until May 31, 2020
Tax Identification No. 912-365-765
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001987-30-2016
Issued October 18, 2016; valid until October 17, 2019
PTR No. MKT 7333616
Issued January 3, 2019 at Makati City

February 26, 2019
Makati City, Metro Manila

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	December 31 2018	2017
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash	7	P571,260,258	P447,130,976
Marketable securities	8	155,704,892	178,482,842
Trade and other receivables	9	286,063,896	503,303,275
Other current assets	10	144,938,786	114,869,444
Total Current Assets		1,156,967,831	1,243,786,537
Noncurrent Assets			
Investments in stocks	11	455,706,930	727,998,290
Property and equipment - net	12	259,876,260	437,977,128
Goodwill	13	17,046,266	127,980,262
Deferred tax assets - net	18	-	15,439,685
Retirement benefits asset - net	21	7,855,553	1,357,273
Other noncurrent assets	2, 10	205,627,541	79,307,903
Total Noncurrent Assets		946,111,550	1,390,060,541
		P2,103,079,381	P2,633,847,078
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other current liabilities	14	P245,071,456	P492,949,158
Current portion of obligations under finance lease	19	19,379,463	39,488,510
Witholding taxes payable		6,096,017	11,081,797
Income tax payable		9,415,467	29,434,444
Current portion of installment payable	23	9,205,042	2,680,828
Total Current Liabilities		289,167,455	575,634,737
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Obligations under finance lease - net of current portion	19	15,995,011	35,374,474
Installment payable - net of current portion	23	-	2,762,995
Deferred tax liabilities - net	18	37,297,139	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		53,292,150	38,137,469
Total Liabilities		342,459,605	613,772,206

Forward

	Note	December 31 2018	2017
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company			
Capital stock	15	P447,665,473	P447,665,473
Additional paid-in capital		257,250,677	257,250,677
Treasury stock	15	(285,267,558)	(268,660,770)
Stock dividend distributable	15	422,431,561	-
Fair value reserve	11	(288,726,921)	116,629,810
Retirement benefits reserve	21	538,390	(11,638,900)
Retained earnings	11, 15	1,199,822,935	1,474,292,424
		1,753,714,977	2,015,538,814
Non-controlling interest		6,904,799	4,536,058
Total Equity		1,760,619,776	2,020,074,872
		P2,103,079,381	P2,633,847,078

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016

	Note	2018	2017	2016
REVENUES				
Equipment rental	2, 6, 19	P1,448,317,611	P1,840,520,891	P1,579,660,972
Commission and distribution income	2, 6	487,626,385	479,472,385	308,438,496
		1,935,943,996	2,319,993,376	1,888,099,468
COSTS AND EXPENSES	17	1,614,488,192	1,652,402,460	1,290,550,859
OPERATING INCOME		321,455,804	667,590,916	597,548,609
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES)				
License fee income		203,459,171	-	-
Impairment loss on goodwill	13	(110,933,998)	-	-
Dividend income	8, 11	29,082,445	20,628,055	22,074,912
Mark-to-market gain (loss) on marketable securities	8	(11,903,085)	2,204,528	(37,137,009)
Finance charges	19	(6,187,362)	(10,859,855)	(12,748,505)
Interest income	7	1,476,133	853,644	815,079
Others	20	66,430,481	41,329,074	12,908,787
		161,422,797	54,155,446	(14,086,732)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		482,878,601	721,746,362	583,461,877
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)	18			
Current		131,398,272	230,041,358	154,821,775
Deferred		47,432,314	(1,160,984)	28,271,202
		178,830,586	228,880,374	183,092,977
NET INCOME		P304,048,015	P492,865,988	P400,368,900
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Parent Company	22	P302,659,366	P490,101,221	P397,992,034
Non-controlling interest		1,388,649	2,764,767	2,376,866
		P304,048,015	P492,865,988	P400,368,900
Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company	22			
Basic Earnings Per Share		P0.7169	P1.1466	P1.0785
Diluted Earnings Per Share		P0.3581	P1.1466	P1.0785

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016

	Note	2018	2017	2016
NET INCOME		**P304,048,016**	P492,865,988	P400,368,900
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurements of retirement benefits, net of tax	21	**12,377,190**	1,248,962	(1,501,100)
Fair value gain (loss) on investments in stocks	11	**(306,782,380)**	118,997,550	208,807,005
		(294,405,190)	120,246,512	207,305,905
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**P9,642,826**	P613,112,500	P607,674,805
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Parent Company		**P8,254,176**	P610,347,733	P605,297,939
Non-controlling interest		**1,388,649**	2,764,767	2,376,866
		P9,642,825	P613,112,500	P607,674,805

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016

		Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company									
	Note	Capital Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Stock Dividend Distributable	Fair Value Reserve	Retirement Benefits Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total	Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2018 as previously reported		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	P –	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	[illegible]	–	[illegible]	–	–	–
Balance at January 1, 2018		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net income		–	–	–	–	–	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other comprehensive income (loss)	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	[illegible]	–	[illegible]
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	–	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transactions with owners:											
Cash dividends	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock dividend	15	–	–	–	[illegible]	–	–	[illegible]	–	–	–
Acquisition of treasury shares	15	–	–	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	[illegible]	–	[illegible]
Others		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 31, 2018		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Forward

	Note	Capital Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Fair Value Reserve	Retirement Benefits Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total	Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
		Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company								
January 1, 2017		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transactions with owners										
Cash dividends	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Acquisition of treasury shares	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
December 31, 2017		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Forward

	Note	Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company								
		Capital Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Fair Value Reserve	Reserve for Retirement Benefits	Retained Earnings	Total	Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
January 1, 2015		P298,443,550	P257,250,577	P –	(P210,574,745)	(P71,586,952)	P1,409,574,752	P1,726,027,682	P2,948,665	P1,728,976,347
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	397,992,034	397,992,034	2,376,886	400,368,920
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	208,307,306	(1,301,100)	-	207,006,206	-	207,006,206
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	-	208,307,306	(1,301,100)	397,992,034	[illegible]	2,376,886	[illegible]
Transactions with owners										
Cash dividends	15	-	-	-	-	-	(249,179,072)	(249,179,072)	-	(249,179,072)
Stock dividend	15	149,221,929	-	-	-	-	(149,221,929)	-	-	-
Acquisition of treasury shares	15	-	-	(56,515,175)	-	-	-	(56,515,175)	-	(56,515,175)
December 31, 2015		P447,665,479	P257,250,577	(P56,515,175)	(P2,267,439)	(P73,087,782)	P1,402,458,903	P1,975,307,175	P5,325,551	P1,980,632,[illegible]

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016

	Note	2018	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Income before income tax		P482,878,601	P721,746,362	P583,461,877
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization	12	223,200,061	225,444,276	171,168,627
Impairment loss on:				
Goodwill	13	110,933,996	-	-
Trade and other receivables	9, 17	-	25,000,000	-
Dividend income	8, 11	(29,082,446)	(20,628,055)	(22,074,912)
Interest income	7, 20	(14,031,615)	(853,644)	(815,079)
Retirement cost	21	12,193,420	11,181,859	8,366,180
Fair value loss (gain) on marketable securities	8	11,903,086	(2,204,528)	37,137,005
Finance charges	19	5,167,362	10,859,855	12,748,505
Gain on sale of:				
Marketable securities		(1,648,226)	-	-
Property and equipment		(1,038,618)	(155,142)	(29,987)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss		836,280	1,569,733	1,423,457
Operating income before working capital changes		802,472,012	971,980,716	791,375,663
Decrease (increase) in:				
Trade and other receivables		218,239,380	(114,098,994)	(129,842,895)
Other current assets		(32,960,265)	40,341,826	(12,930,671)
Other noncurrent assets		(126,319,638)	(9,583,967)	3,133,138
Increase (decrease) in:				
Trade and other current liabilities		(163,095,695)	41,212,426	4,043,858
Withholding taxes payable		(4,965,780)	(7,435,003)	6,709,403
Interest received		14,031,615	853,644	815,079
Income tax paid		(149,371,845)	(243,607,667)	(148,727,459)
Retirement contributions	21	(1,000,000)	(11,004,863)	(15,557,284)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		567,009,764	668,657,920	499,138,832
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Acquisitions of:				
Marketable securities	8	-	(17,034,133)	(5,683,853)
Investments in stocks	11	(34,490,020)	(68,203,070)	(25,303,585)
Property and equipment	12	(46,671,156)	(156,774,695)	(111,940,173)
Dividends received	8, 11	29,082,446	20,628,055	22,074,912
Proceeds from sale of:				
Marketable securities		12,423,090	6,746,030	29,393,324
Property and equipment		1,610,461	1,069,260	6,426,296
Investments in stocks		-	172,933,950	-
Cash received from acquisition of subsidiaries	13	-	76,694,703	-
Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities		(37,045,180)	36,060,123	(85,123,078)

Forward

	Note	2018	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Cash dividends paid		(P337,273,130)	(P255,092,323)	(P349,179,070)
Decrease (increase) in obligations under finance lease		(39,488,610)	(44,479,612)	814,012
Acquisitions of treasury shares	15	(16,606,788)	(211,841,592)	(56,819,176)
Finance charges paid		(8,167,362)	(10,859,855)	(12,748,505)
Increase in installment payable		3,761,219	5,443,823	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(396,794,661)	(516,629,559)	(418,132,741)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		124,170,043	187,888,484	(4,116,988)
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		447,130,976	258,944,786	262,865,081
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH		(40,761)	297,706	196,693
CASH AT END OF YEAR	7	P571,260,258	P447,130,976	P258,944,786

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

1. Reporting Entity

Corporate Information

Pacific Online Systems Corporation ("Pacific Online" or "Parent Company") was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on November 6, 1993. The Parent Company's registered office address is at 28th Floor, East Tower, Philippine Stock Exchange Centre, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City, Metro Manila. The accompanying consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"). The following subsidiaries are incorporated in the Philippines and registered with SEC:

	Percentage of Ownership	
	Direct	Indirect
Loto Pacific Leisure Corporation ("LotoPac")	100.00	-
Lucky Circle Corporation ("LCC")*	97.64	2.36
Total Gaming Technologies, Inc. ("TGTI")	98.92	-
Falcon Resources, Inc. ("FRI")**	-	100.00
TGTI Services, Inc.(TGTISI)**	-	100.00
Athena Ventures Inc. (AVI)***	-	100.00
Avery Integrated Hub Inc. (AIHI)***	-	100.00
Circle 8 Gaming Venture, Inc. (C8)***	-	100.00
Luckydeal Leisure Inc. (LLI)***	-	100.00
Luckyfortune Business Ventures, Inc. (LBVI)***	-	100.00
Luckypick Leisure Club Corp. (LLCC)***	-	100.00
Luckyventures Leisure Corp. (LLC)***	-	100.00
Lucky Games Entertainment Ventures Inc. (LGEVI)***	-	100.00
Orbis Valley Corporation (OVC)***	-	100.00

* With indirect ownership through LotoPac

** Indirectly owned through TGTI

*** Indirectly owned through LCC (collectively referred to as "Tiara Entities") starting July 1, 2017 (Note 10)

Pacific Online

The Parent Company is a public company under Section 17.2 of the Securities Regulation Code (SRC) and its shares are listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc. (PSE) starting on April 12, 2007. The Parent Company is engaged in the development, design and management of online computer systems, terminals and software for the gaming industry. The Parent Company can also engage in any lawful arrangement for sharing profits, union of interest, unitization or formal agreement, reciprocal concession, or cooperation with any corporation, association, partnership, syndicate, entity, person or governmental, municipal or public authority, domestic or foreign.

TGTI

TGTI was incorporated and registered with SEC on October 23, 2002. The primary purpose of TGTI is to lease gaming equipment and provide consultancy services relative to online gaming to those engaged in gaming business, non-profit institutions and other entities.

LotoPac

LotoPac was incorporated in March 2007, primarily to acquire, establish, own, hold, lease, sell, conduct, operate, and manage amusement, recreational and gaming equipment facilities, and enterprise of every kind and nature, as well as places for exhibitions, recreation, gaming, amusement and leisure of the general public, and to acquire, hold and operate any and all privileges, rights, franchises and concessions as may be proper, necessary, advantageous, or convenient in the conduct of its business. LotoPac acquired LCC in August 2007.

LCC and Nine Entities

LCC and Nine Entities were incorporated and registered with SEC to engage in the business of trading and selling of goods such as sweepstakes tickets, tickets of shows and concerts, and such other number games, including but not limited to those introduced by Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office (PCSO).

LCC and Nine Entities are authorized agents of PCSO to operate several online lottery betting stations located in major branches of shopping malls like SM Supermalls, Robinsons and Gaisano, nationwide. LCC and Nine Entities, as PCSO agents, earn a certain percentage of the sales of lotto, keno, sweepstakes and instant scratch tickets (Note 2).

FRI

FRI was incorporated primarily to engage in the business of trading or selling of goods on wholesale or retail basis, such as sweepstakes tickets, lottery tickets, instant game tickets, and other gaming tickets, including, but not limited to, those introduced by Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office; as well as tickets of shows, concerts and other events.

TGTISI

TGTI Services, Inc. was incorporated primarily to engage in, conduct and carry on the business of providing logistical, technical support and consultancy services, and providing end-to-end solutions to entities in the gaming industry in all its aspects and branches.

2. **Agreements with PCSO**

PCSO is the principal government agency for raising and providing funds for health programs, medical assistance and services, and charities of national character. It generates funds for its programs by holding and conducting charity sweepstakes, races and lotteries.

Parent Company's Equipment Lease Agreement (ELA)

The ELA was originally awarded to Pacific Online on November 25, 1995, whereby the PCSO leases online lottery equipment from the Parent Company for PCSO's VisMin online lotto operations. This was amended on February 13, 2004, wherein the Company was allowed to continue deployment of online lotto terminals in VisMin for a period of eight (8) years from date of its commercial operation, which was defined to be operation of not less than 800 lotto terminals. With the Parent Company's commercial operation effected on April 1, 2005, its amended ELA was due to expire March 31, 2013. In addition to the lotto terminals, this lease included the central computer system, communications and draw equipment, and the right to use the application software and manuals for the central computer of PCSO's VisMin online lottery system.

2012 Amended ELA. On May 22, 2012, the ELA was amended to include the lease of lotto terminals in some of PCSO's lottery operations in Luzon which resulted in the reduction of the fees. The amendment also includes supplying betting slips and ticket paper rolls to PCSO, incorporating maintenance and repair services as part of the fees, and giving the Company an option to purchase the lotto equipment in VISMIN for P15.0 million at the end of the lease term.

2013 Amended ELA. On March 26, 2013, the ELA was further amended to extend the term from March 31, 2013 to July 31, 2015. In lieu of the PCSO option to purchase the equipment, the Parent Company agreed to reduce the fees for VISMIN and shoulder the cost of betting slips and ticket paper rolls for Luzon and VISMIN.

2015 Amended ELA. On July 15, 2015, the ELA was again amended to extend the term from August 1, 2015 to July 31, 2018. The amendment also required the Parent Company to deposit an additional P5.0 million cash bond to guarantee the unhampered use and operation of the lottery system, including equipment, servers, network communication and terminals.

2018 Amended ELA. On September 12, 2018, the ELA was amended to extend the term from August 1, 2018 to July 31, 2019. The amendment required the Parent Company to post an additional deposit of P7.0 million cash bond. The total cash bond of P12.0 million is included under "Other noncurrent assets" in the consolidated statements of financial position *(Note 23)*.

The fees, presented as "Equipment rental" in the consolidated statements of income, are based on a percentage of gross sales of lotto terminals or a fixed annual rental of P35,000 per terminal in commercial operation, whichever is higher. The number of installed lotto terminals totaled 4,029 and 4,205 as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The Parent Company's equipment rental revenue amounted to P788.6 million, P1,036.9 million, and P931.8 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively (Note 19). The related receivables from PCSO, included under "Trade and other receivables" account in the consolidated statements of financial position, amounted to P76.2 million and P86.3 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively (Note 9).

Instant Scratch Tickets. On March 25, 2009, the Parent Company entered into a non-exclusive Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with PCSO for the printing, distribution and sale of scratch tickets effective December 1, 2009 until December 1, 2016. The share of PCSO is guaranteed for 500 million tickets to be sold over a period of seven years from the date of the MOA's effectivity.

The MOA requires a cash bond amounting to P10.0 million to be deposited in an interest-bearing bank account designated by PCSO to guarantee the payment of all prizes for each series of tickets distributed, subject to review by PCSO for a period of seven years from the date of initial launch of the instant tickets and shall be maintained co-terminus with this MOA. The interest accrues to the Parent Company and is credited to a separate bank account. In 2018, the Parent Company received a certification from PCSO for the release of such bond.

On March 31, 2015, the Parent Company entered into an Outsourcing Memorandum of Agreement (OMOA) with Powerball Gaming and Entertainment Corporation (PGEC) authorizing PGEC as the exclusive marketing, distribution, selling and collecting agent of the Parent Company throughout the Philippines. The agreement took effect on April 1, 2015 and shall remain effective as long as the MOA with PCSO or any extension thereof shall be effective.

PGEC agreed to assume the Parent Company's commitment to PCSO to solely shoulder the project cost for the Instant Scratch Ticket program, which consists of the costs of production, distribution, warehousing, printing, handling, software and hardware maintenance, advertising, marketing, selling and other related expenses. PGEC is entitled to all the revenues, sums and proceeds from the Instant Scratch Tickets beginning April 1, 2015, and shall be obligated to shoulder the pay-outs for all winnings from said tickets sold beginning April 1, 2015. An existing consultancy agreement between the Parent Company and PGEC for the scratch ticket operations was immediately terminated upon execution of the OMOA in 2015.

The MOA with PCSO expired on November 30, 2016 and the Parent Company's OMOA with PGEC also expired accordingly. All tickets distributed to the retailers and agents, shall be allowed to be marketed continuously until fully sold and the corresponding winnings thereof shall be honored and paid even after the period of the MOA with PCSO.

In 2018, the Parent Company received a certification from the OIC-Manager of Accounting and Budget Department (ADB) of PCSO stating the fulfillment of the Parent Company's obligation under the MOA and thereby clearing the Parent's Company of any accountability thereunder. AOB certified that the Parent Company is entitled to the release of the P10.0 million cashbond. The cash bond is presented as "Bonds and deposits" under "Other Current Asset" account (Note 10).

In January 2018, the Parent Company entered into a Brand and Trademark License Agreement with Powerball Marketing & Logistics Corp. (PMLC) granting the latter a non-assignable, non-transferable and exclusive right to use of the Parent Company's instant scratch tickets' Brands and Trademarks. The agreement has an initial term of five (5) years effective on January 1, 2018, subject to adjustment to conform to and coincide with term of the PMLC's agreement with PCSO for the supply and distribution of its instant scratch tickets. The consideration is a guaranteed fixed monthly fee. PMLC is not restricted to develop its own brand.

TGTI Equipment Lease Agreement

2004 ELA. TGTI has an ELA with PCSO for a period of ten (10) years from the date of actual operation of at least 150 online keno outlets to September 30, 2020. This covers PCSO's online keno lottery operations. The lease includes online keno equipment and accessories.

2008 Amended ELA. On July 15, 2008, the ELA was amended wherein, TGTI shall provide the services of telecommunications integrator and procurement of supplies for the online keno operations of PCSO in Luzon and VISMIN areas. In consideration for such services, PCSO shall pay additional fee based on a certain percentage of the gross sales from all online keno terminals in operation in Luzon and VISMIN areas computed by PCSO and payable bi-weekly.

The fees, presented as "Equipment rental" in the consolidated statements of income, are based on a percentage of the gross amount of ticket sales from all of the Company's online keno lottery operations, excluding value-added taxes (VAT) or a fixed annual rental of P40,000 per terminal in commercial operation, whichever is higher. The number of installed lotto terminals totaled 2,454 and 2,184 as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. TGTI's equipment rental revenue amounted to P659.7 million, P603.6 million, and P647.9 million 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively (Note 19). The related receivables from PCSO, included under "Trade and other receivables" account in the consolidated statements of financial position, amounted to P77.1 million and P119.6 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively (Note 8).

3. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance
The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs). PFRSs are based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). PFRSs which are issued by the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC), consist of PFRSs, Philippine Accounting Standards (PASs), and Philippine Interpretations. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the BOD on February 26, 2019.

Basis of Measurement
The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date:

- marketable securities and investments in stocks are measured at fair value; and
- defined benefit asset which is measured as the net total of the fair value of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

Functional and Presentation Currency
The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso (P or Php), which is the Group's functional currency. All financial information are rounded off to the nearest peso, except when otherwise indicated.

Basis of Consolidation
The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the Parent Company using consistent accounting policies.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

When the Group has less than majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee, rights arising from other contractual arrangements and the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date when the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent Company, using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. Intergroup balances and transactions, including intergroup unrealized profits and losses, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Non-controlling interest represents the portion of profit or loss and net assets not held by the Parent company and is presented separately in the consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of other comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and within equity in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Non-controlling interest represents the interest not held by the Parent Company in TGTI.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, the Group: (i) derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary, the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests and the cumulative transaction differences recorded in equity; (ii) recognizes the fair value of the consideration received, the fair value of any investment retained and any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and (iii) reclassify the Parent Company's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

4. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these consolidated financial statements and have been applied consistently by the Group entities, except for the changes in accounting policies as explained below.

Early Adoption of a New Standard

- *PFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014)* is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Group previously adopted this standard early starting January 1, 2015.

Adoption of New or Revised Standards, Amendments to Standards and Interpretations

The Group has adopted the following amendments to standards starting January 1, 2018 and accordingly, changed its accounting policies. The adoption did not have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- *PFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers replaces PAS 11 Construction Contracts, PAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 18 Transfer of Assets from Customers and SIC-31 Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services.* The new standard introduces a new revenue recognition model for contracts with customers which specifies that revenue should be recognized when (or as) a company transfers control of goods or services to a customer at the amount to which the company expects to be entitled. Depending on whether certain criteria are met, revenue is recognized over time, in a manner that best reflects the company's performance, or at a point in time, when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer. The standard does not apply to insurance contracts, financial instruments or lease contracts, which fall in the scope of other PFRSs. It also does not apply if two companies in the same line of business exchange non-monetary assets to facilitate sales to other parties. Furthermore, if a contract with a customer is partly in the scope of another PFRS, then the guidance on separation and measurement contained in the other PFRS takes precedence.

- *Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*. The interpretation clarifies that the transaction date to be used for translation for foreign currency transactions involving an advance payment or receipt is the date on which the entity initially recognizes the prepayment or deferred income arising from the advance consideration. For transactions involving multiple payments or receipts, each payment or receipt gives rise to a separate transaction date. The interpretation applies when an entity pays or receives consideration in a foreign currency and recognizes a non-monetary asset or liability before recognizing the related item.

  Additional disclosures required by the amended standards and interpretation were included in the consolidated financial statements, where applicable.

<u>Standards Issued but Not Yet Adopted</u>
A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2018. However, the Group has not applied the following new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements. Unless otherwise stated, none of these are expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2019

- *PFRS 16 Leases supersedes PAS 17 Leases* and the related Philippine Interpretations. The new standard introduces a single lease accounting model for lessees under which all major leases are recognized on-balance sheet, removing the lease classification test. Lease accounting for lessors essentially remains unchanged except for a number of details including the application of the new lease definition, new sale-and-leaseback guidance, new sub-lease guidance and new disclosure requirements. Practical expedients and targeted reliefs were introduced including an optional lessee exemption for short-term leases (leases with a term of 12 months or less) and low-value items, as well as the permission of portfolio-level accounting instead of applying the requirements to individual leases. New estimates and judgmental thresholds that affect the identification, classification and measurement of lease transactions, as well as requirements to reassess certain key estimates and judgments at each reporting date were introduced.

  PFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted for entities that apply PFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* at or before the date of initial application of PFRS 16. The Group is currently assessing the potential impact of PFRS 16.

  PFRS 16 is not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements in the period of initial application.

The following amended standards and interpretations are relevant but not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Tax Treatments
- *Amendments to PFRS 9* Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
- Annual Improvements to PFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle - various standards
- Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in PFRS standards - effective January 1, 2020.
- Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to PAS 19 Employee Benfits)
- Definition of Material (Amendments to PAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and PAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Error)

Financial Instruments
Date of Recognition. The Group recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the consolidated statements of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. In the case of a regular way purchase or sale of financial assets, recognition is done using settlement date accounting.

Initial Recognition of Financial Instruments. Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value of the consideration given (in case of an asset) or received (in case of a liability). The initial measurement of financial instuments, except for those designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), includes transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at FVPL, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and financial assets at amortized cost. The classification of financial assets depends on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

The Group classifies its financial liabilities as either financial liabilities at amortized cost or financial liabilites at FVPL. The Group classifies all financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for.

(a) Financial liabilities designated by the Group at initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss, when doing so results in more relevant information.

(b) financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies.

(c) contingent consideration recognized by the Group in a business combination which shall subsequently be measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

(d) financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate which are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of amortized amount and amount of loss allowance.

Management determines the classification of its financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at every reporting date.

Determination of Fair Value. The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets at reporting date is based on their quoted market price or dealer price quotations, without any deduction for transaction costs. When current bid and ask 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 any 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.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing the categorization at the end of each reporting period.

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

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

Financial Assets

Financial Assets at FVPL. The Group measures a financial asset at FVPL unless it is measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI. At initial recognition, the Group may choose to irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at FVPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets at FVPL are carried in the consolidated statements of financial position at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. Interest earned is recorded in interest income while dividend income is recorded in other income when the right to receive payment has been established. The Group determines the cost of investments sold using specific identification method.

The Group's investment in equity securities included under "Marketable securities" are classified under this category (Note 8).

Financial Assets at FVOCI. The Group designates an equity instrument as a financial asset at FVOCI if the equity securities represent investments that the Group intends to hold for a long term for strategic purposes.

At initial recognition, the Group irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at FVOCI are measured at fair value and changes therein are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the "Fair value reserve" in equity which can be transferred to retained earnings when earned. Dividends earned on holding FVOCI equity securities are recognized as "Dividend income" in profit or loss when the right to receive payment has been established. Gains and losses on equity financial assets at FVOCI are never reclassified to profit or loss and no impairment is recognized in profit or loss.

The Group's investments in equity securities included under "Investments in stocks" account are classified under this category (Note 11).

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. The Group measures a financial asset at amortized cost if it is not designated as at FVPL and both of the following conditions are met:

(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows; and

(b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are integral part of the effective interest rate. The periodic amortization is included as part of "Interest income" in the consolidated statements of income. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial assets at amortized cost are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Financial assets at amortized cost are included in current assets if maturity is within twelve months from reporting date. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost include cash in banks, trade and other receivables, deposits and guarantee bonds.

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks which are stated at face value.

Business Model Assessment
The Group makes an assessment of the objectives of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;

- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed.

- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reason for such sales and its expectation about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated in a fair value basis are measured at FVPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets

Assessment whether Contractual Cash Flows are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest
For the purpose of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;

- leverage features;

- prepayment and extension terms;

- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows for specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and

- features that modify consideration of the time value of money - e.g. periodical reset of interest rates

Reclassification of Financial Assets and Liabilities
Financial Assets. When, and only when, the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, it shall reclassify all affected financial assets. Such changes are determined by the Group's senior management as a result of external or internal changes and must be significant to the entity's operations and demonstrable to external parties.

A change in the Group's business model will occur only when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations; for example, when the entity has acquired, disposed of or terminated a business line.

Financial Liabilities. The Group shall not reclassify any financial liability.

Financial Liabilities
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost. This category pertains to financial liabilities that are not designated at FVPL upon inception of the liability. These include liabilities arising from operations or borrowings. The financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortized cost, taking into account the impact of applying the effective interest method of amortization for any related premium, discount and any directly attributable transaction costs. These financial liabilities are included in current liabilities if maturity is within twelve months from reporting date. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent liabilities.

This category includes the Group's trade and other current liabilities.

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:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset expired;

- the Group retains the rights to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; or

- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either: (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets; or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Group has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group uses the expected credit losses model ("ECL") which is applied to all equity instruments measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as well as to issued loan commitments and most financial guarantee contracts. The ECL is a 'three stage' approach which is based on the change in credit quality of financial assets since initial recognition. Assets move through the three stages as credit quality changes and the stages dictate how an entity measures impairment losses. Stage 1 includes financial instruments that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or which have low credit risk at the reporting date. For these items, 12-month ECL are recognized. The 12-months ECL are the expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. Stage 2 includes financial instruments that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (unless they have low credit risk at the reporting date) but are not credit impaired. For these items, lifetime expected credit losses are recognized which is the weighted average credit losses with the probability of default as the weight. Stage 3 includes financial assets that are credit impaired at the reporting date. For these items, lifetime expected credit losses are recognized. No impairment loss is recognized on equity investments.

A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience, credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The information analyzed by the Group includes the following, among others:

- actual and expected significant changes in the political, regulatory and technological environment of the debtor or in its business activities.

- payment record - this includes overdue status as well as a range of variables about payment ratios.

- existing and forecast changes in the business, financial and economic conditions.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or

- the debtor is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Group.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

Trade and other receivables are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, the financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Offsetting Financial Instruments
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statements of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Spare Parts and Supplies
Spare parts and supplies are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes all costs attributable to acquisition and is determined using the first-in, first-out method for spare parts and supplies. Net realizable value is the current replacement cost for spare parts and supplies. The carrying amount of spare parts and supplies is reviewed at each reporting date to reflect the accurate valuation in the consolidated financial statements. Spare parts and supplies identified to be obsolete and unusable are written-off and charged as expense for the period.

Property and Equipment
Property and equipment are stated at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation, amortization and any impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of such property and equipment when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

When major repairs and maintenance are performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the property and equipment as a replacement if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Number of Years
Lottery equipment	4 - 10 or term of the lease whichever period is shorter
Leasehold improvements	4 or term of the lease, whichever period is shorter
Office equipment, furniture and fixtures	4
Transportation equipment	4 - 5

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation and amortization methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date, to ensure that the period and methods of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

Fully depreciated property and equipment are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further depreciation is charged to current operations. An item of property 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.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets Excluding Goodwill
The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that property and equipment and intangible assets with definite useful life may be impaired. If any such indication exists and when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's 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 of those from other assets or group 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 determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group makes an estimate of 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 that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Business Combinations
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 Group measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs incurred under 'Costs and expenses' account in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses 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.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date and any gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated comprehensive income. It is then considered in the determination of goodwill.

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 PFRS 9 in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill
Goodwill acquired in a business combination is initially measured at cost being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Subsequently, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment in value. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, at least annually or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash generating units, or group of cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or group of units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated:

- represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and

- is not larger than an operating segment or determined in accordance with PFRS 8 *Operating Segment*.

Impairment is determined 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, an impairment loss is recognized. Where goodwill forms part of a cash generating unit or group of cash generating units and part of the operations within the 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 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. Impairment loss with respect to goodwill is not reversed.

When business combination involves more than one exchange transaction (occurs in stages), each exchange transaction is treated separately by the Group, using the cost of transaction and fair value information at the date of each exchange transactions, to determine the amount of goodwill associated with that transaction. Any adjustment to fair value relating to the previously held interest is a revaluation and is accounted for as such.

When subsidiaries are sold, the difference between the selling price and the net assets plus goodwill is recognized in profit or loss.

Non-controlling Interest
The acquisitions of non-controlling interest are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners and therefore no goodwill is recognized as a result of such transactions. Any difference between the purchase price and the net assets of acquired entity is recognized in equity. The adjustments to non-controlling interests are based on a proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary.

Transactions that result in changes in ownership interests while retaining control are accounted for as transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders. No gain or loss on such changes is recognized in profit or loss; instead, it is recognized in equity. Also no change in the carrying amounts of assets (including goodwill) or liabilities is recognized as a result of such transactions.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pretax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and those risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Capital Stock

Common stocks are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of common stocks are recognized as deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Treasury Stock

When capital stock recognized as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, net of any tax effects, is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury stock. When the treasury stock are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity and the resulting surplus is recognized as additional paid in capital (APIC), while the resulting deficit is applied against the APIC arising from the issuance of treasury stock. Any remaining deficit is applied against retained earnings.

Stock Dividend Distributable

Common stock dividend distributable is classified as equity. This account represents stock dividend declared by the BOD but not yet distributed to Group's stockholders.

Fair Value Reserve

Fair value reserve represents the cumulative change in the fair value of investments in stocks until they are derecognized. Movements in the reserve are set out in the consolidated statements of changes in equity.

Retained Earnings

The amount included in retained earnings includes profit attributable to the Group's stockholders and reduced by dividends. Dividends are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when they are declared. Interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are paid. Retained earnings are appropriated for the cost of treasury stock acquired. When the appropriation is no longer needed, it is reversed. Dividends for the year that are approved after the reporting date are dealt with as an event after the reporting date. Retained earnings may also include effect of changes in accounting policy as may be required by the standard's transitional provisions.

Operating Segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group's President to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

The Group's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products.

Segment Assets and Liabilities. Segment assets include all operating assets used by a segment and consist principally of operating cash, trade and other receivables and property and equipment. Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities and consist principally of trade and other current liabilities. Segment assets and liabilities do not include deferred income taxes, investments and advances, and borrowings.

Inter-segment Transactions. Segment revenue, segment expenses and segment performance include transfers among business segments. The transfers, if any are accounted for at competitive market prices charged to unaffiliated customers for similar products. Such transfers are eliminated in consolidation.

Revenue/Income

Equipment Rental. Revenue is recognized based on a percentage of gross sales of the lessee's online lottery operations, as computed by the lessee in accordance with the agreement, or a fixed annual rental per terminal in commercial operation, whichever is higher. Minimum lease payment from the fixed annual rental is recognized on a straight line basis and any excess of the percentage of gross sales is contingent rent recognized in the period earned.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The Group recognizes revenue/income when it transfers control over a good or service. Revenue/income is measured at the transaction price which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for a good or service. Information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations, significant payment terms and recognition policies follow.

Commission and Distribution Income. Revenues from the distribution of lottery sweepstakes and scratch tickets to customers, including retailers and sub-distributors, representing the Group's share from the sales, are recognized upon delivery of the tickets to the customers. Revenue is computed based on the percentage of instant lottery sweepstakes and scratch it tickets in accordance with the agreement.

License Fee Income. Income is recognized at the point in time at which the license transfers to the customer and when the customer is able to use and benefit from the license. The license fee is measured at the transaction price, adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component to an amount that reflects the cash selling price when the license transferred to the customer.

Service Income. Revenue is recognized when the services to the customer is performed. Service income consist of fees earned by TGTI Services Inc. in providing repairs and maintenance services to Rapid Bingo equipment of AB Leisure Exponent Inc.

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

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

Other Income. Income is recognized when earned.

Costs and Expenses

Costs and expenses are recognized when incurred and are reported in the consolidated statements of income in the periods to which they relate.

Expenses are also recognized in the consolidated statements of income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability can be measured reliably has arisen. Expenses are recognized in the consolidated statements of income on the basis of a direct association between costs incurred and the earnings of specific items of income; on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association can only be broadly or indirectly determined; or immediately when an expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that future economic benefits do not qualify or cease to qualify, for recognition in the consolidated statements of financial position as an asset.

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 and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A reassessment is made after inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:

a. there is a change in contractual terms, other than a renewal or extension of the arrangement;

b. a renewal option is exercised or extension granted, unless the term of the renewal or extension was initially included in the lease term;

c. there is a change in the determination of whether fulfillment is dependent on a specified asset; or

d. there is 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 at the date of renewal or extension period for scenario b.

As a Lessor. Leases where the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. 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. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

As a Lessee. Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in profit or loss.

Operating lease payments are recognized as expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term or based on the term of the lease agreements, as applicable.

Short-term Employee Benefits
Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present, legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employees and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Retirement Cost
The Parent Company, LCC and TGYI have noncontributory defined benefits retirement plans covering substantially all of its qualified employees.

The Group's defined benefits obligation is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefits obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefits obligation or asset, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding interest), if any, are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income. The Group determines the net interest expense or income on the net defined benefit obligation or asset for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit obligation or asset, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit obligation or asset during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed, or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit retirement plan when the settlement occurs.

Actuarial valuations are made with sufficient regularity so that the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at reporting date.

Foreign Currency Transactions
Transactions denominated in foreign currency are recorded in Philippine peso by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the Philippine peso and the foreign currency at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are restated using the closing exchange rate at reporting date. All exchange rate differences including those arising from translation or settlement of monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded are recognized in statement of comprehensive income in the year such differences arise.

Taxes
Current Tax. Current 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 authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting date.

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

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

- where the deferred 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 income nor taxable income or loss; and

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

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward benefits of unused tax losses - Net Operating Loss Carry Over (NOLCO) and minimum corporate income tax (MCIT), to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized except:

- where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting income nor taxable income or loss; and

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply 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 by the end of the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Group takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The Group believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretation of tax laws and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Group to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

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

- Where the VAT incurred on the purchase of an asset or service is not recoverable from the tax authority, in which case the VAT is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or part of the expense item as applicable; and

- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of VAT included.

Basic/Diluted Earning Per Share (EPS)
Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net income for the period attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted-average number of issued and outstanding common shares during the period.

For the purpose of computing diluted EPS, the net income for the period attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company and the weighted-average number of issued and outstanding common shares are adjusted for the effects of all potential dilutive instruments.

Related Parties
Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationship also exists between and/or among entities which are under common control with the reporting enterprise, or between and/or among the reporting enterprise and its key management personnel, directors, or its stockholders. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

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

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

5. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses reported in the consolidated financial statements at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these judgments, estimates and assumptions could result in an outcome that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the affected asset or liability in the future.

Judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions are recognized in the period in which the judgments and estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

Judgments

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

Leases. The evaluation of whether an arrangement contains a lease is based on its substance. An arrangement is, or contains a lease when the fulfillment of the arrangement depends on a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Operating Lease - As a Lessor and As a Lessee
The Group entered into various lease agreements as a lessee for retail outlets, office spaces and warehouses and as a lessor for some lottery equipment. As the lessee, the Group determined that the lessor retains all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the assets. As the lessor, the Group determined that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the equipment. Therefore, the leases are classified as operating lease (Notes 2 and 19).

Finance Lease - As a Lessee
The Group also entered into various lease agreements as a lessee for some lottery equipment. The Group determined that it bears substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the equipment. Therefore, the leases are classified as finance lease.

The carrying amount of lottery equipment under finance lease amounted to P30.9 million and P103.7 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively (Note 19).

Evaluating Revenue Recognition, Contract Term and Existence of Significant Financing Component
Revenue Recognition
Management determined that the Group's licensing of its distinct brands and trademarks provides a right to use intellectual property as it exists at the point in time at which the license is granted because there is no implicit or implied obligation to undertake activities during the license period.

Contract Term
Management determined that the license granted provides the licensee a valuable right because it enables to tap into the existing instant scratch ticket customers that patronize the Group's distinct brand and trademarks. The existence of such valuable right is considered a substantive penalty for the licensee to terminate the license agreement given that it is costly to rebrand and also to develop and market new instant scratch ticket designs/variants.

Significant Financing Component
Management determined that a significant financing component exists for the license agreement because the license period is long term and the fixed consideration is payable over a period time. The financing component is recognized as interest income when the licensee pays in arrears.

Estimates and Assumptions
The key estimates and assumptions used in the consolidated financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Allowance for Impairment Losses on Trade and Other Receivables. The Group maintains allowance for impairment losses on trade and other receivables at a level considered adequate to provide for potential uncollectible receivables. The level of this allowance is evaluated by the management on the basis of factors that affect the collectibility of the accounts. These factors include, but not limited to, the age and status of receivable, the length of relationship with the customers, the customer's payment behavior and known market factors. The Group reviews the allowance on a continuous basis.

The Group uses the expected credit losses model in estimating the level of allowance, which includes forecasts of future events and conditions. A credit loss is the difference between the cash flows that are due in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that are expected to be received discounted at the original effective interest rate. The model represents a probability-weighted estimate of the difference over the remaining life of the receivables. The maturity of the Group's receivables is less than one year so the lifetime expected credit losses and the 12-month expected credit losses are similar. In addition, management assessed the credit risk of the receivables as at the reporting date as low, therefore the Group did not have to assess whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.

Allowance for impairment losses on trade and other receivables amounted to nil as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Trade and other receivables amounted to P285.1 million and P503.3 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively (Note 8).

Estimated Useful Lives of Property and Equipment. The useful life of each of the Group's property and equipment is estimated based on the period over which the asset is expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on a collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful life of each asset is reviewed periodically and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the asset. It is possible, however, that future financial performance could be materially affected by changes in the amounts and timing of recorded expenses brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above. A reduction in the estimated useful life of any property and equipment would increase the recorded operating expenses and decrease noncurrent assets.

The carrying amount of property and equipment as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 amounted to P259.9 million and P436.0 million, respectively (Note 12).

Impairment of Non-financial Assets (except Goodwill) and Deferred Tax Asset. PFRS requires that an impairment review be performed on property and equipment and when certain impairment indicators are present. Determining the net recoverable amount of property and equipment and requires the estimation of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets or fair value less costs to sell, whichever is higher. While it is believed that the assumptions used in the estimation of fair values reflected in the consolidated financial statements are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in these assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable amounts and resulting in impairment loss.

Management assessed that there are no impairment indicators affecting the Group's property and equipment and deferred tax assets as at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Impairment of Goodwill. The Group determines whether goodwill is impaired at least annually. This requires the estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating value in use requires management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash-generating units and to choose a suitable discount rate to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Management considered the effect of the recent change in FRI's exclusivity arrangement with its principal in estimating the expected cash flows as at December 31, 2018. The key assumptions used in the impairment test of goodwill are discussed in Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

Impairment loss on goodwill amounted to P110.9 million in 2018 and nil in 2017 and 2016. The carrying amount of goodwill amounted to P17.0 million and P128.0 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively (Note 13).

Acquisition Accounting. The Group accounts for acquired businesses using the acquisition method of accounting which requires that the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed be recognized at the date of acquisition based on their respective fair values.

The application of the acquisition method requires certain estimates and assumptions especially concerning the determination of the fair values of acquired intangibles assets and property and equipment as well as liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. Moreover, the useful lives of the acquired intangible assets and property and equipment have to be determined. Accordingly, for significant acquisitions, the Group obtains assistance from valuation specialists. The valuations are based on information available at the acquisition date.

Retirement Cost. The present value of the defined benefit obligation depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost for retirement include the discount rates and rate of future salary increase.

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that is used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the defined benefit obligation. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the interest rates on government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement liability. Other key assumptions for retirement liability are based in part on current market conditions.

While it is believed that the Group's assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in actual experience or significant changes in assumptions may materially affect the Group's retirement liability. The present value of defined benefit obligation amounted to P72.8 million and P84.2 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively (Note 21).

Estimating the Transaction Price of Income from Brands and Trademarks License Agreement
The Group adjusts the promised amount of consideration for the time value of money to estimate the transaction price in a contract. In making the assessment, the Group consider the following factors:

- combined effect of the expected length of time of the contract;
- payment terms of the contract; and
- prevailing interest rate in the relevant market.

The discount rate used in determining the financing component of the income from the Group's license agreement is 8.7%. This represents the risk-free interest rate for the payment period plus estimated credit spread. The financing component deducted from the license fee income amounted to P36.5 million in 2018. The accreted interest income amounted to P12.8 million (Note 20).

Realizability of Deferred Tax Assets. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Management expects future operations will generate sufficient taxable income that will allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets (liabilities) - net amounted to (P37.3 million) and P15.4 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 respectively (Note 18).

Contingencies. The Group currently has several tax assessments, legal and administrative claims. The Group's estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these assessments and claims has been developed in consultation with in-house as well as outside legal counsels handling the prosecution and defense of these matters and is based on an analysis of potential results. The Group currently does not believe that these tax assessments, legal and administrative claims will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position and consolidated financial performance. It is possible, however, that future financial performance could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of strategies relating to these proceedings. No accruals were made in relation to these proceedings.

The main issue in the case before the RTC-Makati involves the claim by PGMC that the 2012 ELA conferred on it the exclusive right to install or operate equipment for online lottery operations in Luzon. On September 5, 2012, a Writ of Preliminary Injunction (Injunction) was issued by Branch 143 of the Regional Trial Court of Makati. The Injunction orders PCSO to refrain from 1) implementing, enforcing or exercising any right arising from the 2012 ELA between the Pacific Online and PCSO 2) ordering PCSO to refrain from allowing Pacific Online, or any third party, to install or operate any equipment, computer or terminal relating to online lottery operations in Luzon and 3) committing any act that in any way violates or otherwise interferes with the ELA between PGMC and PCSO. Pacific Online filed a case with the Supreme Court to nullify the Injunction. PCSO also filed a case with the Court of Appeals likewise questioning the Injunction. On July 17, 2013, the Supreme Court decided that the case brought by Pacific Online be consolidated with the case between PGMC and PCSO in the Court of Appeals, thus making the Pacific Online a party to the case before the Court of Appeals.

Meanwhile, PGMC and PCSO entered into an Interim Settlement whereby they agreed, among others, to maintain the status quo insofar as the terminals already installed in Luzon by Pacific Online are concerned. In the same Interim Settlement, PGMC and PCSO also agreed to submit to arbitration before the International Court of Arbitration (ICA) the issue of the alleged exclusivity conferred by the ELA to PGMC for online lotto operations in Luzon. Pacific Online tried to join the arbitration, but its Request for Arbitration dated May 12, 2014 was denied by the ICA on July 17, 2014, due to PCSO's opposition. An Urgent Motion to resolve was filed by Pacific Online with the Court of Appeals to compel the court to issue an order to PGMC and PCSO to include Pacific Online in the negotiations.

On January 29, 2016, PCSO filed a Manifestation with Motion to Dismiss dated January 12, 2016 with RTC-Makati stating that the presiding Judge approved PGMC and PCSO's "Interim Settlement" dated December 11, 2013 wherein it was agreed that the case will be archived pending arbitration. PCSO also averred that, on December 13, 2015, PGMC and PCSO executed a "Supplemental and Status Quo Agreement" wherein the parties agreed to dismiss all pending judicial and civil actions between them but shall continue with the arbitration proceedings. Thus, pursuant to said agreement, PCSO withdrew its Petition for Certiorari in the Court of Appeals, which was granted by virtue of the Resolution dated March 1, 2016. PCSO also prayed for the dismissal of the RTC case, but this was denied by the RTC Makati after PGMC opposed PCSO's motion to dismiss.

In the meantime, the Court of Appeals required the parties to file their respective Memoranda in the case. On September 13, 2017, Pacific Online filed its Memorandum. PCSO opted not to file its own Memorandum, but manifested instead that it was adopting the Memorandum of Pacific Online.

On January 8, 2019, Pacific Online's counsel received a Decision by the Court of Appeals dated December 17, 2018 dismissing Pacific Online's Petition for Certiorari and Prohibition. Pacific Online decided to no longer pursue a Motion for Reconsideration. To a certain extent, the Petition served its purpose as after the same was filed, the RTC Makati put on hold the hasty implementation of the injunction. Subsequent events have rendered moot the issues in the case. Aside from the ICA arbitration decision, the ELA at issue in the case has also been amended and superseded thrice. Recently, the ELAs of both POSC and PGMC were extended for one year starting 1 August 2018 pursuant to Board Resolution 229, Series of 2018, which, in turn, was issued to give PCSO enough time to prepare for the required public bidding for lotto equipment supply. With this development, the adverse effect against POSC - the reason that this case was initiated in the first place - is no longer attendant.

Measurement of Fair Values. A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Group has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The Chief Finance Officer (CFO) has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, if any. The CFO regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information is used to measure fair values, then the CFO assesses the evidence obtained to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of PFRS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

The Group uses market observable data when measuring the fair value of an asset or liability. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques (Note 4).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorized in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The methods and assumptions used to estimate fair values for financial assets and liabilities are discussed in Note 23.

The fair value of financial assets amounted to P1.7 billion and P1.9 billion as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The fair value of financial liabilities amounted to P286.7 million and P550.4 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively (Note 23).

5. Segment Information

The primary segment reporting format is presented based on business segments in which the Group's risks and rates of return are affected predominantly by differences in the products and services provided. The operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets.

The Group is engaged in the businesses of leasing lottery equipment to PCSO (leasing activities) and sale of lottery tickets like lotto, keno, sweepstakes and instant tickets (distribution and retail activities), among others. Revenues generated from the leasing activities account for 75%, 79%, and 84% of the Group's revenues in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Performance is measured based on segment income before income tax, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Group's President. Segment net income is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries.

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is shown below:

	2018			
	Leasing Activities	Distribution and Retail Activities	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue				
Equipment rental	P1,448,317,611	P -	P -	P1,448,317,611
Commission and distribution income	-	487,626,385	-	487,626,385
Total revenue	P1,448,317,611	P487,626,385	P -	P1,935,943,996
Segments Results				
Income before income tax	P648,389,793	P37,268,884	(P202,760,076)	P482,898,601
Income tax expense	164,534,930	14,315,856	-	178,850,586
Net Income	P483,854,863	P22,953,028	(P202,760,076)	P304,048,015
Segment assets	P2,320,866,897	P464,748,111	(P632,234,627)	P2,153,379,381
Retirement benefits asset - net	P2,252,207	P5,603,346	P -	P7,855,553
Segment assets (excluding retirement benefits asset - net)	P2,318,613,690	P459,144,765	(P682,234,627)	P2,095,523,828
Segment liabilities	P240,397,558	P146,761,680	(P44,699,641)	P342,459,605
Other Information				
Capital expenditures	P22,839,420	P22,831,736	P -	P45,671,156
Depreciation and amortization	199,435,777	23,764,304	-	223,200,081
Finance charges	6,187,352	-	-	6,187,352
Interest income	1,041,474	433,659	-	1,475,133

	2017			
	Leasing Activities	Distribution and Retail Activities	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue				
Equipment rental	P1,840,520,991	P -	P -	P1,840,520,991
Commission and distribution income	-	479,472,385	-	479,472,385
Total revenue	P1,840,520,991	P479,472,385	P -	P2,319,993,376
Segments Results				
Income before income tax	P813,332,847	P109,764,385	(P201,350,864)	P721,746,368
Income tax expense	122,532,851	46,347,723	-	228,880,374
Net income	P530,795,990	P63,416,662	(P201,350,864)	P492,118,947
Segment assets	P2,548,931,231	P501,684,102	(P518,786,255)	P2,533,847,078
Deferred tax assets - net	8,571,062	5,892,215	975,408	15,438,685
Retirement benefits assets (liabilities) - net	(5,404,438)	6,761,711	-	1,357,273
Segments assets*	P2,545,764,607	P489,030,176	(P517,444,853)	P2,517,050,130
Segment liabilities	P562,721,654	P186,392,010	(P105,341,758)	P643,772,206
Other Information				
Capital expenditures	P139,620,836	P45,818,642	P -	P185,774,895
Depreciation and amortization	201,055,902	24,388,376	-	225,444,278
Finance charges	10,859,655	-	-	10,859,655
Interest income	632,797	220,847	-	853,644

*Excluding deferred tax asset - net and retirement benefit assets - net

	2016			
	Leasing Activities	Distribution and Retail Activities	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue				
Equipment rentals	P1,579,650,972	P -	P -	P1,579,650,972
Commission and distribution income	-	308,438,496	-	308,438,496
Total revenue	P1,579,650,972	P308,438,496	P -	P1,888,089,468
Segment Results				
Income before income tax	P462,626,445	P150,771,229	(P48,190,758)	P565,401,877
Income tax expense	151,241,420	31,851,557	-	165,042,977
Net income	P329,049,226	P118,919,672	(P48,190,758)	P400,363,900
Segment assets	P2,529,348,458	P339,479,125	(P421,595,308)	P2,447,232,275
Deferred tax assets - net	9,507,859	5,263,916	-	14,850,777
Retirement benefits assets - net	(8,337,570)	8,630,302	-	373,732
Segments assets*	P2,528,031,119	P325,584,906	(P421,595,308)	P2,412,026,216
Segment liabilities	P482,345,205	P68,211,529	(P63,500,411)	P486,565,321
Other Information				
Capital expenditures	P95,557,229	P15,352,944	P -	P110,910,173
Depreciation and amortization	156,189,679	14,978,948	-	171,168,627
Finance charges	12,744,865	3,640	-	12,748,505
Interest income	665,036	150,043	-	815,079

*Excluding deferred tax asset - net and retirement benefit assets - net

7. Cash

The Group has cash on hand and in banks amounting to P571.3 million and P447.1 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively (Note 23).

Cash in banks earn interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Interest income from cash in banks amounted to P1.5 million, P0.9 million, and P0.8 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

8. Marketable Securities

This account consists mainly of investments in quoted shares of stock of Leisure and Resorts World Corporation, Vantage Equities, Inc., and APC Group, Inc.

The movements in marketable securities are as follows:

	Note	2018	2017
Balance at beginning of year		P178,482,842	P165,990,214
Acquisitions		-	17,034,130
Disposals		(10,874,866)	(6,746,030)
Mark-to-market gain (loss)		(11,903,086)	2,204,528
Balance at end of year	23	P155,704,892	P178,482,842

The fair values of these securities are based on closing quoted market prices on the last market day of the year.

Dividend income amounted to P5.0 million, P5.7 million, and P11.2 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

9. Trade and Other Receivables

	Note	2018	2017
Accounts receivable	2	P236,290,703	P492,662,488
Accrued license fee income - current portion		37,892,531	-
Advances:			
Officers and employees		4,939,698	3,269,065
Contractors and suppliers		3,847,376	4,299,449
Other receivables		3,093,387	3,072,273
		P285,063,695	P503,303,275

Accounts receivable is generally on a 30-to-60-day credit terms. The risks associated on this account are disclosed in Note 23.

Accounts receivable includes advance payments for instant scratch tickets amounting to P71.8 million and P130.0 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The movements in allowance for impairment losses as at December 31 are as follows:

	Note	2018	2017
Balance at beginning of year		P -	P10,806,450
Impairment losses recognized during the year	17	-	25,000,000
Write-offs during the year		-	(35,806,450)
Balance at end of year		P -	P -

10. Other Current and Noncurrent Assets

Current Assets

	Note	2018	2017
Spare parts and supplies at cost	2	P60,978,544	P59,296,701
Prepayments		70,341,729	47,995,664
Cash bond	2, 23	10,000,000	-
Input VAT		3,618,513	7,577,079
		P144,938,786	P114,869,444

Prepayments represent mainly the unexpired portion of insurance, rent and taxes

Noncurrent Assets

	Note	2018	2017
Accrued license fee income - net of current portion	23	P130,123,122	P -
Guaranteed deposits	2, 23	32,000,000	38,000,000
Refundable deposits	23	34,830,697	31,828,576
Others		8,673,722	9,479,327
		P205,627,541	P79,307,903

Refundable deposits are subject to adjustments every year if rent rates increase and shall be returned to the lessee without interest.

Guaranteed deposits pertains to cash bonds held in escrow account as part of the agreement with PCSO (Note 2).

11. Investments in Stocks

The movements in investments in stocks are as follows:

	Note	2018	2017
Balance at beginning of year		P727,998,290	P713,731,620
Acquisitions		34,490,020	68,203,070
Disposals		-	(172,933,950)
Fair value gain (loss)		(306,782,380)	118,997,550
Balance at end of year	23	P455,705,930	P727,998,290

The disposals in 2017 were made for strategic purposes which resulted in realized gain amounting to P58.8 million.

The gain on sale of investments in stocks was reclassified from the "Fair value reserve" account to "Retained earnings" account in the 2018 consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Dividend income amounted to P24.1 million, P14.9 million, and P10.9 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

12. Property and Equipment

The movements in the account are as follows:

	Note	Lottery Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Office Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	Transportation Equipment	Total
Cost						
January 1, 2017		P1,324,331,341	P78,884,848	P184,737,444	P85,095,983	P1,681,424,644
Acquisitions		116,351,464	3,009,[illegible]	22,961,800	14,551,716	156,774,495
Acquisition of New Entities	13		4,357,858	24,306,[illegible]	-	28,664,[illegible]
Disposals		(49,548,164)	(258,442)	(33,[illegible])	(15,747,473)	(98,571,[illegible])
December 31, 2017		1,391,[illegible]	86,[illegible]	198,[illegible]	83,[illegible]	1,758,[illegible]
Additions		13,082,314	3,389,595	18,131,[illegible]	11,062,438	45,671,[illegible]
Reclassifications		(4,881,542)	57,297,548	(12,743,[illegible])	327,773	
Disposals		(301,[illegible])	(2,441,[illegible])	(2,[illegible])	(14,156,621)	([illegible])
December 31, 2018		1,111,768,[illegible]	99,[illegible]	196,847,[illegible]	77,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization						
January 1, 2017		765,[illegible]	61,[illegible]	138,276,[illegible]	46,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]
Depreciation and amortization	22	154,498,675	11,254,338	38,[illegible]	17,838,316	225,[illegible]
Disposals		(43,049,164)	(258,442)	([illegible])	(12,857,584)	(65,[illegible])
December 31, 2017		885,[illegible]	72,[illegible]	132,[illegible]	48,[illegible]	1,1[illegible]
Depreciation and amortization	22	176,[illegible]	5,768,[illegible]	26,613,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	223,[illegible]
Reclassifications		(5,[illegible])	15,377,[illegible]	(7,[illegible])	[illegible]	-
Disposals		(301,[illegible])	(7,441,[illegible])	(7,[illegible])	(13,758,[illegible])	(330,[illegible])
December 31, 2018		7[illegible]	83,[illegible]	143,[illegible]	47,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]
Carrying Amount						
December 31, 2018		P[illegible]	P16,[illegible]	P53,[illegible]	P[illegible]	P[illegible]
December 31, 2017		P324,21[illegible]	P13,[illegible]	P66,[illegible]	P34,181,375	P437,[illegible]

Some lottery equipment with carrying amount of P31.0 million and P103.7 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively were acquired under finance lease (Note 19).

13. Goodwill

Goodwill represents the fair value of expected synergies from the acquisition of the following:

	2018	2017
LCC	P13,363,484	P13,363,484
Nine Entities	3,682,782	3,682,782
FRI	-	P110,933,996
	P17,046,266	P127,980,262

Acquisition of Nine Entities

On July 1, 2017, LCC acquired 100% of the shares of stocks of Nine Entities. The final purchase price allocation based on the fair values of identifiable assets and liabilities is as follows:

Total consideration	**P94,863,141**
Assets:	
Cash	76,694,703
Receivables - net	7,113,848
Prepaid income tax and others	24,873,909
Property and equipment - net	28,664,784
Deferred tax assets	1,496,821
Rent deposits	21,409,299
Liabilities	
Trade and other payables	(69,043,005)
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	**91,180,359**
Goodwill	**P3,682,782**

The Nine Entities are engaged in the trading and selling of goods such as sweepstakes tickets on wholesale and retail basis. The acquisition is in line with the Group's business strategy of expanding its retail network.

The goodwill represents the fair value of expected synergies arising from the acquisition. None of the goodwill recognized is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

The fair value of receivables acquired amounted to P7.1 million. The gross amount of receivables is P13.9 million of which P6.8 million is expected to be uncollectible as at the acquisition date (Note 9).

The Group's consolidated revenue would have increased by P134.0 million and its income before tax would have decreased by P10.1 million, for the year ended December 31, 2017 had this acquisition taken place on January 1, 2017. Total revenue and income before tax of acquired entities included in the 2017 consolidated statement of comprehensive income amounted to P142.2 million and P10.1 million, respectively.

Goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to distribution and retail activities, a cash-generating unit (CGU), which is also the reportable operating segment, for impairment testing.

The Group performs impairment testing annually or more frequently when there are indicators of impairment for goodwill.

Goodwill from Acquisition of FRI

The recoverable amount of goodwill from the acquisition of FRI as at December 31, 2018 was determined based on a 4-year discounted cash flow forecast using actual past results and observable market data such as growth rates, operating margins, among others.

Growth rates and operating margins used to estimate future performance are equally based on past performance and experience of growth rates and operating margins achievable in the relevant industry. The expected cash flows are discounted by applying a suitable weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The discount rate applied to pretax cash flow projections is 15.09% as at December 31, 2018.

Impairment loss on goodwill amounted to P110.9 million in 2018 and nil in 2017 and 2016.

Goodwill from Acquisition of LCC

The recoverable amount of goodwill from the acquisition of LCC by LotoPac was determined based on a 5-year value-in-use calculation using actual past results and observable market data.

Growth rates and operating margins used to estimate future performance are equally based on past performance and experience of growth rates and operating margins achievable in the relevant industry. The expected cash flows are discounted by applying a suitable WACC. The discount rate applied to pretax cash flow projections was 10.2% and 3.0% for the terminal growth rate.

Management believes that no reasonably possible change in the key assumptions would cause the carrying amount of the goodwill and cash generating unit to which goodwill relates to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

14. Trade and Other Current Liabilities

	Note	2018	2017
Accounts payable		P164,248,020	P264,802,362
Consultancy, software and license fees payable		37,586,238	55,742,294
Accrued expenses			
Professional fees		28,405,692	24,265,500
Communications		9,486,430	786,743
Rental and utilities		8,596,842	26,476,737
Management fees		1,274,776	2,085,402
Output tax		494,846	21,031,166
Dividends payable		-	68,734,617
Others		8,979,724	11,021,317
	23	P245,071,466	P492,949,158

Accounts payable generally has a 30-to-45-day credit terms.

Consultancy, software and license fees, and management fees payable relate to the following agreements

a. Consultancy Agreements

The Group hired the services of several consultants for its gaming operations. Consultancy fees are based on a certain percentage of the sales of certain variants of PCSO lottery. Consultancy fees amounted to P30.3 million, P65.6 million, and P58.2 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively (Note 17)

b. Scientific Games

On February 15, 2005, the Parent Company entered into a contract with Scientific Games, a company incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Ireland, for the supply of computer hardware and operating system software. Under the terms of the "Contract for the Supply of the Visayas-Mindanao Online Lottery System," Scientific Games will provide 900 online lottery terminals and terminal software necessary for the Parent Company's leasing operations.

In consideration, the Parent Company shall pay Scientific Games a pre-agreed percentage of the revenue generated by the terminals from PCSO's conduct of online lottery operation using the computer hardware and operating system provided by Scientific Games. The contract shall continue as long as the Parent Company's ELA with PCSO is in effect.

On October 2, 2012, the Parent Company and Scientific Games amended the contract to extend the period from April 1, 2013 until August 31, 2015, and provide for the supply of additional terminals (Note 2)

On November 20, 2015, the Parent Company and Scientific Games further amended the contract to extend the period from September 1, 2015 until July 31, 2018 and provide for the supply of 1,500 brand new terminals to the Parent Company. The amendment also removed the provision for the Inactive Terminal Fee of US$25.00 per terminal per month for any additional terminals not connected to the software provided by Scientific Games.

In August 2018, the contract with Scientific Games was further amended to extend the period until July 31, 2019

Software and license fees amounted to P37.8 million, P52.9 million, and P49.3 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively (Note 17).

c. Intralot

i. On March 13, 2006, the Parent Company entered into a contract with Intralot (Intralot Greece), a company incorporated under the laws of Greece, for the supply of online lottery system necessary for the operation of a new online lottery system effective December 8, 2006. Under the terms of the "Contract for the Supply of the Visayas-Mindanao Online Lottery System," Intralot will provide the Parent Company the hardware, operating system software and terminals and the required training. In consideration, the Parent Company shall pay Intralot a pre-agreed percentage of the revenue generated by the terminals from PCSO's conduct of online lottery operation or a fixed amount of US$110 per terminal per month whichever is higher. The contract shall continue as long as the Parent Company's ELA with PCSO is in effect.

On July 10, 2006, Intralot entered into an agreement with Intralot Inc. (Intralot USA), a subsidiary domiciled in Atlanta, Georgia USA, wherein Intralot Greece assigned to Intralot USA the whole of its contract with the Parent Company, including all its rights and obligations arising from it. The Parent Company will pay Intralot a pre-agreed percentage of the revenue generated by the terminals from PCSO's online lottery operations or US$110.00 per terminal whichever is higher.

On September 6, 2013, the Parent Company and Intralot further amended the contract for the supply of additional terminals to enable the Parent Company to expand its online lottery operations. Effective April 1, 2013, the Parent Company and Intralot agreed to lower the percentage of revenues paid by the former to the latter.

In April 2016, the Parent Company and Intralot again amended the contract for the latter to supply additional reconditioned or refurbished lotto terminals to the former and extend the term of the contract until August 31, 2018.

On September 25, 2016, the contract with Intralot was further amended to extend the period until July 31, 2019.

Software and license fees amounted to P95.4 million, P80.7 million and P100.0 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively (Note 17).

ii. On April 1, 2004, TGTI entered into a contract with Intralot for the supply of online lottery system necessary for the operation of a new online lottery system effective until September 30, 2020. In consideration, the TGTI shall pay Intralot a pre-agreed percentage of the revenue generated by the terminals from PCSO's conduct of online lottery operation. On July 2008, the contract was amended such that instead of receiving monthly remuneration calculated as a percentage of the gross receipts of TGTI from its ELA with PCSO, Intralot will now receive monthly remuneration calculated on a percentage basis of the gross receipts of PCSO from its online keno games.

On March 22, 2011, the contract was further amended for Intralot to supply additional online keno terminals to TGTI and reduced the percentage charged by Intralot to TGTI or US$60.00 per terminal per month on an average basis, whichever is higher. TGTI also undertakes a letter of guarantee amounting to P20.0 million not later than March 28, 2011 in order for TGTI to secure the payment of Intralot's remuneration. The said guarantee is recognized under "Other noncurrent assets" in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Software and license fees amounted to P61.6 million, P58.1 million, and P37.3 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively (Note 17).

d. Management Agreement

The Parent Company has a Management Agreement with AB Gaming and Leisure Exponent Specialist, Inc. for the latter to provide investment and management counsel and to act as manager and overseer of the Parent Company's operations. In consideration for these services, the Parent Company shall pay a monthly fee of P0.1 million and an amount equivalent to a certain percentage of the Company's earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA).

TGTI has Management Agreement with AB Gaming and Leisure Specialist, Inc. (AB Gaming) for its online keno operations. In consideration, TGTI will pay AB Gaming a management fee equivalent to a certain percentage of the Company's earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization.

Management fees amounted to P44.7 million, P69.9 million and P54.6 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively (Note 17).

15. Equity

a. Capital Stock

	2018		2017	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
CAPITAL STOCK				
Authorized				
Common shares - P1 par value	500,000,000	P500,000,000	500,000,000	P500,000,000
Issued				
Balance at beginning and end of year	447,665,473	447,665,473	447,665,473	447,665,473
Treasury stock				
Balance at beginning of year	23,755,492	268,660,770	4,983,946	56,819,178
Purchases during the year	1,478,000	16,606,788	18,771,546	211,841,592
	25,233,492	285,267,558	23,755,492	268,660,770
Outstanding shares	422,431,981	P162,397,915	423,909,981	P179,004,703

On August 14, 2018, the Board of Directors approved the amendment in the Parent Company's articles of incorporation to increase its authorized capital stock from P500 million divided into 500 million common shares to P2,288 million divided into 2,288 million common shares. The increase in the authorized capital stock was approved at the special meeting of the stockholders held on September 25, 2018. The increase in authorized capital stock is pending approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission as at December 31, 2018.

b. Stock Dividend Distributable

On August 14, 2018, the Board of Directors declared a 100% stock dividend to the Parent Company's stockholders which the record and payment dates will be set subject to the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission of the Parent Company's increase in its authorized capital stock. The stock dividend will be issued out of the increase in authorized capital stock. The stock dividend declaration was approved at the special meeting of the stockholders held on September 25, 2018.

c. Dividends

In 2018, the BOD, upon recommendation of management, declared the following cash dividends:

Declaration	Record Date	Payment	Per Share	Amount
April 26, 2018	May 14, 2018	May 31, 2018	P0.30	P126,762,110
April 26, 2018	August 3, 2018	August 31, 2018	0.30	126,709,115
				P253,471,225

In 2017, the BOD, upon recommendation of management, declared the following cash dividends:

Declaration	Record Date	Payment	Per Share	Amount
May 2, 2017	May 17, 2017	May 31, 2017	P0.30	P120,984,494
May 2, 2017	August 11, 2017	August 31, 2017	0.30	126,508,211
December 6, 2017	January 5, 2018	January 31, 2018	0.20	84,781,995
				P332,274,700

In 2016, the BOD, upon recommendation of management, declared the following dividends:

Cash Dividends

Declaration	Record Date	Payment	Per Share	Amount
January 26, 2016	February 10, 2016	March 7, 2016	P0.60	P179,066,190
October 20, 2016	November 8, 2016	December 5, 2016	0.38	170,112,880
				P349,179,070

Stock Dividends

Declaration	Record Date	Payment		Amount
May 24, 2016	June 14, 2016	July 8, 2016	50% stock	P149,221,823

d. Treasury Stock

On July 11, 2008, the BOD authorizes the Parent Company to buy back up to 2,000,000 shares from the public as a means of preserving the value of the Parent Company's shares and maintaining investor confidence. In addition, on October 14, 2008, the BOD approved to extend its share buy-back program up to a maximum of 10% of the Parent Company's outstanding capital stock.

The movements in treasury stock are as follows:

	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance at beginning of the year	23,755,492	P269,660,770	4,983,946	P58,819,178
Acquisitions	1,478,000	16,606,788	18,771,546	211,841,592
Balance at end of the year	25,233,492	P286,267,558	23,755,492	P269,660,770

e. Retained Earnings

	Note	2018	2017
Unappropriated		P969,822,935	P994,292,424
Appropriated:			
TGTI	a	200,000,000	200,000,000
LCC	b	30,000,000	30,000,000
Parent Company	c	-	250,000,000
		230,000,000	480,000,000
		P1,199,822,935	P1,474,292,424

a. On October 24, 2017, the BOD of TGTI, upon recommendation of management, approved the appropriation of P200,000,000 out of TGTI's unappropriated retained earnings for future expansion programs.

b. On December 5, 2017 and, the BOD of LCC, upon recommendation of management, approved the appropriation of P30,000,000 out of LCC's unappropriated retained earnings for renovation of existing retail outlets and construction of new ones in 2018.

c. On December 6, 2017, the BOD, upon recommendation of management, approved the appropriation of P750,000,000 out of the Parent Company's unappropriated retained earnings as reserved funds for future project as follows:

   (i) system upgrades that will need to be undertaken to ensure that the online lottery system will continue to be functional during the entire period between the expiration of the current Equipment Lease Agreement with the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office (PCSO) and the time when a new lottery system has been bidded out and is operational, and

   (ii) expenditures should the Company successfully bid for the Nationwide Online Lottery System (NOLS) of PCSO.

   With the delay in PCSO's release of its Terms of Reference for the NOLS bidding, the BOD approved the reversal of this appropriation during its meeting last August 14, 2018.

16. Related Party Transactions

Category/Transaction	Year	Note	Amount of the Transaction	Outstanding Balance: Advances to Related Parties	Outstanding Balance: Advances from Related Parties	Terms	Condition
TGTI							
- Advances	2018	a	P -	[illegible]	P -	On demand, noninterest bearing	Unsecured
	2017	a	-	7,659,962	-	On demand, noninterest bearing	Unsecured
- Dividend income received	2018	c	8,743,854	-	-		
	2017	c	193,876,383	-	-		
- Dividends paid	2018	b	88,648,564	-	-		
	2017	b	9,111,147		-		
- Treasury Stock	2018	c	374,344,189	-	-		
	2017	c	110,063,402	-	-		
- Reimbursements	2018	a	75,434,161	-	-		
	2017	a	42,378,113	-	-		
FRI							
- Advances	2018	a	-	-	10,000,000	On demand, noninterest bearing	Unsecured
	2017	a	-	-	10,000,000	On demand, noninterest bearing	Unsecured
LOTO PAC							
- Advances	2018	a	111,484	-	861,484	On demand, noninterest bearing	Unsecured
	2017	a	-	-	750,000	On demand, noninterest bearing	Unsecured
LCC & [illegible]							
- Dividends paid	2018		39,055,276	-	-		
	2017		-	-			
- Advances	2018	a	-	-	74,440,449	On demand, noninterest bearing	Unsecured
	2017	a	-	-	27,203,385	On demand, noninterest bearing	Unsecured
- Rental expense	2018	d	33,787,272	-			
	2017	d	46,124,364	-	-		
- Security deposits	2018	d	33,194,844	-	-		
	2017	d	31,556,587	-	-		
TOTAL	2018			[illegible]	[illegible]		
TOTAL	2017			P7,659,962	P37,953,403		

a. The Parent Company has an operational and technical support services agreement with TGTI which the former will assist the latter in the following: (1) establishing a suitable and efficient telecommunications links for the latter's online keno network and (2) overseeing the efficient operation, regular preventive maintenance, and necessary repairs on TGTI's online keno terminals deployed within the Visayas and Mindanao regions, including the central data server located in Cebu City.

   In consideration for lease services, TGTI pays a fixed fee per keno terminal.

   TGTI also reimburses the Parent Company for communication expenses incurred on some online keno agents/operators and the shared data center.

   The Parent Company granted non-interest bearing cash advances to LotoPac, LCC and FRI for working capital requirements. The P10.0 million advances to FRI will be converted to equity 2019.

b. The Parent Company receives cash dividends from TGTI and LCC.

c. TGTI purchased traded shares of the Parent Company (LOTO) through its stock brokers. thus, TGTI receives dividends for these shares. The cost of shares purchased by TGTI is included in the "Treasury Stock" account in the consolidated statements of financial position. TGTI received cash dividend from the Parent Company.

d. LCC and Nine Entities have existing agreements with related parties under common ownership by SM Investment Corporation for the leased space of its outlets which are renewable every six months to two years at its option.

   Under the terms of the lease agreement, LCC and Nine Entities are required to pay rentals equivalent to a fixed rate per month and security deposits corresponding to three (3) months rent. These deposits consist of amounts paid in advance which can be collected in cash upon termination of the lease.

The total receivables and payables eliminated amounted to P2.2 million and P12.6 million, respectively.

Compensation of the Group's key management personnel are as follows:

	2018	2017	2016
		(In Millions)	
Short-term employee benefits	P32.02	P34.26	P29.75
Post-retirement benefits	2.33	2.50	2.20
	P34.35	P36.76	P31.95

The compensation of the Group's key management personnel is included in the "Personnel costs" as disclosed in Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements. For a comparative presentation, compensations of the Group's key management personnel in 2017 and 2016 have been updated.

17. Costs and Expenses

	Note	2018	2017	2016
Personnel costs		**P345,490,608**	P262,964,539	P211,112,424
Depreciation and amortization	12	**223,200,081**	225,444,278	171,169,627
Rent and utilities	19	**214,003,791**	164,356,377	70,436,801
Software and license fees	14, 19	**196,747,032**	191,656,399	186,644,134
Operating supplies	2	**158,806,141**	217,083,894	191,362,607
Communications		**125,036,510**	121,106,616	112,691,702
Travel and accommodation		**72,636,071**	69,941,903	69,957,736
Repairs and maintenance		**72,600,789**	55,210,127	52,358,157
Management fees	14	**44,666,897**	69,853,146	64,624,728
Marketing and promotion		**38,989,441**	71,317,276	13,290,372
Taxes and licenses		**32,732,310**	39,334,232	28,333,909
Consultancy fees	14	**30,312,176**	65,571,479	58,176,873
Entertainment, amusement and representation		**19,565,546**	15,483,481	16,091,353
Professional fees		**14,762,874**	13,507,626	17,345,722
Provision for impairment loss	9	**-**	25,000,000	-
Others		**25,161,024**	45,510,685	24,955,920
		P1,614,488,192	P1,652,402,460	P1,290,550,859

Personnel costs are as follows:

	Note	2018	2017	2016
Salaries and wages		**P268,125,674**	P214,117,350	P182,983,140
Other short-term employee benefits		**66,181,414**	37,665,329	19,773,104
Post-employment benefits	21	**12,183,420**	11,181,860	8,356,180
		P346,490,508	P262,964,539	P211,112,424

18. Income Tax

The reconciliation of income tax expense computed at the applicable statutory income tax rate to income tax expense shown in the consolidated statements of income is as follows:

	2018	2017	2016
Income before income tax	**P482,878,601**	P721,746,362	P583,461,877
Income tax expense at statutory income tax rate (30%)	**P144,863,580**	P216,523,909	P175,035,563
Additions to (reductions in) income tax			
Impairment loss on goodwill	**33,280,199**	-	-
Nontaxable income	**(8,724,733)**	(6,087,626)	(6,925,534)
Nondeductible expenses	**5,433,994**	15,653,680	1,725,224
Mark-to-market loss (gain) on marketable securities	**3,670,926**	(147,361)	11,141,102
Income subjected to final tax	**(553,175)**	(215,749)	(227,209)
Gain on sale of marketable securities	**(464,488)**	-	-
Others	**1,424,283**	3,153,523	2,343,831
	P178,930,586	P228,880,374	P183,092,977

The components of the Group's deferred tax recognized in comprehensive income are as follows:

	2018	2017	2016
Amount charged (credited) to profit or loss	**P47,432,314**	(P1,160,984)	P28,271,202
Amount charged (credited) to other comprehensive income	**5,304,510**	578,076	(643,330)
	P52,736,824	(P582,908)	P27,627,872

The components of deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

As at December 31, 2018

	Beginning	Movement	Ending
Items Recognized in Profit or Loss			
Unamortized past service cost	P8,462,746	P1,540,180	P10,002,926
Allowance for impairment losses on trade and other receivables	4,046,557	-	4,046,557
NOLCO	1,466,822	1,135,635	2,602,457
Accrued expenses	2,788,503	(371,403)	2,417,100
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	476,920	(211,036)	265,884
Prepayments	(310,551)	-	(310,551)
Retirement benefits asset	(6,521,277)	879,006	(5,642,271)
Accrued license fee income	-	(50,404,696)	(50,404,696)
	10,408,720	(47,432,314)	(37,023,594)
Items Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income			
Remeasurement of retirement benefits	5,030,965	(5,304,510)	(273,545)
	P15,439,685	(P52,736,824)	(P37,297,139)

As at December 31, 2017

	Beginning	Movement	Ending
Items Recognized in Profit or Loss			
Unamortized past service cost	P8,897,303	(P434,557)	P8,462,746
Allowance for impairment losses on trade and other receivables	3,241,935	803,622	4,045,557
Accrued expenses	2,387,472	401,031	2,788,503
NOLCO	-	1,466,822	1,466,822
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	427,037	49,883	476,920
Prepayments	-	(310,551)	(310,551)
Retirement benefits asset	(5,706,011)	(815,266)	(6,521,277)
	9,247,736	1,160,984	10,408,720
Items Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income			
Remeasurement of retirement benefits	5,609,041	(578,076)	5,030,965
	P14,856,777	P582,908	P15,439,685

Republic Act (RA) No.10963 or the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion Act (TRAIN) was signed into law on December 19, 2017 and took effect January 1, 2018, making the new tax law enacted as of that date.

The TRAIN Law, which took effect on January 1, 2018 represents Package 1 of the comprehensive tax reform program of the current administration that aims to correct gaps in the present tax system, allowing it to be more effective and equitable. Below are the salient points of the TRAIN Law:

a. Reduction in personal income taxes
b. Changes in capital income taxes
   - Final withholding tax on interest from foreign-currency deposits increased to 15% (from 7.5%)
   - Capital gains tax on unlisted/untraded shares increased to 15% (from 5%/10%)
   - Stock transaction tax on listed/traded shares increased to 6/10 of 1% (from ½ of 1%)
c. Amendments to other taxes
   c.1 Value-added tax (VAT)
   - Certain VAT zero-rated transactions to become subject to 12% VAT upon implementation of VAT refund system
   - VAT exemption threshold for sale of goods and services increased to Php3M (from Php1.9M)
   - Included in VAT-exempt transactions, among others: Transfers of properties pursuant to a tax-free merger, Association dues, membership fees, and other assessments and charges collected by homeowners associations and condominium corporations

   c.2 Increased documentary stamp taxes (DST) rates by 50% to 100%

   c.3 Excise taxes
   - Revised excise taxes on cigars and cigarettes, manufactured oils and other fuels, petroleum products, automobiles, and minerals
   - Expanded scope of excise tax to include non-essential services and sweetened beverages

Although most of the changes will affect individuals, the TRAIN Law also introduced changes to income tax, VAT and excise taxes.

19. Lease Commitments

a. Finance Lease

Lottery Equipment. The contracts for the supply of online lottery system with Scientific Games and Intralot contain leases which are classified as finance lease. These are included as part of Lottery equipment under "Property and equipment" in the consolidated statements of financial position. The details as at December 31 are as follows:

	2018	2017
Lottery equipment under finance lease	P452,082,222	P567,136,528
Less accumulated depreciation	421,173,427	463,477,209
	P30,908,795	P103,659,319

The additions amounted to nil in P35.7 million in 2018 and 2017, respectively. The disposals amounted to P143.7 million and P38.4 million in 2018 and 2017

Future minimum lease payments under these finance leases together with the present value of the minimum lease payments as at December 31 are as follows:

	2018	2017
Within one year	P22,253,929	P45,340,826
After one year but not more than five years	16,690,446	38,944,375
Total future minimum lease payments	38,944,375	84,285,201
Less amount representing interest	3,569,901	9,422,217
Present value of lease payments	35,374,474	74,862,984
Less current portion of obligations under finance lease	19,379,463	39,488,510
Noncurrent portion of obligations under finance lease	P15,995,011	P35,374,474

The contracts of the Parent Company are until July 31, 2019 while the contract of TGTI with Intralot is until September 30, 2020, which are the expiration dates of the respective ELAs with PCSO. Payments are based on a pre-agreed percentage of the revenue generated by the terminals from PCSO's conduct of lottery operations under the respective systems of Scientific Games and Intralot. These payments include the non-lease elements which are presented as "Software and license fees" under "Cost and expenses" in the consolidated statements of income (Notes 14 and 17).

b. Operating Lease

As Lessor
The Parent Company leases to PCSO online lotto equipment and accessories for a period of 1 years and 7 months until July 31, 2019 as provided in the 2018 Amended ELA. The fees, presented as "Equipment rental" in the consolidated statements of income, are based on a percentage of gross sales of lotto terminals or a fixed annual rental of P35,000 per terminal in commercial operation, whichever is higher (Note 2).

TGTI leases to PCSO online keno equipment and accessories for a period of 10 years from the time the ELA will run in commercial operations. Rental payment is based on certain percentage of gross amount of online keno games from the operation of all PCSO's terminals or a fixed annual rental of P40,000 per terminal in commercial operation, whichever is higher (Note 2).

Rental income amounted to P1,448.3 million in 2018, P1,840.5 million in 2017, and P1,579.7 million in 2016. Future minimum rental income for the remaining lease term are as follows:

	2018	2017
Within one year	P180,418,750	P182,252,083
After one year but not more than five years	73,620,000	141,400,000
	P254,038,750	P323,652,083

As Lessee

a. The Parent Company leases some office spaces for periods of one to three years up to 2019. The lease agreements provide for minimum rental commitments with annual rental escalation rate of 5% to 10%.

b. LotoPac, LCC, Nine Entities and FRI lease some retail outlets and office spaces that are renewed annually at the option of all companies.

c. TGTI leases office space for a period of five years with annual escalation rate of 5% to 10% and warehouses for a period of four to seven years with annual escalation rate of 6% effective on the third year.

The above operating leases have no restrictions and contingent rentals.

Rent expense amounted to P126.6 million in 2018, P87.1 million in 2017, and P52.6 million in 2016. Future minimum rental expense for the remaining lease terms are as follows:

	2018	2017
Within one year	**P71,155,328**	P87,509,954
After one year but not more than five years	**19,180,225**	42,407,810
	P90,335,553	P129,917,764

20. Other Income

"Others" under Other income consist of:

	Note	2018	2017	2016
Excess input VAT		**P32,627,219**	P28,754,377	P10,063,976
Accreted interest income	2, 5	**12,556,482**	-	-
Service income		**5,163,930**	11,835,830	-
Gain on sale of:				
Marketable securities		**1,548,225**	-	-
Property equipment		**1,038,518**	155,142	29,997
Foreign exchange losses		**(845,519)**	(1,887,440)	(1,620,150)
Others		**4,341,626**	2,471,165	4,414,904
		P56,430,481	P41,329,074	P12,908,787

On September 1, 2005, the Commissioner of Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) signed Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 16-2005, which took effect on November 1, 2005. The RR, among others, introduced the following changes:

a. The government or any of its political subdivisions, instrumentalities or agencies, including government-owned or controlled corporations (GOCCs) shall, before making payment on account of each purchase of goods and/or of services taxed at 12% VAT pursuant to Sections 106 and 108 of the Tax Code, deduct and withhold a final VAT due at the rate of 5% of the gross payment thereof; and

b. The 5% final VAT withholding rate represents the net VAT payable of the seller. The remaining 7% effectively accounts for the standard input VAT for sales of goods or services to government or any of its political subdivisions, instrumentalities or agencies including GOCCs, in lieu of the actual input VAT. Should actual input VAT exceed 7% of gross payments, the excess may form part of the seller's expense or cost. On the other hand, if actual input VAT is less than 7% of gross payment, the difference must be closed to income.

The Group recognizes the excess of standard input VAT over actual input VAT as income which is presented as "Excess input VAT" in the consolidated statements of income.

Others consist of mainly miscellaneous income, bank charges and parts and seller's prize from winning tickets exceeding P10,000.

21. Retirement Plan

The Parent Company, TGTI, LCC and Nine Entities have funded, noncontributory defined benefit plans covering substantially all of its regular employees. Annual cost is determined using the projected unit credit method. The latest actuarial valuation date is December 31, 2018. Valuations are obtained on a periodic basis.

The Retirement Plans of the Parent Company, LCC and TGTI provide a retirement benefit equal to 22.5 days pay for every year of credited service. The Plans meet the minimum retirement benefit specified under Republic Act 7641.

The retirement plans of the Parent Company, LCC and TGTI are administered by a trustee bank under the supervision of a Retirement Plan Committee (Committee), as appointed by the Companies in the Trust Agreement. The Trustee is responsible for the investment strategy of the retirement plans.

	Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation			Fair Value of Plan Assets			Defined Benefits Liability (Asset)		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
Balance at beginning of year	P84,212,651	P73,573,755	P60,185,175	P85,580,924	P74,229,987	P55,456,736	(P1,367,273)	(P656,232)	P4,728,443
Acquisition of Mine Entities	-	716,002	-	-	-	-	-	716,002	-
Recognized in Profit or Loss									
Current service cost	12,257,626	11,436,381	8,375,552	-		-	12,257,626	11,436,381	8,375,552
Interest expense	4,749,206	3,580,142	2,543,446	-		-	4,749,206	3,580,142	2,543,446
Interest income	-	-	-	4,598,686	4,305,150	3,124,396	(4,598,686)	(4,305,150)	(3,124,396)
Interest on effect of asset ceiling	-	-	-	(115,374)	(72,487)	(136,140)	115,374	72,487	136,140
	17,006,732	15,016,523	11,922,998	4,483,312	4,232,663	2,988,256	12,155,420	11,191,880	8,566,150
Remeasurements Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income									
Actuarial (gains) losses arising from:									
Experience adjustments	(891,275)	(2,546,677)	3,213,556	-	-	-	(891,275)	(2,546,677)	7,556,253
Changes in financial assumptions	(32,322,513)	(2,475,521)	(4,131,463)	-	-	-	(32,322,513)	(2,475,521)	(4,131,463)
Changes in demographic assumptions	(5,235,615)	(572,531)	(535,212)	-	-	-	(5,235,615)	(572,531)	(535,212)
Return on plan asset excluding interest	-	-	-	(7,194,150)	(5,170,212)	(1,013,340)	7,194,150	5,170,212	1,013,340
Effect of asset ceiling	-	-	-	(3,374,553)	(521,597)	1,462,325	3,374,553	521,597	(1,462,325)
	(38,449,403)	(5,594,729)	2,550,474	(10,568,703)	(5,691,809)	448,985	(27,880,700)	(1,902,920)	2,101,489
Others									
Benefits paid	(96,206)	-	(132,575)	(96,206)	-	(132,575)	-	-	-
Contributions paid	-	-	-	1,800,000	11,304,563	15,557,284	(1,800,000)	(11,304,563)	(15,557,284)
	(96,206)	-	(132,575)	1,703,794	11,304,563	15,424,709	(1,800,000)	(11,304,563)	(15,557,284)
Balance at end of year	P72,673,774	P84,212,651	P73,573,755	P80,738,537	P85,580,924	P74,229,987	(P7,464,563)	P1,367,273	(P656,232)

The changes in the effect of asset ceiling are as follows:

	2018	2017
Balance at beginning of period	P2,374,952	P1,500,768
Remeasurement gain on the change in the effect of asset ceiling	3,374,553	801,697
Interest expense on effect of asset ceiling	135,374	72,487
Balance at end of period	P5,884,879	P2,374,952

The fair value of plan assets consist of the following:

	2018	2017
Cash and cash equivalents	P2,742,797	P8,184,393
Debt instruments - government bonds	44,713,835	36,250,630
Debt instruments - other bonds	34,209,897	33,469,715
Unit investment trust funds	2,478,901	2,813,184
Others	(3,377,103)	4,852,002
	P80,768,327	P85,569,924

All debt instruments and unit investment trust funds have quoted prices in active markets.

The Parent Company, TGTI and LCC expect to contribute P5.0 million, P10.0 million and P1.5 million to the benefit plan in 2019.

The principal assumptions used in determining the retirement liability of the Group are shown below:

	2018		
	Parent Company	LCC	TGTI
Discount rate	8.06%	8.04%	7.53%
Future salary increase	8.00%	5.00%	8.00%

	2017		
	Parent Company	LCC	TGTI
Discount rate	5.60%	5.70%	5.70%
Future salary increase	8.00%	5.00%	10.00%

Assumptions for mortality rates are based on The 2001 CSO Table - Generational (Scale AA, Society of Actuaries). Assumptions for disability rates are based on The Disability Study, Period 2 Benefit 5 (Society of Actuaries).

As at December 31, 2018, the weighted average duration of the retirement liability of the Group is 16.1 years to 24.6 years.

The changes in the effect of asset ceiling are as follows:

	2018	2017
Balance at beginning of period	P2,374,952	P1,500,768
Remeasurement gain on the change in the effect of asset ceiling	3,374,553	801,697
Interest expense on effect of asset ceiling	135,374	72,487
Balance at end of period	P5,884,879	P2,374,952

The fair value of plan assets consist of the following:

	2018	2017
Cash and cash equivalents	P2,742,797	P8,184,390
Debt instruments - government bonds	44,713,835	30,250,630
Debt instruments - other bonds	34,209,897	33,469,715
Unit investment trust funds	2,478,901	2,813,184
Others	(3,377,103)	4,852,002
	P80,768,327	P85,569,924

All debt instruments and unit investment trust funds have quoted prices in active markets.

The Parent Company, TGTI and LCC expect to contribute P5.0 million, P10.0 million and P1.5 million to the benefit plan in 2019.

The principal assumptions used in determining the retirement liability of the Group are shown below:

	2018		
	Parent Company	LCC	TGTI
Discount rate	8.06%	8.04%	7.53%
Future salary increase	8.00%	5.00%	8.00%

	2017		
	Parent Company	LCC	TGTI
Discount rate	5.60%	5.70%	5.70%
Future salary increase	8.00%	5.00%	10.00%

Assumptions for mortality rates are based on The 2001 CSO Table - Generational (Scale AA, Society of Actuaries). Assumptions for disability rates are based on The Disability Study, Period 2 Benefit 5 (Society of Actuaries).

As at December 31, 2018, the weighted average duration of the retirement liability of the Group is 10.2 years to 32.2 years.

Maturity analysis of total benefit payments of the Group:

Period	Parent Company	LCC	TGTI	Total
	Expected Benefit Payments			
2019	P3,783,957	P2,792,356	P8,315,156	P14,891,469
2020	3,826,621	368,034	-	4,194,655
2021	6,114,408	48,830	-	6,163,238
2022	3,240,482	53,461	288,841	3,582,784
2023	1,082,732	86,166	-	1,168,898
2024-2028	21,859,643	5,145,550	-	27,005,193

As at December 31, 2018, the reasonable possible changes to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts below:

	1 Percent Increase	1 Percent Decrease
Discount rate	(P6,978,056)	P8,510,445
Future salary increase rate	7,949,299	(6,656,643)

These defined benefit plans expose the Group to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

Asset-liability Matching (ALM)
The Group does not perform any ALM study. The overall investment policy and strategy of the retirement plan is based on the Group's suitability assessment, as provided by its trust bank in compliance with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) requirements.

22. Earnings Per Share

The following table presents information necessary to calculate basic and diluted EPS during the year:

	2018	2017	2016
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	P302,659,366	P490,101,221	P397,992,034
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year:			
Outstanding capital stock at beginning of year	423,909,981	442,681,527	298,443,650
Effect of stock dividend	-	-	71,953,537
Effect of acquisition of treasury shares	(1,113,439)	(15,256,425)	(1,363,774)
For basic EPS	422,796,542	427,425,102	369,033,413
Effect of stock dividend distributable	422,431,981	-	-
For diluted EPS	845,228,523	427,425,102	369,033,413
Basic EPS	P0.7159	P1.1466	P1.0785
Diluted EPS	P0.3581	P1.1466	P1.0785

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net income for the period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated in the same manner as basic EPS adjusted for dilutive instruments. The calculation for 2018 includes the effect of the 100% stock dividend declared during the year. The stock dividend will be issued out of the increase in authorized capital stock which is pending approval by the SEC as at December 31, 2018 (Note 15).

23. Financial Instruments

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments are composed of cash in banks, trade and other receivables, marketable securities, investment in stocks, refundable deposits, guarantee bonds, trade and other current liabilities, obligations under finance lease and installment payable. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to provide financing for the Group's capital expenditures and operations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other receivables, refundable deposits, guarantee bonds, trade and other current liabilities, which arise directly from its operations. The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are credit risk, equity price risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk. There has been no change to the Group's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks. The Group's BOD and management review and agree on the policies for managing each of these risks as summarized below:

Credit Risk

The Group's receivables arise mainly from the ELA with PCSO and the license agreement with PGEC. Since the Group has significant concentration of credit risk on its receivable from PCSO and PGEC, it is the Group's policy that all credit terms specified in the ELA and the license agreement are complied with and payment terms are observed. With respect to other receivables, the Group manages credit risk by transacting only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that the BOD approves the major transactions with third parties. Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the objective that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, which are composed of cash in banks, marketable securities, investments in stocks, refundable deposits and guarantee bonds, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the Group's financial assets as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 without taking into account any collateral and other credit enhancements:

	Note	2018	2017
Cash in banks	*7*	**P564,896,238**	P441,177,172
Accounts receivable*	*9*	**334,560,292**	385,721,051
Marketable securities	*8*	**166,704,892**	178,482,842
Refundable deposits	*10*	**34,930,697**	31,828,575
Investments in stocks	*11*	**466,706,930**	727,998,290
Guarantee bonds**		**42,000,000**	35,000,000
Total credit exposure		**P1,597,778,049**	P1,780,207,930

**Inclusive of noncurrent portion of accrued license fee income of P130.1 million and exclusive of advance payments of P80.6 and P137.6 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.*
***Includes the cash bond under "Other current assets" in the consolidated statements of financial position.*

The table below shows the aging analysis of receivables other financial assets as at December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	2018		
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired	**Impaired**	**Total**
Accounts receivable	**P163,441,252**	**P -**	**P163,441,252**
Accrued receivables*	**168,015,653**		**168,015,653**
Guarantee bonds**	**42,000,000**	**-**	**42,000,000**
Refundable deposits	**34,930,697**	**-**	**31,828,676**
Other receivables	**3,093,387**	**-**	**3,093,387**
	P411,480,989	**P -**	**P411,480,989**

** Inclusive of noncurrent portion of license fee income of P130.1 million and exclusive of advance payments of P80.6 million*
*** Includes the cash bond under "Other current assets" in the consolidated statements of financial position*

	2017		
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired	Impaired	Total
Accounts receivable*	P362,648,778	P -	P362,648,778
Guarantee bonds	35,000,000	-	35,000,000
Refundable deposits	31,828,575	-	31,828,575
Other receivables	3,072,273	-	3,072,273
	P432,549,626	P -	P432,549,626

** Exclusive of advance payments of P137.6 million*
***Included as part of "Other noncurrent assets" in the consolidated statements of financial position*

Receivables that are past due but not impaired are still collectible based on the assessment of debtor's ability to pay and collection agreement.

The table below shows the credit quality of the Group's neither past due nor impaired financial assets based on their historical experience with the corresponding third parties:

	2018			
	Grade A	Grade B	Grade C	Total
At amortized cost				
Cash in banks	P564,886,238	P -	P -	P564,886,238
Accounts receivable*	166,534,639	168,015,653	-	334,550,292
Refundable deposits	-	34,930,697	-	34,930,697
Guarantee bonds	-	-	42,000,000	42,000,000
At FVPL				
Marketable securities	155,704,892	-	-	155,704,892
At FVOCI				
Investments in stocks	455,705,930	-	-	455,705,930
	P1,342,831,699	P202,946,350	P42,000,000	P1,587,778,049

*Inclusive of noncurrent portion of accrued interest for installment amounting to P130.3 million and exclusive of advance payments of P83.6 million

	2017			
	Grade A	Grade B	Grade C	Total
At amortized cost				
Cash in banks	P441,177,172	P -	P -	P441,177,172
Accounts receivable*	217,625,927	145,021,850	3,072,274	365,721,051
Refundable deposits	-	31,828,575	-	31,828,575
Guarantee bonds	35,000,000	-	-	35,000,000
At FVPL				
Marketable securities	178,452,842	-	-	178,452,842
At FVOCI				
Investments in stocks	727,998,290	-	-	727,998,290
	P1,600,265,231	P176,850,425	P3,072,274	P1,780,207,930

*Exclusive of advance payments of P107.6 million as of December 31, 2017.

Grade A pertains to those cash in banks and guarantee bonds that are deposited in reputable banks, investments with reputable publicly listed companies and receivables from PCSO which are consistently collected before the maturity date. Grade B pertains to receivables that are collected on their due dates even without an effort from the Group to follow them up. Grade C pertains to receivables which are collected on their due dates provided that the Group made a persistent effort to collect them.

Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equity investments decreases as a result of changes in the value of individual stock. The Group's current exposure to equity price risk relates primarily to the Group's quoted marketable securities and investments in stocks. The Group monitors the equity investments based on market expectations. Significant investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the BOD.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in equity price, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's consolidated income before income tax and equity:

Marketable Securities

	Increase (Decrease) in Equity Price	Effect on Consolidated Income before Income Tax
2018		
	5%	P7,786,245
	(5%)	(7,786,245)
2017		
	5%	P8,924,142
	(5%)	(8,924,142)

Investments in Stocks

	Increase (Decrease) in Equity Price	Effect on Comprehensive Net Income
2018		
	8%	P36,456,475
	(8%)	(36,456,475)
2017		
	3%	P21,839,949
	(3%)	(21,839,949)

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances and equity securities. To limit this risk, the Group closely monitors its cash flows and ensures that credit facilities are available to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. The Group also has a committed line of credit that it can access to meet liquidity needs.

The Group maintains sufficient cash to finance its operations. Any excess cash is invested in short-term money market placements and equity securities. These are maintained to meet the requirements for additional capital expenditures, maturing obligations and cash dividends.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	2018				
	Less than 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 - 12 Months	More than 12 Months	Total
Trade and other current liabilities*	P214,803,091	P -	P10,000,000	P17,356,924	P242,160,015
Obligations under finance lease**	4,636,235	9,689,731	21,048,508	-	35,374,474
Installment payable	9,205,042	-	-	-	9,205,042
	P228,644,368	P9,689,731	P31,048,508	P17,356,924	P286,739,531

* Excluding statutory liabilities amounting to P2.9 million.
** Inclusive of noncurrent portion

	2017				
	Less than 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 - 12 Months	More than 12 Months	Total
Trade and other current liabilities*	P344,681,890	P–	P–	P125,445,297	P470,127,187
Obligations under finance lease**	13,890,420	17,051,056	6,577,034	36,374,474	74,862,984
Installment payable**	670,207	670,207	1,340,414	2,762,995	5,443,823
	P359,242,517	P17,721,263	P7,917,448	P164,582,766	P549,463,994

*Excluding statutory liabilities amounting to P22.8 million
** Inclusive of noncurrent portion

Foreign Currency Risk

The Group has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises from cash in banks and payables to certain suppliers which are denominated in U.S. dollar (US$). The Group's financial instruments which are denominated in foreign currency include cash and consultancy and software and license fees payable. The Group maintains a US$ account to match its foreign currency requirements.

As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, assets and liabilities denominated in US$ include cash in banks amounting to P20.5 million ($391,254) and P34.9 million (US$0.7 million) and consultancy and software and license fees payable amounting to P37.6 million ($710,411) and P55.7 million (US$1.0 million), respectively.

In translating foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities into peso amounts, the exchange rates used were P52.46 and P49.92 to US$1, the Php to US$ exchange rates, as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the Php-US$ exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's consolidated income before tax. There is no other impact on the Group's equity other that those already affecting profit or loss.

Increase (Decrease) in US$ Exchange Rate	Effect on Income before Income Tax	Effect on Equity
2018		
5%	(P691,698)	(P484,188)
(5%)	691,698	484,188
2017		
5%	(P754,779)	(P528,345)
(5%)	754,779	528,345

The increase in US$ rate means stronger US$ against Php while the decrease in US$ means stronger Php against the US$.

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, reacquire its own shares, or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital on the basis of current ratio and debt-to-equity ratio. The Group's strategy, which was unchanged from prior year, was to maintain current ratio and debt-to-equity ratio at manageable levels.

The Group defines capital as capital stock, additional paid-in capital, treasury stock, stock dividend distributable and retained earnings. Other components of equity are excluded from capital for purposes of capital management.

The Group's current ratio, calculated as total current assets over total current liabilities, and debt-to-equity ratio, calculated as total liabilities over equity, as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

Current Ratio

	2018	2017
Current assets	P1,156,967,831	P1,243,785,537
Current liabilities	289,167,455	575,634,737
Current ratio	4.00:1.00	2.16:1.00

Debt-to-Equity Ratio

	2018	2017
Total liabilities	P342,459,605	P613,772,208
Total equity	1,760,619,776	2,020,074,872
Debt-to-equity ratio	0.19:1.00	0.30:1.00

To address the prohibition in maintaining excess retained earnings over the paid in capital under Sec. 43 of the Corporation Code, the Group intends to continuously declare dividends and is considering various options in line with its business objectives and strategies and state of the gaming industry.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amounts and fair values of all the Group's financial instruments as at December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	2018		2017	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
At Amortized Cost				
Cash	P571,260,257	P571,260,257	P447,130,976	P447,130,976
Accounts receivable*	334,650,292	334,650,292	365,721,051	365,721,051
Refundable deposits	34,930,697	34,930,697	31,828,575	31,828,575
Guarantee bonds	42,000,000	42,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
At FVPL				
Marketable securities	155,704,892	155,704,892	178,482,842	178,482,842
At FVOCI				
Investments in stocks	455,705,930	455,705,930	727,998,290	727,998,290
	P1,594,252,068	P1,594,252,068	P1,786,161,734	P1,786,161,734
Financial Liabilities				
At Amortized Cost				
Trade and other current liabilities**	P242,160,015	P242,160,015	P470,427,187	P470,427,187
Obligations under finance lease (inclusive of noncurrent portion)	35,374,474	35,374,474	74,562,983	74,562,983
Installment payable (inclusive of noncurrent portion)	9,205,042	9,205,042	5,443,823	5,443,823
	P286,739,531	P286,739,531	P550,433,993	P550,433,993

*Inclusive of noncurrent portion of accrued license fee income amounting to P130.1 million and exclusive of advances amounting to P80.6 million as at December 31, 2018 and exclusive of advances of P107.8 million as at December 31, 2017.

**Excluding statutory liabilities of P2.9 million and P22.8 million in 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The carrying amounts of cash, trade and other receivables (excluding accrued license fee income), deposits and trade and other current liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short term nature of the transactions.

The carrying amount of accrued license fee income is based on present value using a discount rate that approximates the prevailing market rate.

The fair values of marketable securities and investments in stocks are based on quoted market prices.

The carrying amounts of guaranteed bonds, deposits and obligations under finance lease, and installment payable approximate their fair value since the Group does not anticipate that the effect of discounting using the prevailing market rate is significant.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Marketable Securities				
2018	P155,704,892	P -	P -	P155,704,892
2017	178,482,842	-	-	178,482,842
Investments in Stocks				
2018	455,705,930	-	-	455,705,930
2017	727,998,290	-	-	727,998,290

There were no transfers between Levels in 2018 and 2017.

KPMG

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Pacific Online Systems Corporation
28th Floor, East Tower, Philippine Stock Exchange Centre
Exchange Road, Ortigas Center
Pasig City, Metro Manila

We have audited, in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of Pacific Online Systems Corporation and Subsidiaries (the "Group") as at and for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, included in this Form 17-A, and have issued our report thereon dated February 26, 2019.

Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated financial statements of the Group taken as a whole. The supplementary information included in the following accompanying additional components is the responsibility of the Group's management. Such additional components include:

- Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration
- Map of the Conglomerate
- Schedule of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards
- Supplementary Schedules of Annex 68-E

This supplementary information is presented for purposes of complying with the Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, As Amended, and is not a required part of the basic consolidated financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

R.G. MANABAT & CO.

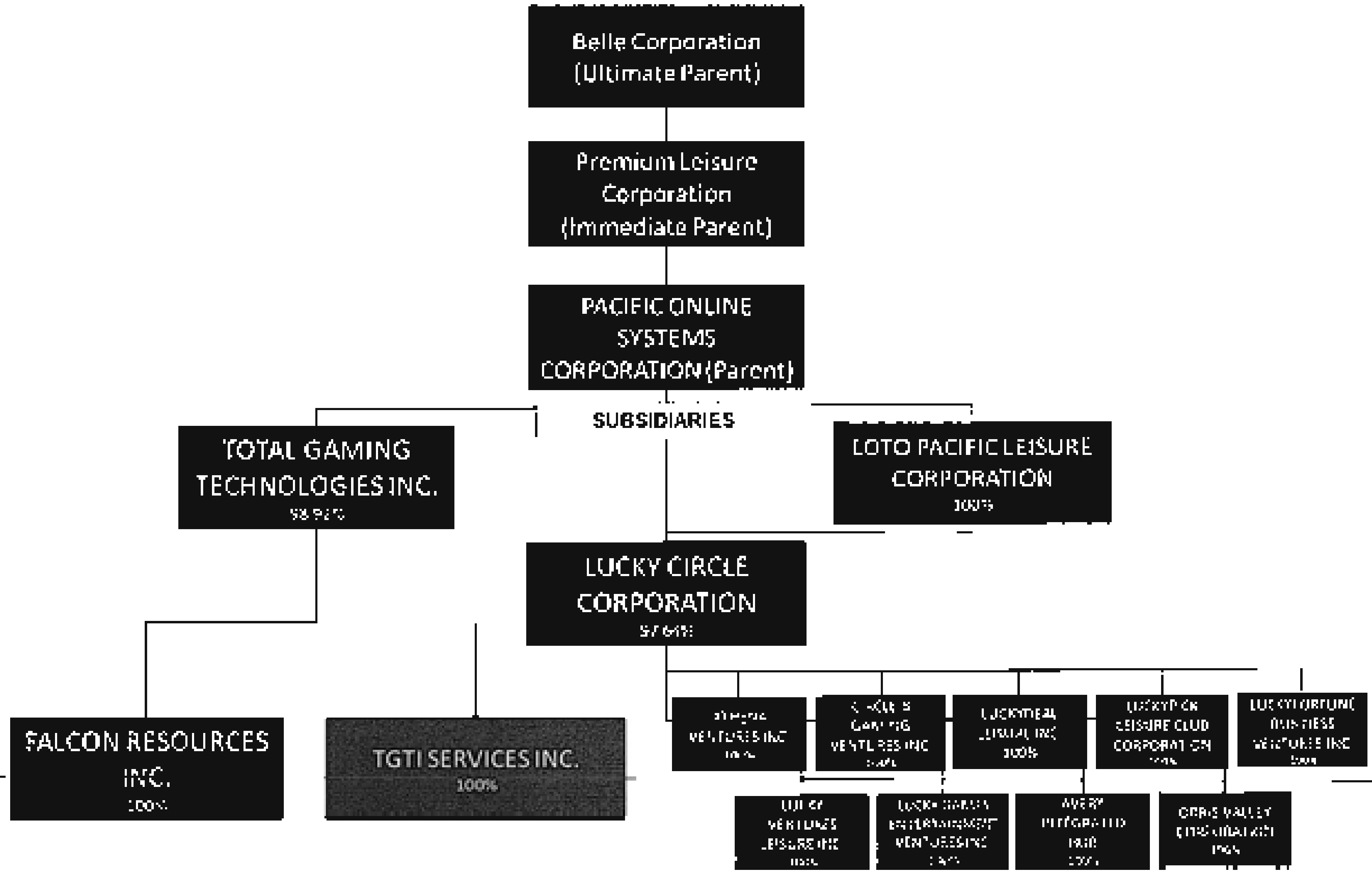
DYNDO MARCO M. DIOSO
Partner
CPA License No. 0095177
SEC Accreditation No. 1387-AR-1, Group A, valid until May 31, 2020
Tax Identification No. 912-365-765
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001987-30-2016
Issued October 18, 2016; valid until October 17, 2019
PTR No. MKT 7333616
Issued January 3, 2019 at Makati City

February 26, 2019
Makati City, Metro Manila

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION
As at December 31, 2018
RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS
AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION

Total Retained Earnings, beginning available for dividend distribution	P562,321,155
Add: Net income during the period closed to Retained Earnings	350,206,234
Less: Non-actual unrealized income	
Fair value adjustment (M2M gains)	(6,185,096)
Add: Non-actual unrealized losses	
Deferred tax expense	43,099,437
Unrealized foreign exchange loss - net (except those attributable to Cash and Cash Equivalents)	294,749
Sub-total	37,209,090
Net income actually earned during the period	387,415,324
Add:	
Reversal of appropriations	250,000,000
Acquisition of treasury shares	157,777,342
Realized portion of fair value reserve	98,774,351
Less:	
Cash dividend declared	260,203,852
Stock dividends declared	447,665,473
TOTAL RETAINED EARNINGS, END AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION	P738,418,847

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Conglomerate Map
December 31, 2018



PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
28th Floor, East Tower, PSE Centre
Exchange Road, Ortigas Centre, Pasig City
SCHEDULE OF PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2018		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements Conceptual Framework Phase A: Objectives and qualitative characteristics		✓	-	-
PFRSs Practice Statement Management Commentary		✓	-	-
Philippine Financial Reporting Standards		-	-	-
PFRS 1 (Revised)	First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1 and PAS 27: Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters	-	-	✓
	Amendment to PFRS 1: Limited Exemption from Comparative PFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Date for First-time Adopters	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Government Loans	-	-	✓
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2009 - 2011 Cycle: First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards - Repeated Application of PFRS 1	-	-	✓
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2009 - 2011 Cycle: Borrowing Cost Exemption	-	-	✓
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2011 - 2013 Cycle: PFRS version that a first-time adopter can apply	-	-	✓
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2014 - 2016 Cycle: Deletion of short-term exemptions for first-time adopters	-	-	✓
PFRS 2	Share-based Payment	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Vesting Conditions and Cancellations	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions	-	-	✓
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2010 - 2012 Cycle: Meaning of 'vesting condition'	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions	-	-	✓
PFRS 3 (Revised)	Business Combinations	✓	-	-
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2010 - 2012 Cycle: Classification and measurement of contingent consideration	✓	-	-
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2011 - 2013 Cycle: Scope exclusion for the formation of joint arrangements	-	-	✓

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2018		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PFRS 4	Insurance Contracts	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 4: Financial Guarantee Contracts	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PFRS 4: Applying PFRS 9, Financial Instruments with PFRS 4, Insurance Contracts	-	-	✓
PFRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	-	-	✓
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2012 - 2015 Cycle: Changes in method for disposal	-	-	✓
PFRS 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	-	-	✓
PFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	✓	-	-
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Transition	✓	-	-
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets	✓	-	-
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets - Effective Date and Transition	✓	-	-
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Improving Disclosures About Financial Instruments	✓	-	-
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Transfers of Financial Assets	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	✓	-	-
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Mandatory Effective Date of PFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures	✓	-	-
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2012 - 2015 Cycle: Continuing involvement for servicing contracts	-	-	✓
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2012 - 2015 Cycle: Offsetting disclosures in condensed interim financial statements	-	-	✓
PFRS 8	Operating Segments	✓	-	-
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2010 - 2012 Cycle: Disclosures on the aggregation of operating segments	✓	-	-
PFRS 9	Financial Instruments (2014)	✓	-	-
	Amendments to PFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation	-	-	✓
PFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	✓	-	-
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 11, and PFRS 12: Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance	✓	-	-
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12, and PAS 27 (2011): Investment Entities	✓	-	-
	Amendments to PFRS 10 and PAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 28: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	-	-	✓

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2018		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PFRS 11	Joint Arrangements	✓	-	-
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 11, and PFRS 12: Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance	✓	-	-
	Amendments to PFRS 11: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations	✓	-	-
PFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	✓	-	-
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 11, and PFRS 12: Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance	✓	-	-
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12, and PAS 27 (2011): Investment Entities	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 28: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	-	✓	-
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2014 - 2016 Cycle: Clarification of the scope of the standard	✓	-	-
PFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement	✓	-	-
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2010 - 2012 Cycle: Measurement of short-term receivables and payables	✓	-	-
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2011 - 2013 Cycle: Scope of portfolio exception	✓	-	-
PFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts	-	✓	-
PFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	✓	-	-
PFRS 16	Leases	-	✓	-
Philippine Accounting Standards				
PAS 1 (Revised)	Presentation of Financial Statements	✓	-	-
	Amendment to PAS 1: Capital Disclosures	✓	-	-
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PAS 1: Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	✓	-	-
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2009 - 2011 Cycle: Presentation of Financial Statements - Comparative Information beyond Minimum Requirements	✓	-	-
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2009 - 2011 Cycle: Presentation of the Opening Statement of Financial Position and Related Notes	✓	-	-
	Definition Material (Amendments to PAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and PAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Error)	-	✓	-
	Amendments to PAS 1: Disclosure Initiative	✓	-	-
PAS 2	Inventories	-	-	✓
PAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows	✓	-	-
	Amendments to PAS 7: Disclosure Initiative	✓	-	-
PAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	✓	-	-

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2018		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PAS 10	Events after the Reporting Period	✓	-	-
PAS 11	Construction Contracts	-	-	✓
PAS 12	Income Taxes	✓	-	
	Amendment to PAS 12 - Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets	-	✓	
	Amendments to PAS 12: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses	✓		-
PAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment	✓	-	-
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2009 - 2011 Cycle: Property, Plant and Equipment - Classification of Servicing Equipment	-	-	✓
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2010 - 2012 Cycle: Restatement of accumulated depreciation (amortization) on revaluation (Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 38)	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 41: Agriculture: Bearer Plants	-	-	✓
PAS 17	Leases	✓	-	-
PAS 18	Revenue	✓	-	-
PAS 19 (Amended)	Employee Benefits	✓	-	
	Amendments to PAS 19: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions	-	✓	-
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2012 - 2014 Cycle: Discount rate in a regional market sharing the same currency - e.g. the Eurozone	-	-	✓
PAS 20	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	-	-	✓
PAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	✓		✓
	Amendment: Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	-		✓
PAS 23 (Revised)	Borrowing Costs	-	-	✓
PAS 24 (Revised)	Related Party Disclosures	✓	-	-
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2010 - 2012 Cycle: Definition of 'related party'	✓	-	
PAS 26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	-	-	✓
PAS 27 (Amended)	Separate Financial Statements	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	-		✓

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2018		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PAS 28 (Amended)	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PFRS 10 and PAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 28: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	-	-	✓
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2014 - 2016 Cycle: Measuring an associate or joint venture at fair value	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PAS 28: Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures	-	-	✓
PAS 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	-	-	✓
PAS 32	Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation	✓	-	-
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation	-	-	✓
	Amendment to PAS 32: Classification of Rights Issues	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PAS 32: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	✓	-	-
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2009 - 2011 Cycle: Financial Instruments Presentation - Income Tax Consequences of Distributions	✓	-	-
PAS 33	Earnings per Share	✓	-	-
PAS 34	Interim Financial Reporting	-	-	✓
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2009 - 2011 Cycle: Interim Financial Reporting - Segment Assets and Liabilities	-	-	✓
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2012 - 2014 Cycle: Disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report'	-	-	✓
PAS 36	Impairment of Assets	✓	-	-
	Amendments to PAS 36: Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets	✓	-	-
PAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	✓	-	-
PAS 38	Intangible Assets	✓	-	-
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2010 - 2012 Cycle: Restatement of accumulated depreciation (amortization) on revaluation (Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 38)	-	-	✓
	Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization	✓	-	-

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2018		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement		✓	
	Amendments to PAS 39: Transition and Initial Recognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities		✓	
	Amendments to PAS 39: Cash Flow Hedge Accounting of Forecast Intragroup Transactions			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39: The Fair Value Option		✓	
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 4: Financial Guarantee Contracts			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets - Effective Date and Transition			✓
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-9 and PAS 39: Embedded Derivatives			✓
	Amendment to PAS 39: Eligible Hedged Items			✓
	Amendment to PAS 39: Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting			✓
PAS 40	Investment Property			✓
	Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2011 - 2013 Cycle: Inter-relationship of PFRS 3 and PAS 40			✓
	Amendments to PAS 40: Transfers of Investment Property			✓
PAS 41	Agriculture			✓
Philippine Interpretations				
IFRIC 1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities			✓
IFRIC 2	Members' Share in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments			✓
IFRIC 4	Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease	✓		
IFRIC 5	Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds			✓
IFRIC 6	*Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment*			✓
IFRIC 7	*Applying the Restatement Approach under PAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies*			✓
IFRIC 8	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives			✓
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-9 and PAS 39: Embedded Derivatives			✓
IFRIC 10	*Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment*			✓
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangements			✓
IFRIC 13	Customer Loyalty Programmes			✓
IFRIC 14	PAS 19 - The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction			✓
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretations IFRIC- 14, Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement			✓
IFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation			✓

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2018		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
IFRIC 17	Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners	-	-	✓
IFRIC 18	Transfers of Assets from Customers	-	-	✓
IFRIC 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments	-	-	✓
IFRIC 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine	-	-	✓
IFRIC 21	Levies	-	-	✓
IFRIC 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	-	✓	-
IFRIC 23	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	-	✓	-
SIC-7	Introduction of the Euro	-	-	✓
SIC-10	Government Assistance - No Specific Relation to Operating Activities	-	-	✓
SIC-15	Operating Leases - Incentives	-	-	✓
SIC-25	Income Taxes - Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders	-	-	✓
SIC-27	Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease	✓	-	-
SIC-29	Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures	-	-	✓
SIC-31	Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services	-	-	✓
SIC-32	Intangible Assets - Web Site Costs	-	-	✓
Philippine Interpretations Committee Questions and Answers				
PIC Q&A 2006-01	PAS 18, Appendix, paragraph 9 - Revenue recognition for sales of property units under pre-completion contracts	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2006-02	PAS 27.10(d) - Clarification of criteria for exemption from presenting consolidated financial statements	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2007-01-Revised	PAS 1.103(a) - Basis of preparation of financial statements if an entity has not applied PFRSs in full	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2007-02	PAS 20.24.37 and PAS 39.43 - Accounting for government loans with low interest rates [see PIC Q&A No. 2008-02]	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2007-03	PAS 40.27 - Valuation of bank real and other properties acquired (ROPA)	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2007-04	PAS 101.7 - Application of criteria for a qualifying NPAE	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2008-01-Revised	PAS 19.78 - Rate used in discounting post-employment benefit obligations	✓	-	-
PIC Q&A 2008-02	PAS 20.43 - Accounting for government loans with low interest rates under the amendments to PAS 20	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2009-01	Framework 23 and PAS 1.23 - Financial statements prepared on a basis other than going concern	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2009-02	PAS 39.AG71-72 - Rate used in determining the fair value of government securities in the Philippines	-	-	✓

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2018		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PIC Q&A 2010-01	PAS 39.AG71-72 - Rate used in determining the fair value of government securities in the Philippines	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2010-02	PAS 1R.16 - Basis of preparation of financial statements	✓	-	-
PIC Q&A 2010-03	PAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Current/non-current classification of a callable term loan	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2011-01	PAS 1.10(f) - Requirements for a Third Statement of Financial Position	✓	-	-
PIC Q&A 2011-02	PFRS 3.2 - Common Control Business Combinations	✓	-	-
PIC Q&A 2011-03	Accounting for Inter-company Loans	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2011-04	PAS 32.37-38 - Costs of Public Offering of Shares	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2011-05	PFRS 1.D1-D8 - Fair Value or Revaluation as Deemed Cost	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2011-06	PFRS 3, Business Combinations (2008), and PAS 40, Investment Property - Acquisition of investment properties - asset acquisition or business combination?	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2012-01	PFRS 3.2 - Application of the Pooling of Interests Method for Business Combinations of Entities Under Common Control in Consolidated Financial Statements	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2012-02	Cost of a New Building Constructed on the Site of a Previous Building	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2013-01	Applicability of SMEIG Final Q&As on the Application of IFRS for SMEs to Philippine SMEs	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2013-02	Conforming Changes to PIC Q&As - Cycle 2013	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2013-03	PAS 19 - Accounting for Employee Benefits under a Defined Contribution Plan subject to Requirements of Republic Act (RA) 7641, The Philippine Retirement Law	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2015-01	Conforming Changes to PIC Q&As - Cycle 2015	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2016-01	Conforming Changes to PIC Q&As - Cycle 2016	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2016-02	PAS 32 and PAS 38 - Accounting Treatment of Club Shares Held by an Entity	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2016-04	Application of PFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" on Sale of Residential Properties under Pre-Completion Contracts	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2017-01	Conforming Changes to PIC Q&As - Cycle 2017	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2017-02	PAS 2 and PAS 16 - Capitalization of operating lease cost as part of construction costs of a building	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2017-03	PAS 28 - Elimination of profits and losses resulting from transactions between associates and/or joint ventures	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2017-04	PAS 24 - Related party relationships between parents, subsidiary, associate and non-controlling shareholder	✓	-	-

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2018		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PIC Q&A 2017-05	PFRS 7 - Frequently asked questions on the disclosure requirements of financial instruments under PFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures	✓	-	-
PIC Q&A 2017-06	PAS 2, 16 and 40 - Accounting for Collector's Items	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2017-07	PFRS 10 - Accounting for reciprocal holdings in associates and joint ventures	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2017-08	PFRS 10 – Requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements where an entity disposes of its single investment in a subsidiary, associate or joint venture	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2017-09	PAS 17 and Philippine Interpretation SIC-15 - Accounting for payments between and among lessors and lessees	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2017-10	PAS 40 - Separation of property and classification as investment property	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2017-11	PFRS 10 and PAS 32 - Transaction costs incurred to acquire outstanding non-controlling interest or to sell non-controlling interest without a loss of control	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2017-12	Subsequent Treatment of Equity Component Arising from Intercompany Loans	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2018-01	Voluntary changes in accounting policy	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2018-02	Non-controlling interests and goodwill impairment test	✓	-	
PIC Q&A 2018-03	Fair value of PPE and depreciated replacement cost	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2018-04	Inability to measure fair value reliably for biological assets within the scope of PAS 41	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2018-05	Maintenance requirement of an asset held under lease	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2018-06	Cost of investment in subsidiaries in SFS when pooling is applied	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2018-07	Cost of an associate, joint venture, or subsidiary in separate financial statements	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2018-08	Accounting for the acquisition of non-wholly owned subsidiary that is not a business	-	-	✓
PIC Q&A 2018-09	Classification of deposits and progress payments as monetary or non-monetary items	✓	-	-
PIC Q&A 2018-10	Scope of disclosure of inventory write-down	-	-	✓

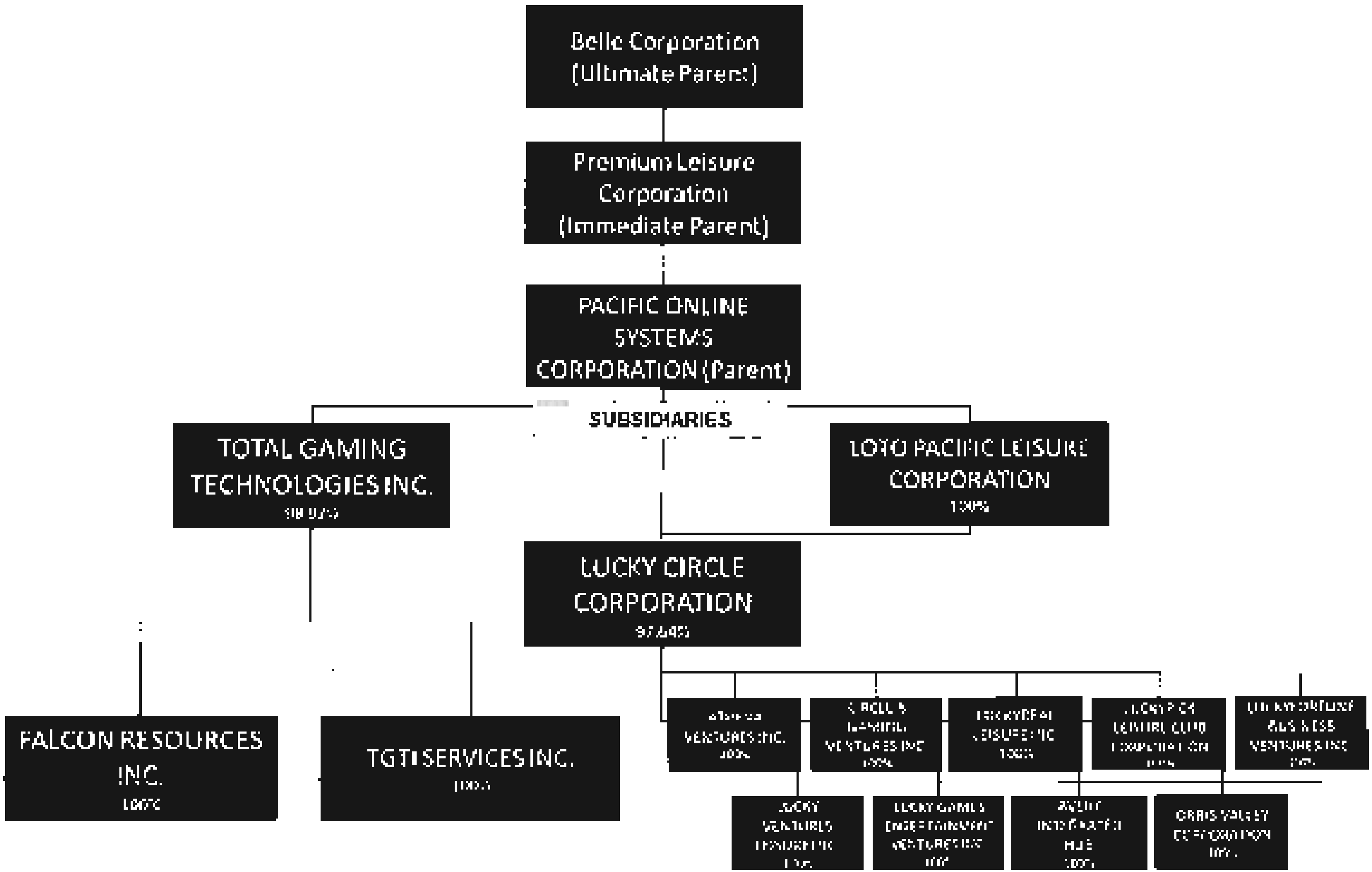
Legend:

Adopted *- means a particular standard or interpretation is relevant to the operations of the entity (even if it has no effect or no material effect on the financial statements), for which there may be a related particular accounting policy made in the financial statements and/or there are current transactions the amounts or balances of which are disclosed on the face or in the notes of the financial statements.*

Not Adopted *- means a particular standard or interpretation is effective but the entity did not adopt it due to either of these two reasons: 1) The entity has deviated or departed from the requirements of such standard or interpretation, or 2) The standard provides for an option to early adopt it but the entity decided otherwise.*

Not Applicable *- means the standard or interpretation is not relevant at all to the operations of the entity*

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Conglomerate Map
December 31, 2017



PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES
DECEMBER 31, [illegible]

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION
SCHEDULE A – FINANCIAL ASSETS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

Type of Financial Assets		Amount	Schedule
Financial Assets at FVPL	Marketable Securities	P158,724,892	A-1
Financial assets at FVOCI	Investment in Shares of Stocks	456,719,830	A-2
Loans and Receivables	Cash	571,250,258	
	Trade and other receivables	285,082,828	
	Deposits	54,300,587	
	Guarantee bond	42,000,000	
		P1,568,515,351	

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION
SCHEDULE A – FINANCIAL ASSETS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

Name of issuing entity and association of each issue	Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes	Amount shown in the balance sheet	Valued based on market quotation at end of reporting period	Income received and accrued
A-1 Marketable Securities				
APC Group, Inc.	45,531,000	P16,557,525	P16,557,525	
Leisure and Resorts World Corp	10,734,792	34,362,821	34,362,821	
Vantage Equities, Inc	43,275,750	51,134,565	51,134,565	
LRWC Preferred	50,000,000	51,000,000	51,000,000	
	149,533,542	P155,734,892	P155,734,892	
A-2 Investment in Shares of Stocks				
BelJe Corporation	68,563,000	P153,991,530	P153,991,530	
Premium Leisure Corporation	377,143,000	301,714,400	301,714,400	
	445,706,000	P455,705,930	P455,705,930	

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION
SCHEDULE B – AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, RELATED PARTIES
AND PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS (OTHER THAN RELATED PARTIES)
DECEMBER 31, 2018

Name and Designation of debtor (i)	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Amounts collected (ii)	Amounts written off (iii)	Current	Not Current	Balance at end of period
Advances to officers and employees	P3,259,065	P5,570,150	P5,399,517	P-	P -	P -	P4,539,597
	P3,259,065	P5,570,150	P5,399,517	P-	P -	P -	P4,539,597

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION
SCHEDULE C – AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE/PAYABLE FROM RELATED PARTIES WHICH ARE ELIMINATED DURING THE CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

Name and Designation of debtor	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Amounts collected (i)	Amounts written off (ii)	Current	Not Current	Balance at end of period
Advances to Subsidiaries							
Total Gaming Technologies, Inc.	[illegible]	P–	[illegible]	P–	P–	P–	[illegible]
Loto Pacific Leisure Corporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	[illegible]
Falcon Resources Inc.	10,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	[illegible]
	P45,593,385	P2,665,535	P1,[illegible]352	–	–	–	P47,336,018

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION
SCHEDULE D – INTANGIBLE ASSETS – OTHER ASSETS
DECEMBER 31, 2013

Description	Beginning balance	Additions at cost (a)	Charged to cost and expenses	Charged to other accounts	Other changes additions (deductions) (b)	Ending balance
Intangible Assets	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION
SCHEDULE E – LONG TERM DEBT
DECEMBER 31, 2018

Title of issue and type of obligation (i)	Amount authorized by indenture	Amount shown under caption "Current portion of long-term debt" in related balance sheet (ii)	Amount shown under caption "Long-Term Debt" in related balance sheet (iii)
Obligations under finance lease	P -	P 13,273,463	P15,965,211
	P -	P 13,273,463	P15,965,211

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION
SCHEDULE F – INDEBTEDNESS TO RELATED PARTIES
DECEMBER 31, 2019

Name of related party (1)	Balance at beginning of period	Balance at end of period (2)
None	P -	P -

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION
SCHEDULE G – GUARANTEES OF SECURITIES OF OTHER ISSUERS
DECEMBER 31, 201[illegible]

Name of issuing entity of securities guaranteed by the company for which this statement is filed	Title of issue of each class of securities guaranteed	Total amount guaranteed and outstanding (i)	Amount owned by person for which statement is filed	Nature of guarantee (ii)
NONE	P –	P –	P –	P –

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION
SCHEDULE H – CAPITAL STOCK
DECEMBER 31, 2018

Title of issue (i)	Number of shares authorized	Number of shares issued and outstanding at shown under related balance sheet caption	Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights	Number of shares held by related parties (ii)	Directors, officers and employees	Others (iii)
Common Shares	500,000	447,565,472	–	–	P36,821,875	P410,743,598
	500,000	**447,565,472**	**–**	**–**	**P36,821,875**	**P410,743,598**

PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION
SCHEDULE I: FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

		2018	2017
Current or Liquidity Ratio	Current or Liquidity Ratio Current assets over current liabilities	4.30 : 1.00	2.16 : 1.00
Debt-to-equity ratio	Debt-to-equity ratio Interest-bearing debt over stockholders equity	0.16 : 1.00	0.53 : 1.00
Assets-to-equity ratio	Total assets over stockholders equity	1.16 : 1.00	1.51 : 1.00
Return on equity	Net income over average equity during the period	17.27%	24.40%
Return on assets	Net income over average total assets during the period	14.45%	15.71%
Interest rate coverage ratio	Earnings Before Interest and Taxes over interest expense	73.34 : 1.00	57.45 : 1.00
Solvency Ratio	Net income plus depreciation over total liabilities	1.54 : 1.00	4.17 : 1.00
Book value per share	Total equity over Total shares outstanding	4.17	4.77