The Andres Soriano Foundation, Inc.
(A Nonstock, Not-for-Profit Organization)

Financial Statements
June 30, 2017 and 2016

and

Independent Auditor's Report

SGV
Building a better working world

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

Tel: (632) 891 0307
Fax: (632) 819 0872
ey.com/ph

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001,
December 14, 2015, valid until December 31, 2018
SEC Accreditation No. 0012-FR-4 (Group A),
November 10, 2015, valid until November 9, 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Trustees
The Andres Soriano Foundation, Inc.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Andres Soriano Foundation, Inc. (the Foundation), a nonstock, not-for-profit organization, which comprise the statements of financial position as at June 30, 2017 and 2016, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in general fund balance, and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Foundation as at June 30, 2017 and 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (PFRS for SMEs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Foundation 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 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.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Foundation'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 Foundation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these 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 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 Foundation'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 Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Foundation to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

SGV
Building a better working world

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.

Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations No. 15-2010

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under Revenue Regulations No. 15-2010 in Note 17 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the management of the Foundation. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Djole S. Garcia

Djole S. Garcia
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 0097907
SEC Accreditation No. 1285-AR-1 (Group A),
May 12, 2016, valid until May 12, 2019
Tax Identification No. 201-960-347
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-102-2015,
November 25, 2015, valid until November 24, 2018
PTR No. 5908702, January 3, 2017, Makati City

August 29, 2017

THE ANDRES SORIANO FOUNDATION, INC.
(A Nonstock, Not-for-Profit Organization)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	June 30	
	2017	2016
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	**₱12,098,160**	₱13,381,561
Receivables (Note 5)	**1,457,360**	336,089
Total Current Assets	**13,555,520**	13,717,650
Noncurrent Assets		
Property and equipment and investment property (Note 6)	**1,565,974**	1,966,027
Refundable deposits	**158,264**	53,664
Total Non-current Assets	**1,724,238**	2,019,691
TOTAL ASSETS	**₱15,279,758**	₱15,737,341
LIABILITIES AND GENERAL FUND BALANCE		
Current Liabilities		
Accrued expenses and other payables (Note 7)	**₱448,997**	₱513,344
Deferred revenue (Notes 8, 11 and 12)	**3,733,927**	4,389,982
Income tax payable	**27,189**	–
Total Current Liabilities	**4,210,113**	4,903,326
Noncurrent Liability		
Accrued retirement benefits (Note 14)	**930,584**	720,041
Total Liabilities	**5,140,697**	5,623,367
General Fund Balance		
Restricted (Note 9)	**3,171,669**	2,441,105
Unrestricted	**6,967,392**	7,672,869
Total General Fund Balance	**10,139,061**	10,113,974
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND GENERAL FUND BALANCE	**₱15,279,758**	₱15,737,341

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

THE ANDRES SORIANO FOUNDATION, INC.
(A Nonstock, Not-for-Profit Organization)

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended June 30	
	2017	2016
REVENUES		
Donations (Notes 8, 11 and 16)	**₱11,738,908**	₱12,997,942
Grants (Notes 8, 12 and 16)	**8,941,727**	2,617,289
	20,680,635	15,615,231
EXPENSES		
Projects:		
Small island sustainable development program	**14,861,215**	9,808,054
Cancer program	**2,759,074**	1,707,637
Program management	**1,478,088**	2,126,394
Corporate disaster and calamity assistance	**23,584**	305,239
	19,121,961	13,947,324
General and administrative (Note 10)	**2,014,422**	2,164,508
	21,136,383	16,111,832
OTHER INCOME		
Rental income (Note 13)	**317,500**	300,000
Unrealized foreign exchange gain - net	**104,637**	99,983
Interest income (Note 4)	**85,887**	84,143
	508,024	484,126
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES BEFORE INCOME TAX	**52,276**	(12,475)
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 15)	**(27,189)**	–
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	**25,087**	(12,475)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**–**	–
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	**₱25,087**	(₱12,475)

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

THE ANDRES SORIANO FOUNDATION, INC.
(A Nonstock, Not-for-Profit Organization)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN GENERAL FUND BALANCE
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 and 2016

	Restricted (Note 9)	Unrestricted	Total
BALANCES AT JUNE 30, 2015	**₱4,070,832**	**₱6,055,617**	**₱10,126,449**
Transfer to restricted fund	6,348,403	(6,348,403)	–
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(7,978,130)	7,965,655	(12,475)
BALANCES AT JUNE 30, 2016	**2,441,105**	**7,672,869**	**10,113,974**
Transfer to restricted fund	7,241,348	(7,241,348)	–
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(6,510,784)	6,535,871	25,087
BALANCES AT JUNE 30, 2017	**₱3,171,669**	**₱6,967,392**	**₱10,139,061**

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

THE ANDRES SORIANO FOUNDATION, INC.
(A Nonstock, Not-for-Profit Organization)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended June 30	
	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses before income tax	**₱52,276**	(₱12,475)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation (Notes 6 and 10)	**432,004**	425,506
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	**(104,637)**	(99,983)
Interest income (Note 4)	**(85,887)**	(84,143)
Movement in accrued retirement benefits	**210,543**	(510,282)
Operating income (loss) before working capital changes	**504,299**	(281,377)
Increase in:		
Receivables	**(1,121,271)**	(102,570)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accrued expenses and other payables	**(64,347)**	(122,221)
Deferred revenue	**(656,055)**	593,425
Net cash provided by (used in) operations	**(1,337,374)**	87,257
Interest received	**85,887**	84,336
Income tax paid	**–**	(21,939)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**(1,251,487)**	149,654
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property and equipment (Note 6)	**(31,951)**	(379,872)
Increase in refundable deposits	**(104,600)**	(4,881)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(136,551)**	(384,753)
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**104,637**	99,983
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(1,283,401)**	(135,116)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**13,381,561**	13,516,677
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 4)	**₱12,098,160**	₱13,381,561

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Foundation's Information and Authorization for Issuance of Financial Statements

Foundation's Information

The Andres Soriano Foundation, Inc. (the Foundation) was incorporated on June 4, 1968 and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on June 11, 1968 as a nonstock, not-for-profit organization. On October 22, 2015, the application for renewal of the corporate life of the Foundation was approved by the SEC for another 50 years which will take effect in August 2018.

The Foundation is the Corporate Social Responsibility arm of A. Soriano Corporation (Anscor). It was organized to serve the national welfare, that is, to contribute to sustainable development and social reform by developing and implementing programs aligned with its corporate objective through the facilitation and implementation of holistic and integrated area development programs and activities; the dissemination and implementation of high impact "best practice" technologies for the enhancement of socio-economic conditions of the assisted communities; and, the development and strengthening of partnership mechanism between the corporate sector and local government units, among others. The registered business address of the Foundation is at A. Soriano Aviation Hangar, Andrews Avenue, Pasay City.

Under Section 30(e) of Republic Act No. 8424 entitled "An Act Amending the National Internal Revenue Code (NIRC), As Amended, and For Other Purposes", the excess of revenue over expenses of a non-stock corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, athletic, or cultural purposes, or for the rehabilitation of veterans, wherein no part of its net income or asset shall belong to or inure to any member, organizer, officer, or any specific person, shall be exempted from income taxes. Notwithstanding such provision, any income earned by the Foundation from any activities conducted for profit regardless of the disposition made of such income, shall be subject to income taxes.

On October 5, 2012, the Foundation was re-certified by the Board of Trustees of Philippine Council for Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Certification (PCNC) as a donee institution for another five years. The donee institution status will end on October 9, 2017. In June 2017, the Foundation was re-evaluated by PCNC for the renewal of its status. As a result of the evaluation, the Foundation was re-certified by PCNC for another five years and had endorsed its recommendation to the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR). As of August 25, 2017, the Foundation has yet to receive its re-certification as a donee institution from the BIR.

The Foundation is registered with the BIR as a donee institution in accordance with the provisions of Revenue Regulation No. 13-1998 for a period of five years with certificate No. 115-2012 issued on November 12, 2012. Accordingly, donations received by the Foundation shall entitle the donors to full or limited deduction pursuant to Section 34(H) (1) or (2), and exemption from donor's tax pursuant to Section 101(A) (3) of the NIRC of 1997.

Authorization for Issuance of Financial Statements

The financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Trustees (BOT) on August 29, 2017.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Financial Reporting Practices

Basis of Preparation
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis and are presented in Philippine Peso (Peso), the Foundation's functional currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest peso, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of Compliance
The financial statements are prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (PFRS for SMEs).

Fund Accounting
To ensure the observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to the Foundation, the accounts of the Foundation are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting in which resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into funds established according to their nature and purposes. Accordingly, all financial transactions have been recorded and reported by fund group, as follows:

- "Unrestricted fund" represents the portion of expendable funds available for support of the Foundation's operations.
- "Restricted fund" represents the amount set aside by the Foundation's management for special projects and other contingencies.
    a. "Small Island Sustainable Development Program (SISDEP)" represents donations or grants that require the funds be used in environment conservation and management, livelihood assistance, community-based health program and education in the adapted community in Palawan.
    b. "Cancer Program" represents donations or grants that require the funds be used in research and training of Filipino doctors and nurses in the field of oncology, chemotherapy medicines of indigent breast cancer patients and rehabilitation and maintenance of Cancer Institute at UP-Philippine General Hospital (UP-PGH).
    c. "Corporate Disaster and Calamity Assistance" represents donations or grants that require the funds be used in calamity and disaster relief assistance such as food, water, shelter and building of core houses destroyed by typhoons and earthquakes.
    d. "Project Management" represents donations or grants that require the funds be used for Project Conceptualization and Development and Resource Management such as the construction of Multi-Purpose Centers use for conferences and trainings.
    e. "Provision for Retirement Benefits Cost" represents the reserved funds for the retirement benefits of the core employees of the Foundation.

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

Financial Instruments
The Foundation accounts for its financial instruments in accordance with Section 11, *Basic Financial Instruments*, under PFRS for SMEs.

Basic financial instruments
The Foundation recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets or financial liabilities are recognized initially and measured at the transaction price (including transaction costs except in the measurement of financial assets that are measured at fair value) unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction.

If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the Foundation shall measure the debt instrument at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial instruments are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Debt instruments (such as accounts receivables and accounts payable) are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. All other financial instruments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available for an asset measured at fair value, its carrying amount at the last date the asset was reliably measurable becomes its new cost. The Foundation shall measure the asset at this cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as current if maturity is within 12 months from the financial reporting period. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent.

As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Foundation's basic financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, receivables, refundable deposit and accrued expenses and other payables.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

At the end of each financial reporting period, the Foundation shall assess whether there is objective evidence of impairment of any financial assets that are measured at cost or amortized cost. If there is objective evidence of impairment, the Foundation shall recognize an impairment loss in profit or loss immediately.

The Foundation assesses the following financial assets individually for impairment:

(a) all equity instruments regardless of significance, and
(b) other financial assets that are individually significant.

The Foundation shall assess other financial assets for impairment either individually or collectively on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

The Foundation shall measure an impairment loss on the following instruments measured at cost or amortized cost as follows:

(a) for an instrument measured at amortized cost, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If such a financial instrument has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate implicit in the contract.
(b) for an instrument measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate (which will necessarily be an approximation) of the amount (which might be zero) that the Foundation would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

<u>Derecognition of Financial Instruments</u>
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 contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or are settled;
- the Foundation retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; or,
- the Foundation has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

The carrying amount of the transferred asset shall be allocated between the rights or obligations retained and those transferred on the basis of their relative fair values at the transfer date. Newly created rights and obligations shall be measured at their fair values at that date. Any difference between the consideration received and the amounts recognized and derecognized shall be recognized in profit or loss in the period of the transfer.

If a transfer does not result in derecognition because the Foundation has retained the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the Foundation shall continue to recognize the transferred asset in its entirety and shall recognize a financial liability for the consideration received. The asset and liability shall not be offset. In subsequent periods, the Foundation shall recognize any income on the transferred asset and any expense incurred on the financial liability.

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

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any allowance for impairment losses.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties, taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to profit or loss in the period when the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of property and equipment.

Depreciation commences when the assets are available for use and is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Number of Years
Transportation equipment	5
Office equipment	3-5
Showroom	5
Office building and staff houses	10
Furniture and fixtures	5

The useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the periods and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from the items of property and equipment.

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation and any allowance for impairment losses are removed from the accounts. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use.

Investment Property

The Foundation classified the parcels of land it held under an operating lease as investment property and measured the property using the cost-depreciation-impairment model, there being no continuing reliable measure of fair value without undue cost or effort.

Investment property is subsequently carried at cost less any impairment in value.

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

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets
The carrying values of nonfinancial assets (property and equipment and investment property) are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying values may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their estimated recoverable amount. The estimated recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. The higher of fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's-length transaction while value-in-use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the estimated recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Reversal of impairment losses recognized in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognized for the asset no longer exist or have decreased. The reversal is recorded as income in profit or loss. However, the increased carrying amount of an asset due to a reversal of an impairment loss is recognized to the extent it does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for that asset in prior years.

Deferred Revenue
Deferred revenue is recognized for cash received not yet earned and is presented as liability.

Revenue Recognition
Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transactions will flow to the Foundation and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

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

Donations and grants
Donations and grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that these will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. Donations and grants received pertaining to the project commencing after the financial reporting date are recorded as deferred revenue. Donations in-kind are measured at fair value of the consideration received.

Rental income
Revenue from rentals of the land is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Interest income
Interest income is recognized as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

Expenses
Expenses are recognized as incurred and measured at the amount of consideration paid or payable.

Leases
Leases are classified as operating leases when the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset. Operating lease receipts are recognized as income in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Retirement Benefits Cost

Retirement benefits cost is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method. This method reflects services rendered by employees up to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries. Actuarial valuations are conducted with sufficient regularity, with option to accelerate when significant changes to underlying assumptions occur. Retirement benefits cost include current service cost, interest cost, actuarial gains or losses and effect of any curtailment less expected return on any plan asset.
Actuarial gains and losses are recognized as income or expense immediately in profit or loss.

The accrued retirement benefits cost recognized by the Foundation in respect of the defined benefit retirement plan is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation, reduced by the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

Foreign Currency-denominated Transactions and Translations

Foreign currency-denominated transactions are recorded in Peso by applying the foreign currency exchange rate between the Peso and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Outstanding foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to Peso using the applicable exchange rates at the end of financial reporting period. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising on the settlement of monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year are recognized in profit or loss.

Income Taxes

Current income tax

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

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for tax recoverable or payable in future periods as a result of past transactions or events. Such tax arises from the difference between the amounts recognized for the Foundation's assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and the recognition of those assets and liabilities by the tax authorities and the carryforward benefit of currently unused tax losses and tax credits.

The Foundation recognizes a valuation allowance against deferred income tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

The Foundation reviews the net carrying amount of deferred income tax assets at each financial reporting date and adjusts the valuation allowance to reflect the current assessment of future taxable profits. Such adjustment is recognized in profit or loss.

Events after the Financial Reporting Period

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

3. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in compliance with PFRS for SMEs requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements. The judgments and estimates used in the financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances that are believed to be reasonable as of the date of the financial statements.

Future events may occur which may cause the assumptions used in arriving at those judgments and estimates to change. The effect of any changes will be reflected in the financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

Judgments
There is no significant judgment made by the Foundation in 2017 and 2016.

Estimates
The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the financial reporting date that has a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are as follows:

Impairment of receivables and refundable deposits
The Foundation reviews its financial assets at each reporting date to assess whether impairment should be recognized on its receivables and refundable deposits. In particular, judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowance required. Such estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

In addition to specific allowances against individually significant receivables, the Foundation also makes a grouped impairment allowance against exposures which, although not specifically identified as requiring a specific allowance, have a greater risk of default than when originally granted. This takes into consideration the length of relationship with the debtor, credit status of debtor based on third party reports and historical experience.

Allowance for doubtful accounts amounted to ₱192,500 and ₱125,000 as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, the carrying value of the Foundation's receivables amounted to ₱1,457,360 and ₱336,089, respectively (see Note 5). Refundable deposit amounted to ₱158,264 and ₱53,664 as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Estimation of retirement benefits cost
The determination of the obligation and retirement benefits is dependent on management's assumptions. These assumptions include, among others, discount rates, expected rates of return on plan assets and salary rate increase.

The Foundation's accrued retirement benefits recognized in the statements of financial position amounted to ₱930,584 and ₱720,041 as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Retirement benefits cost recognized in the profit or loss amounted to ₱423,093 and ₱242,616 in 2017 and 2016, respectively (see Note 14).

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2017	2016
Cash on hand and in banks	**₱3,542,364**	₱4,951,770
Cash equivalents	**8,555,796**	8,429,791
	₱12,098,160	₱13,381,561

Cash in banks earn interest at their respective bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents are short term investments with periods ranging up to three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Foundation and earn interest at their respective cash equivalent rates.
Interest earned from cash and cash equivalents amounted to ₱85,887 in 2017 and ₱84,143 in 2016. Interest rates range from 0.10% to 1.25% in 2017 and 2016.

5. Receivables

	2017	2016
Receivables from donors	**₱1,308,116**	₱–
Advances to officers and employees	**109,003**	261,089
Rent receivable, net of allowance of ₱192,500 in 2017 and ₱125,000 in 2016 (Note 13)	**–**	50,000
Other receivables	**40,241**	25,000
	₱1,457,360	₱336,089

Receivables from donors pertain to funds committed to be received from donors for various projects.

Advances to officers and employees primarily pertain to funds given by the Foundation to its officers and employees for various projects and administrative expenses which are subject to liquidation. Portion of these advances also relate to noninterest-bearing advances extended to officers and employees that are payable within a year through payroll deductions.

Movement in the allowance for doubtful accounts is as follows:

	2017	2016
Balance at beginning of year	**₱125,000**	₱–
Provision for the year	**67,500**	125,000
Balance at end of year	**₱192,500**	₱125,000

6. Property and Equipment and Investment Property

a. Property and Equipment

	2017					
	Transportation Equipment	**Office Equipment**	**Showroom**	**Office Building and Staff Houses**	**Furniture and Fixtures**	**Total**
Cost						
Beginning balance	**₱715,743**	**₱586,052**	**₱533,800**	**₱1,743,855**	**₱86,342**	**₱3,665,792**
Additions	**5,000**	**26,951**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**31,951**
Ending balance	**720,743**	**613,003**	**533,800**	**1,743,855**	**86,342**	**3,697,743**

Forward

	2017					
	Transportation Equipment	**Office Equipment**	**Showroom**	**Office Building and Staff Houses**	**Furniture and Fixtures**	**Total**
Accumulated Depreciation						
Beginning balance	**₱559,215**	**₱346,859**	**₱268,727**	**₱1,196,260**	**₱28,704**	**₱2,399,765**
Depreciation (Note 10)	**45,856**	**89,197**	**108,067**	**175,756**	**13,128**	**432,004**
Ending balance	**605,071**	**436,056**	**376,794**	**1,372,016**	**41,832**	**2,831,769**
Net Book Value	**₱115,672**	**₱176,947**	**₱157,006**	**₱371,839**	**₱44,510**	**₱865,974**

	2016					
	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Showroom	Office Building and Staff Houses	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Cost						
Beginning balance	₱562,343	₱431,722	₱524,000	₱1,743,855	₱24,000	₱3,263,920
Additions	153,400	154,330	9,800	–	62,342	379,872
Ending balance	715,743	586,052	533,800	1,743,855	86,342	3,665,792
Accumulated Depreciation						
Beginning balance	532,342	245,501	160,933	1,020,504	14,979	1,974,259
Depreciation (Note 10)	26,873	101,358	107,794	175,756	13,725	425,506
Ending balance	559,215	346,859	268,727	1,196,260	28,704	2,399,765
Net Book Value	₱156,528	₱239,193	₱265,073	₱547,595	₱57,638	₱1,266,027

b. Investment Property

Parcels of land amounting to ₱700,000 located in Barangay Berong, Quezon, Palawan is being leased out by the Foundation to CRMiller Flight Services (see Note 13).

The Foundation accounts for these parcels of land as investment property and measured the property using the cost-depreciation-impairment model, there being no continuing reliable measure of fair value without undue cost or effort.

7. Accrued Expenses and Other Payables

	2017	2016
Accrued expenses	**₱321,153**	₱365,636
Payables to government agencies	**105,214**	90,419
Others	**22,630**	57,289
	₱448,997	₱513,344

Accrued expenses pertain to accrual for project reimbursements, unpaid utilities and professional fees and other third party services.

8. Deferred Revenue

	2017	2016
Beginning balances	**₱4,389,982**	₱3,796,557
Additions (Notes 11 and 12)	**3,950,197**	2,946,103
Earned during the year	**(4,606,252)**	(2,352,678)
	₱3,733,927	₱4,389,982

9. Restricted General Fund Balance

Restricted general fund balance represents amount for the use of the projects identified by the management team, approved by the BOT and funded by the donors/grantors as follows:

	2017	2016
SISDEP and other programs	**₱1,373,976**	₱1,187,534
Provision for retirement benefits cost	**930,584**	720,041
Cancer program	**867,109**	533,530
	₱3,171,669	₱2,441,105

10. General and Administrative Expenses

	2017	2016
Salaries and other benefits	**₱868,161**	₱807,035
Depreciation (Note 6)	**432,004**	425,506
Professional fees	**159,195**	314,856
Taxes and licenses	**241,272**	239,422
Communication, light and water	**72,928**	84,029
Rent	**58,900**	52,851
Entertainment, amusement and recreation	**28,000**	28,698
Supplies	**26,940**	17,354
Repairs and maintenance	**15,743**	15,144
Transportation and travel	**12,804**	13,560
Insurance	**17,250**	8,979
Others	**81,225**	157,074
	₱2,014,422	₱2,164,508

Like other NGOs with limited funding resource, the Foundation also employs a multi-tasking work force to reduce personnel cost without compromising quality of work outputs. As such, charging of employees' salaries are rationally distributed to various project expenses depending on the type and magnitude of workload performed and time spent to carry-out the work to achieve overall organizational objectives.

11. Donations

The Foundation, being the Corporate Social Responsibility arm of Anscor, received from the latter cash donation of ₱5,000,000 and ₱7,000,000 in 2017 and 2016, respectively (see Note 16). This is to support the various programs of the Foundation and to cover its administrative expenses. In 2016, the Foundation also received from Anscor, one unit of transportation equipment with a fair value of ₱150,000 to be used in its operations. On the other hand, Phelps Dodge Philippines Energy Product Corporation (PDP) donated cash amounting to ₱500,000 in 2017 and wires with a fair value of ₱9,212 in 2016 for the construction of San Carlos Education & Training Center Building. In 2017, Andres Soriano III donated cash to the Foundation amounting to ₱75,000.

The Foundation received cash donations from Pamalican Resort, Inc. (PRI) amounting to ₱206,307 in 2017. Also, it received in-kind donations from the latter amounting to ₱425,485 and ₱309,590 in 2017 and 2016, respectively (see Note 16). These represent round trip airfare of the

Foundation staff and resource experts invited to conduct technical trainings. Various Amanpulo guests also donated cash amounting to ₱126,145 and ₱836,247 in 2017 and 2016, respectively. In 2016, the Prince of Monaco and Eduardo Soriano donated cash to the Foundation amounting to ₱281,520 and ₱100,000, respectively.

For its Annual Health Caravan cum Medical Mission, the Foundation received in-kind donations from the following: (a) Island Aviation, Inc. (IAI) for round trip fare amounting to ₱358,400 and ₱360,000 in 2017 and 2016, respectively; (b) West Villa Property Holdings for doctors' accommodation amounting to ₱756,803 and ₱690,569 in 2017 and 2016, respectively; (c) PRI for the meals and air transport of doctors amounting to ₱349,058 and ₱387,842 in 2017 and 2016, respectively; (d) Barangay Local Government of Diit, Algeciras, Manamoc and Agutaya for food of the doctors and medical volunteers amounting to ₱45,946 and ₱134,778 in 2017 and 2016, respectively; (e) Department of Health-Region MIMAROPA for medicines amounting to ₱865,955 and ₱162,000 in 2017 and 2016, respectively; (f) United Laboratories for medicines amounting to ₱15,069 and ₱14,902 in 2017 and 2016, respectively and (g) Order of Malta for medicines amounting to ₱41,550 in 2017 (nil in 2016). Also in 2017, the Foundation received in-kind donations through professional services of doctors amounting to ₱356,400 and cash donations from Macro Pharma amounting to ₱13,000 to defray the cost of T-Shirts distributed to doctors and volunteers. In 2016, the Foundation received cash donations from Zuellig Pharma and Anscor amounting to ₱300,000 and ₱200,000, respectively, for the medicines distributed during the Caravan.

In 2017, the Foundation received in-kind donation from Oscar Hilado (through Mariposa Foundation, Inc.) in the form of 144 pieces of GI Sheets amounting to ₱86,509 for the roofing requirement of ASF's Senior High School Tech-Voc Laboratory Building Construction project in Manamoc National High School. In addition, the Foundation received from various donors in-kind donations for livelihood projects amounting to ₱230,190 for infrastructure projects from Barangay/Community.

The Foundation also received various donations which are restricted for use in the conduct of their specific projects:

SISDEP and Other Projects

In 2017, the Foundation received a donation from Almavida Holdings, Inc. (Endika M. Aboitiz) amounting to ₱175,000 for its on-going commitment to support the scholarship of deserving students from Manamoc Island. In May 2016, Almavida Holdings, Inc. also donated ₱300,000 for the continuing academic scholarship program of the Foundation. The unspent portion of the grant as of June 30, 2017 and 2016 amounting to ₱267,041 and ₱344,509, respectively, is recorded in "Deferred revenue" account (see Note 8).

In 2017, the Foundation received a donation from PILMICO Food Corporation amounting to ₱300,000 for its continuing support for the Tech-Voc Scholarship Program of high school graduate students and out-of-school youth from the small islands. In July 2015, the Foundation received ₱300,000 from PILMICO Food Corporation for the Tech-Voc Scholarship. This amount was used for school year 2016. The unspent portion of the donation as of June 30, 2017 and 2016 amounting to ₱433,817 and ₱163,726, respectively, is recorded in "Deferred revenue" account (see Note 8).

In the prior years, the Foundation received donations in cash and in-kind from various donors (i.e., Anscor, Les Folatieres Holdings, Inc., and other companies and individuals) totaling ₱10,805,136 for the victims of typhoon Yolanda. Majority of the proceeds were used to rebuild the houses of the victims. As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, unspent fund amounting to ₱1,000,000 and ₱2,279,668, respectively, is included as part of deferred revenue (see Note 8).

Cancer Program

The Foundation received cash donations from Rufo Colayco amounting to ₱400,000 and ₱250,000 in 2017 and 2016, respectively. These are specifically designated for the ASF Chemo Fund. All of the donations are spent during the year. The Foundation also received in-kind donations from SM Marketing Department - Mall of Asia amounting to ₱76,400 representing 382 pieces of bear stuffed toys which were distributed to pediatric oncology patients at Philippine General Hospital.

In the prior years, the Foundation received cash donations from Mariposa Foundation, Inc. for the Cancer Institute Building maintenance. The unspent portion of the donation as of June 30, 2017 and 2016 amounting to ₱160,185 is included as part of deferred revenue (see Note 8) and will be used instead for the chemo fund effective September 1, 2017.

12. Grants

SISDEP

In May 2017, the Foundation received a grant amounting to ₱5,000,000 from A. Soriano Corporation to support the former's Adopt-A-School Project in partnership with the Department of Education's Senior High School Tech-Voc Program in Manamoc National High School. The project involved the construction of two Tech-Voc Laboratory Buildings. The whole amount of donation was spent during the year.

In relation to the project above, the St. Joseph Foundation, Inc. (SJFI) and Txanton Torre Wine and Olive Oil Co., Inc. made a commitment to donate to the Foundation amounting to ₱3,500,000 and ₱1,500,000, respectively, on the strength of a Memorandum of Agreement signed on June 6, 2017. The first trance amounting to ₱1,138,116 from SJFI was recorded as receivables from donors as of June 30, 2017 (see Note 5). This was subsequently released on July 2, 2017.

The Foundation received grants from Share Foundation amounting to ₱1,553,985 in 2017 and ₱1,141,214 in 2016, respectively. These grants will be used to fund various healthcare related projects such as installation of Level 2 Potable Water System in Manamoc Island, organic vegetable gardens and Tuberculosis - Directly Observed Treatment Short Course project and supplemental feeding project of the Foundation's beneficiaries in Manamoc and Agutaya islands in Palawan. As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, the remaining unspent balance amounting to ₱1,686,990 and ₱1,195,066, respectively, is included as part of deferred revenue (see Note 8).

A long-time donor, SEACOLOGY - an environment advocate based in the U.S., released a grant amounting to ₱908,933 to Foundation's project on coastal resource management. The project involved the construction of a Multi-Purpose Center (MPC) in Barangay San Carlos in exchange for the protection of a 116-hectare no-take zone of the Imalaguan Fish Sanctuary for 25 years. The MPC will be used by the fisher folk association for the various training and assembly activities including the holding of classes on Alternative Learning System of their out-of-school youth. All of the donations are spent in 2017 while in 2016, the unspent portion of the grant amounting to ₱91,000 is included as part of deferred revenue as of June 30, 2016 (see Note 8).

In August 2015, the Foundation received a grant amounting to ₱558,000 from International Container Terminal Services, Inc. Foundation (ICTSI) for the construction of one classroom building (in addition to the previous year's grant). The project was completed in November 2015 and was capped with the turn-over ceremony to the school by the donor. Also, ICTSI donated various elementary books and teachers' reference manuals including 11 units of fabricated bookshelves amounting to ₱376,843.

Cancer Program

In 2017, the Foundation received grants from four pharmaceutical companies for Fellowship Program: (a) Pascual Laboratories amounting to ₱432,000; (b) Good Fellow Pharma amounting to ₱365,000; (c) Astra Zeneca Pharmaceuticals amounting to ₱216,750 and (d) United Laboratories amounting to ₱175,000. These were awarded to seven medical doctors specializing in various fields of Oncology. Additional grant was also received from Nancie M. Villaflor amounting to ₱5,000 for various cancer programs. The unspent portion of the grant amounting to ₱44,946 is included in "Deferred revenue" account as of June 30, 2017 (see Note 8).

In 2016, the Foundation received a grant amounting to ₱109,000 from Good Fellow Pharma as fund conduit in the implementation of Oncology Fellowship Program for doctors whose interest is in Oncology treatment. This program is in partnership with Section of Medical Oncology and Cancer Institute at UP-PGH.

In 2017, the Foundation received a grant from the Philippine Cancer Society (PCS) amounting to ₱216,800 to support the Foundation's "Alay sa Chemo Fund" project that provides Chemotherapy Maintenance Medicines to indigent breast cancer patients in partnership with Cancer Institute at UP-PGH and Annual Oncology Lectures. This is spent in the same year the grant was received. In the prior years, PCS awarded the Foundation grants to fund the annual Andres Soriano Jr. Memorial Lecture, maintenance of the Oncology Library and the Chemo Therapy program for screened indigent cancer patients. As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, the remaining unspent fund amounting to ₱135,120 and ₱120,000, respectively, is included as part of deferred revenue (see Note 8).

13. Rental Income

The Foundation, through the donated shares of WestPal, is the ultimate beneficial owner of the rights and interest of certain parcels of land located in Barangay Berong, Quezon, Palawan which were acquired by the Philippine Government (the Government) under its Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program. The compensation payment of the subject parcels of land was successfully negotiated by the Foundation with the Government.

In October 2012, the Foundation entered into a five-year lease agreement with CRMiller Flight Services. This lease contract was renewed for a period of one year on December 6, 2016.

Rental income amounted to ₱317,500 and ₱300,000 in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

14. Retirement Benefits Cost

The Foundation has a funded, non-contributory defined benefit retirement plan covering substantially all permanent core employees. The benefits are computed based on the projected unit credit method.

The following tables summarize the components of retirement benefits cost recognized in the statements of comprehensive income and amounts recognized in the statements of financial position:

a. Retirement benefits cost recognized in the statements of comprehensive income are determined as follows:

	2017	2016
Current service cost	**₱244,397**	₱244,397
Interest cost	**190,497**	228,858
Expected return on plan assets	**(95,508)**	(110,424)
Actuarial loss (gain)	**83,707**	(120,215)
	₱423,093	₱242,616

b. Accrued retirement benefits cost recognized in the statements of financial position are determined as follows:

	2017	2016
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	**₱4,338,526**	₱3,903,632
Fair value of plan assets	**(3,407,942)**	(3,183,591)
	₱930,584	₱720,041

c. Movements in the accrued retirement benefits cost recognized in the statements of financial position are as follows:

	2017	2016
Balance at beginning of the year	**₱720,041**	₱1,230,323
Retirement benefits cost	**423,093**	242,616
Contributions	**(212,550)**	(752,898)
Balance at the end of the year	**₱930,584**	₱720,041

d. Changes in fair value of retirement plan assets is follows:

	2017	2016
Balance at beginning of the year	**₱3,183,591**	₱3,680,802
Contributions	**212,550**	752,898
Expected return on plan assets	**95,508**	110,424
Benefits paid from plan assets	**–**	(1,377,505)
Actuarial gain (loss)	**(83,707)**	16,972
Balance at the end of the year	**₱3,407,942**	₱3,183,591

Actual return on plan assets amounted to ₱11,801 in 2017 and ₱127,396 in 2016.

The retirement plan's assets and investments are being maintained by a trustee bank. The major categories of plan assets are as follows.

	2017	2016
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱787,292**	₱955,077
Investments in government securities	**2,600,571**	2,196,677
Receivables	**20,079**	31,837
	₱3,407,942	₱3,183,591

e. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	2017	2016
Balance at beginning of the year	**₱3,903,632**	₱4,911,125
Current service cost	**244,397**	244,397
Interest cost	**190,497**	228,858
Benefits paid from plan assets	–	(1,377,505)
Actuarial gain	–	(103,243)
Balance at the end of the year	**₱4,338,526**	₱3,903,632

f. The principal actuarial assumptions used to determine retirement benefits cost are as follows:

	2017	2016
Number of plan members	**9**	8
Discount rate	**4.88%**	4.08%
Salary increase rate	**6.00%**	6.00%
Average working lives of employees	**15.00 years**	16.70 years
Expected rate of return on plan assets	**3.00%**	3.00%

g. The Foundation expects to contribute ₱212,550 to its retirement fund in 2018.

15. Income Tax

a. The Foundation's provision for income tax pertains to the tax effect of the taxable rental income.

b. The reconciliation of the provision for income tax computed at statutory tax rate of 30% to the provision for income tax shown in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended June 30 is shown as follows:

	2017	2016
Provision for income tax computed at statutory income tax rate	**₱15,683**	(₱3,743)
Adjustments for:		
Revenue exempted from income taxes	**(6,235,582)**	(4,714,564)
Expenses exempted from income taxes	**6,230,665**	4,765,489
Interest income subjected to final income tax	**(25,766)**	(25,243)
Movement of temporary differences for which deferred income taxes were provided with valuation allowance	**42,189**	(21,939)
Provision for income tax	**₱27,189**	₱–

c. The breakdown of deferred income tax assets as of June 30 is as follows:

	2017	2016
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**₱57,750**	₱–
NOLCO	**–**	15,561
Total	**57,750**	15,561
Less valuation allowance	**(57,750)**	(15,561)
	₱–	₱–

16. **Related Party Transactions**

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control, directly or indirectly, the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

The Foundation's transactions and account balances with Anscor, PRI, West Villa Property Holdings, IAI and PDP, entities under the common control of some BOT members, are as follows:

	Amount of Transaction	
Nature of Transaction	2017	2016
Donations		
Anscor	**₱10,000,000**	₱7,350,000
PRI	**980,850**	697,432
West Villa Property Holdings	**756,803**	690,569
IAI	**358,400**	360,000
PDP	**500,000**	9,212
	₱12,596,053	₱9,107,213

The Foundation received donations in cash and in-kind from Anscor, PRI, West Villa Property Holdings, IAI and PDP to assist the former's various programs. As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, no portion of these donations remain unspent.

17. **Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations No. 15-2010**

In compliance with Revenue Regulations No. 15-2010 issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) on November 25, 2010 mandating all taxpayers to include information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued during the taxable year, presented below are the taxes paid and accrued by the Foundation.

a. Value-added Tax

The Foundation, as a not-for-profit institution, is exempt from value-added tax.

b. Details of taxes and licenses in 2017 are as follows:

Real property taxes	₱226,870
Business permit	14,402
	₱241,272

c. Details of withholding taxes in 2017 are as follows:

Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	₱497,203
Expanded withholding taxes	56,949

d. The Foundation has outstanding withholding taxes payable on compensation and benefits and expanded withholding taxes amounting to ₱43,273 and ₱9,503, respectively, as of June 30, 2017.

e. Other matter

As of June 30, 2017, the Foundation has no tax deficiency assessment or tax case under preliminary investigation, litigation and/or prosecution in courts or bodies outside the BIR.