

COVER SHEET

for AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

0 0 0 0 0 0 3 9 1 2 1

COMPANY NAME

PHILWEB CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

41st Floor, One San Miguel Avenue Condo
minium, San Miguel Avenue corner Shaw B
oulevard, Ortigas Center, Pasig City

Form Type

A A C F S

Department requiring the report

C R M D

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

N / A

COMPANY INFORMATION

Group's Email Address

corpsec@philweb.com.ph

Group's Telephone Number/s

(02) 8 845-4171

Mobile Number

0919-999-4816

No. of Stockholders

1,434

Annual Meeting (Month / Day)

Any day in May

Calendar Year (Month / Day)

December 31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person

Atty. Raymund S. Aquino

Email Address

rsaquino@philweb.com.ph

Telephone Number/s

(02) 8 845-4171

Mobile Number

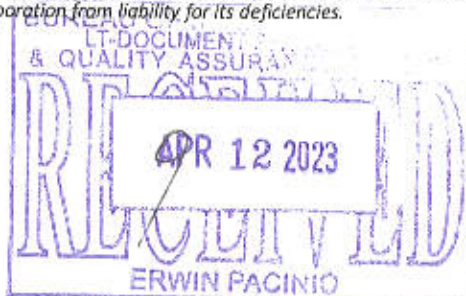
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CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS

1528 Princeton Street, Wack-Wack Village, Mandaluyong City

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

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



STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS


The Management of **PhilWeb Corporation and Subsidiaries** (the Group) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements including the schedules attached therein for the years ended **December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020**, 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 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.

The Board of Directors is responsible in overseeing the Group'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.

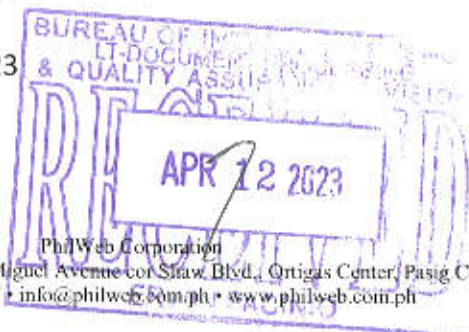
Reyes Tacandong and Co., the independent auditors appointed by the stockholders, has audited the consolidated financial statements of the Group in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in their report to the stockholders, has expressed their opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.


GREGORIO MA. ARANETA III
Chairman


EDGAR BRIAN K. NG
President


RICKY E. ROSARIO
Chief Finance Officer & Comptroller

Signed this 22nd day of March, 2023




SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this MAR 7 2023 day of PASIG CITY, affiant exhibited to me the following SSS No.

Gregorio Ma. Araneta III
Edgar Brian K. Ng
Ricky E. Rosario

SSS No. 03-2865157-1
SSS No. 33-0410597-0
SSS No. 34-1358052-5

Doc. No. 47 ;
Page No. 11 ;
Book No. I ;
Series of 2023.


RAYMUND NONATO S. AQUINO
Appointment No. 178
Notary Public for Pasig City
Until December 31, 2024
417F One San Miguel Cond., San Miguel Ave.
Cor. Shaw Blvd., Ortigas Center, Pasig City
Roll No. 39348
PTR No. 0259156; 1-21-2023/ Pasig City
IBP No. 263954; 1-3-2023/ RSM
MCLE Comp. No.VII-0021006; 6-13-22/ TIN 167-317-782





INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
PhilWeb Corporation and Subsidiaries
41st Floor, One San Miguel Avenue Condominium
San Miguel Avenue corner Shaw Boulevard
Ortigas Center, Pasig City

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of PhilWeb Corporation and Subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, and notes to consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSA). 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 the audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audits of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.





Impairment Assessment of Goodwill

The Group is required to perform an annual impairment testing of goodwill, which has a carrying value of ₱651.1 million representing 52% of the total consolidated assets of the Group as at December 31, 2022. The annual impairment testing of goodwill is considered significant to our audit because the assessment process requires significant judgments and assumptions involving expected future financial performance. These include estimation of future cash flows that is highly dependent on management's strategies and business plans.

Our audit procedures included, among others, an understanding of management's assessment on the recoverable amount of the goodwill. We reviewed cash flow projections considered in the impairment tests. We assessed and tested the assumptions, methodologies and other data used by comparing them to external and historical data. We analyzed sensitivities in the Group's valuation model and evaluated cash generating units whether a reasonably possible change in assumptions could cause the carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount and assessed the appropriateness of its expected cash flow projections. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements (see Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements).

Revenue Recognition

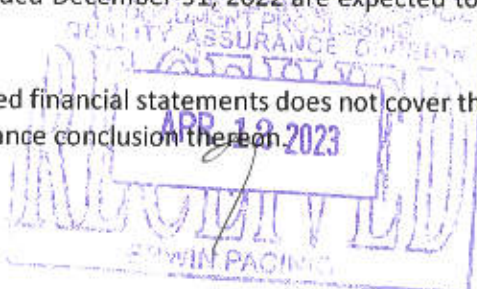
Revenue, a key driver of the Group's performance, is generated from the provision and maintenance of electronic gaming system (EGS), rendering of related services as an accredited EGS service provider of Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation (PAGCOR) and operating PAGCOR Electronic Gaming Sites (PeGS). Revenue is based on a percentage of the Gross Gaming Revenue (GGR) for operator's share and service provider's share. The accuracy and completeness of revenue recognized is dependent on the effectiveness of the Information Technology (IT) general and application controls and the manual controls over revenue recognition.

We tested relevant IT and key manual controls over revenue. We recomputed the revenue allocation based on the provisions of the accreditation issued by PAGCOR and the related agreements with the supplier of gaming platforms and e-bingo operators. We reviewed and tested the reconciliation of the monthly GGR report and remittances to PAGCOR, supplier of gaming platforms and operators. We also performed analytical procedures and tested journal entries posted to revenue accounts to identify any unusual or irregular items. We also reviewed the disclosures included in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements for the accounting policy related to revenue recognition and Note 25 regarding disaggregation of revenue.

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, 2022, 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, 2022 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 these 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 audit 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 PFRS, 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 PSA 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, these 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 PSA, 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in our audits of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters 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 Michelle R. Mendoza-Cruz.

REYES TACANDONG & Co.


MICHELLE R. MENDOZA-CRUZ

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 97380

Tax Identification No. 201-892-183-000

BOA Accreditation No. 4782; Valid until April 13, 2024

SEC Accreditation No. 97380-SEC Group A

Issued April 8, 2021

Valid for Financial Periods 2020 to 2024

BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-012-2023

Valid until January 24, 2026

PTR No. 9564565

Issued January 3, 2023, Makati City

March 22, 2023

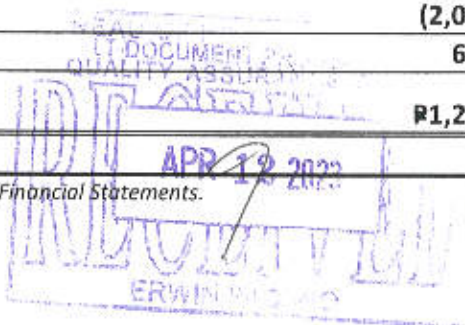
Makati City, Metro Manila



PHILWEB CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		December 31	
	Note	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash	4	P61,406,632	P72,670,494
Receivables	5	84,094,431	47,757,690
Other current assets	6	60,154,401	51,670,845
Total Current Assets		205,655,464	172,099,029
Noncurrent Assets			
Property and equipment	7	70,775,446	109,684,682
Right-of-use (ROU) assets	20	174,380,906	167,930,381
Goodwill	8	651,126,536	651,126,536
Net deferred tax assets	19	18,299,013	28,796,403
Other noncurrent assets	9	139,402,330	138,121,762
Total Noncurrent Assets		1,053,984,231	1,095,659,764
		P1,259,639,695	P1,267,758,793
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	10	P198,491,197	P237,089,317
Notes payable	11	178,000,000	194,347,689
Current portion of lease liabilities	20	53,240,783	54,294,591
Total Current Liabilities		429,731,980	485,731,597
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	20	135,478,080	119,908,827
Net retirement benefits liability	17	51,051,082	48,499,966
Other noncurrent liability	12	13,683,456	14,433,456
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		200,212,618	182,842,249
Total Liabilities		629,944,598	668,573,846
Equity			
Capital stock	14	1,676,427,009	1,676,427,009
Additional paid-in capital		1,245,889,248	1,245,889,248
Retained earnings		831,566,174	804,263,939
Cumulative remeasurement losses on net retirement benefits liability	17	(5,931,041)	(9,138,956)
Treasury stock		(1,098,928,524)	(1,098,928,524)
Shares held by a subsidiary		(2,019,327,769)	(2,019,327,769)
Total Equity		629,695,097	599,184,947
		P1,259,639,695	P1,267,758,793

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



PHILWEB CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	Years Ended December 31		
		2022	2021	2020
REVENUE	25			
Service Provider Share Income		P418,885,171	P262,597,735	P129,995,506
Operator Share Income		394,004,550	267,538,420	106,603,110
Others		-	7,646,775	28,283,117
		812,889,721	537,782,930	264,881,733
COSTS AND EXPENSES	15	(736,518,997)	(562,244,616)	(319,895,710)
INTEREST EXPENSE	11	(36,604,231)	(35,059,756)	(29,911,013)
OTHER INCOME – Net	18	7,203,662	29,830,869	7,764,975
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		46,970,155	(29,690,573)	(77,160,015)
PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAX	19			
Current		10,523,459	216,102	-
Deferred		9,144,461	22,298,615	(17,653,649)
		19,667,920	22,514,717	(17,653,649)
NET INCOME (LOSS)		27,302,235	(52,205,290)	(59,506,366)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
<i>Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>				
Remeasurement gain (loss) on net retirement benefits liability	17	4,277,221	(4,558,874)	(2,277,090)
Deferred tax effect on remeasurement loss (gain) on net retirement benefits liability	17	(1,069,306)	758,399	683,127
		3,207,915	(3,800,475)	(1,593,963)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		P30,510,150	(P56,005,765)	(P61,100,329)
BASIC/DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE	21	P0.02	(P0.04)	(P0.05)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



PHILWEB CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Note	Years Ended December 31		
		2022	2021	2020
CAPITAL STOCK - P1 par value				
Common - issued 1,517,157,525 shares	14	₱1,517,157,525	₱1,517,157,525	₱1,517,157,525
Preferred - issued 159,269,484 shares				
Balance at beginning of year		159,269,484	-	-
Issuance of preferred stock		-	159,269,484	-
Balance at end of year		159,269,484	159,269,484	-
		1,676,427,009	1,676,427,009	1,517,157,525
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL				
Balance at beginning of year	14	1,245,889,248	656,751,427	656,751,427
Issuance of preferred stock		-	590,730,516	-
Stock issuance costs		-	(1,592,695)	-
Balance at end of year		1,245,889,248	1,245,889,248	656,751,427
RETAINED EARNINGS				
Balance at beginning of year		804,263,939	856,469,229	915,975,595
Net income (loss)		27,302,235	(52,205,290)	(59,506,366)
Balance at end of year		831,566,174	804,263,939	856,469,229
CUMULATIVE REMEASUREMENT LOSSES ON NET RETIREMENT BENEFITS LIABILITY				
Balance at beginning of year	17	(9,138,956)	(5,338,481)	(3,744,518)
Remeasurement gain (loss)		4,277,221	(4,558,874)	(2,277,090)
Deferred tax effect		(1,069,306)	758,399	683,127
Balance at end of year		(5,931,041)	(9,138,956)	(5,338,481)
TREASURY STOCK				
Common - 81,380,792 shares	14	(1,098,928,524)	(1,098,928,524)	(1,098,928,524)
SHARES HELD BY A SUBSIDIARY				
Common - 157,044,156 shares	14	(1,727,327,769)	(1,727,327,769)	(1,727,327,769)
Preferred - 62,008,919 shares				
Balance at beginning of year		(292,000,000)	-	-
Issuance of preferred stock		-	(292,000,000)	-
Balance at end of year		(292,000,000)	(292,000,000)	-
		(2,019,327,769)	(2,019,327,769)	(1,727,327,769)
		₱629,695,097	₱599,184,947	₱198,783,407

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



PHILWEB CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

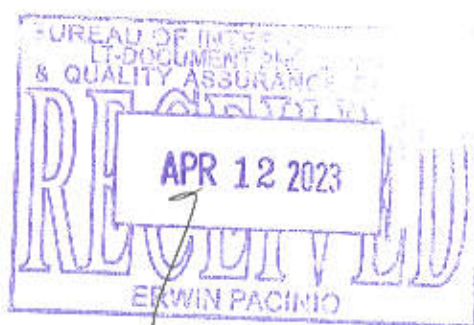
	Note	Years Ended December 31		
		2022	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Income (loss) before income tax		₱46,970,155	(₱29,690,573)	(₱77,160,015)
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization	7	121,448,798	124,500,534	82,808,971
Interest expense	11	36,604,231	35,059,756	29,911,013
Impairment losses	15	12,881,717	7,622,676	1,730,017
Retirement benefits expense	17	7,828,337	6,153,541	5,045,301
Gain on:				
Rent concessions	20	(6,524,768)	(29,639,686)	(7,429,809)
Disposal of property and equipment	7	(95,675)	(80,357)	(183,111)
Retirement of ROU assets	18	-	(60,836)	(347,924)
Interest income	4	(560,078)	(48,550)	(78,560)
Operating income before working capital changes		218,552,717	113,816,505	34,295,883
Decrease (increase) in:				
Receivables		(36,336,741)	16,135,623	(21,774,318)
Other current assets		(21,422,210)	(24,075,940)	(145,461)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other current liabilities		(48,732,300)	11,868,733	55,320,076
Net cash generated from operations		112,061,466	117,744,921	67,696,180
Interest paid	11	(13,044,105)	(16,590,481)	(16,680,541)
Contribution to retirement plan	17	(1,000,000)	-	-
Interest received		560,078	48,550	78,560
Net cash provided by operating activities		98,577,439	101,202,990	51,094,199
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Acquisitions of:				
Property and equipment	7	(18,343,493)	(18,466,347)	(2,322,014)
Subsidiaries	8	-	(730,703,500)	-
Increase in other noncurrent assets		(1,280,568)	(3,757,071)	(3,488,096)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	7	95,675	80,357	220,506
Net cash used in investing activities		(19,528,386)	(752,846,561)	(5,589,604)

(Forward)



		Years Ended December 31		
	Note	2022	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Payments of:				
Notes payable	11	(P106,347,689)	(P187,000,000)	(P51,500,000)
Lease liabilities	20	(73,215,226)	(58,834,773)	(38,767,333)
Proceeds from:				
Availment of notes payable	11	90,000,000	180,997,689	48,250,000
Issuance of preferred stock, net of stock issuance costs	14	-	456,407,305	-
Decrease in other noncurrent liability		(750,000)	(317,544)	(50,000)
Collection of receivable from sale of Parent Company shares	5	-	292,000,000	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(90,312,915)	683,252,677	(42,067,333)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		(11,263,862)	31,609,106	3,437,262
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		72,670,494	41,061,388	37,624,126
CASH AT END OF YEAR		P61,406,632	P72,670,494	P41,061,388
NONCASH FINANCIAL INFORMATION:				
Recognition of ROU assets	20	P70,646,594	P164,764,931	P7,826,038
Recognition of lease liabilities	20	70,695,313	161,693,770	7,826,038

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



PHILWEB CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2022, 2021 AND 2020

1. General Information

Corporate Information

PhilWeb Corporation (the Parent Company) was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on August 20, 1969. The Parent Company's primary purpose is to develop, design, build, operate and manage gaming systems, applications and operating platforms and facilities, including but not limited to integrated and online computer systems, terminals, servers and routers together with interconnecting and interlinking telecommunications systems.

On April 7, 2021, the SEC approved the amendment to the Parent Company's Articles of Incorporation reclassifying its capital stock from 2,600,000,000 common shares at ₱1.00 par value a share to 1,850,000,000 common shares and 750,000,000 preferred shares both at ₱1.00 par value a share (see Note 14).

The Parent Company is 57.78% owned by Gregorio Araneta, Inc. (GAI), a holding company incorporated in the Philippines. The Parent Company's 1,517,157,618 shares are listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) under the stock symbol "WEB".

The number of stockholders of such registered shares is 1,434 and 1,437 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (collectively known as "the Group"). The following are the significant subsidiaries and the respective percentage of ownership and registered principal activities together with the place of incorporation, which are also the entity's principal place of business, as at December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020:

Significant Subsidiaries	Principal Activities	Date and Place of Incorporation	Percentage of Ownership	
			Direct	Indirect
BigGame, Inc. (BGI)	Operates PeGS	February 11, 2005, Philippines	68	32
PhilWeb Casino Corporation (PCC)*	Develops and maintains gaming systems and applications for all types of casino operations	December 22, 2006, Philippines	100	–
Easy e-Bingo, Inc. (EEI)	Operates electronic bingo stations	October 23, 2009, Philippines	100	–
NDM Entities** (see Note 26)	Operates electronic bingo stations		100	–
UMIAC Inc.**	Engages in marketing and distribution of IT equipment, parts, supplies, and related software	May 10, 2011, Philippines	100	–
XO Corporation**	Engages in marketing and distribution of IT equipment, parts, supplies, and related software	May 23, 2012, Philippines	100	–

*Not in commercial operations as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

**Acquired on March 8, 2021

The Group does not have any significant non-controlling interests as at December 31, 2022 and 2021. The information of the other subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 26.

Status of Operations

The Parent Company used to have an Intellectual Property License and Management Agreement (IPLMA) with the Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation (PAGCOR) as a service provider of PAGCOR's Electronic Gaming Sites (PeGS).

On August 10, 2016, the Parent Company ceased to operate as a service provider of PAGCOR because of the expiration of its IPLMA.

On August 18, 2017, the Parent Company received a provisional certificate of accreditation from PAGCOR. After complying with the stringent requirements, on October 30, 2017, PAGCOR issued a certificate of accreditation to the Parent Company. Thereafter, in December 2017, PAGCOR allowed the Parent Company to offer its services to 16 PeGS, subject to inspection and testing by PAGCOR. After passing the initial inspection and testing in February 2018, PAGCOR then allowed the Parent Company to offer its services to additional 21 PeGS.

On March 7, 2018, PAGCOR issued a memorandum accepting and processing applications of new and existing operators to resume the use of the Parent Company's electronic gaming system, thereby allowing the Parent Company to fully resume its operations. The number of sites serviced by the Parent Company increased from 66 in 2019, 69 in 2020, 84 in 2021 to 86 in 2022.

In 2020, the country experienced a pandemic virus crisis resulting in a slowdown in the Philippine economy because of mandated lockdowns all over the country. The Group incurred net losses of ₱52.2 million in 2021 and ₱59.5 million in 2020.

To lessen the impact of the stricter quarantine, the Parent Company launched PAGCOR-licensed remote gaming platform at the end of March 2021, which provided the Parent Company and its business partners, a continuing source of gaming revenue even as the gaming venues were shut down. This also allowed customers to access the gaming products outside the gaming venues.

In addition, on March 8, 2021, the Parent Company acquired sixteen (16) e-Bingo outlets and two (2) e-Bingo machine suppliers (see Note 8). Following this acquisition, the Parent Company now operates twenty-two (22) e-Bingo outlets. The acquisition of the two (2) accredited e-Bingo machine suppliers allowed the Group to expand its portfolio of gaming services into e-Bingo outlets. As at December 31, 2022, the two (2) e-Bingo machine suppliers are accredited suppliers to seventy-five (75) e-Bingo outlets across the country.

In 2022, the Group generated a significant increase in revenues amounting to ₱812.9 million, resulting to the Group earning a net income of ₱27.3 million for the year.

Approval of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 were reviewed and recommended for approval by the Audit Committee on March 22, 2023, and were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (BOD) on the same date.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). This financial reporting framework includes PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine Interpretation from International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) issued by the Philippine Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (formerly Financial Reporting Standards Council) and adopted by the SEC, including SEC pronouncements.

Measurement Bases

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (Peso) which is the Group's functional currency. All values are rounded to the nearest Peso unless otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for net retirement benefits liability which is carried at the present value of the defined benefit obligation. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for an asset and fair value of the consideration received in exchange for incurring a liability.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the transaction date.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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 Group recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 23 to the consolidated financial statements.

Adoption of Amended PFRS

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following amendments to PFRS which the Group adopted effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022:

- Amendments to PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds Before Intended Use* – The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. Instead, the proceeds and related costs from such items shall be recognized in profit or loss. There is no transition relief for first-time adopters.
- Amendments to PAS 37, *Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract* – The amendments specify which costs shall be included when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making. The ‘costs of fulfilling’ a contract comprise the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract’. These costs can either be incremental (e.g., the costs of direct labor and materials) or can be an allocation of costs directly related to fulfilling a contract (e.g., depreciation of fixed assets). At the date of initial application, the cumulative effect of applying the amendments is recognized as an opening balance adjustment to retained earnings or other component of equity, as applicable. Accordingly, the comparatives are not restated.
- Annual Improvements to PFRS 2018 to 2020 Cycle:
 - Amendment to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments - Fees in the ‘10 per cent’ Test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities* – The amendment clarifies which fees an entity shall include when it applies the ‘10 per cent’ test in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability (i.e. whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability is substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability). These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or the lender on the other’s behalf. The amendment applies to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applied the amendment.
 - Amendment to PFRS 16, *Leases - Lease Incentives* – The amendment removes from the Illustrative Example 13 the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor. The objective of the amendment is to avoid any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives because of how the requirements for lease incentives are illustrated.

The adoption of the amended PFRS did not materially affect the consolidated financial statements of the Group. Additional disclosures were included in the consolidated financial statements, as applicable.

Amended PFRS Issued But Not Yet Effective

Relevant amended PFRS, which are not yet effective as at December 31, 2022 and have not been applied in preparing the consolidated financial statements, are summarized below.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023:

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and PFRS Practice Statement 2, *Making Materiality Judgments - Disclosure Initiative - Accounting Policies* – The amendments require an entity to disclose its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies and provide guidance on how an entity applies the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. In assessing the materiality of accounting policy information, entities need to consider both the size of the transactions, other events or conditions and its nature. The amendments clarify (1) that accounting policy information may be material because of its nature, even if the related amounts are immaterial, (2) that accounting policy information is material if users of an entity's financial statements would need it to understand other material information in the financial statements, and (3) if an entity discloses immaterial accounting policy information, such information should not obscure material accounting policy information. In addition, PFRS Practice Statement 2 is amended by adding guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' to accounting policy information. The amendments should be applied prospectively. Earlier application is permitted.
- Amendments to PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Accounting Estimates* – The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies, and the correction of errors. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". An entity develops an accounting estimate if an accounting policy requires an item in the financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The amendments clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not a correction of an error, and that the effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors. A change in an accounting estimate may affect only the profit or loss in the current period, or the profit or loss of both the current and future periods. Earlier application is permitted.
- Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Taxes - Deferred Tax Related Assets and Liabilities from a Single Transaction* – The amendments require companies to recognize deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendments should be applied on a modified retrospective basis. Earlier application is permitted.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024:

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent* – The amendments clarify the requirements for an entity to have the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. The amendments also specify and clarify the following: (i) an entity's right to defer settlement must exist at the end of the reporting period, (ii) the classification is unaffected by management's intentions or expectations about whether the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement, (iii) how lending conditions affect classification, and (iv) requirements for classifying liabilities where an entity will or may settle by issuing its own equity instruments. The amendments must be applied retrospectively. Earlier application is permitted. If applied in earlier period, the Company shall also apply Amendments to PAS 1 - *Noncurrent Liabilities with Covenants* for that period.

Under prevailing circumstances, the adoption of the foregoing amended PFRS is not expected to have any material effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Company. Additional disclosures will be included in the consolidated financial statements, as applicable.

Business Combination and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the related share issuance costs. Acquisition-related costs incurred are expensed and included in costs and expenses.

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, including the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree, if any.

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 either in the consolidated statements of income or as a change to other comprehensive income (OCI). If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate PFRS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured until it is finally settled and accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate consideration transferred over the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedure used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then gain is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

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

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

If necessary information, such as fair value of assets and liabilities acquired, is not available by the end of the reporting period in which the business combination occurs, provisional amounts are used for a period not exceeding one year from the date of acquisition or measurement period. During this period, provisional amounts recognized for a business combination may be retrospectively adjusted if relevant information has been obtained or becomes available.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Parent Company. In assessing control, the Parent Company considers if it is exposed, or has right, to variable returns from its investment with the subsidiary and if it has the ability to affect those returns. Control is presumed to exist when the Parent Company holds between more than 50% percent of the voting power of another entity.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition or incorporation, being the date on which the Parent Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date such control ceases. The results of operations of the subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income from the date of acquisition or up to the date of disposal, as appropriate.

Changes in the controlling equity ownership (i.e., acquisition of non-controlling interest or partial disposal of interest over a subsidiary) that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

All intragroup balances, transactions, income and expenses and unrealized gains and losses are eliminated in full.

Non-controlling interests pertain to the portion of statements of comprehensive income and the net assets in subsidiaries not held by the Parent Company and are presented separately in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statements of financial position. The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year using uniform accounting policies as that of the Parent Company.

The Group has a Special Purpose Entity (SPE) for investment purposes. An SPE is consolidated when the substance of its relationship with the Group indicates that the SPE is controlled by the Group.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

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 a financial instrument. In the case of a regular way purchase or sale of financial assets, recognition and derecognition, as applicable, is done using settlement date accounting.

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

“Day 1” Difference. Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Group recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a “Day 1” difference) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. In cases where there is no observable data on inception, the Group deems the transaction price as the best estimate of fair value and recognizes “Day 1” difference in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Group determines the appropriate method of recognizing the “Day 1” difference.

Classification. The Group classifies its financial assets at initial recognition under the following categories: (a) financial assets at FVPL, (b) financial assets at amortized cost and (c) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Financial liabilities, on the other hand, are classified as either financial liabilities at FVPL or financial liabilities at amortized cost. The classification of a financial instrument largely depends on the Group’s business model and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group does not have financial assets at FVPL and FVOCI and financial liabilities at FVPL.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. A financial asset shall be measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and,
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment, if any. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income when the financial assets are derecognized and through amortization process. Financial assets at amortized cost are included under current assets if realizability or collectability is within 12 months after the reporting period. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group’s cash, receivables (excluding advances to suppliers) and rental and other deposits presented under “Other noncurrent assets” account are classified under this category (see Notes 4, 5 and 9).

Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost. Financial liabilities are categorized as financial liabilities at amortized cost when the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Group having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to settle the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

These financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognized or impaired or through the amortization process.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group's accounts payable and other current liabilities (excluding statutory payable), notes payable, lease liabilities and other noncurrent liability are classified under this category (see Notes 10, 11, 12 and 20).

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 right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired;
- the Group 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 Group 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.

When 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 continuing involvement of the Group 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 the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

A modification is considered substantial if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including net fees paid or received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is different by at least 10.0% from the discounted present value of remaining cash flows of the original liability.

The fair value of the modified financial liability is determined based on its expected cash flows, discounted using the interest rate at which the Group could raise debt with similar terms and conditions in the market. The difference between the carrying value of the original liability and fair value of the new liability is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

On the other hand, if the difference does not meet the 10.0% threshold, the original debt is not extinguished but merely modified. In such case, the carrying amount is adjusted by the costs or fees paid or received in the restructuring.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for all financial assets measured at amortized cost. ECL is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The difference is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

Trade Receivables. For trade receivables without significant financing component, the Group has applied the simplified approach in measuring ECL.

Simplified approach requires that ECL should always be based on the lifetime ECL. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

Other Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. For other financial assets measured at amortized cost, the ECL is based on the 12-month ECL, which pertains to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and financial 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 legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. 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.

Classification of Financial Instrument between Liability and Equity

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

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

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

Advances to Suppliers

Advances to suppliers are recorded at the amount of cash paid and are charged to the related accounts upon receipt of the related good or service in the subsequent reporting periods. Advances to suppliers pertain to advance payments for purchase of materials, supplies and services which are not yet received by or rendered to the Group. These can be refunded or collected under the terms of agreement.

Other Current Assets

Input Value-added Tax (VAT). Input VAT represents tax imposed on the Group by its suppliers for the acquisition of goods and services required under the Philippine taxation laws and regulations. Input VAT is recognized as an asset and will be used to offset the Group's current VAT liability.

Prepayments. Prepayments include expenses already paid but not yet incurred. These are measured at cost less amortization. Prepayments are classified in the consolidated statements of financial position as current assets when the cost of goods or services related to the prepayment are expected to be incurred within one year. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value. The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price 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 and overhaul costs, are normally charged to operations in the period 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.

The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are as follows:

	Number of Years
Computer equipment and software	3 - 10
Network and data communication equipment	3 - 5
Leasehold and site improvements	3 - 5 or term of lease, whichever is shorter
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 - 5
Transportation equipment	3

The useful lives of the property and equipment are 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 and experience with similar assets. The property and equipment's useful lives and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each financial year-end.

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 to arise from the continued use of the asset. 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 item) is included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income in the year the item is derecognized.

Noncurrent Input VAT

Input VAT represents tax imposed on the Group by its suppliers for the acquisition of goods and services required under Philippine taxation laws and regulations. Input VAT is recognized as an asset and will be used to offset the Group's VAT liability. This is presented as part of other noncurrent assets as this is not expected to be applied within one (1) year after the reporting date.

Advances for Projects

Advances for projects are recorded at the amount of cash paid and are applied to subsequent billings from the project contractor. Advances for projects pertain to advance payments for project costs which are not yet billed to the Group.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that its nonfinancial assets (except goodwill) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and 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 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 assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Any impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income in those expense categories 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 recoverable amount is estimated. 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 the consolidated statements of comprehensive income unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such reversal, the depreciation and amortization charges are adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

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

Equity

Capital Stock. Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued.

Preferred Stock. Preferred stock is cumulative, nonvoting, participating, convertible to one common share for every one preferred share, and redeemable at the sole option of the Parent Company. Dividends thereon are recognized as distributions within equity upon approval by the BOD of the Parent Company.

Additional Paid-in Capital. This includes any premium received in the initial issuances of capital stock. Any transaction costs associated with the issuance of shares are deducted from additional paid-in capital, net of tax.

Retained Earnings. Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of net income or loss, net of any dividend declaration.

Other Comprehensive Income (Loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) comprises items of income and expense that are not recognized in profit or loss for the year. Moreover, it pertains to cumulative remeasurement gains or losses on net retirement benefits liability.

Treasury Stock. Acquired treasury stock is accounted for at cost and shown as a deduction in the equity section of the consolidated statements of financial position. No gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

Shares Held by a Subsidiary. Shares held by a subsidiary are accounted for at cost and shown as a deduction in the equity section of the consolidated statements of financial position. No gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when the performance obligation in the contract has been satisfied, either at a point in time or over time. Revenue is recognized over time if one of the following criteria is met: (a) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Group perform its obligations; (b) the performance of the Group creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or (c) the performance of the Group does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. Otherwise, revenue is recognized at a point in time.

The Group also assesses its revenue arrangements to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent. The Group has assessed that it acts as an agent in its PeGS and e-bingo operations, including its gaming application services.

The Group recognized revenue from contracts with customers when it has met the following specific performance obligations:

Operator Share Income. Operator share income from the operation of PeGS and e-bingo sites is computed based on the agreed percentage of gross gaming revenue (GGR) from PeGS and e-bingo operations and is recognized as the services are rendered. The Group determined that it acts in the capacity of an agent, rather than as the principal, in its PeGS and e-bingo operations, thus, the operator's share is the net amount of the GGR that it retains after paying PAGCOR and the service providers their proportionate shares in the GGR.

Service Provider Share Income. Performance obligation is satisfied over time upon providing technical, marketing and cash management services for electronic casino operations of PAGCOR, particularly for sports betting and internet casino operations, and is based on agreed percentages of gross bets and net winnings from the sports betting and electronic casino operations, respectively.

Service provider's share are recognized net of PAGCOR share and site operator share since the Group is merely acting as an agent.

Other Sources of Income

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

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

Other Income. Income from other sources, except for those accounted under PFRS 16, is recognized when earned during the period.

Costs and Expenses Recognition

Costs and expenses are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income upon consumption of the goods and/or utilization of the service or at the date these are incurred.

Leases

The Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group assesses whether, throughout the period of use, it has both of the following:

- i. the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset; and
- ii. the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

If the Group has the right to control the use of an identified asset for only a portion of the term of the contract, the contract contains a lease for that portion of the term.

The Group also assesses whether a contract contains a lease for each potential separate lease component.

At the commencement date, the Group recognizes ROU assets and lease liabilities for all leases, except for leases with lease terms of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value in which case the lease payments associated with those leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis.

ROU Assets. At commencement date, the Group measures ROU assets at cost. The cost comprises:

- i. the amount of the initial measurement of lease liabilities;
- ii. any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- iii. any initial direct costs; and
- iv. an estimation of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, when applicable.

The ROU assets are recognized at the present value of the liability at the commencement date of the lease, adding any directly attributable costs. After the commencement date, the ROU assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the related lease liabilities, except for changes in lease payments in which the practical expedient on COVID-19-related rent concessions is applied. The ROU assets are amortized over the shorter of the lease terms or the useful lives of the underlying assets ranging from two to eight years.

Lease Liabilities. At commencement date, the Group measures a lease liability at the present value of future lease payments using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. Otherwise, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of a lease liability comprise the following:

- i. fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- ii. variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- iii. amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees; and
- iv. the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise; lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option; and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

A lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost. Interest on the lease liability and any variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liability are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income unless these are capitalized as costs of another asset. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income when the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

If there is a change in the lease term or if there is a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset, the lease liability is remeasured using a revised discount rate considering the revised lease payments on the basis of the revised lease term or reflecting the change in amounts payable under the purchase option. The lease liability is also remeasured using the revised lease payments if there is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments or changes in lease payments in which the practical expedient on COVID-19 related rent concessions is applied.

Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share are computed based on weighted-average number of issued and outstanding common shares during the year.

Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed as if the potential common share or instrument that may entitle the holder to common share were exercised as of the beginning of the year.

Employee Benefits

Short-term Benefits. The Group recognizes a liability net of amounts already paid and an expense for services rendered by employees during the reporting year. A liability is also recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans of the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Short-term employee benefit liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

Retirement Benefits. The Group has a funded, non-contributory defined benefit plan covering all permanent employees. The retirement benefits funded cost is determined using the projected unit credit method which reflects services rendered by employees to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries.

The Group recognizes service costs, comprising of current service costs, past service costs and net interest expense or income in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net retirement benefits liability or asset.

Current service costs pertain to the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation arising from employee services in the current period, which are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Past service costs are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment; and the date that the Group recognizes restructuring-related costs.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on retirement benefits liability or asset) are recognized immediately in OCI in the year in which these arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the consolidated statements of comprehensive income in subsequent years.

The retirement benefits asset (liability) is the excess (deficiency) of fair value of plan assets on which the obligations are to be settled directly over the present value of the retirement obligation. The present value of the retirement obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rate on government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement benefits liability. The asset ceiling is the present value of future economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reduction in future contribution to the plan.

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 the reporting date.

Foreign Currency - Denominated Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at reporting date. Resulting exchange differences arising on the settlement of or on translating such monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. For income tax reporting purposes, foreign exchange gains or losses are treated as taxable income or deductible expenses in the year such are realized.

Related Party Relationships and Transactions

Related party relationships exist 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. This includes: (1) individual owning, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or under common control with, the Parent Company; (2) associates; and (3) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Parent Company that gives them significant influence over the Parent Company and close members of the family of any such individual.

The key management personnel of the Group and post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of Group's employees, if any, are also considered to be related parties.

Transactions between related parties are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with non-related parties. Related party transactions are considered material and/or significant if (i) these transactions amount to 10.0% or higher of the Group's total assets or, (ii) there are several transactions or a series of transactions over a 12-month period with the same related party amounting to 10.0% or higher of the Group's total assets. Details of transactions entered into by the Group with related parties are reviewed by the BOD in accordance with the Group's related party transactions policies.

Related party transactions are transfers of resources, services or obligations between the Group and its related parties, regardless whether a price is charged.

Income Taxes

Current Tax. Current tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits from unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO) and excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over regular corporate income tax (RCIT), to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits from unused NOLCO and excess MCIT over RCIT 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 profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset 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 profit will be available to allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax law) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax 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.

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 pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense. Where the Group expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as an asset but only when the receipt of the reimbursement is virtually certain.

Contingencies

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

Events after the Reporting Date

Events after the reporting date that provide additional information about the Group's financial position at the reporting date (adjusting events), if any, are reflected in the consolidated financial statements when material. Events after the reporting date that are non-adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements when material.

Segment Information

The Group has aggregated the different business units of the Group to two operating segments, the domestic operations and foreign operations, according to the geographical location of the assets used to derive revenue. The Group's foreign operations are considered to be immaterial in relation to the consolidated financial statements.

3. **Significant Judgments, Accounting Estimates and Assumptions**

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make significant judgments, accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosures of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about the assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

Judgments

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

Accounting for Business Acquisition. At the time of acquisition, the Group considers whether the acquisition represents an acquisition of a business or a group of assets. The Group accounted for the acquisition of the sixteen e-bingo companies, two (2) accredited e-bingo machine supplier companies, PeGS and e-bingo sites as an acquisition of a business since it has acquired an integrated set of business processes in addition to the group of assets acquired.

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 their respective fair values at the date of acquisition.

The application of the acquisition method requires certain estimates and assumptions concerning the determination of the fair values of acquired property and equipment, prepayments and deposits at the acquisition date. Moreover, the useful lives of the acquired property and equipment have to be determined.

Information on the Group's business combination transactions is disclosed in Note 8.

Evaluating the Lease Commitments - Group as a Lessor. The Group has entered into lease agreements for portions of its office and store spaces. Critical judgment was exercised by the Group to distinguish such lease agreements as operating or finance leases by looking at the transfer or retention of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the properties covered by the agreements. The Group accounted for its lease agreements as operating leases.

Classifying the Lease Commitments - Group as a Lessee. The Group has entered into lease agreements for its PeGS and e-bingo sites. For these leases, the Group recognizes ROU assets and lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term using the Group's incremental borrowing rate. The Group availed exemption for short-term leases with term of 12 months or less. Accordingly, lease payments on short-term leases are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The carrying amounts of ROU assets and lease liabilities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are disclosed in Note 20. Rent expense recognized in 2022, 2021 and 2020 are disclosed in Note 15.

Determining the Incremental Borrowing Rate to Discount the Lease Payments. The Group's ROU assets and lease liabilities were initially measured at the present value of lease payments. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considered readily available interest rate implicit in the lease agreements, interest rate on its borrowings and the term of each lease commitment. The Group determined that the incremental borrowing rate will be used since the implicit rate in the lease agreements was not readily available.

Assessing the Extension Options of Lease Commitments. The Group's lease commitments contain extension options exercisable by the Group prior to the end of the non-cancelable contract period. Where practicable, the Group sought to include the extension options to provide operational flexibility. The Group assessed at lease commencement whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. A reassessment is made whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances within its control.

For certain leases of PeGS and e-bingo sites, the financial effect of revising lease terms to reflect the effect of exercising options on these leases amounted to nil in 2022, ₱17.3 million in 2021 and ₱19.7 million in 2020.

Determining the Operating Segments. The Group determined its operating segments based on geographical location. Moreover, management also made certain judgments by aggregating all revenue sources in the Philippines to one operating segment as allowed under PFRS 8, *Operating Segments* due to their similar characteristics (see Note 25).

Determining the Agency Relationship in Revenue Recognition. The Group determined that it acts in the capacity of an agent, rather than as the principal, in conducting its services as an accredited service provider and site operator of PAGCOR. Moreover, the Group determined that the significant risks and rewards associated to the rendering of services are not transferred to the Group. Thus, revenue recognized is net of PAGCOR share.

Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The key accounting estimates and assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at reporting date that may have significant risks of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Assessing the ECL on Trade Receivables and Other Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. The allowance for ECL of trade receivables and other financial assets at amortized cost are based on assumptions about risks of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's historical experience, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

ECL of Trade Receivables

The Group applies simplified approach in measuring ECL of trade receivables which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. Trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The information about the ECL assessment on the Group's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements. The Group has assessed that the ECL on trade receivables is not material because the transactions with respect to these financial assets were entered into by the Group only with reputable companies with good credit standing and relatively low risk of defaults.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are disclosed in Note 5.

ECL of Other Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

The Group determines the allowance for ECL of other financial assets at amortized cost using general approach based on the probability-weighted estimate of the present value of all cash shortfalls over the expected life of financial assets. The provision for ECL recognized during the period is limited to 12 months ECL because the Group's other financial assets at amortized cost are considered to have low credit risk.

No loss allowance were provided on other financial assets at amortized cost in 2022, 2021 and 2020. The carrying amounts of cash in banks, advances to PeGS operators and other receivables, and rental and other deposits are disclosed in Notes 4, 5 and 9, respectively.

Estimating the Useful Lives of Property and Equipment. The Group estimates the useful lives of property and equipment based on the period over which they are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the property and equipment. In addition, the estimation of the useful lives of property and equipment is based on the collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets.

There have been no changes in the useful lives of property and equipment in 2022, 2021 and 2020. The carrying amounts of property and equipment as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are disclosed in Note 7.

Estimating the Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets. The Group also assesses impairment on nonfinancial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The relevant factors that the Group considers in deciding whether to perform an asset impairment review include the following:

- Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business;
- Significant negative industry or economic trends; and
- Significant changes or planned changes in the use of the assets.

In determining the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of the assets, the Group is required to make judgments and estimates that can materially affect the consolidated financial statements. The Group determined the recoverable amounts of CGUs based on the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use calculation using 5% terminal growth rates in 2022 and 2021 and discount rates of 9.2%, 6.9% and 7.0% in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. In estimating future cash flows, management considered the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, if any, to the Group's business operations and strategies.

The Group's provision for impairment losses on advances to suppliers as at December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 are disclosed in Note 5.

The Group's provision for impairment losses on input VAT as at December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 are disclosed in Notes 6 and 9.

The carrying amounts of advances to suppliers, other current assets, property and equipment, noncurrent input VAT and ROU assets are disclosed in Notes 5, 6, 7, 9 and 20, respectively.

Estimating the Fair Values of Acquiree's Identifiable Assets and Liabilities and Impairment of Goodwill. Where the fair values of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities cannot be derived from active markets, the Group determines the fair value from historical experience and observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimates are used in establishing fair values.

The total fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired from the operators and the goodwill arising from the excess of the consideration paid less the fair value are disclosed in Note 8.

Moreover, the Group tests annually whether any impairment in goodwill is to be recognized, in accordance with related accounting policy in Note 2. The recoverable amounts of CGUs have been determined based on the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use calculations which require the use of estimates. Based on the impairment testing conducted, the recoverable amounts of the CGUs as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, calculated based on value in use are greater than the corresponding carrying amounts (including goodwill) of the CGUs. No impairment loss was recognized in 2022, 2021 and 2020. The carrying amounts of goodwill as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are disclosed in Note 8.

Estimating the Net Retirement Benefits Liability. The determination of the obligation and cost for provision for retirement benefits is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used by actuaries in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions, which include among others, discount rates and expected rates of salary increase, are indicated in Note 17. Actual results that differ from the assumptions are accumulated and are recognized as part of equity. While the Group believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the retirement benefits liability.

The carrying amounts of net retirement benefits liability are disclosed in Note 17.

Estimating Provisions and Contingencies. The Group is a party to certain lawsuits or claims arising from the ordinary course of business. However, the Group's management and legal counsel believe that the eventual liabilities under these lawsuits or claims, if any, will not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Accordingly, no liability for probable losses arising from contingencies was recognized in the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Assessing the Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets. The Group's assessment on the recognition of deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of NOLCO and unused excess MCIT over RCIT is based on the forecasted taxable income of the following reporting periods. This forecast is based on the Group's past results and future expectations on revenue and expenses.

Details of the recognized and unrecognized deferred tax assets are disclosed in Note 19.

4. Cash

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Cash on hand	P22,407,252	P21,572,980
Cash in banks	38,999,380	51,097,514
	P61,406,632	P72,670,494

Cash in banks earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates.

Interest income is earned from the following:

	Note	2022	2021	2020
Cash in banks		P39,966	P48,550	P46,060
Receivables	5	520,112	-	32,500
	18	P560,078	P48,550	P78,560

5. Receivables

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Trade	P33,550,292	P11,621,456
Advances to suppliers	53,118,526	45,585,978
Receivables from non-affiliated entities	34,072,306	34,072,306
Advances to PeGS operators	29,415,643	22,540,286
	150,156,767	113,820,026
Less allowance for impairment losses on:		
Receivables from non-affiliated entities	34,072,306	34,072,306
Advances to suppliers	31,990,030	31,990,030
	66,062,336	66,062,336
	P84,094,431	P47,757,690

Movements in the allowance for impairment losses are shown below:

	2022	2021	2020
Balance at beginning of year	P66,062,336	P74,152,385	P74,152,385
Write-off	-	(8,090,049)	-
Balance at end of year	P66,062,336	P66,062,336	P74,152,385

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables pertain to uncollected grosshold (cash) from PeGS operators. These are collected and deposited in the Parent Company's bank account on the banking day following the reporting date.

Advances to Suppliers

Advances to suppliers pertain to advance payments on services to be incurred or goods to be received in connection with the Group's operations which can be refunded or collected under the terms of agreement.

Receivables from Non-affiliated Entities

Receivables from non-affiliated entities mainly pertain to the Parent Company's outstanding share in the foreign exchange gains of a note receivable. These were fully provided with valuation allowance as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Advances to PeGS Operators

Advances to PeGS operators pertain to short-term, unsecured, interest-bearing advances extended to operators with interest rate of 8.0% to 12.0% a year that are expected to be settled in cash. Interest income earned from receivables amounted to ₱520,112 in 2022, nil in 2021 and ₱32,500 in 2020 (see Note 4). In 2021, the Group waived the interest related to these advances.

Receivable from Sale of Parent Company Shares

The Group sold 97.3 million Parent Company's shares held by subsidiaries to Palmary Corporation for a consideration of ₱3.00 a share in 2019, in accordance with a Share Purchase Agreement dated May 8, 2019. The receivable amounting to ₱291.9 million was collected in 2021.

Claims from Telecommunication Companies

Claims from telecommunication companies represent the amounts collectible for the Premyo sa Resibo's share in the value of the text entries of customers. These were fully provided with valuation allowance and were subsequently written-off in 2021.

6. Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

	Note	2022	2021
Input VAT - net of allowance for impairment losses		₱50,489,743	₱41,140,322
Prepayments for:			
Taxes and licenses		5,038,155	6,300,640
Outsourced services		3,376,123	3,710,057
Rent	20	1,163,868	211,850
Insurance		86,512	307,976
		₱60,154,401	₱51,670,845

Movements in the allowance for impairment losses on input VAT are shown below.

	Note	2022	2021	2020
Balance at beginning of year		₱114,428,658	₱113,749,436	₱112,019,419
Provision	15	1,113,429	679,222	1,730,017
Balance at end of year		₱115,542,087	₱114,428,658	₱113,749,436

7. Property and Equipment

Movements in this account are as follows:

2022 (In Thousands)						
	Computer Equipment and Software	Network and Data Communication Equipment	Leasehold and Site Improvements	Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Total
Cost						
Balance at beginning of year	₱147,788	₱17,996	₱243,567	₱55,396	₱141	₱464,888
Additions	5,878	–	9,606	2,859	–	18,343
Disposals	–	(59)	–	(640)	–	(699)
Balance at end of year	153,666	17,937	253,173	57,615	141	482,532
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization						
Balance at beginning of year	87,550	16,638	201,992	48,882	141	355,203
Depreciation and amortization	30,563	1,135	21,456	4,099	–	57,253
Disposals	–	(59)	–	(640)	–	(699)
Balance at end of year	118,113	17,714	223,448	52,341	141	411,757
Carrying Amount	₱35,553	₱223	₱29,725	₱5,274	₱–	₱70,775

2021 (In Thousands)							
	Note	Computer Equipment and Software	Network and Data Communication Equipment	Leasehold and Site Improvements	Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Total
Cost							
Balance at beginning of year		₱484,205	₱258,924	₱341,037	₱100,913	₱20,622	₱1,205,701
Acquisitions through business combination	8	51,723	–	4,692	6,679	–	73,094
Additions		15,294	16	2,426	731	–	18,467
Retirement		(386,080)	(147,509)	(104,588)	(52,427)	(20,481)	(711,085)
Disposals		(27,354)	(93,435)	–	(500)	–	(121,289)
Balance at end of year		147,788	17,996	243,567	55,396	141	464,888
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization							
Balance at beginning of year		448,677	256,220	277,234	96,237	20,622	1,098,990
Depreciation and amortization		24,686	1,188	23,532	4,938	–	54,344
Retirement		(358,459)	(147,335)	(98,774)	(51,793)	(20,481)	(676,842)
Disposals		(27,354)	(93,435)	–	(500)	–	(121,289)
Balance at end of year		87,550	16,638	201,992	48,882	141	355,203
Accumulated Impairment Losses							
Balance at beginning of year		27,621	174	5,814	634	–	34,243
Retirement		(27,621)	(174)	(5,814)	(634)	–	(34,243)
Balance at end of year		–	–	–	–	–	–
Carrying Amount		₱60,238	₱1,358	₱41,575	₱6,514	₱–	₱109,685

Depreciation and amortization are recognized from:

	Note	2022	2021	2020
Property and equipment		₱57,252,729	₱54,343,514	₱43,665,645
ROU assets	20	64,196,069	70,157,020	39,143,326
	15	₱121,448,798	₱124,500,534	₱82,808,971

The Group disposed property and equipment with original cost amounting to ₱0.7 million, ₱121.3 million and ₱0.3 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Gain on disposal of property and equipment amounted to ₱95,675 in 2022, ₱80,357 in 2021 and ₱0.2 million in 2020 (see Note 18).

Moreover, in 2021, the Group retired fully depreciated property and equipment with cost aggregating ₱711.1 million as management determined that there are no expected future economic benefits from these assets. Fully-depreciated property and equipment still being used in operations amounted to ₱296.9 million and ₱244.4 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

8. Goodwill

The Group's goodwill pertains to the excess of consideration over the fair value of the following assets acquired:

	Amount
NDM and e-bingo Machine Supplier Entities	₱611,189,430
PeGS and e-bingo Operators	39,937,106
	₱651,126,536

Movements in the account are as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Balance at beginning of year	₱651,126,536	₱39,937,106	₱39,937,106
Additions	-	611,189,430	-
Balance at end of year	₱651,126,536	₱651,126,536	₱39,937,106

On March 8, 2021, the Group and Palmary Corporation and Subsidiaries (Palmary Group) executed a deed of sale for the acquisition of 100.0% of the issued capital stock of 16 e-Bingo companies for ₱450.0 million and two (2) accredited e-bingo machine supplier companies for ₱280.0 million to expand its electronic gaming business. Goodwill recognized from the acquisition in 2021 is as follows:

	Note	Amount
Fair value of considerations-		
Cash		₱730,703,500
Less fair value of assets acquired:		
Computer equipment and software	7	61,723,444
Rental and other deposits		46,419,906
Office furniture and fixtures	7	6,678,738
Leasehold and site improvements	7	4,691,982
Goodwill recognized from the business combination		₱611,189,430

The goodwill of ₱611.2 million represents the fair value of the expected synergies arising from the acquisition of the business, which include higher revenue from the expansion of the Group's portfolio of gaming services into e-Bingo outlets.

The Group determined the fair value of the assets acquired, excluding rental and other deposits, using the replacement cost approach, which is based on the price that the Group would pay to replace an existing asset at current market prices with a similar asset (Level 2). The fair value of the rental and other deposits approximates their face value.

The results of operations of the acquired PeGS, e-bingo sites, e-bingo companies and e-bingo machine supplier companies (the acquirees) were consolidated in the Group's books from dates of acquisition.

In addition, additional revenue and net income from the acquired e-bingo companies and e-bingo machine supplier companies amounting to ₱108.6 million and ₱9.4 million, respectively, in 2021, were consolidated in the Group's books from their respective dates of acquisition. Had the acquisitions occurred at the beginning of the year, revenues and net income would have increased in 2021 by ₱155.5 million and ₱1.0 million, respectively.

Management assessed that the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the goodwill was allocated exceeds its carrying amount. In estimating recoverable amounts which are based on value in use, management used a cash flow projection based on past experience with its existing PeGS and e-bingo sites covering a five-year period at a discount rate of 9.2% in 2022, 6.9% in 2021 and 7.0% in 2020. Cash flows beyond that five-year period have been extrapolated using the CGU's average historical growth rate.

The calculations of value in use are most sensitive to the following estimates and assumptions:

- a. Cash flow estimates - Value in use is primarily dependent on the cash flow estimates used in the computation. When developing cash flow estimates, management used as a basis the historical financial performance of PeGS and e-bingo sites being operated at similar or comparable locations.
- b. Discount rates - Discount rates were derived from the Group's weighted average cost of capital and reflect management's estimate of the risks within the CGU. This is the benchmark used by the management to assess operating performance and to evaluate future investment proposals. In determining appropriate discount rates, regard has been given to various market information, including but not limited to, the five-year government bond yield, bank lending rates and market risk premium and country risk premium.
- c. Growth rate estimates - The long-term rate used to estimate the terminal value excludes expansions and possible acquisitions in the future. Management considers expectations from the industry and possible government interventions, among others, in estimating a reasonable growth rate.

Sensitivity Analysis. Generally, an increase (decrease) in the incremental after-tax cash flows and growth rate will result in an increase (decrease) in the value in use. An increase (decrease) in discount rate will result in a decrease (increase) in the value in use.

Management believes that other reasonable changes in the key assumptions on which the recoverable amount of Group's goodwill calculated through value in use would not cause the CGU's carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

If there are any negative changes in the key assumptions on which the recoverable amount of the Group's goodwill is based, this would result in further impairment charge.

9. Other Noncurrent Assets

This account consists of:

	Note	2022	2021
Noncurrent input VAT		₱246,133,632	₱229,007,524
Rental and other deposits	20	95,712,115	99,789,367
Advances for projects		5,378,199	5,378,199
		347,223,946	334,175,090
Less allowance for impairment losses on:			
Noncurrent input VAT		200,185,417	188,417,129
Advances for projects		5,378,199	5,378,199
Rental and other deposits	20	2,258,000	2,258,000
		207,821,616	196,053,328
		₱139,402,330	₱138,121,762

Noncurrent Input VAT

This account pertains to input VAT of the Group which is not expected to be utilized within one year. Movements in the allowance for impairment losses on noncurrent input VAT are shown below:

	Note	2022	2021	2020
Balance at beginning of year		₱188,417,129	₱181,473,675	₱181,473,675
Provision	15	11,768,288	6,943,454	-
Balance at end of year		₱200,185,417	₱188,417,129	₱181,473,675

Advances for Projects

Advances for projects include receivables and related assets from the Group's internet service provider business which was discontinued when the Group focused operations on the gaming business. The Group has provided full allowance for impairment loss on these assets.

10. Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Accounts payable	₱139,307,418	₱195,293,658
Accruals for:		
Contractors	21,580,607	18,385,012
Utilities and communications	9,104,321	7,425,560
Manpower services	7,882,234	8,960,765
Advertising and promotions	3,099,739	1,442,952
Professional fees	936,298	1,011,591
Travel expenses	54,777	12,000
Others	4,407,736	3,199,412
Statutory payable	12,118,067	1,358,367
	₱198,491,197	₱237,089,317

Accounts payable pertain mostly to payables to suppliers, PAGCOR and PeGS operators. The average credit period for payables to suppliers and PeGS operators are 30-60 days and 15 days, respectively. Payables to PAGCOR are remitted on the following business day.

Accrued expenses are normally settled within the next calendar year.

Statutory payable pertains to withholding taxes payable and payables to other government agencies. These are usually settled in the following month.

11. Notes Payable

The Group has peso-denominated short-term notes payable to a local bank amounting to ₱178.0 million and ₱194.3 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and bear annual interest of 7% to 8% in 2022 and 2021, and 7.5% to 10.0% in 2020. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the outstanding loan is secured by the assignment of the Parent Company's shares held by the Group and a subsidiary at 300% cover based on prevailing market price (see Note 14).

Interest expense is incurred from the following:

	Note	2022	2021	2020
Notes payable		₱13,044,105	₱14,937,814	₱18,310,277
Lease liabilities	20	23,560,126	20,121,942	11,600,736
		₱36,604,231	₱35,059,756	₱29,911,013

Reconciliation of Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes.

	December 31, 2021	Availments	Payments	Noncash Changes	December 31, 2022
Notes payable	₱194,347,689	₱90,000,000	(₱106,347,689)	₱-	₱178,000,000
Interest	-	-	(13,044,105)	13,044,105	-
Lease liabilities	174,203,418	-	(73,215,226)	87,730,671	188,718,863
Other noncurrent liability	14,433,456	-	(750,000)	-	13,683,456
	₱382,984,563	₱90,000,000	(₱193,357,020)	₱100,774,776	₱380,402,319

	December 31, 2020	Availments	Payments	Noncash Changes	December 31, 2021
Notes payable	₱200,350,000	₱180,997,689	(₱187,000,000)	₱-	₱194,347,689
Interest	1,652,667	-	(16,590,481)	14,937,814	-
Lease liabilities	81,130,097	-	(58,834,773)	151,908,094	174,203,418
Other noncurrent liability	14,751,000	-	(317,544)	-	14,433,456
	₱297,883,764	₱180,997,689	(₱262,742,798)	₱166,845,908	₱382,984,563

12. Other Noncurrent Liability

This account consists of cash received from operators for the opening of PeGS amounting to ₱13.7 million and ₱14.4 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. This serves as a bond/security in case an operator defaults from payments. These deposits shall be returned to the operator when the contract is terminated. The carrying amount of the operators' refundable deposits approximates its amortized cost as the impact of discounting is not material.

13. Compensation of Key Management Personnel

Compensation and short-term employee benefits of key management personnel of the Group amounted to ₱25.4 million in 2022, ₱25.0 million in 2021 and ₱16.3 million in 2020. The Group's key management compensation relating to post-employment benefits or other long-term benefits amounted to ₱1.9 million in 2022, ₱1.2 million in 2021 and ₱1.9 million in 2020.

No other related party transactions occurred in 2022, 2021 and 2020.

14. Equity

The details of the number of common and preferred stocks follow:

	2022		2021		2020	
	Preferred	Common	Preferred	Common	Preferred	Common
Authorized	750,000,000	1,850,000,000	750,000,000	1,850,000,000	–	2,600,000,000
Par value per share	₱1.00	₱1.00	₱1.00	₱1.00	–	₱1.00
Issued	159,269,484	1,517,157,525	159,269,484	1,517,157,525	–	1,517,157,525

On April 7, 2021, the SEC approved the amendment to the Parent Company's Articles of Incorporation reclassifying its capital stock from 2,600,000,000 common shares at ₱1.00 par value a share to 1,850,000,000 common shares and 750,000,000 preferred shares both at ₱1.00 par value a share.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group's outstanding loan is secured by the assignment of the Parent Company's outstanding shares held by the Group and a subsidiary at 300% cover based on prevailing market price (see Note 11).

Preferred Stock

In 2021, the Parent Company issued 97.3 million and 62.0 million preferred stock to GAI and PCC, respectively, at an offer price of ₱4.71 a share. The excess of the proceeds over par value of the shares sold amounting to ₱590.7 million was recognized as additional paid-in capital. Total cost incurred in the offering and the issuance of preferred stock amounted to ₱1.6 million which was recognized as reduction from additional paid-in capital.

The preferred stock of the Parent Company are cumulative, nonvoting, participating, convertible to one common share for every one preferred share, and redeemable at the sole option of the Parent Company.

Common Stock

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Parent Company has issued common stocks of 1,517,157,525 amounting to ₱1,517.2 million. The Parent Company's outstanding common shares amounted to 1,435,776,733 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

	2022		2021		2020	
	Preferred	Common	Preferred	Common	Preferred	Common
Issued	159,269,484	1,517,157,525	159,269,484	1,517,157,525	-	1,517,157,525
Treasury stock	-	81,380,792	-	81,380,792	-	81,380,792
Outstanding	159,269,484	1,435,776,733	159,269,484	1,435,776,733	-	1,435,776,733
Stocks held by a subsidiary	62,008,919	157,044,156	62,008,919	157,044,156	-	157,044,156

The Group has 1,434 and 1,437 shareholders as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Additional Paid-In Capital

Movements in additional paid-in capital are as follows:

	2022	2021
Common stock -		
Balance at beginning and end of year	₱656,751,427	₱656,751,427
Preferred stock -		
Balance at beginning of year	589,137,821	-
Issuance during the year	-	590,730,516
Stock issuance costs	-	(1,592,695)
Balance at end of year	589,137,821	589,137,821
	₱1,245,889,248	₱1,245,889,248

Treasury Stock and Stocks Held by a Subsidiary

Movements in treasury stock and shares held by a subsidiary are as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Treasury Stock - Common				
Balance at beginning and end of year	81,380,792	₱1,098,928,524	81,380,792	₱1,098,928,524
Stocks Held by a Subsidiary				
Common stock -				
Balance at beginning and end of year	157,044,156	₱1,727,327,769	157,044,156	₱1,727,327,769
Preferred stock -				
Balance at beginning of year	62,008,919	292,000,000	-	-
Issuance during the year	-	-	62,008,919	292,000,000
Balance at end of year	62,008,919	292,000,000	62,008,919	292,000,000
	219,053,075	₱2,019,327,769	219,053,075	₱2,019,327,769

15. Costs and Expenses

This account consists of:

	Note	2022	2021	2020
Outsourced services	20	₱198,116,751	₱139,534,865	₱62,457,996
Salaries and benefits	16	165,157,572	125,310,315	78,136,458
Depreciation and amortization	7	121,448,798	124,500,534	82,808,971
Advertising and promotion		75,177,719	36,870,671	10,106,072
Utilities and communications		70,400,589	47,365,701	28,683,585
Supplies		31,079,300	18,833,322	8,805,003
Taxes and licenses		19,692,154	24,286,483	16,208,340
Representation and entertainment		18,387,762	21,341,885	14,480,215
Rental	20	16,309,267	9,465,443	9,630,066
Impairment losses	6, 9	12,881,717	7,622,676	1,730,017
Professional fees		2,489,055	2,632,371	1,667,868
Miscellaneous		5,378,313	4,480,350	5,181,119
		₱736,518,997	₱562,244,616	₱319,895,710

16. Salaries and Benefits

This account consists of:

	Note	2022	2021	2020
Salaries and wages		₱157,329,235	₱119,156,774	₱73,091,157
Retirement benefits expense	17	7,828,337	6,153,541	5,045,301
		₱165,157,572	₱125,310,315	₱78,136,458

17. Net Retirement Benefits Liability

The Group has a funded, noncontributory, defined benefit plan (the "Benefit Plan") covering all of its permanent employees. Contributions and costs are determined in accordance with the actuarial studies made for the Retirement Plan. The Retirement Plan is administered by a local bank appointed as a trustee. Annual cost is determined using the projected unit credit method. The Group's latest actuarial valuation for the year ended December 31, 2022 was dated January 20, 2023.

The Group's retirement plan is registered with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and is based on the minimum retirement benefits required under Republic Act (RA) No. 7641, otherwise known as the Retirement Pay Law.

Retirement benefits recognized as part of the "Salaries and benefits" account under costs and expenses in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income are as follows (see Note 16):

	2022	2021	2020
Current service cost	P5,349,692	P4,774,760	P4,613,036
Net interest cost	2,478,645	1,378,781	1,356,097
Settlement gain	-	-	(923,832)
	P7,828,337	P6,153,541	P5,045,301

Movements in net retirement benefits liability of the Group recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position are as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	P48,499,966	P37,787,551
Current service cost	5,349,692	4,774,760
Net remeasurement loss (gain)	(4,277,221)	4,558,874
Net interest cost	2,478,645	1,378,781
Contributions	(1,000,000)	-
Balance at end of year	P51,051,082	P48,499,966

The status of the Benefit Plan recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31 is as follows:

	2022	2021
Present value of retirement obligation	P59,447,323	P57,561,901
Fair value of plan assets	(8,396,241)	(9,061,935)
	P51,051,082	P48,499,966

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

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	P57,561,901	P46,854,605
Current service cost	5,349,692	4,774,760
Remeasurement loss (gain)	(5,001,372)	4,409,128
Interest cost	2,929,901	1,705,508
Benefits paid	(1,392,799)	(182,100)
Balance at end of year	P59,447,323	P57,561,901

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

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	P9,061,935	P9,067,054
Benefits paid	(1,392,799)	(182,100)
Contribution	1,000,000	-
Interest income	451,256	326,727
Remeasurement loss	(724,151)	(149,746)
Balance at end of year	P8,396,241	P9,061,935

The Group's plan assets are invested on the following:

	2022	2021
Deposits in bank	P2,227	P226
Investment in unit investment trust fund	8,394,014	9,061,709
	P8,396,241	P9,061,935

The cumulative remeasurement losses recognized in OCI as at December 31 is as follows:

	Cumulative Remeasurement Losses	Deferred Tax (Note 19)	Net
Balance as at December 31, 2021	(P12,185,275)	P3,046,319	(P9,138,956)
Net remeasurement gain	4,277,221	(1,069,306)	3,207,915
Balance as at December 31, 2022	(P7,908,054)	P1,977,013	(P5,931,041)

	Cumulative Remeasurement Losses	Deferred Tax (Note 19)	Net
Balance as at December 31, 2020	(P7,626,401)	P2,287,920	(P5,338,481)
Net remeasurement loss	(4,558,874)	1,139,719	(3,419,155)
Effect of change in tax rates	-	(381,320)	(381,320)
Balance as at December 31, 2021	(P12,185,275)	P3,046,319	(P9,138,956)

	Cumulative Remeasurement Losses	Deferred Tax (Note 19)	Net
Balance as at December 31, 2019	(P5,349,311)	P1,604,793	(P3,744,518)
Net remeasurement loss	(2,277,090)	683,127	(1,593,963)
Balance as at December 31, 2020	(P7,626,401)	P2,287,920	(P5,338,481)

Principal actuarial assumptions used to determine retirement benefits are as follows:

	Valuation at	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	7.22%	5.09%
Expected rate of salary increase	5.00%	5.00%

The sensitivity analysis based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions as at December 31 is as follows:

	Change in Assumption	Effect on Net Retirement Benefits Liability	
		2022	2021
Discount rate	+100 basis points	(P3,511,286)	(P3,057,645)
	-100 basis points	3,923,698	3,388,100
Salary rate	+100 basis points	3,971,510	3,357,470
	-100 basis points	(3,614,070)	(3,088,095)
Attrition rate	No attrition rates	514,666	12,625,976

Each sensitivity analysis on the significant actuarial assumptions was prepared by remeasuring the retirement liability at the end of each reporting date after adjusting one of the current assumptions according to the applicable sensitivity increment or decrement (based on changes in the relevant assumption that were reasonably possible at the valuation date) while all other assumptions remained unchanged. The corresponding change in the retirement liability was expressed as a percentage change from the base retirement liability.

The changes assumed to be reasonably possible at the valuation date are open to subjectivity, and do not consider more complex scenarios in which changes other than those assumed may be deemed more responsible.

There are no unusual or significant risks to which the Benefit Plan exposes the Group.

Based on the Group's actuarial valuation report, the amount of expected contribution to the Benefit Plan in the next financial year is ₱6.0 million.

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit liability is 6.3 years and 5.6 years as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

As at December 31, 2022, the expected future benefit payments are as follows:

Year	Amount
2023	₱11,763,922
2024	6,097,206
2025	8,602,232
2026	6,562,168
2027	7,008,455
2028 – 2032	51,602,768

The Group is not required to pre-fund the future defined benefits payable under the Benefit Plan before they become due. For this reason, the amount and timing of contributions to the Retirement Fund to support the defined benefits are at the Group's discretion. However, in the event a defined benefit claim arises and the Retirement Fund is insufficient to pay the claim, the shortfall will then be due and payable from the Group to the Retirement Fund.

18. Other Income (Charges) - Net

This account consists of:

	Note	2022	2021	2020
Gain on rent concession	20	₱6,524,768	₱29,639,686	₱7,429,809
Interest income	4	560,078	48,550	78,560
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	7	95,675	80,357	183,111
Gain on retirement of ROU assets	20	–	60,836	347,924
Miscellaneous - net		23,141	1,440	(274,429)
		₱7,203,662	₱29,830,869	₱7,764,975

19. Income Taxes

The provision for current income tax in 2022 and 2021 pertains to RCIT and MCIT, respectively. The Group has no taxable income in 2020.

Certain subsidiaries of the Parent Company are exempt from corporate income tax pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 1869, as amended by Republic Act No. 9487. These subsidiaries pay 5% franchise tax on gross revenue (gross sales less pay-out) to PAGCOR.

The reconciliation of the income tax computed at statutory tax rate to provision for (benefit from) income tax as presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income is summarized as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Income tax at statutory tax rate	₱11,742,539	(₱6,879,221)	(₱23,148,005)
Adjustment resulting from:			
Net loss (income) subject to franchise tax	5,159,299	(2,328,204)	-
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	23,201	2,940,267	(44,764,337)
Expired NOLCO	-	11,516,792	47,530,450
Add (deduct) tax effects of:			
Non-deductible expenses	2,752,873	5,270,241	2,742,061
Interest and other income already subjected to final tax	(9,992)	(11,890)	(13,818)
Stock issuance costs	-	(398,174)	-
Effect of changes in tax rates	-	12,404,906	-
	₱19,667,920	₱22,514,717	(₱17,653,649)

On March 26, 2021, the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises ("CREATE") was approved and signed into law by the country's president. Under the CREATE, the RCIT of domestic corporations was revised from 30% to 25% or 20% depending on the amount of total assets and total amount of taxable profit. In addition, the MCIT was changed from 2% to 1% of gross income for a period of three (3) years up to June 30, 2023. The changes in the income tax rates retrospectively became effective beginning July 1, 2020. The Group has applied the changes in tax rates based on the provisions of the CREATE as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

For financial reporting purposes, however, the Company used the old income tax rates of 30% for RCIT and 2% for MCIT as at and for the year ended December 31, 2020.

The effect of the reduction in tax rates in 2020 was recognized as part of the 2021 provision for income tax, as required by PAS 12, *Income Taxes*.

The components of the recognized net deferred tax assets of the Group are as follows:

	Note	2022	2021
Items recognized in profit or loss:			
Net retirement benefits liability		₱10,785,757	₱9,078,673
Allowance for impairment losses on Receivables		3,085,728	1,802,372
Cumulative excess of amortization of ROU assets and accretion of interest on lease liabilities over rental payments, rent concessions and gain on retirement of ROU assets		2,450,515	3,085,728
Excess MCIT over RCIT		–	283,624
NOLCO		–	11,499,687
		16,322,000	25,750,084
Item recognized directly in OCI -			
Remeasurement losses on net retirement benefits liability	17	1,977,013	3,046,319
		₱18,299,013	₱28,796,403

The Group did not recognize the deferred tax assets on the following temporary differences because management believes that these may not be realized because future taxable income may not be sufficient against which the tax benefits can be claimed or deducted:

	2022	2021
NOLCO	₱15,402,790	₱7,230,793
Allowance for impairment losses on receivables	13,577,740	12,233,190
Cumulative excess of amortization of ROU assets and accretion of interest on lease liabilities over rental payments, rent concessions	250,142	140,073
	₱29,230,672	₱19,604,056

The Group has NOLCO incurred from taxable years that can be carried forward and claimed as deduction against the regular taxable income as follows:

Year Incurred	Expiry Year	Amount	Applied	Expired	Balance
2022	2025	₱44,913,876	(₱21,738,193)	₱–	₱23,175,683
2021	2026	39,605,993	(14,118,606)	–	25,487,387
2020	2025	58,821,584	(30,470,704)	–	28,350,880
2019	2022	4,053,893	(9,753)	(4,044,140)	–
Total		₱147,395,346	(₱66,337,256)	(₱4,044,140)	₱77,013,950

Details of the Group's excess MCIT over RCIT are as follows:

Year Incurred	Expiry Year	Amount	Applied	Expired	Balance
2021	2024	₱216,102	(₱216,102)	₱–	₱–
2019	2022	67,522	(67,522)	–	–
Total		₱283,624	(₱283,624)	₱–	₱–

20. Significant Contracts

Cooperation Agreement

On June 1, 2019, the Parent Company entered into a cooperation agreement with Palmary Group to jointly develop both party's e-bingo operations. The Parent Company's responsibilities include providing technical services and supervision of Palmary Group's operations for a fee.

On March 8, 2021, the Group and Palmary Group executed a deed of sale for the acquisition of 100.0% of the issued capital stock of 16 eBingo companies and two (2) accredited e-bingo machine supplier companies (see Note 8). Consequently, the cooperation agreement was terminated on the same date.

Lease Agreements

Group as Lessee - Short-term Lease

The Group leases certain spaces for various events for a period of less than one year at a fixed rental rate and are renewable upon mutual agreement with the lessors.

Prepaid rent of the Group amounted to ₱1.2 million and ₱0.2 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 6). Total rent expense on short-term leases amounted to ₱16.3 million in 2022, ₱9.5 million in 2021 and ₱9.6 million in 2020 (see Note 15).

The Group has rental and other deposits amounting to ₱93.5 million and ₱97.5 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 9).

Group as Lessee - Long-term Lease

ROU Assets

The balance of and movements in ROU assets follow:

	Note	2022	2021
Cost:			
Balance at beginning of year		₱306,582,004	₱143,888,039
Additions		70,646,594	164,764,931
Retirement		-	(2,070,966)
Balance at end of year		377,228,598	306,582,004
Accumulated amortization:			
Balance at beginning of year		138,651,623	70,358,473
Amortization	7	64,196,069	70,157,020
Retirement		-	(1,863,870)
Balance at end of year		202,847,692	138,651,623
Carrying amount		₱174,380,906	₱167,930,381

Lease Liabilities

The balance and movements in lease liabilities follow:

	Note	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year		₱174,203,418	₱81,130,097
Additions		70,695,313	161,693,770
Rental payments		(73,215,226)	(58,834,773)
Accretion of interest	11	23,560,126	20,121,942
Gain on rent concessions	18	(6,524,768)	(29,639,686)
Retirement		-	(267,932)
Balance at end of year		188,718,863	174,203,418
Less current portion		53,240,783	54,294,591
Noncurrent portion		₱135,478,080	₱119,908,827

Incremental borrowing rate ranging 9.9% to 12.2% was applied to determine the discounted amount of lease liabilities.

In line with the rental relief framework implemented by the Philippine government to support businesses and the broader economy due to the impact of COVID-19, the Group received rent concessions from its lessors such as lease payment holidays and discounts. The Group applied the practical expedient to account for these concessions and the related amendments to PFRS 16, *Leases – COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond June 30, 2021*. Consequently, gain on rent concessions amounting to ₱6.5 million and ₱29.6 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively, were recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income follow:

	Note	2022	2021	2020
Amortization of ROU assets	7	₱64,196,069	₱70,157,020	₱39,143,326
Interest expense on lease liabilities	11	23,560,126	20,121,942	11,600,736
Rental	15	16,309,267	9,465,443	9,630,066
Gain on rent concession	18	(6,524,768)	(29,639,686)	(7,429,809)
Gain on retirement of ROU assets	18	-	(60,836)	(347,924)
		₱97,540,694	₱70,043,883	₱52,596,395

The gross and present values of future minimum lease payments as at December 31 are as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Minimum Lease Payments	Present Value	Minimum Lease Payments	Present Value
Not later than one year	₱75,529,841	₱53,240,783	₱71,211,073	₱54,294,591
Later than one year but not more than five years	161,129,801	131,543,272	164,664,534	119,908,827
More than five years	9,388,966	3,934,808	-	-
	246,048,608	188,718,863	235,875,607	174,203,418
Finance charges	(57,329,745)	-	(61,672,189)	-
	₱188,718,863	₱188,718,863	₱174,203,418	₱174,203,418

License Agreements

The Parent Company entered into agreements with service providers for the use of the games in combination with the online casino platform, POS and the related software, and the back-office system for management of the website with the ability to integrate third party gaming providers.

In 2021, the Parent Company entered into agreements with service providers for the use of the remote gaming platform, including marketing, customer acquisition and customer relations management services, in connection with the Parent Company's online and mobile games.

The above license agreements provide for a certain percentage of gross gaming revenue to the service providers. Fees recognized from the agreements amounted to ₱116.0 million in 2022, ₱86.4 million in 2021 and ₱33.5 million in 2020 and were presented as part of "Outsourced services" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

21. Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Net income (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	₱27,302,235	(₱52,205,290)	(₱59,506,366)
Less: share of preferred shares	(7,780,845)	-	-
Net income (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company for basic earnings per share	19,521,390	(52,205,290)	(59,506,366)
Weighted average no. of outstanding shares for basic earnings (loss) per share	1,278,732,577	1,278,732,577	1,278,732,577
Basic/diluted earnings (loss) per share	₱0.02	(₱0.04)	(₱0.05)

The Group's convertible preferred shares are potentially dilutive. However, these were not included in the above calculation of diluted earnings per share because they were antidilutive in 2022. The Group has no dilutive potential share in 2021 and 2020.

22. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments are comprised of cash, receivables (excluding advances to suppliers), rental and other deposits presented under "Other noncurrent assets" account, accounts payable and other current liabilities (excluding statutory payable), notes payable, lease liabilities and other noncurrent liability. The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are credit, liquidity and interest rate risks. The BOD oversees management's policy of addressing risk exposures and determining credit concentrations.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk when a counterparty defaults on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group. Financial assets that potentially subject the Group to credit risk consist primarily of cash in banks, receivables and rental and other deposits.

Trade Receivables

The Group trades mainly with recognized, creditworthy third parties. The Group obtains guarantees where appropriate to mitigate credit risk.

As discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group has adopted a lifetime expected loss allowance in estimating ECL to trade receivables through the use of a provisions matrix using fixed rates of credit loss provisioning.

There are no guarantees against these trade receivables but the management closely monitors the receivable balance on a monthly basis and is in regular contact with this customer to mitigate risk. Management provides for full allowance for ECL on receivables that are credit-impaired. The maximum exposure at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of trade receivables.

Other Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets, 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.

Since the Group trades with recognized third parties and related parties, there is no requirement for collateral. There are no concentrations of credit risk within the Group.

As discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group considers credit risk in measuring ECL of other financial assets at amortized cost. Since these financial assets of the Group are considered to have low credit risk, impairment loss is limited to 12 months ECL.

Generally, receivables are written-off if collection cannot be made despite exhausting all extra-judicial and legal means of collection. The carrying values of the Group's financial assets at amortized cost represent the maximum exposure to credit risk as at the reporting date.

Default is defined as the failure of the counterparty to pay or to provide alternative payment or any security mutually agreed by the parties within the agreed terms.

The following table presents an analysis of the credit quality of the Group's other financial assets at amortized cost. It indicates whether the other financial assets at amortized cost were subject to a 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL allowance and, in the latter case, whether they were credit-impaired:

	2022			Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL - Not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL - Credit Impaired	
Cash in banks	₱38,999,380	₱-	₱-	₱38,999,380
Receivable from non-affiliated entities	-	-	34,072,306	34,072,306
Advances to PeGS operators	29,415,643	-	-	29,415,643
Rental and other deposits	93,454,115	-	2,258,000	95,712,115
	₱161,869,138	₱-	₱36,330,306	₱198,199,444

	2021			Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL - Not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL - Credit Impaired	
Cash in banks	₱51,097,514	₱-	₱-	₱51,097,514
Receivable from non-affiliated entities	-	-	34,072,306	34,072,306
Advances to PeGS operators	22,540,286	-	-	22,540,286
Rental and other deposits	97,531,367	-	2,258,000	99,789,367
	₱171,169,167	₱-	₱36,330,306	₱207,499,473

The breakdown of the Group's financial asset as to credit quality as at December 31 is as follows:

	2022			
	Neither Past Due Nor Impaired			Total
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Impaired	
Cash in banks	₱38,999,380	₱-	₱-	₱38,999,380
Receivables*	62,965,935	-	34,072,306	97,038,241
Rental and other deposits	93,454,115	-	2,258,000	95,712,115
	₱195,419,430	₱-	₱36,330,306	₱231,749,736

*Excluding advances to suppliers amounting to ₱53.1 million

	2021			
	Neither Past Due Nor Impaired			Total
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Impaired	
Cash in banks	₱51,097,514	₱-	₱-	₱51,097,514
Receivables*	34,161,742	-	34,072,306	68,234,048
Rental and other deposits	97,531,367	-	2,258,000	99,789,367
	₱182,790,623	₱-	₱36,330,306	₱219,120,929

*Excluding advances to suppliers amounting to ₱45.6 million

High grade pertains to receivable from clients or customers that consistently pay before the maturity date. Standard grade receivable includes those that are collected on their due dates even without an effort from the Group to follow them up. Impaired receivables include those that potentially cannot be collected even with persistent effort from the Group.

Liquidity Risk

The Group seeks to manage its liquid funds through cash planning on a monthly basis. The Group uses historical figures and experiences, and forecasts from its collection and disbursements. As part of its liquidity risk management, the Group regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flows. Moreover, it continuously assesses conditions in the financial markets for possible business opportunities.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility using noninterest-bearing advances from its related parties. The Group considers its available funds and its liquidity in managing its financial requirements. For its short-term funding, the Group's policy is to ensure that there are sufficient capital inflows to match repayments of accounts payable and other current liabilities.

The tables below summarize the maturity profile of the Group's financial liability based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	2022				Total
	On Demand	1 Month to 3 Months	More than 3 Months to 12 Months	More than 12 Months	
Accounts payable and other current liabilities*	P68,574,822	P117,798,308	P-	P-	P186,373,130
Notes payable	-	-	178,000,000	-	178,000,000
Lease liabilities	-	17,955,300	57,574,541	170,518,767	246,048,608
Other noncurrent liability	-	-	-	13,683,456	13,683,456
	P68,574,822	P135,753,608	P235,574,541	P184,202,223	P624,105,194

*Excluding statutory payable amounting to P12.1 million

	2021				Total
	On Demand	1 Month to 3 Months	More than 3 Months to 12 Months	More than 12 Months	
Accounts payable and other current liabilities*	P61,313,935	P174,417,015	P-	P-	P235,730,950
Notes payable	-	-	194,347,689	-	194,347,689
Lease liabilities	-	17,802,768	53,408,305	164,664,534	235,875,607
Other noncurrent liability	-	-	-	14,433,456	14,433,456
	P61,313,935	P192,219,783	P247,755,994	P179,097,990	P680,387,702

*Excluding statutory payable amounting to P1.4 million

Interest Rate Risk

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group's financial instruments that are exposed to cash flow interest rate risk represent short-term notes payable subject to floating interest rates.

Short-term notes payable amounted to P178.0 million and P194.3 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, which bear interest at floating interest rates and will mature in less than six (6) months. Under existing loan agreements, principal payments are to be made in not more than six (6) months.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax. There is no other impact on the Group's equity other than those already affecting the profit and loss.

	Increase (Decrease) in Interest Rate	Effect on Profit or Loss before Tax
2022	11%	(P1,964,994)
	(20%)	3,572,717
2021	33%	(P9,797,889)
	(17%)	5,047,397

23. Fair Value Measurement

Set out below is the carrying amounts and fair values of all the Group's financial assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

	2022		2021	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Cash	₱61,406,632	₱61,406,632	₱72,670,494	₱72,670,494
Receivables*	62,965,935	62,965,935	34,161,742	34,161,742
Rental and other deposits	93,454,115	93,454,115	97,531,367	97,531,367
	₱217,826,682	₱217,826,682	₱204,363,603	₱204,363,603

*Excluding advances to suppliers amounting to ₱21.1 million and ₱13.6 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

	2022		2021	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Accounts payable and other current liabilities*	₱186,373,130	₱186,373,130	₱235,730,950	₱235,730,950
Notes payable	178,000,000	178,000,000	194,347,689	194,347,689
Lease liabilities	188,718,863	188,718,863	174,203,418	174,203,418
Other noncurrent liability	13,683,456	13,683,456	14,433,456	14,433,456
	₱566,775,449	₱566,775,449	₱618,715,513	₱618,715,513

*Excluding statutory payables amounting to ₱12.1 million and ₱1.4 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

Cash in Banks, Receivables (excluding Advances to Suppliers), Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities (excluding Statutory Payable) and Notes Payable. Due to the short-term nature of transactions, the carrying amounts approximate their fair values as at reporting date.

Rental and Other Deposits and Other Noncurrent Liability. The carrying amounts of these noncurrent financial asset and liability approximate their fair values as at reporting date.

Lease Liabilities. The fair value of lease liabilities is determined based on the discounted cash flow analysis using effective interest rates for similar types of instruments and estimated using significant and unobservable inputs (Level 3 hierarchy).

Generally, an increase or decrease in the incremental after-tax cash flows will result in an increase or decrease in the fair value of these financial asset and liabilities. An increase or decrease in discount rate will result in a decrease or increase in the fair value of these financial asset and liabilities.

The fair value hierarchy groups the financial instruments into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable. There were no transfers to other levels in 2022 and 2021.

24. Capital Management

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

The Group monitors its capital structure using debt-to-equity ratio which is gross debt divided by equity. The Group's debt-to-equity ratio is as follows:

	2022	2021
Total debt	₱629,944,598	₱668,573,846
Total equity	629,695,097	599,184,947
Debt-to-equity ratio	1.00:1.00	1.12:1.00

The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments when there are changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amounts of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Group is not subject to externally-imposed capital requirements.

Pursuant to the PSE's rules on minimum public ownership, at least 10.0% of the issued and outstanding shares of a listed company must be owned and held by the public. The public ownership is about 31.2% and 26.3% as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

25. Operating Segment Information and Disaggregation of Revenue

The Group operates in two (2) geographical segments, the domestic operations and the foreign operations. However, foreign operations are not a reportable operating segment since it does not meet the minimum quantitative threshold provided by PFRS 8.

Bulk of the Group's revenue is coming from the domestic operations which is a group of related products or services that is subject to the same risks and returns. Its operations and sources of revenue are interdependent, share the use of the facilities of the Parent Company, particularly computer equipment, and are under agreements with PAGCOR, the Group's partner in the electronic gaming business.

The Group's foreign operations are considered to be immaterial in relation to the consolidated financial statements. Total assets and revenue are both below 1.0% in 2022, 2021 and 2020.

The Group disaggregates revenue from contract with customers into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors. The disaggregation is as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
PeGS:			
Sites owned by subsidiaries	₱370,641,819	₱275,564,460	₱175,779,763
Independent operators	206,930,674	134,064,330	49,428,232
E-bingo sites	235,317,228	128,154,140	39,673,738
	₱812,889,721	₱537,782,930	₱264,881,733

26. Subsidiaries

The following are the other subsidiaries not in commercial operations and the respective percentage of ownership and registered principal activities together with the place of incorporation as at December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020:

Subsidiaries	Principal Activities	Date and Place of Incorporation	Percentage of Ownership	
			Direct	Indirect
PhilWeb Software Solutions, Inc.	Computer software programming and development services	April 3, 2000, Philippines	100	–
PhilWeb Cyberworld Corporation	Operates internet cafes and kiosks	July 6, 2000, Philippines	100	–
PhilWeb Convergence Corporation	Internet access provider	September 6, 2000, Philippines	100	–
Premyo sa Resibo, Inc.	Develops and markets computer systems, applications, programs and operates gaming platforms	December 8, 2006, Philippines	100	–
PhilWeb Leisure and Tourism Corporation	Operates and maintains leisure and tourism-oriented activities	June 6, 2007, Philippines	100	–
PhilWeb Tourism and Entertainment Corporation	Operates and maintains leisure and tourism-related activities	July 26, 2007, Philippines	100	–
PhilWeb International Gaming Corporation	Engages in international gaming ventures	November 18, 2009, Philippines	100	–
PhilWeb Mobile Lottery Corp.	Operates mobile-based lottery games and other related mobile games offerings	February 3, 2010, Philippines	100	–
Best Choice Holdings, Inc. (BCHI)	Engages to purchase, own, and hold stock of other corporations	September 11, 2012, Philippines	100	–
Pure Corporate Investments Limited (PCIL)	Investment vehicle for foreign operations	N/A, Special Purpose Entity	100	–
PhilWeb Asia-Pacific Corporation (PAPC)	Engages in international gaming ventures	July 13, 2010, Philippines	96	3
PhilWeb Cambodia Ltd. (PCL)	Engages in international gaming ventures	N/A Cambodia	–	96
PhilWeb Lorosae, Lda. (PLL)	Engages in international gaming ventures	N/A Timor-Leste	–	67
Guam Sweepstakes Corporation (GSC)	Engages in international gaming ventures	N/A Guam, USA	–	49
e-Magine Gaming Corporation	Develops technology for the gaming industry	May 8, 2007, Philippines	90	–
Major Games and Amusement Corporation (MAGCOR)	Establishes, operates and provides consultancy services with regard to amusement, recreational, gaming, and gaming equipment facilities	July 29, 2008, Philippines	30	–

NDM entities acquired on March 8, 2021 include the following subsidiaries (see Note 1):

Subsidiaries	Principal Activities	Date and Place of Incorporation	Percentage of Ownership	
			Direct	Indirect
NDM Bingo Center 1, Inc.	Operates electronic bingo station	September 2, 2015, Philippines	100	–
NDM Bingo Center 2, Inc.	Operates electronic bingo station	September 16, 2015, Philippines	100	–
NDM Bingo Center 3, Inc.	Operates electronic bingo station	September 16, 2015, Philippines	100	–
NDM Bingo Center 5, Inc.	Operates electronic bingo station	September 16, 2015, Philippines	100	–
NDM Bingo Center 7, Inc.	Operates electronic bingo station	July 13, 2017, Philippines	100	–
NDM Bingo Center 8, Inc.	Operates electronic bingo station	July 13, 2017, Philippines	100	–
NDM Bingo Center AGP, Inc.	Operates electronic bingo station	July 8, 2014, Philippines	100	–
NDM Bingo Center Anonas, Inc.	Operates electronic bingo station	May 8, 2015, Philippines	100	–
NDM Bingo Center Antipolo, Inc.	Operates electronic bingo station	May 23, 2014, Philippines	100	–
NDM Bingo Center Bagbag, Inc.	Operates electronic bingo station	May 8, 2015, Philippines	100	–
NDM Bingo Center Blumentritt, Inc.	Operates electronic bingo station	May 23, 2014, Philippines	100	–
NDM Bingo Center LGP, Inc.	Operates electronic bingo station	May 23, 2014, Philippines	100	–
NDM Bingo Center Miramar, Inc.	Operates electronic bingo station	June 27, 2014, Philippines	100	–
NDM Bingo Center North Edsa, Inc.	Operates electronic bingo station	June 27, 2014, Philippines	100	–
NDM Bingo Center Tomas Morato, Inc.	Operates electronic bingo station	May 23, 2014, Philippines	100	–
NDM Bingo Center Visayas, Inc.	Operates electronic bingo station	May 23, 2014, Philippines	100	–

27. Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA)

EBITDA is computed at income (loss) before income tax after excluding the effect of interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization and other non-cash charges.

The following table presents the computation of EBITDA before the effect of PFRS 16 and EBITDA per share before the effect of PFRS 16, as derived from the Group's consolidated statements of comprehensive income:

	2022	2021	2020
Net income (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	₱27,302,235	(₱52,205,290)	(₱59,506,366)
Add (deduct):			
Depreciation and amortization	121,448,798	124,500,534	82,808,971
Interest expense	36,604,231	35,059,756	29,911,013
Provision for (benefit from) income tax	19,667,920	22,514,717	(17,653,649)
Impairment losses	12,881,717	7,622,676	1,730,017
Interest income	(560,078)	(48,550)	(78,560)
EBITDA	217,344,823	137,443,843	37,211,426
Less:			
Amortization of ROU assets	(64,196,069)	(70,157,020)	(39,143,326)
Accretion of interest on lease liabilities	(23,560,126)	(20,121,942)	(11,600,736)
EBITDA before effect of PFRS 16	129,588,628	47,164,881	(13,532,636)
Issued and outstanding shares at end of year	1,278,732,577	1,278,732,577	1,278,732,577
EBITDA per share before effect of PFRS 16	₱0.1013	₱0.0369	₱0.0106

EBITDA before the effect of PFRS 16 and EBITDA per share before the effect of PFRS 16 are non-PFRS measures. The information presented above are intended as additional information for management reporting purposes only.



**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES**

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
PhilWeb Corporation and Subsidiaries
41st Floor, One San Miguel Avenue Condominium
San Miguel Avenue corner Shaw Boulevard
Ortigas Center, Pasig City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of PhilWeb Corporation and Subsidiaries (the Group) as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, and have issued our report thereon dated March 22, 2023. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying supplementary schedules as at December 31, 2022 are the responsibility of the Group's management. These supplementary schedules include the following:

- Reconciliation of Parent Company's Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration as at December 31, 2022
- Schedules as required by Part II of the Revised Securities Regulation Code (SRC) Rule 68
- Map of Relationships of the Companies within the Group

These schedules are presented for purposes of complying with the Revised SRC Rule 68 Part II and are not part of the consolidated financial statements. This information have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the consolidated financial statements, including comparing and tracing such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements or to the consolidated financial statements themselves. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

REYES TACANDONG & Co.


MICHELLE R. MENDOZA-ORUP
Partner

CPA Certificate No. 97380
Tax Identification No. 201-892-183-000
BOA Accreditation No. 4782; Valid until April 13, 2024
SEC Accreditation No. 97380-SEC Group A
Issued April 8, 2021
Valid for Financial Periods 2020 to 2024
BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-012-2023
Valid until January 24, 2026
PTR No. 9564565
Issued January 3, 2023, Makati City

March 22, 2023
Makati City, Metro Manila

PHILWEB CORPORATION

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS
AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION OF THE PARENT COMPANY
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Unappropriated retained earnings at the beginning of period as shown in the separate financial statements	₱759,657,266
Less:	
Treasury stock	(1,098,928,523)
Net deferred tax assets as shown in the prior year separate financial statements	(17,918,570)
Unappropriated retained earnings, <i>as adjusted to available for dividend distribution, beginning</i>	(357,189,827)
Net income during the year closed to retained earnings	17,863,585
Movements in deferred tax assets	4,152,262
DEFICIT, END OF YEAR	(₱335,173,980)

Reconciliation:	
Unappropriated retained earnings as at end of year as shown in the separate financial statements	₱777,520,851
Less:	
Treasury stock	(1,098,928,523)
Net deferred tax assets as shown in the separate financial statements at end of year	(13,766,308)
DEFICIT, END OF YEAR	(₱335,173,980)

PHILWEB CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

**SEC Supplementary Schedules as Required by Part II of the Revised SRC Rule 68
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

Table of Contents

Schedule	Description	Page
A	Financial Assets	<u>N/A</u>
B	Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties, and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)	<u>N/A</u>
C	Amounts Receivable from and Payable to Related Parties which are Eliminated During the Consolidation of the Financial Statements	<u>2</u>
D	Long-term Debt	<u>N/A</u>
E	Indebtedness to Related Parties	<u>N/A</u>
F	Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers	<u>N/A</u>
G	Share Capital	<u>3</u>

Notes:

Schedule A – The Group is not required to prepare the schedule because the information requirements are not applicable to the Group.

Schedule B – The Group does not have significant amounts of receivables from directors, officers, employees, related parties and principal stockholders as at and for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Schedule D – The Group has no long-term debt as at December 31, 2022.

Schedule E – The Company has no long-term loans from related parties as at December 31, 2022.

Schedule F – The Company did not guarantee any securities of other issuers as at December 31, 2022.

PHILWEB CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE C

**Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are Eliminated During the
Consolidation of the Financial Statements**

DECEMBER 31, 2022

<i>Name and Designation of Debtor</i>	<i>Balance at Beginning of Period</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Amounts Collected</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Noncurrent</i>	<i>Balance at End of Period</i>
Easy e-Bingo, Inc.	₱60,786,071	₱46,690,463	₱-	₱107,476,534	₱-	₱107,476,534
E-Magine Gaming Corporation	37,090,138	16,180	-	37,106,318	-	37,106,318
PhilWeb Asia Pacific Corporation	2,969,672	16,180	-	2,985,852	-	2,985,852
PhilWeb Casino Corporation	2,489,688	16,180	-	2,505,868	-	2,505,868
Best Choice Holdings Inc.	1,906,472	-	-	1,906,472	-	1,906,472
BigGame, Inc.	30,486,034	-	(29,833,365)	652,669	-	652,669
	₱135,728,075	₱46,739,003	(₱29,833,365)	₱152,633,713	₱-	₱152,633,713

PHILWEB CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE G

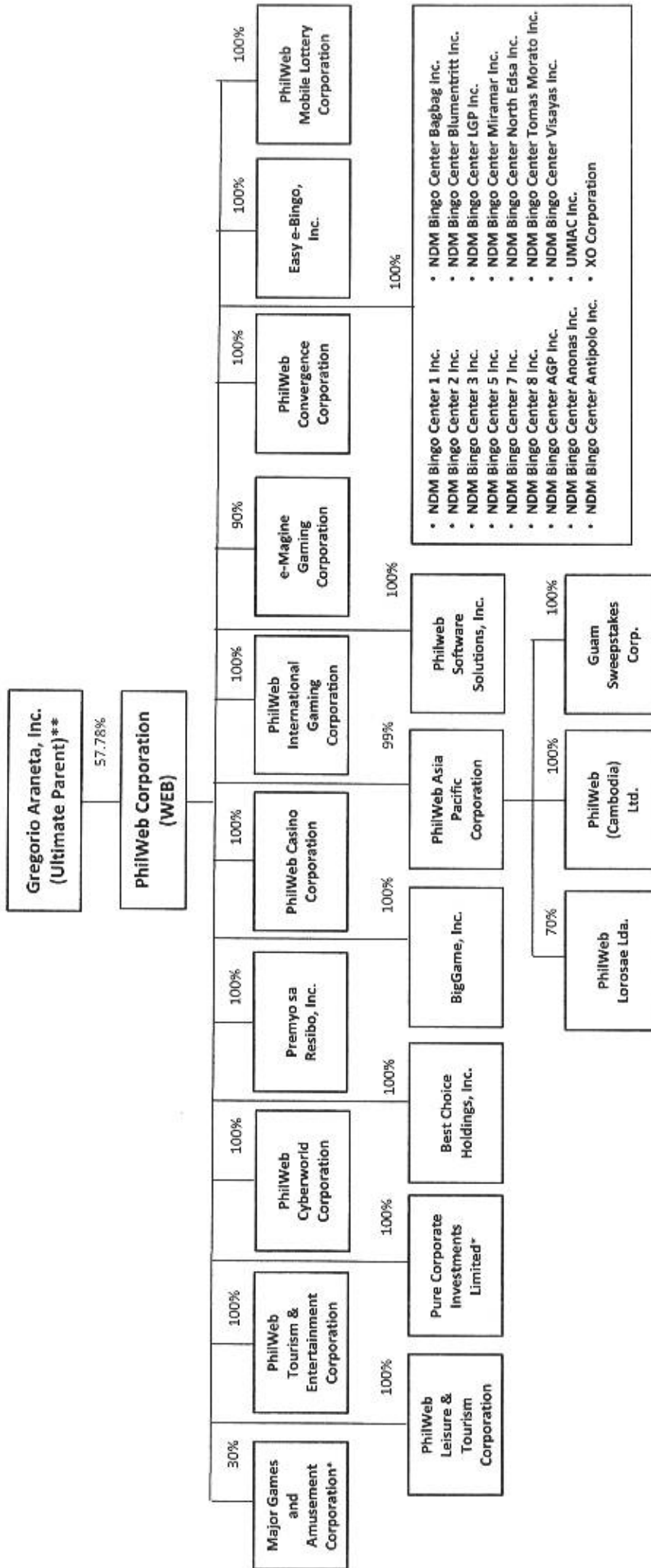
SHARE CAPITAL

DECEMBER 31, 2022

<i>Title of Issue</i>	<i>Number of shares authorized</i>	<i>Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under the related financial position caption</i>	<i>Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights</i>	<i>Number of shares held by</i>		
				<i>Related parties</i>	<i>Directors, officers and employees</i>	<i>Others</i>
Common Stock - ₱1 par value	1,850,000,000	1,435,776,680	-	157,044,156	901,092,554	377,639,970
Preferred Stock - ₱1 par value	750,000,000	159,269,484	-	62,008,919	97,260,565	-

PHILWEB CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Map Showing the Relationships Between and Among the Companies in the Group, its Ultimate Parent Company and Co-Subsidiaries
DECEMBER 31, 2022



* Special Purpose Entity

** 10.94% is held by a subsidiary, PhilWeb Casino Corporation



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON
COMPONENTS OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS**

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
PhilWeb Corporation and Subsidiaries
41st Floor, One San Miguel Avenue Condominium
San Miguel Avenue corner Shaw Boulevard
Ortigas Center, Pasig City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of PhilWeb Corporation and Subsidiaries (the Group) as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, and have issued our report thereon dated March 22, 2023. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The Supplementary Schedule on Financial Soundness Indicators, including their definitions, formulas, calculation, and their appropriateness or usefulness to the intended users, is the responsibility of the Group's management. These financial soundness indicators are not measures of operating performance defined by Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies. This schedule is presented for purposes of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is not a required part of the basic consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS. The components of these financial soundness indicators have been traced to the Group's consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 and for each of the three years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 and no material exceptions were noted.

REYES TACANDONG & Co.


MICHELLE R. MENDOZA-CRUZ
Partner

CPA Certificate No. 97380
Tax Identification No. 201-892-183-000
BOA Accreditation No. 4782; Valid until April 13, 2024
SEC Accreditation No. 97380-SEC Group A
Issued April 8, 2021
Valid for Financial Periods 2020 to 2024
BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-012-2023
Valid until January 24, 2026
PTR No. 9564565
Issued January 3, 2023, Makati City

March 22, 2023
Makati City, Metro Manila

PHILWEB CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

Ratio	Formula	2022	2021
Current ratio	Total Current Assets	P205,655,464	P172,099,029
	Divided by: Total Current Liabilities	429,731,980	485,731,597
	Current ratio	0.48:1	0.35:1
Quick ratio	Total Current Assets	P205,655,464	P172,099,029
	Less: Other current assets	60,154,401	51,670,845
	Quick assets	145,501,063	120,428,184
	Divide by: Total Current Liabilities	429,731,980	485,731,597
	Quick ratio	0.34:1	0.25:1
Solvency ratio	Total Assets	P1,259,639,695	P1,267,758,793
	Divided by: Total Liabilities	629,944,598	668,573,846
	Solvency ratio	2.00:1	1.90:1
Debt ratio	Total Liabilities	P629,944,598	P668,573,846
	Divided by: Total Assets	1,259,639,695	1,267,758,793
	Debt ratio	0.50:1	0.53:1
Debt-to-equity ratio	Total Liabilities	P629,944,598	P668,573,846
	Divided by: Total Equity	629,695,097	599,184,947
	Debt-to-equity ratio	1.00:1	1.12:1
Interest coverage ratio	Net income (loss)	P27,302,235	(P52,205,290)
	Add: Interest expense	36,604,231	35,059,756
	Provision for income taxes	19,667,920	22,514,717
	Earnings before interest and taxes	83,574,386	5,369,183
	Divide by: Interest expense	36,604,231	35,059,756
	Interest coverage ratio	2.28:1	0.15:1
Return on assets ratio	Net income (loss)	P27,302,235	(P52,205,290)
	Divided by: Total Assets	1,259,639,695	1,267,758,793
	Return on assets ratio	0.02:1	(0.04):1
Return on equity ratio	Net income (loss)	P27,302,235	(P52,205,290)
	Divided by: Total equity	629,695,097	599,184,947
	Return on equity ratio	0.04:1	(0.09):1