

COVER SHEET

SEC Registration Number

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Company Name

M	A	N	I	L	A		E	L	E	C	T	R	I	C		C	O	M	P	A	N	Y						

Principal Office (No./Street/Barangay/City/Town/Province)

L	O	P	E	Z		B	U	I	L	D	I	N	G	,		O	R	T	I	G	A	S		A	V	E	N	U	E
P	A	S	I	G		C	I	T	Y																				

Form Type

1	7	-	Q
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Department requiring the report

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Secondary License Type, If Applicable

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

N/A

Company's Telephone Number/s

6312222/ 16220

Mobile Number

N/A

No. of Stockholders

46,327

Annual Meeting
Month/Day

Last Tuesday of May

Fiscal Year
Month/Day

December 31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person

Atty. William Pamintuan

Email Address

wspamintuan@meralco.com.ph

Telephone Number/s

632-8014

Mobile Number

N/A

Contact Person's Address

Lopez Building, Ortigas Avenue, Pasig City
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Note: 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.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SRC RULE 17(2)(b) THEREUNDER

1. For the quarterly period ended: *March 31, 2015*
2. Commission identification number: *PW-102*
3. BIR Tax Identification Code: *000-101-528-000*
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter: *Manila Electric Company*
5. Country of Incorporation: *Philippines*
6. Industry Classification: (SEC use only)
7. Address of issuer's principal office: *Lopez Building, Ortigas Avenue,
Barangay Ugong, Pasig City
Postal Code: 1605*
8. Issuer's Telephone Numbers including area code: *(+632) 631-5567*
9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report: *N/A*
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of RSA:

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding
Common Stock	1,127,098,705
Debt Securities – bonds	Amount of Debt Outstanding PhP18,500 million

11. Are any or all of these Securities listed on a Stock Exchange?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, the name of such Stock Exchange and the class/es of Securities:

Philippine Stock Exchange

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

The First Quarter 2015 Financial Statements is hereto attached and made integral part of this report.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Please refer to the attached First Quarter 2015 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

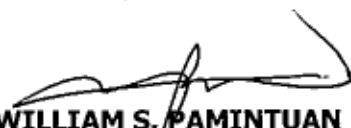
PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

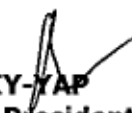
SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Regulation Code, the issuer has caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned duly authorized representatives.

MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY
Issuer



WILLIAM S. PAMINTUAN
First Vice President,
Assistant Corporate Secretary &
Information Disclosure Officer



BETTY C. SIY-YAP
Senior Vice President &
Chief Finance Officer

Date: May 15, 2015

*Cc: Disclosure Department
Listings and Disclosure Group
Philippine Stock Exchange*

*Issuer Compliance and Disclosure Department
Philippine Dealing & Exchange Corp.*

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

The following discussion and analysis of financial position and results of operations of Manila Electric Company or *MERALCO* and its subsidiaries, collectively referred to as the "*MERALCO Group*" should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 and for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014. The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards or *PFRS*. *PFRS* includes statements named *PFRS* and Philippine Accounting Standards, including Interpretations issued by the *PFRS* Council.

The financial information appearing in this report and in the accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements is presented in Philippine pesos, *MERALCO Group*'s functional and presentation currency, as defined under *PFRS*. All values are rounded to the nearest million pesos, except when otherwise indicated. The exchange rate used to translate U.S. dollars to Philippine peso in this report and in the accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements is US\$1.00 to ₱44.70 the closing rate as at March 31, 2015 (the last trading day in March 2015) quoted through the Philippine Dealing System.

Financial Highlights and Key Performance Indicators

<i>(Amounts in millions, except financial ratios, earnings per share, and operational data)</i>	Increase (Decrease)			
	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	Amount	%
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)		
Condensed Statements of Financial Position				
Total assets	₱274,656	₱269,053	₱5,603	2
Current assets	103,261	112,612	(9,351)	(8)
Cash and cash equivalents	64,437	69,469	(5,032)	(7)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	74,006	79,154	(5,148)	(7)
Total debt	29,800	30,042	(242)	(1)
Current liabilities	94,873	83,528	11,345	14
Financial Ratios				
Debt to equity	0.40	0.38	0.02	5
Current ratio	1.10	1.35	(0.25)	(18)
Operational Data				
Number of customers (in thousands):				
Residential	5,146	5,097	49	1
Commercial	466	464	2	-
Industrial	10	10	-	-
Streetlights	4	4	-	-
(Unaudited)				
	Three Months ended March 31		Increase (Decrease)	
	2015	2014	Amount	%
Condensed Statements of Income				
Revenues	₱62,590	₱55,109	₱7,481	14
Costs and expenses	56,126	49,190	6,936	14
Other expenses - net	99	146	(47)	(32)
Income before income tax	6,365	5,773	592	10
Net income	4,438	4,027	411	10
Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent	4,421	4,008	413	10
Earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the parent	3.92	3.56	0.36	10
Condensed Statements of Cash Flows				
Net cash flows from operating activities	10,763	2,860	7,903	276
Net cash used in investing activities	(14,784)	(2,837)	(11,947)	421
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,011)	4,068	(5,079)	(125)
Financial Ratios				
Profit margin	7%	7%	-	-
Return on equity	6%	6%	-	-
Asset turnover	0.23	0.21	0.02	10
Operational Data				
Electricity sales volume (in GWh)	8,092	7,908	184	2
System loss (in percentage) ¹ :				
MERALCO	6.50%	6.59%	0.09%	(1)
CEDC	4.25%	4.36%	0.11%	3

¹ Based on 12-month moving average

OVERVIEW

MERALCO is the Philippines' largest electric power distribution company, with franchise service area covering 9,337 square kilometers. It provides power to over five million customers in 34 cities and 77 municipalities, which include Metro Manila, the provinces of Rizal, Cavite and Bulacan, and parts of the provinces of Pampanga, Batangas, Laguna and Quezon. Turnover of business establishments in the franchise area accounts for almost 50% of the country's Gross Domestic Product or *GDP*.

Through Clark Electric Distribution Corporation or *CEDC*, a 65%-subsidiary, it holds the power distribution franchise for the Clark Special Economic Zone or *CSEZ* in Clark, Pampanga. *CEDC* franchise area covers 44 square kilometers and services 1,836 customers. *CEDC* is registered with Clark Development Corporation or *CDC* under *RA No. 9400, Bases Conversion Development Act of 1992*, as a *CSEZ*-enterprise primarily engaged in owning, operating, and maintaining a power distribution system within the zone.

MERALCO Group's business is divided into two segments, namely, power and other services. The power segment, primarily power distribution, consists of operations of *MERALCO* and its subsidiary, *CEDC*.

- Power

The Power segment consists of (a) electricity distribution, (b) power generation and (c) Retail Electricity Supply or *RES*.

Electricity distribution – This is principally electricity distribution and supply of power on a pass-through basis covering all captive customers in the *MERALCO* franchise area and the *CEDC* franchise area in the Luzon Grid. Electricity distribution within the *MERALCO* franchise area accounts for approximately 55% of the power requirements of the country. *CEDC's* service area covers the *CSEZ*.

Power generation – The *MERALCO Group's* re-entry in the power generation business is through investment in operating companies or participation in the development of such power generation projects. *MGen*, the power generation arm of the *MERALCO Group* has 22% equity interest in Global Business Power Corporation or *GBPC*. *GBPC* operates a total of 709 MegaWatts or *MW* (gross) capacity of coal and diesel-fired power plants. Also, it has 150 *MW* (gross) of coal-fired power plants under construction in the Visayas.

In March 2013, *MGen* acquired an effective 28% equity in PacificLight Power Pte Ltd. or *PacificLight Power*, in Jurong Island, Singapore. The *PacificLight Power* began full commercial operation in February 2014.

MGen is currently developing a 455 *MW* (net) capacity of supercritical coal-fired power plant in Mauban, Quezon under San Buenaventura Power Ltd. Co. or *SBPL* and 2 x 300 *MW* Circulating Fluidized Bed or *CFB*, coal-fired power generation plant in the Subic Freeport Zone under Redondo Peninsula Energy, Inc. or *RP Energy* whose site development is substantially completed.

MGen is also in various stages of pre-development of other power generation projects in the Philippines.

RES – This covers the sourcing and supply of electricity to qualified contestable customers. The *MERALCO Group* serves as a local *RES* within its franchise area under a separate business unit, *MPower*. Starting June 26, 2013, certain qualified contestable customers who opted to be served by the *MERALCO RES* sourced their electricity supply from *MPower*.

- Other Services

The other services segment is involved principally in electricity-related services such as electro-mechanical engineering, construction, consulting and related manpower as well as light rail-related maintenance services, e-transaction and bills collection, insurance and e-business development and distribution, and energy systems management. These services are provided by Meralco Industrial and Engineering Services Corporation or *MIESCOR*, Miescor Builders, Inc. or *MBI*, and Miescor Logistics, Inc. or *MLI* (collectively known as "*MIESCOR Group*"), Corporate Information Solutions, Inc. or *CIS*, Bayad Center, Inc. or *Bayad Center* and Customer Frontline Solutions, Inc. or *CFSI* (collectively referred to as "*CIS Group*"), Miescorrail, Inc. or *Miescorrail*, Republic Surety and Insurance Corporation or

RSIC, Lighthouse Overseas Insurance Limited or *LOIL*, Meralco Financial Services, Inc. or *Finserve*, e-Meralco Ventures, Inc. or *e-MVI* and Meralco Energy, Inc. or *MEI*.

Below is the summary of *MERALCO Group*'s business segments:

BUSINESS SEGMENTS	
Power	Other Services
Electricity distribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>MERALCO</i> • <i>CEDC</i> Power generation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>MGen</i> and subsidiaries Retail electricity supply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>MERALCO</i> through <i>MPower</i> business unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>MIESCOR Group</i> • <i>Finserve</i> • <i>LOIL</i> • <i>RSIC</i> • <i>CIS Group</i> • <i>e-MVI and subsidiary</i> • <i>MEI</i> • <i>Miescorrail</i>

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The table below summarizes the consolidated results of operations and the contribution of each business segment to *MERALCO Group's* revenues, costs and expenses, and net income for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2015				
(Unaudited)				
	Power²	Other Services	Inter-segment Transactions	Consolidated
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Revenues	₱61,073	₱1,898	(₱381)	₱62,590
Costs and expenses	54,976	1,531	(381)	56,126
Other expenses, net of income	165	(15)	(51)	99
Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent	4,170	268	(17)	4,421

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2014				
(Unaudited)				
	Power³	Other Services	Inter-segment Transactions	Consolidated
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Revenues	₱54,045	₱1,461	(₱397)	₱55,109
Costs and expenses	48,464	1,123	(397)	49,190
Other income, net of expenses	249	41	(144)	146
Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent	3,928	99	(19)	4,008

2015 compared with 2014

REVENUES

The following table shows the composition of *MERALCO Group's* consolidated revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 by business segment:

	Unaudited					
	March 31, 2015	%	March 31, 2014	%	Increase/Decrease	
					Amount	%
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>					
Power ⁴	₱61,073	98	₱54,045	98	₱7,028	13
Other services	1,898	3	1,461	3	437	30
Inter-segment transactions	(381)	(1)	(397)	(1)	16	4
Total	₱62,590	100	₱55,109	100	₱7,481	14

Total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2015 were 14% higher at ₱62,590 million compared with ₱55,109 million in the same period last year. Normalizing the 2014 electric revenues by the ₱9.3 billion-Whole Sale Electricity Spot Market or *WESM* adjustment, 2015 revenues were 3% lower versus 2014. Electric revenues accounted for 98% or 61,073 million of the total revenues.

² Principally electricity distribution

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid.

Power

Revenues from the power segment represent *MERALCO* and *CEDC*'s sale of electricity, which include generation, transmission, distribution, subsidies and other charges, and *MPower*'s generation revenue as a *RES* beginning June 26, 2013. *MERALCO* and *CEDC* distribute electricity to industrial, commercial and residential customers, while *MPower* provides electricity supply to certain qualified contestable customers within *MERALCO*'s franchise area only.

Sales volume increased by 2% from 7,908 *GWh* for the three months ended March 31, 2014 to 8,092 *GWh* for the same period in 2015. The increase in sales volume was due to the 4% growth in customer count and higher electricity consumption of existing customers. The growth in the industrial sector was driven by higher demand of food and beverage, metallic and non-metallic (cement in particular) industries, while that of commercial volume was driven by hospitality and services, real estate and retail trade industries.

In March 2014, the Philippine Electricity Market Corporation or *PEMC* recalculated the prices of power purchases from *WESM* in December 2013 based on an order of the Energy Regulatory Commission or *ERC*. The resulting adjustment, which amounted to ₱9.3 billion and was pass-through to the customers, to a large extent accounted for the significantly lower 2014 revenues compared with 2015.

Generation charge represents the largest component of electricity revenues, at 61% in 2015. Average generation charge to captive customers was at ₱4.93 per *kWh* in the first quarter of 2015 against ₱5.43 per *kWh* (representing average generation charge before effecting *PEMC* adjustment) in the same period of 2014. Transmission charge represents 13% of the total power revenues or equivalent to ₱0.95 per *kWh* in 2015 compared with ₱0.96 per *kWh* in 2014. *MERALCO*'s 12-month moving average system loss rate as at March 31, 2015 was at 6.50%, 0.09 percentage point lower compared with the 6.59% system loss rate as at March 31, 2014, and outperforming the *ERC*-imposed 8.5% cap by 2.0 percentage points as a result of its institutionalized system loss management programs. *CEDC*'s 12-month moving average system loss rate as at March 31, 2015 was at 4.25%. Subsidies and other charges include interclass and lifeline subsidies.

Distribution revenues comprise 20% of the total electric revenues. The average distribution charge per *kWh* decreased by ₱0.08 from ₱1.63 in the first quarter of 2014 to ₱1.55 in 2015.

Since the start of the Retail Competition and Open Access or *RCOA*, *MPower* has managed to serve an increasing number of contestable customers with a suite of competitive product offerings, which benefitted its customers, totalling to 203 customers out of the 349 who have switched contestability.

The following table summarizes the customer count as at March 31, 2015 and 2014 and the corresponding electric consumption per customer class for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014:

Customer Class	No. of Customers		Electricity Sales		% Change	
	<i>(in thousands)</i>		<i>(in GWh)</i>		No. of	Electricity
	2015	2014	2015	2014	Customers	Sales
Residential	5,146	4,948	2,262	2,208	4	2
Commercial	466	455	3,213	3,119	2	3
Industrial	10	10	2,584	2,547	-	1
Streetlights	4	4	33	34	-	(3)
Total	5,626	5,417	8,092	7,908	4	2

Other Services

Revenues from other services pertain mostly to non-electric revenues of *MERALCO* and revenues from subsidiaries excluding *CEDC* and *MGen*. Revenues generated from other services increased to ₱1,898 million in the first quarter of 2015 from ₱1,461 million in the same period of 2014. The 30% increase in revenues from other services was mainly due to higher volume of bills pay, load and remittance transactions handled by the *CIS* Group and completed projects of the *MIESCOR* Group.

COSTS AND EXPENSES

Consolidated costs and expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2015 amounted to ₱56,126 million, 14% higher compared with ₱49,190 million for the same period in 2014. The following table shows the breakdown of *MERALCO Group's* consolidated costs and expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 by business segment:

Unaudited					
	March 31, 2015	%	March 31, 2014	%	Increase/Decrease
					Amount %
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>				
Power ⁵	₱54,976	98	₱48,464	99	₱6,512 13
Other services	1,531	3	1,123	2	408 36
Inter-segment transactions	(381)	(1)	(397)	(1)	16 4
Total	₱56,126	100	₱49,190	100	₱6,936 14

Power

The details of costs and expenses are summarized in the following table:

Unaudited					
	March 31, 2015	%	March 31, 2014	%	Increase/Decrease
					Amount %
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>				
Purchased power	₱48,701	89	₱41,315	85	₱7,386 18
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	2,348	4	2,253	5	95 4
Depreciation and amortization	1,530	3	1,241	3	289 23
Contracted services	1,012	2	900	2	112 12
Others	1,385	2	2,755	5	(1,370) (50)
Total	₱54,976	100	₱48,464	100	₱6,512 13

Costs and expenses of the power segment for the three months ended March 31, 2015 amounted to ₱54,976 million, 13% higher compared with the ₱48,464 million in 2014.

Purchased power accounted for 89% of the total costs and expenses. *MERALCO's* power segment does not operate its own generation capacity and purchases all of the electricity that it distributes from recently contracted Power Supply Agreements or *PSAs* with generators, National Power Corporation or *NPC* (up to June 25, 2014), long-term Power Purchase Agreements contracted with Independent Power Producers or *IPPs* and the *WESM*. Lower purchased power cost in 2014 was primarily due to the billing adjustment by *PEMC* for power purchases in December 2013. Moreover, with the implementation of *RCOA*, contestable customers sourced its power supply from retail electricity suppliers.

The volume of energy purchased under long-term power supply contracts with *IPPs*, First Gas Corporation or the *Sta. Rita Power Plant*, FGP Corp. or the *San Lorenzo Power Plant* and Quezon Power (Philippines) Limited Co. or *QPPL*, represent 34% of *MERALCO's* Net Systems Input. Purchases from Successor Generating Companies or *SGCs* and *NPC*, and other special programs accounted for 63%, while the balance of 3% was sourced from the *WESM*.

Depreciation and amortization increased by 23% to ₱1,530 million in 2015 from ₱1,241 million in 2014. This is mainly due to completed capital expenditure projects.

Contracted services increased by 12% from ₱900 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 to ₱1,012 million for the same period in 2015. This was mainly due to higher fees for software maintenance due

⁵*Ibid.*

to implementation of new applications and *IT* system. Also, beginning the middle of 2014, *MERALCO* outsourced most of its *IT* services, which is largely on a managed service arrangement.

Other expenses consist of business taxes and permits, provision for probable charges and expenses from claims, provisions for doubtful accounts, costs of materials, transportation, and other corporate expenses.

Other Services

The cost and expenses of other services business segment for the three months ended March 31, 2015 amounted to ₱1,531 million, 36% higher compared with ₱1,123 million in 2014. The details are as follows:

	March 31, 2015		Unaudited		Increase/Decrease	
			March 31, 2014		Amount	%
		%		%		
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>						
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	₱640	42	₱411	37	₱229	56
Contracted services	330	22	250	22	80	32
Depreciation and amortization	77	5	54	5	23	43
Others	484	31	408	36	76	19
Total	₱1,531	100	₱1,123	100	₱408	36

The cost and expenses of other services segment increased by ₱408 million in 2015 driven by higher contracted services and salaries, wages and other employee benefits, mainly due to the increase in number of projects and business expansion initiatives of *MERALCO* subsidiaries.

Depreciation and amortization for the three months ended March 31, 2015 amounted to ₱77 million, 23% higher compared with the same period in 2014 as a result of asset acquisitions of the subsidiaries.

Other expenses, which accounted for 31% of the total costs and expenses, increased by 76% from ₱408 million in 2014 to ₱484 million in 2015. This is mainly due to increase in corporate expenses driven by business expansion activities.

OTHER EXPENSES (INCOME)

The following table shows the breakdown of *MERALCO Group*'s consolidated other income, net of expenses, for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 by business segment:

	March 31, 2015		Unaudited		Increase/Decrease	
			March 31, 2014		Amount	%
		%		%		
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>						
Power ⁶	₱165	167	₱249	171	(₱84)	(34)
Other services	(15)	(15)	41	29	(56)	(137)
Inter-segment transactions	(51)	(52)	(144)	(100)	93	(65)
Total	₱99	100	₱146	100	(₱47)	(32)

Consolidated other expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2015 decreased to ₱99 million, 32% lower compared with ₱146 million for the same period last year.

⁶*Ibid.*

Power

Breakdown of other income (expenses) of power segment is summarized in the following table:

		Unaudited		
	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014	Increase/Decrease	
			Amount	%
		(Amounts in millions)		
Interest and other financial income	₱230	₱145	(₱85)	59
Interest and other financial charges	(289)	(434)	(145)	(33)
Equity in net losses of associates and joint ventures	(255)	(183)	72	39
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	5	(59)	(64)	(109)
Others	144	282	138	(49)
Total	(₱165)	(₱249)	(₱84)	(34)

Other expenses-net for the three months ended March 31, 2015 decreased to ₱165 million, from ₱249 million in the first quarter of 2014. Interest and other financial charges in 2014 included the accelerated amortization of debt issue costs of pre-terminated debt. Investments in Government Securities (classified as Held-to-Maturity investments or *HTM*) and Unit Investment Trust Funds (classified as Available-for-Sale investments or *AFS*) provided higher yields over 2014, resulting in higher interest and other financial income in 2015.

NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT

The following table shows the breakdown of *MERALCO*'s net income attributable to the equity holders of the parent for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 by business segment:

Unaudited						
	March 31, 2015	%	March 31, 2014	%	Increase/Decrease	
					Amount	%
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>						
Power ⁷	₱4,228	94	₱3,784	94	₱444	12
Other services	158	3	99	3	59	59
Inter-segment transactions	35	1	125	3	(90)	72
Total	₱4,421	100	₱4,008	100	₱413	10

Power

Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent for the three months ended March 31, 2015 is higher by 10% compared with the same period last year largely attributable to the combined effects of the following: (a) more than 2% increase in electricity volume distributed, supported by a 4% growth in the customer base; (b) growth in the number and volume of contestable customers of *MPower*; (c) increase in the contribution of operating subsidiaries and associates and; (d) improved yield on cash and cash equivalents and other financial instruments.

⁷ *Ibid.*

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The following table shows *MERALCO*'s consolidated cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 as well as the consolidated capitalization and other selected consolidated financial data as at March 31, 2015:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2015	2014
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
<u>Cash Flows</u>		
Net cash flows from operating activities	₱10,763	₱2,860
Net cash used in investing activities	(14,784)	(2,837)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,011)	4,068
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(5,032)	4,091
<u>Capital Expenditures</u>	2,826	2,098
	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
<u>Capitalization</u>		
Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities		
Current portion	₱1,897	₱1,899
Noncurrent portion	27,375	27,743
Notes payable	528	400
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	74,006	79,154
<u>Other Selected Financial Data</u>		
Total assets	274,656	269,053
Utility plant and others	121,899	120,830
Cash and cash equivalents	64,437	69,469

As at March 31, 2015, *MERALCO Group*'s consolidated cash and cash equivalents totalled ₱64,437 million, ₱5,032 million lower compared with ₱69,469 million as at December 31, 2014. Following are the significant sources and uses of consolidated cash and cash equivalents for the first three months of 2015; a) cash flows from operating activities of ₱10,763 million; b) cash disbursements for additions to utility plant and other of ₱3,438 million and; c) investment in available for sale and held to maturity securities of ₱11,154 million.

Operating Activities

Consolidated net cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2015 of ₱10,763 million is 276% higher compared with ₱2,860 million of the same period in 2014. In the first quarter of 2014, *MERALCO* settled the deferred amount of the purchased power cost for the January supply month, while the corresponding pass through charges remained unbilled to the customers which resulted to lower cash provided by operating activities in 2014.

Investing Activities

Consolidated net cash flows used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2015 totalled ₱14,784 million, ₱11,947 million higher compared with ₱2,837 million used for the same period in 2014. This is mainly due to the investment in available for sale and held to maturity securities of ₱11,154 million in the first quarter of 2015.

Financing Activities

Consolidated net cash used in financing activities amounted to ₱1,011 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, compared with ₱4,068 million net cash provided by financing activities in 2014. Financing activities in the first quarter of 2015 included payment of currently maturing interest-bearing financial liabilities, and the related interest and other financial charges. In 2014, the amount of interest-bearing financial liabilities availed exceeded the amount of debt settled (including pre-terminated debt of ₱4.0 billion).

Debt Financing

On September 23, 2013, the *BOD* of *MERALCO* authorized the offer, sale and issuance by way of public offering in the Philippines, 7- and 12-year corporate bonds, putable in 5 and 10 years, respectively, with an aggregate principal amount of up to ₱15 billion with an overallotment option of up to ₱5.0 billion. The 12-year corporate bonds also include a call option, where *MERALCO* may redeem (in whole but not in part only) the outstanding bonds on the 7th year from issue date at the early redemption price at 101.0%. The put and call options are clearly and closely related to the host instruments, thus, were not recognized separately.

On December 12, 2013, the ₱11.5 Billion Fixed Rate Putable Bonds due in 2020 and ₱7.0 Billion Fixed Rate Putable Bonds due in 2025, were listed with the Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corporation.

The net proceeds from the bond issuance were utilized for refinancing certain loans including principal payments, accrued interest, prepayment penalties and other financing costs.

In March 2014, *MERALCO* entered into a 10-year fixed rate loan from a major domestic universal bank. The principal is payable in nominal annual amortizations with a balloon payment on final maturity in February 2024.

MERALCO's loan agreements require compliance with debt service coverage of 1.2 times calculated at specific measurement dates. The agreements also contain restrictions with respect to the creation of liens or encumbrances on assets, issuance of guarantees, mergers or consolidations, disposition of a significant portion of its assets and related party transactions.

As at March 31, 2015, *MERALCO* is in compliance with all covenants of its loan agreements.

Equity Financing

Consistent with the provisions of *PAS 32*, "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation", *MERALCO*'s preferred shares are presented as debt while the dividends declared are recorded as interest expense. Accumulated and unpaid dividends were accrued and classified as accrued interest payable. Coupon rate on such preferred share is fixed at 10%. The preferred shares were issued to service applications, which would require extension or new distribution facilities beyond a specific distance. Beginning April 8, 2005, such requirement was discontinued. Instead, as provided in the "Implementing Guidelines of the Magna Carta for Residential Electricity Consumers", customers were required to advance the costs of extension of lines and installation of additional facilities. All of the redeemable preferred shares have been called for redemption as at June 30, 2011, consistent with the terms of the Preferred Shares Subscription Agreement. The unclaimed dividends amounted to ₱250 million as at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2014. Interest is no longer accrued when the preferred shares were called for redemption.

As at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, *MERALCO*'s capital stock consists of:

<i>(Amounts in millions, except par value and number of shares)</i>	2015	2014
Common stock - ₱10 par value		
Authorized - 1,250,000,000 shares	₱12,500	₱12,500
Issued - 1,127,271,117 shares	11,273	11,273
Treasury - 172,412 shares	(11)	(11)

Treasury shares represent subscribed shares and the related rights of employees who have opted to withdraw from the *ESPP* in accordance with the provisions of the *ESPP* and which *MERALCO* purchased.

The table below summarizes the cash dividends declared in the first three months of 2015 and 2014:

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Dividend Per Share	Amount
				<i>(In millions)</i>
February 23, 2015	March 23, 2015	April 15, 2015	₱8.49	₱9,568
March 17, 2014	April 15, 2014	May 8, 2014	6.45	7,270

RISK FACTORS

The major factors affecting *MERALCO*'s financial position and results of operations are:

- Regulated rates and cost recoveries
- Sales volume and Philippine economic conditions
- Electricity supply
- Industry restructuring

Regulated Rates and Cost Recoveries

The most significant determinants of *MERALCO*'s and *CEDC*'s rate structure vis-à-vis operating results are “allowable returns” and “permitted cost recoveries”. Rates billed by *MERALCO* and *CEDC* are approved by the *ERC* and are set to allow a reasonable rate of return on investments. *MERALCO*'s and *CEDC*'s rate structure also allows pass-through of certain purchased power costs, system loss up to an annual cap enforced by the *ERC*, and taxes.

Performance-Based Regulation

MERALCO is among the Group A entrants to the *PBR*, together with two other private *DUs*.

Rate-setting under *PBR* is governed by the *RDWR*. The *PBR* scheme sets tariffs once every Regulatory Period or *RP* based on the regulated asset base of the *DUs*, and the required operating and capital expenditures to meet operational performance and service level requirements responsive to the needs for adequate, reliable and quality power, efficient service, and growth of all customer classes in the franchise area as approved by the *ERC*. *PBR* also employs a mechanism that penalizes or rewards a *DU* depending on its network and service performance.

Rate filings and settings are done on a *RP* basis. One (1) *RP* consists of four (4) Regulatory Years or *RYs*. An *RY* for *MERALCO* begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 of the following year. The third *RP* is from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2015. The fourth *RP* for Group A shall commence on July 1, 2015 and end on June 30, 2019. *MERALCO* is to undergo the fourth *RP* reset process and is awaiting the release by the *ERC* of the final rules to govern the filing of its fourth *RP* reset application.

Pass-through of Allowable Costs

The pass-through of allowable costs or costs that do not entail a revision of the rate base and/or rate of return of *MERALCO* is governed by various adjustment mechanisms promulgated by the *ERC*.

In approving *MERALCO*'s unbundled rate in May 2003, the *ERC* prescribed a generation charge that will be adjusted under the Generation Rate Adjustment Mechanism, or *GRAM*. This has since been superseded by the Guidelines for the Automatic Adjustment of Generation Rates and System Loss Rates by Distribution Utilities. The monthly automatic adjustment under the Automatic Generation Rate Adjustment or *AGRA* mechanism provides timely price signals to consumers. While the *GRAM* only provided for changes in the generation charge, the new mechanism also allows the monthly adjustment of the system loss charge. Implementation of the guidelines started with the November 2004 billing cycle.

The *ERC*'s approval of *MERALCO*'s second filing under *GRAM* was questioned before the Supreme Court or *SC*, for failure by *MERALCO* and the *ERC* to comply with Section 4 (e) Rule 3 of *EPIRA*'s Implementing Rules and Regulations or *IRR*, which required publication, notice, and hearing of an application prior to issuance of an Order. On August 16, 2006, the *SC* ruled with finality that strict compliance with the requirements under the *IRR* of the *EPIRA* is jurisdictional and applies to any adjustment to the retail rate, including those for pass-through costs. The *AGRA* was then suspended beginning September 2006 and *MERALCO* could adjust generation and other pass-through charges only after the filing and approval by the *ERC* of an appropriate application.

On June 7, 2007, the Joint Congressional Power Commission approved amendments to Section 4 (e), Rule 3 of the *EPIRA*'s *IRR* that exempt the adjustments of pass-through electric rate components from the jurisdictional and hearing requirements of the *IRR*. The amendments were subsequently promulgated by the Department of Energy on June 21, 2007. Thereafter, the *ERC* lifted the suspension of the *AGRA*, which allowed *MERALCO* to resume the monthly updating of generation and system loss charges beginning July 2007.

On August 12, 2009, the *ERC* issued its Resolution No. 16, Series of 2009, adopting the "Rules Governing the Automatic Cost Adjustment and True-up Mechanisms and Corresponding Confirmation Process for Distribution Utilities". These rules govern the recovery of pass-through costs, including over- or under-recoveries in the following bill components: Generation Charge, Transmission Charge, System Loss Charge, Lifeline rate subsidies, Local franchise and business taxes.

The rules will also synchronize the various confirmation processes for the foregoing charges, in which the *ERC* will verify whether the *DU* incurred over- or under-recoveries in the implementation of the said charges. Luzon *DUs*, such as *MERALCO*, were required to file not later than October 30, 2009 their consolidated applications to resolve over- or under-recoveries accumulated from the start of their rate unbundling until December 2008. Subsequent filings will be every three years thereafter.

On October 8, 2009, *MERALCO* filed a petition at the *ERC* seeking an amendment to the *ERC*'s Resolution No. 16, Series of 2009. In particular, *MERALCO* proposed a modification to the formula used in confirming the system loss charges of *DUs*, shifting the reckoning of the system loss cap from a monthly to an annual reckoning to more fairly reflect the actual system loss performance of *DUs*.

On October 18, 2010, the *ERC* ruled on *MERALCO*'s Petition and agreed that there is a need to address the mismatch between the billing periods of the *DUs* and of their suppliers in the confirmation of the system loss. However, the *ERC* did not adopt *MERALCO*'s proposed modification to the formula and instead prescribed a new formula. Resolution No. 21, Series of 2010 adopted the new formula and correspondingly amended the one prescribed in Resolution No. 16, Series of 2009. The Resolution also prescribed the period of filing for the *DUs*' consolidated applications, which for Luzon *DUs* will be by March 31, 2011 and setting March 31, 2011 (covering adjustments implemented from the rate unbundling until the billing month of December 2010) and March 31, 2015 (covering adjustments from January 2011 to December 2014) as the new deadlines for *DUs* in Luzon to file their respective applications. Subsequent filings shall likewise be every three years thereafter.

Applications for the Recovery of Generation Costs and SL Charges

MERALCO filed separate applications for the full recovery of generation costs, including value-added tax or *VAT*, incurred for the supply months of August 2006 to May 2007 or total under-recoveries of ₱12,679 million for generation charges and ₱1,295 million for *SL* charges.

The separate applications for the full recovery of generation charges have been approved by the *ERC* in its decisions released on January 18, 2008, September 3, 2008 and August 16, 2010. The approved amount of generation costs for recovery was fully collected in 2014.

With respect to the ₱1,295 million *SL* charge under-recoveries, the *ERC* ordered *MERALCO* to file a separate application for the recovery of *SL* adjustments after the *ERC* confirms the transmission rate to be used in the calculation of the *SL* rate in accordance with the *SL* rate formula of the Automatic Generation Rate Adjustments Guidelines. *MERALCO* has filed the application for recovery of the ₱1,295 million *SL* charge under-recoveries with the *ERC*. This was included in the Consolidated Application of under/over recoveries in generation, transmission, *SL* and lifeline charges filed on March 31, 2011 with the *ERC*. Hearings were completed on October 25, 2011. On December 12, 2011, *MERALCO* filed for the admission of its Supplemental Application. An expository hearing was conducted on February 1, 2012. As at March 31, 2015, *MERALCO* has already filed its *FOE* and is awaiting the final resolution by the *ERC*.

System Loss

On December 8, 2008, the *ERC* promulgated a resolution providing for a lower maximum rate of *SL* (technical and non-technical) that a utility can pass on to its customers. The revised *SL* cap is 8.5% for private utilities, effective January 2010 billing. This is one percentage point lower than the *SL* cap of 9.5% provided under *RA* No. 7832. The actual volume of electricity used by *MERALCO* (administrative loss) is treated as part of the operation and maintenance expense beginning July 2011. The manner by which the utility is rewarded for its efforts in *SL* reduction is addressed by the *ERC* in the *PIS* under *PBR*.

On December 8, 2009, *MERALCO* filed a Petition to amend the said Resolution with an urgent prayer for the immediate suspension of the implementation of the new *SL* cap of 8.5% starting January 2010. The proposed amendment is aimed at making the Resolution consistent with the provisions of *RA* No. 9136 and *RA* No. 7832, by increasing the *SL* cap to not less than 9%. The hearing on the Petition was conducted on November 18, 2010. Thereafter, *MERALCO* was directed to submit its *FOE*.

MERALCO's 12 month average system loss of 6.50% as at March 31, 2015 improved by .09 percentage points from the 6.59% registered in 2014. *CEDC*'s system loss of 4.25% in 2015 was well within the 8.5% cap set by the *ERC* for the private *DUs*.

Sales Volume and Philippine Economic Conditions

The sale of electric energy is driven mainly by prevailing economic conditions and the number of customers being served by *MERALCO*. *MERALCO*'s franchise area accounts for an estimated 50% of the Philippines' Gross Domestic Product or *GDP*, with 37% from Metro Manila.

The favourable economic environment, supported by robust overseas Filipino workers, business process outsourcing and capital inflows, low interest rate and inflation rates, 'wealth creation' associated with significantly higher equity and property prices, and sustained confidence in the National Government, boosted strong domestic consumption and local and foreign investments. These affected per capital electricity consumption.

For the three months ended March 31, 2015, *MERALCO Group*'s energy sales volume was 8,092 *GWh*, 2% higher compared with 7,908 *GWh* in 2014. The growth in sales volume in 2015 was mainly due to the following factors: increase demand of industrial and commercial sectors particularly from non-metallic mineral products, rubber and plastic products, food products and beverages, electricity, gas and water supply, real estate, wholesale and retail trade and transport, storage and communications. *MERALCO* still managed to grow customers by 4% largely from the commercial and residential sectors. *MERALCO* has 5,626 thousand customers as at March 31, 2015.

Average temperature throughout the first quarter of 2015 is cooler by 1.42°C from 25.9°C in 2014 to 25.8°C in 2015.

Electricity Supply

MERALCO does not operate its own generation capacity and purchases all of the power it distributes from the privatized plants of the *NPC-SGCs*, *IPPs* and *WESM*. *WESM* is a venue where suppliers and buyers trade electricity as a commodity. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, *MERALCO* purchased 34% of its requirements from *IPPs*, 63% from the privatized plants of *NPC*, and 3% from the *WESM*.

Date	Power Supplier	Plant/contracted capacity	Terms of <i>PSA</i>
December 12, 2011	South Premiere Power Corporation or <i>SPPC</i>	Ilijan Power Plant in Batangas, for the full 1,180 <i>MW</i> net capacities	Under the <i>PSA</i> , <i>MERALCO</i> shall procure power from <i>SPPC</i> until December 25, 2019, with an option to extend the term for another three (3) years.

Date	Power Supplier	Plant/contracted capacity	Terms of <i>PSA</i>
December 21, 2011	Masinloc Power Partners Co., Ltd. or <i>MPPCL</i>	The initial contracted capacity is 330 <i>MW</i> , to increase to 430 <i>MW</i> by December 26, 2015	The <i>PSA</i> is for a period of seven (7) years and can be extended by the parties for another three (3) years. Under the agreement, the terms of the <i>NPC-MERALCO TSC</i> will govern the supply by <i>MPPCL</i> to <i>MERALCO</i> .
December 20, 2011	SEM-Calaca Power Corporation	The initial contracted capacity is 210 <i>MW</i> and will be increased to 420 <i>MW</i> upon the commercial operation of the plant's Unit 1.	Term of seven (7) years, which may be extended by the parties for another three (3) years.
February 29, 2012	Therma Luzon, Inc. or <i>TLI</i>	Pagbilao coal-fired power plant with contracted capacity of 350 <i>MW</i> located in Quezon Province	Term of seven (7) years, which may be extended for three (3) years upon agreement of parties.
June 26, 2012	San Miguel Energy Corporation, or <i>SMEC</i>	Sual coal-fired power plant with initial contracted capacity of 200 <i>MW</i> to increase to 500 <i>MW</i> by December 26, 2012	Term of seven (7) years, which may be extended up to five (5) years upon agreement of parties.
April 26, 2012	Pangea Green Energy Philippines, Inc., or <i>PGEP</i>	Biogas power plant methane gas with a total nominal generating capacity of 1 <i>MW</i> .	Term of two (2) years from the delivery period commencement date, unless amended by the parties.
April 16, 2014	Montalban Methane Power Corporation or <i>MPPC</i>	8 <i>MW</i> renewable energy generating facility which utilizes landfill gas	"Take and pay" arrangement for two (2) years from <i>ERC</i> approval.
May 15, 2014	Philippine Power and Development Corporation or <i>PPDC</i>	1 <i>MW</i> hydro power plants	Term of five (5) years which may be extended upon mutual agreement of parties.
May 29, 2014	San Buenaventura power Ltd. Co. or <i>SBPL</i>	Coal-fired power plant for 455 <i>MW</i> (net) capacity and electrical output	Term of twenty (20) years which may be extended up to five (5) years at the option of <i>MERALCO</i> .
November 25, 2014	Bacman Geothermal, Inc. or <i>Bacman</i>	Geothermal power plants for contracted capacity of 50 <i>MW</i>	Term of five (5) years pending approval extendable for another two (2) years upon mutual agreement of the parties.

In separate Decisions dated December 17, 2012, the *ERC* approved with modifications the *PSAs* of *MERALCO* with *MPPCL*, *SPPC*, *Sem-Calaca*, *TLI* and *SMEC*.

Motions for Reconsideration were filed regarding the *ERC* decisions on the *PSAs* with *SPPC*, *Sem-Calaca* and *SMEC*. *MERALCO* is awaiting the decision of the *ERC* on the *SPPC* and *Sem-Calaca* Motions for Reconsideration. In an Order dated December 16, 2013, the *ERC* denied the Motion for Partial Reconsideration on the *PSA* with *SMEC*. Both *MERALCO* and *SMEC* have filed separation motions with respect to such order and now await *ERC* resolution thereof.

On June 2, 2014, *MERALCO* filed with the *ERC* for approval of its new *PSA* with *MPPC*. Similar to the previous *CSE*, said *PSA* is a “take and pay” arrangement, however, under the new *PSA*, energy is no longer billed at the *ERC* approved *NPC TOU* rate but at a fixed contract price. On June 11, 2014, *MERALCO* received *MMPC*’s motion to join *MERALCO* as co-applicant in the case. Upon approval by the *ERC* of the new *PSA*, the same shall replace the previous *CSE* executed between *MMPC* and *MERALCO*. *MERALCO* filed its *FOE* on July 23, 2014. The *ERC* conducted its last hearing on the application on August 5, 2014. *MERALCO* is now awaiting the resolution of the application by the *ERC*.

On June 2, 2014, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* for the approval of its *PSA* with *PPDC*. This *PSA* provides that *MERALCO* shall accept all the energy deliveries of *PPDC* as measured by the latter’s billing meter. Hearing on this case have been completed. As at March 31, 2015, the case is submitted for decision by the *ERC*.

On June 2, 2014, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* for approval of its *PSA* with *SBPL*. On June 11, 2014, *MERALCO* received *SBPL*’s motion to intervene as a co-applicant. On July 25, 2014, *PMR Limited Co.* or *PMR* filed a petition to intervene in the case. The initial hearing for the application was held on July 31, 2014. On the same date, *MERALCO* and *SBPL* filed their respective oppositions to *PMR*’s intervention. In its Order dated August 26, 2014, the *ERC* deemed it appropriate to allow *PMR*’s participation as an intervenor in the case. The pre-trial conference including the presentation of *MERALCO*’s and *SBPL*’s witnesses, was held on September 1, 2014.

After *MERALCO* and *SBPL* filed their respective *FOE*, the *ERC* set the case for hearing for presentation of *PMR*’s witness. Thereafter, *PMR* filed its *FOE* on November 18, 2014. On December 5, 2014, *MERALCO* received an Order of the *ERC* dated December 2, 2014 ruling that the application is considered submitted for decision. Thus, *MERALCO* is now awaiting for the *ERC* decision on the application.

The *PSA* with *Bacman* was submitted to the *ERC* for approval.

Under the *PSAs*, fixed capacity fees and fixed operating maintenance fees are recognized monthly based on their contracted capacities. The annual projection of these payments is shown in the table below:

Year	Contracted Capacity	Fixed Payment Amount
	<i>(In Megawatt)</i>	<i>(In Million)</i>
2015	3,050	37,613
2016	3,080	39,635
2017	3,080	39,408
2018	3,335	47,625
2019 to 2021	3,825	58,207

Interim Power Supply Agreement (IPSA)

On April 1, 2014, *MERALCO* signed two separate *IPSAs* with the wholly-owned subsidiaries of *GBPC*, namely: (1) *Panay Power Corporation* or *PPC* for a 27 *MW* firm output from its 72-*MW* diesel-fired power plant in La Paz, Iloilo City; and (2) *Toledo Power Co.* or *TPC* for a 28 *MW* firm and 9 *MW* non-firm output from its 40-*MW* diesel-fired power plant in Carmen, Toledo City. Both *IPSAs*, with the term of until on June 30, 2014, were filed for approval of the *ERC* on April 2, 2014. In its Decision dated June 2, 2014, the *ERC* approved the application with modification.

On June 20, 2014, *MERALCO* filed an Urgent Motion for Extension of the term of the *IPSAs*. On July 10, 2014, the *ERC* approved the extension of the *IPSA* with *PPC* and *TPC* until October 31, 2014, subject to the same condition provided in its June 2, 2014 Decision.

Considering that *MERALCO* still needs additional capacity for the period of January 26, 2015 to July 25, 2015, it executed again separate *IPSAs* with *PPC* for 27 *MW* and with *TPC* for 28 *MW* on firm basis and 9 *MW* on non-firm basis. The *IPSAs* with *PPC* and *TPC*, both dated November 14, 2014, were filed with the *ERC* for approval on January 8, 2015. Hearings on this case have been completed. *MERALCO* is awaiting the Decision of the *ERC* on the application.

On April 3, 2014, *MERALCO* signed an *IPSA* with 1590 Energy Corp. for the 140 *MW* output from the Bauang power plant – a 225-*MW* diesel-fired power plant in Bauang, La Union for a term of up to June 30, 2014. This *IPSA* became effective upon the Final Approval of the *ERC* in its Decision dated May 12, 2014.

On June 30, 2014, the *ERC* approved the extension of the *IPSA* with 1590 Energy Corp. until October 31, 2014. A *MOA* dated October 30, 2014 was executed with 1590 Energy Corp. extending the *IPSA* until July 25, 2015. Said *MOA* was filed with the *ERC* for approval on October 30, 2014. The *ERC* issued an Order dated December 15, 2014 approving the extension of the *IPSA* under the same terms as approved by the *ERC* in its Decision dated May 12, 2014.

On April 8, 2014, *MERALCO* signed an *IPSA* with PanAsia Energy, Inc. for the 270 *MW* output from the Limay Combined Cycle Power Plant – a 540-*MW* diesel power facility at Barangay Luz, Limay, Bataan for a term of up to June 30, 2014. On July 18, 2014, the *ERC* approved the *IPSA* with Panasia Energy, Inc., subject to certain modifications. However, since the approval of the *IPSA* came after expiration of its term, the *IPSA* was never implemented. On December 4, 2014, *MERALCO* signed a new *IPSA* with PanAsia Energy, Inc. which shall be effective upon the issuance of the final approval of the *ERC* and will expire on July 25, 2015. The *IPSA* will involve the sale of up to 270 *MW* from January 26 to April 25, 2015 and up to 180 *MW* from April 26 to July 25, 2015. A Joint Application for approval of said *IPSA* was filed with the *ERC* on January 14, 2015. In a letter to the *ERC* dated March 11, 2015, *MERALCO* requested that the Parties be allowed to implement the *IPSA* beginning March 15, 2015.

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December 20, 2011	SEM-Calaca Power Corporation	The initial contracted capacity is 210 <i>MW</i> and will be increased to 420 <i>MW</i> upon the commercial operation of the plant's Unit 1.	Term of seven (7) years, which may be extended by the parties for another three (3) years.

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On June 2, 2014, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* for the approval of its *PSA* with *PPDC*. This *PSA* provides that *MERALCO* shall accept all the energy deliveries of *PPDC* as measured by the latter’s billing meter. Hearing on this case have been completed. The case is now submitted for decision.

On June 2, 2014, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* for approval of its *PSA* with *SBPL*. On June 11, 2014, *MERALCO* received *SBPL*’s motion to intervene as a co-applicant. On July 25, 2014, *PMR Limited Co.* or *PMR* filed a petition to intervene in the case. The initial hearing for the application was held on July

31, 2014. On the same date, *MERALCO* and *SBPL* filed their respective oppositions to *PMR*'s intervention. In its Order dated August 26, 2014, the *ERC* deemed it appropriate to allow *PMR*'s participation as an intervenor in the case. The pre-trial conference including the presentation of *MERALCO*'s and *SBPL*'s witnesses, was held on September 1, 2014.

After *MERALCO* and *SBPL* filed their respective *FOE*, the *ERC* set the case for hearing for presentation of *PMR*'s witness. Thereafter, *PMR* filed its *FOE* on November 18, 2014. On December 5, 2014, *MERALCO* received an Order of the *ERC* dated December 2, 2014 ruling that the application is considered submitted for decision. Thus, *MERALCO* is now awaiting for the *ERC* decision on the application.

The *PSA* with *Bacman* was submitted to the *ERC* for approval.

Under the *PSAs*, fixed capacity fees and fixed operating maintenance fees are recognized monthly based on their contracted capacities. The annual projection of these payments is shown in the table below:

Year	Contracted Capacity	Fixed Payment Amount
	<i>(In Megawatt)</i>	<i>(In Million)</i>
2015	3,050	37,613
2016	3,080	39,635
2017	3,080	39,408
2018	3,335	47,625
2019 to 2021	3,825	58,207

Interim Power Supply Agreement (IPSA)

On April 1, 2014, *MERALCO* signed two separate *IPSAs* with the wholly-owned subsidiaries of *GBPC*, namely: (1) Panay Power Corporation or *PPC* for a 27 *MW* firm output from its 72-*MW* diesel-fired power plant in La Paz, Iloilo City; and (2) Toledo Power Co. or *TPC* for a 28 *MW* firm and 9 *MW* non-firm output from its 40-*MW* diesel-fired power plant in Carmen, Toledo City. Both *IPSAs*, with the term of until on June 30, 2014, were filed for approval of the *ERC* on April 2, 2014. In its Decision dated June 2, 2014, the *ERC* approved the application with modification.

On June 20, 2014, *MERALCO* filed an Urgent Motion for Extension of the term of the *IPSAs*. On July 10, 2014, the *ERC* approved the extension of the *IPSA* with *PPC* and *TPC* until October 31, 2014, subject to the same condition provided in its June 2, 2014 Decision.

Considering that *MERALCO* still needs additional capacity for the period of January 26, 2015 to July 25, 2015, it executed again separate *IPSAs* with *PPC* for 27 *MW* and with *TPC* for 28 *MW* on firm basis and 9 *MW* on non-firm basis. The *IPSAs* with *PPC* and *TPC*, both dated November 14, 2014, were filed with the *ERC* for approval on January 8, 2015. Hearings on this case have been completed. *MERALCO* is awaiting the Decision of the *ERC* on the application.

On April 3, 2014, *MERALCO* signed an *IPSA* with 1590 Energy Corp. for the 140 *MW* output from the Bauang power plant – a 225-*MW* diesel-fired power plant in Bauang, La Union for a term of up to June 30, 2014. This *IPSA* became effective upon the Final Approval of the *ERC* in its Decision dated May 12, 2014.

On June 30, 2014, the *ERC* approved the extension of the *IPSA* with 1590 Energy Corp. until October 31, 2014. A *MOA* dated October 30, 2014 was executed with 1590 Energy Corp. extending the *IPSA* until July 25, 2015. Said *MOA* was filed with the *ERC* for approval on October 30, 2014. The *ERC* issued an Order dated December 15, 2014 approving the extension of the *IPSA* under the same terms as approved by the *ERC* in its Decision dated May 12, 2014.

On April 8, 2014, *MERALCO* signed an *IPSA* with PanAsia Energy, Inc. for the 270 *MW* output from the Limay Combined Cycle Power Plant – a 540-*MW* diesel power facility at Barangay Luz, Limay, Bataan for a term of up to June 30, 2014. On July 18, 2014, the *ERC* approved the *IPSA* with Panasia Energy, Inc., subject to certain modifications. However, since the approval of the *IPSA* came after expiration of its term, the *IPSA* was never implemented. On December 4, 2014, *MERALCO* signed a new *IPSA* with PanAsia Energy, Inc. which shall be effective upon the issuance of the final approval of the *ERC* and will expire on July 25, 2015.

The *IPSA* will involve the sale of up to 270 *MW* from January 26 to April 25, 2015 and up to 180 *MW* from April 26 to July 25, 2015. A Joint Application for approval of said *IPSA* was filed with the *ERC* on January 14, 2015.

In a letter dated March 16, 2015, the *ERC* allowed *MERALCO* to draw power from PanAsia at the rate previously approved in the *ERC* Decision dated June 16, 2014. The same was not implemented as PanAsia was not amenable to implement on the previously approved rates. On March 30, 2015, *MERALCO* filed its *FOE*. As at March 31, 2015, the case is submitted for decision by the *ERC*.

Industry Restructuring

Under the *EPIRA*, the Philippine power industry continues to undergo fundamental restructuring.

These restructuring measures include:

- The deregulation of, and introduction of competition in, power generation and supply activities and pricing;
- The privatization of the *NPC*'s power generating assets and *IPP* contracts;
- The unbundling of the relative costs of the various segments of the power supply chain and reflecting these in the bills to customers;
- Freedom of consumers to choose electricity suppliers;
- Open and non-discriminatory access in the networks of *DUs*, subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions precedent;
- The implementation of the *WESM*; and
- Removal of inter-grid, intra-grid, and inter-class cross-subsidies.

ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS AND UPDATES

1. Implementation of Performance-Based Regulation or *PBR*

As *DUs*, *MERALCO* and *CEDC* are subject to the rate-making regulations and regulatory policies of the *ERC*. Billings to customers are itemized or “unbundled” into a number of bill components that reflect the various units incurred in providing electric service. The adjustment to each bill component is governed by mechanisms promulgated and enforced by the *ERC*, mainly: [i] the “Rules Governing the Automatic Cost Adjustment and True-up Mechanisms and Corresponding Confirmation Process for Distribution Utilities,” which govern the recovery of pass-through costs, including over- or under-recoveries of the bill components, namely, (a) generation charge, (b) transmission charge, (c) system loss charge, (d) lifeline rate subsidies, (e) local franchise and (f) business taxes; and [ii] the modified “Rules for the Setting of Distribution Wheeling Rates for Privately Owned Electricity Distribution Utilities Operating under Performance Based Regulation (First Entry Group: Third Regulatory Period) or *RDWR*”, which govern the determination of the *MERALCO*'s distribution, supply, and metering charges.

The rate-setting mechanism of *CEDC* is likewise in accordance with *ERC* regulations. The following is a discussion of matters related to rate-setting of *MERALCO* and *CEDC*:

Rate Applications

CEDC Rate Unbundling

On August 19, 2011, *CEDC* received an *ERC* Order to implement certain revisions of its schedule of rates effective on its August 2010 billing cycle, after the *ERC* approved *CEDC*'s unbundling application pursuant to Section 36 of *RA* No. 9136, *EPIRA*.

Thereafter, on June 21, 2012, *CEDC* received an Order from the *ERC* (docketed on May 28, 2012) directing *CEDC* to refund to its customers the amount of ₱0.8 million (the difference between its then existing rates and the rates approved by the *ERC* at a rate equivalent to ₱0.0067 per *kWh* for a period of five (5) months or until the said amount shall have been fully refunded. The refund process was completed by *CEDC* in October 2012.

Performance-Based Regulation or PBR

a. MERALCO

MERALCO is among the Group A entrants to the *PBR*, together with two other private *DUs*.

Rate-setting under *PBR* is governed by the *RDWR*. The *PBR* scheme sets tariffs once every Regulatory Period or *RP* based on the regulated asset base of the *DUs*, and the required operating and capital expenditures to meet operational performance and service level requirements responsive to the needs for adequate, reliable and quality power, efficient service, and growth of all customer classes in the franchise area as approved by the *ERC*. *PBR* also employs a mechanism that penalizes or rewards a *DU* depending on its network and service performance.

Rate filings and settings are done on a *RP* basis. One (1) *RP* consists of four (4) Regulatory Years or *RYs*. An *RY* for *MERALCO* begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 of the following year. The third *RP* is from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2015. The fourth *RP* for Group A shall commence on July 1, 2015 and end on June 30, 2019. *MERALCO* is to undergo the fourth *RP* reset process and is awaiting the release by the *ERC* of the final rules to govern the filing of its fourth *RP* reset application.

Maximum Average Price or MAP for RY 2008 and RY 2009

On January 11 and April 1, 2008, *MERALCO* filed separate applications for the approval of its proposed translation of the *MAP* for *RY* 2008 and *RY* 2009, respectively, into different rate schedules for its various customer segments. A portion of the distribution charge under-recoveries as a result of the delayed implementation of the *PBR* was incorporated in the proposed *MAP* for *RY* 2009.

In an Order dated April 13, 2009, the *ERC* approved the implementation of *MERALCO*'s average distribution rate of ₱1.2227 per kilowatt-hour or *kWh*, effective the billing period of May 2009, inclusive of the under-recoveries for calendar year 2007.

On May 28, 2009, certain electricity consumer groups filed a Petition with the Court of Appeals, or *CA*, questioning the decision and Order of the *ERC* on *MERALCO*'s rate translation application for *RY* 2008 and *RY* 2009. On January 29, 2010, the *CA* promulgated a decision denying the Petition. Consequently, the consumer groups brought the case to the Supreme Court or *SC*. Comments, responses and respective manifestations have been filed by both parties. As at March 31, 2015, a decision on this case is pending at the *SC*.

MAP for RY 2012

On June 21, 2011, *MERALCO* filed an application for the approval of its *MAP* for *RY* 2012 and translation into rate tariffs by customer category. In an order dated October 3, 2011, the *ERC* provisionally approved the *MAP* for *RY* 2012 of ₱1.6012 per *kWh* and the rate translation per customer class was implemented starting October 2011. Hearings for the final approval of the application have been completed and all parties have submitted their respective memoranda. As at March 31, 2015, the application is pending final approval by the *ERC*.

MAP for RY 2013

On March 30, 2012, *MERALCO* filed its application for the approval of its *MAP* for *RY* 2013 and the translation thereof into rate tariffs by customer category. On June 11, 2012, the *ERC* provisionally approved the *MAP* for *RY* 2013 of ₱1.6303 per *kWh*, which was reflected in the customer bills starting July 2012. Hearings on this case have been completed. As at March 31, 2015, the application is pending final approval by the *ERC*.

MAP for RY 2014

On April 1, 2013, *MERALCO* filed its application for the approval of its *MAP* for *RY* 2014 of ₱1.6510 per *kWh* and the translation thereof into rate tariffs by customer category. On June 10, 2013, the *ERC* provisionally approved the *MAP* for *RY* 2014 of ₱1.6474 per *kWh* and the rate translation per customer class. As at March 31, 2015, the application is pending final approval by the *ERC*.

MAP for RY 2015

On March 31, 2014, *MERALCO* filed its application for the approval of its *MAP* for *RY* 2015 of ₱1.5562 per *kWh* and the translation thereof into rate tariffs by customer category. On May 5, 2014, the *ERC* provisionally approved *MERALCO*'s *MAP* for *RY* 2015 of ₱1.5562 per *kWh* and the rate translation per customer class. As at March 31, 2015, the application is pending final approval by the *ERC*.

a. CEDC

CEDC is among the four (4) Group D entrants to the *PBR*. Similar to *MERALCO*, it is subject to operational performance and service level requirements approved by the *ERC*. The first *RP* of *CEDC* began on October 1, 2011 and shall end on September 30, 2015.

MAP for RY 2013

On August 30, 2012, *CEDC* filed its application for the approval of its *MAP* for *RY* 2013. On December 17, 2012, the *ERC* approved the *MAP* of ₱0.8953 per *kWh*. The revised rates based on the approved *MAP* for *RY* 2013 were implemented by *CEDC* starting January 2013.

MAP for RY 2014

On September 30, 2013, *CEDC* filed its application for the approval of its *MAP* for *RY* 2014. On December 9, 2013, the *ERC* approved the *MAP* of ₱0.8444 per *kWh*. The approved *MAP* for *RY* 2014 were implemented by *CEDC* starting December 2013.

MAP for RY 2015

On September 2, 2014, *CEDC* filed its application for the approval of its *MAP* for *RY* 2014. On February 23, 2015, the *ERC* approved the *MAP* of ₱0.9101 per *kWh*. The rates based on the approved *MAP* for *RY* 2014 were implemented by *CEDC* starting February 2015.

2. Application for Recoveries

Applications for the Recovery of Generation Costs and System Loss Charges

MERALCO filed separate applications for the full recovery of generation costs, including value-added tax or *VAT*, incurred for the supply months of August 2006 to May 2007 or total under-recoveries of ₱12,679 million for generation charges and ₱1,295 million for *SL* charges.

The separate applications for the full recovery of generation charges have been approved by the *ERC* in its decisions released on January 18, 2008, September 3, 2008 and August 16, 2010. The approved generation costs for recovery was fully collected in 2014.

With respect to the ₱1,295 million *SL* charge under-recoveries, the *ERC* ordered *MERALCO* to file a separate application for the recovery of *SL* adjustments after the *ERC* confirms the transmission rate to be used in the calculation of the *SL* rate in accordance with the *SL* rate formula of the Automatic Generation Rate Adjustments Guidelines or *AGRA*. *MERALCO* has filed the application for recovery of the ₱1,295 million *SL* charge under-recoveries with the *ERC*. This was included in the Consolidated Application to confirm over- or under- recoveries in generation, transmission, *SL* and lifeline subsidies filed on March 31, 2011 with the *ERC*. Hearings were completed on October 25, 2011. On December 8, 2011, *MERALCO* filed for the admission of its Supplemental Application. Hearings on this case have been completed. As at March, 2015, the application is pending approval by the *ERC*.

Applications for the Confirmation of Over/Under-recoveries of Pass-through Charges

On July 13, 2009, the *ERC* issued Resolution No. 16, Series of 2009, adopting the “Rules Governing the Automatic Cost Adjustment and True-up Mechanisms and Corresponding Confirmation Process for Distribution Utilities.” These rules govern the recovery of pass-through costs, including under- or over-recoveries with respect to the following bill components: generation charge, transmission charge, *SL* charge, lifeline and inter-class rate subsidies, *LFT* and business tax. On October 18, 2010, the *ERC* promulgated *ERC* Resolution No. 21, Series of 2010, amending the system loss true-up formula contained in Resolution No. 16, Series of 2009, and setting March 31, 2011 (covering adjustments implemented until the billing month of December 2010) and March 31, 2014 (covering adjustments from January 2011 to December 2013) as the new deadlines for *DUs* in Luzon to file their respective applications. Subsequent filings shall be made every three (3) years thereafter. On December 15, 2010, the *ERC* promulgated Resolution No. 23, Series of 2010 to govern the recovery of Senior Citizen Discounts and specified that post-verification shall coincide with the timeframes in Resolution No. 16, Series of 2009, as amended by Resolution No. 21, Series of 2010.

On March 31, 2011, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* to confirm its under- or over-recoveries accumulated from June 2003 to December 2010 in compliance with Resolution No. 16, Series of 2009, as subsequently amended by Resolution No. 21, Series of 2010. On December 8, 2011, *MERALCO* filed a Manifestation with Omnibus Motion praying, among other things, for the admission of the Supplemental Application, which was admitted by the *ERC* in an Order dated December 12, 2011. The filing includes net generation charge under-recoveries of ₱1,000 million, net transmission charge over-recoveries of ₱111 million, net lifeline subsidy under-recoveries of ₱9 million and net *SL* over-recoveries of ₱425 million, excluding proposed carrying charges. Hearings have been completed. As at March 31, 2015, the application is pending approval by the *ERC*.

On July 6, 2012, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* to confirm its under- or over-recoveries for the calendar year 2011. The filing includes net generation charge under-recoveries of ₱1,826 million, net transmission charge under-recoveries of ₱253 million, net lifeline subsidy under-recoveries of ₱39 million and *SL* over-recoveries of ₱445 million, excluding proposed carrying charges. Hearings on the application have been completed. As at March 31, 2015, the application is pending approval by the *ERC*.

On March 31, 2014, *MERALCO* filed a consolidated application with the *ERC* to confirm its under- or over-recoveries of net generation charge under-recoveries of ₱559 million, transmission charge over-recoveries of ₱639 million, net lifeline subsidy over-recoveries of ₱75 million, *SL* over-recoveries of ₱502 million from January 2012 to October 2013, and net Senior Citizen Discount over-recoveries of ₱0.4 million from February 2011 to October 2013, excluding proposed carrying charges. Under- or over-recoveries from November and December 2013 supply month were excluded in the meantime, in view of the pending *SC* and *ERC* cases involving pass-through costs for these months. On February 2, 2015, *ERC* released an Order setting the application for initial hearing on March 11, 2015.

Application for the Recovery of Differential Generation Costs

On February 17, 2014, *MERALCO* filed for the recovery of the unbilled generation cost for December 2013 supply month amounting to ₱11,075 million. An amended application was filed on March 25, 2014 to adjust the unbilled generation cost for recovery to ₱1,310 million following the receipt of Wholesale Electricity Spot Market or *WESM* billing adjustments based on regulated Luzon *WESM* prices. The first hearing was conducted on May 26, 2014. The *ERC* suspended the proceedings, pending resolution of issues in related

cases involving generation costs for the November and December 2013 supply months and the regulated *WESM* prices for the said period.

Deferred Purchased Price Adjustment or PPA

On October 12, 2009, the *ERC* released its findings on *MERALCO*'s implementation of the collection of the approved pass-through cost under-recoveries for the period June 2003 to January 2007. The *ERC* directed *MERALCO* to refund to customers ₱268 million of deferred *PPA* transmission line costs related to Quezon Power (Philippines) Limited Company or *QPPL* and deferred accounting adjustments or *DAA* incurred along with ₱184 million in carrying charges, or an equivalent of ₱0.0169 per *kWh*. *MERALCO* implemented the refund beginning November 2009 until September 2010. However, the *ERC* has yet to rule on *MERALCO*'s deferred *PPA* under-recoveries of ₱106 million, which does not represent the transmission line fee. On November 4, 2009, *MERALCO* filed a Motion for Reconsideration with the *ERC*. As at March 31, 2015, the motion for reconsideration is still pending resolution by the *ERC*.

Application for Recovery of Local Franchise Taxes or LFT

On March 25, 2011, *MERALCO* filed with the *ERC* an application for recovery of *LFT* paid but not yet billed to customers for the period beginning first quarter of 1993 up to the second quarter of 2004 for five (5) provinces, namely: Bulacan, Batangas, Cavite, Laguna and Rizal; and 14 cities, namely: San Jose Del Monte, Batangas, San Pablo, Tagaytay, Lucena, Mandaluyong, Marikina, Quezon, Caloocan, Pasay, Las Piñas, Manila, Pasig and Calamba. The *LFT* is recognized as a valid and reasonable *DU* expense in the *ERC*'s unbundling decision.

In a Decision dated February 27, 2012, the *ERC* approved with modifications *MERALCO*'s application. The *ERC* approved the recovery of *LFT* amounting to ₱1,571 million plus carrying charges of ₱730 million. As directed by the *ERC*, the recovery was reflected as a separate item in the *MERALCO* billing statement to its customers beginning April 2012. As at March 31, 2015, a total of ₱1,253 million *LFT* and carrying charges have been billed to affected customers.

On June 13, 2014, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* for authority to collect *LFT* in the City of Trece Martires, with prayer for provisional authority, beginning the date of effectivity of "*The 2012 Revenue Code of Trece Martires City*" on July 1, 2012. In its Decision dated April 28, 2014, the *ERC* approved said application, with modification, and authorized *MERALCO* to recover the new *LFT* at the rate of 82.5% of 1%, prospectively, or effective its next billing cycle. With respect to the difference between the previous and the new *LFT* rates from the time said revenue code took effect, the *ERC* stated in its Decision that the same shall be considered in a separate application to be filed by *MERALCO* in accordance with the tax recovery adjustment charges or *TRAC* Formula under *ERC* Resolution No. 16 Series of 2009. On July 24, 2014, *MERALCO* filed a motion seeking the partial reconsideration of the Decision insofar as the filing of a separate application for *LFT* for the prior years is concerned. On October 29, 2014, the *ERC* released its Order dated September 24, 2014 denying *MERALCO*'s motion. In said Order, the *ERC* maintained its position that it shall consider in a separate application the difference between the previous and the new *LFT* rates from the time said revenue code took effect. On February 23, 2015, *MERALCO* has paid the full amount of said *LFT* to the local treasurer of City of Martires. *MERALCO* shall file the application once it completes the documentation for the filing.

On July 26, 2013 *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* for authority to collect *LFT* in the City of Bacoor, separate from the previous authority granted to the Province of Cavite, beginning the date of effectivity of its "*City Ordinance No. 39, Series of 2012*" on April 4, 2013. In its Decision dated April 28, 2014, the *ERC* approved said application and authorized *MERALCO* to recover the *LFT* at the rate of 50% of 1% and the proceeds thereof will be remitted to the City of Bacoor.

3. Benefit Sharing Scheme to Lower System Loss

On January 26, 2011, *MERALCO*, together with Private Electric Power Operators Association, Inc. or *PEPOA* and Philippine Rural Electric Cooperative Association or *PHILRECA*, filed a joint petition to the *ERC* to initiate rule-making to adopt the *Proposed Guidelines for the Implementation of an Incentive Scheme to Lower the System Losses of Private Distribution Utilities and Electric Cooperatives to Level Below the System Loss Cap, for the Benefit of End-Users*. This was aimed to encourage the *DUs* to reduce system loss

levels below the cap set by the *ERC* and benefit the end-users through lower system loss charges. Public hearings were conducted and completed on June 15, 2011.

On December 11, 2012, the *ERC* posted on its website the second draft of the *Rules to Govern the Implementation of a Benefit Sharing to Lower the System Losses of Electric Distribution Utilities*. As at March 31, 2015, the Joint Petition is pending further action or decision by the *ERC*.

4. Retail Competition and Open Access or *RCOA*

The transition period for *RCOA* commenced on December 26, 2012 in accordance with the joint statement released by the *ERC* and the *DOE* on September 27, 2012 and the Transitory Rules for the Implementation of *RCOA* (*ERC* Resolution No. 16, Series of 2012). The commercial operation of *RCOA* started on June 26, 2013.

On March 31, 2014, the *ERC* issued a resolution on the Withdrawal of the Rules on Customer Switching and the Retention of the Code of Conduct for Competitive Retail Market Participants. On the same date, *ERC* also issued a resolution adopting the Rules on the Establishment of Customer Information by the *CRB* and Reportorial Requirements. The resolution mandates all *DUs* to submit to the *ERC* and *CRB* information on end-users with (1) monthly average peak demand of at least 1 *MW* for the preceding 12 months; and (2) monthly average peak demand of 750 *kW* but not greater than 999 *kW*. The *ERC* will use these information in issuing the certificates of contestability.

On October 22, 2014, the *ERC* issued a resolution suspending the issuance of *RES* licenses. Under the resolution, the *ERC* resolves to hold in abeyance the evaluation of *RES* license applications and suspend the issuance of such licenses until such time that the amendments to the Rules for the issuance of *RES* licenses have been made by the *ERC*.

5. Philippine Economic Zone Authority or *PEZA* – *ERC* Jurisdiction

On September 13, 2007, *PEZA* issued “Guidelines in the Registration of Electric Power Generation Facilities/Utilities/Entities Operating Inside the Ecozones” and “Guidelines for the Supply of Electric Power in Ecozones.” Under these Guidelines, *PEZA* effectively bestowed upon itself franchising and regulatory powers in Ecozones operating within the legislative franchise areas of *DUs* which are under the legislatively-authorized regulatory jurisdiction of the *ERC*. The Guidelines are the subject of an injunction case filed by the *DUs* at the *RTC-Pasig*.

On February 4, 2015, the Court issued an Order setting a clarificatory hearing on April 15, 2015. During the said hearing, *MERALCO* manifested that it previously filed a Motion to Withdraw as Plaintiff on the basis of letter agreements between *MERALCO* and *PEZA*, which is pending before the Court. *MERALCO* requested for 30 days from said hearing to formalize a compromise agreement and submit it for approval by the Court. The next hearing is tentatively set on August 5, 2015.

6. Decision on the ₱0.167 per *kWh* Refund

Following the *SC*’s final ruling that directed *MERALCO* to refund affected customers ₱0.167 per *kWh* for billings made from February 1994 to April 2003, the *ERC* approved the release of the refund in four phases. The refund is ongoing.

7. *MERALCO*’s Peak/Off-Peak or *POP* Program

On November 15, 2012, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* for the approval of its revised Time of Use or *TOU* rates program, also known as the *POP* Program. The *POP* is a rate program being offered by *MERALCO* to customers whose load characteristics can benefit from *TOU* rates as well as to those that can shift their loads from peak to off-peak hours. The proposed revised *POP* Rate aims to provide better savings to avalees by providing them with a *TOU* program that has a wider pricing difference between peak and off-peak rates.

In an Order dated December 17, 2012, the *ERC* provisionally approved the *POP* Program. *MERALCO* started implementing the program on February 1, 2013.

8. Purchase of Sub-transmission Assets or *STAs*

On April 17, 2012, *MERALCO* and *TransCo* filed a joint application for the approval of the Batch 4 contract to sell with the *ERC*. On April 22, 2013, the *ERC* issued a Decision on *MERALCO*'s joint application for the acquisition of the Batch 4 contract to sell. On June 21, 2013 and July 3, 2013, *MERALCO* and *TransCo* filed a Motion for Partial Reconsideration and Motion for Reconsideration, respectively, regarding the exclusion of certain facilities for acquisition.

On May 22, 2014, *MERALCO* and *TransCo* received an *ERC* Order dated May 5, 2014 denying *MERALCO* and *TransCo*'s Motions. On June 5, 2014, *MERALCO* filed a clarificatory motion and a motion for reconsideration of the May 5, 2014, *ERC* Order, which was denied by the *ERC* through an Order dated June 16, 2014. On October 10, 2014, *MERALCO* filed a Motion to Reopen Proceedings for the reception of new evidence to support *MERALCO*'s position on the acquisition of excluded *STAs*. The Motion was heard by the *ERC* on October 17, 2014. After the parties have submitted their respective comments and pleadings, the *ERC* conducted another hearing on February 23, 2015. During the hearing, *NGCP* was given three (3) days from the said date to file its Comment on the subsequent pleadings filed, after which the case is deemed submitted for resolution.

On December 12, 2011, *MERALCO* signed various agreements for the acquisition of certain sub-transmission assets of *TransCo* within the *MERALCO* franchise area for its sole account, as well as through a consortium with Batangas II Electric Cooperative, Inc., or *BATELEC II* and First Bay Power Corporation or *FBPC*. On September 18, 2012, an amended consortium agreement was executed between *MERALCO* and *FBPC*. On October 17, 2012, *MERALCO* signed two separate amended consortium agreements with *BATELEC II*, and with *FBPC* and *BATELEC II*. These amended consortium agreements superseded the agreements signed on December 12, 2011. On December 27 and 28, 2012, the Contract to Sell and Consortium Agreements, respectively, covering these sub-transmission assets were filed with the *ERC* for approval.

The applications for approval of the Consortium Agreement between *MERALCO* and *BATELEC II* and the Contract to Sell among *TRANSCO*, *MERALCO* and *BATELEC II* are submitted for resolution of the *ERC*.

9. Feed-in-Tariff

Pursuant to Republic Act No. 9513, or the Renewable Energy Act of 2008 or *RE Act*, the *ERC* issued Resolution No. 16, Series of 2010, Adopting the Feed-in-Tariff or *FIT* Rules, on July 23, 2010. As defined under the *FIT* Rules, the *FIT* system is as a renewable energy policy that offers a guaranteed payments on a fixed per kilowatt-hour for electricity from wind, solar, ocean, hydropower and biomass energy sources, excluding any generation for own use.

On May 16, 2011, the National Renewable Energy Board or *NREB* filed its Petition to Initiate Rule Making for the Adoption of *FIT*. The Petition proposed a specific *FIT* Rate for each emerging renewable resource. On July 27, 2012, after undergoing several public consultations and public hearings, the *ERC* approved *FIT* Rates that are significantly lower than the rates applied by the *NREB*.

To fund the *FIT* payments to eligible *RE* developers, a *FIT*-Allowance charge will be imposed on all end-users. The *FIT*-Allowance will be established by the *ERC* upon petition by the National Transmission Corporation or *TransCo*, which had been designated as the *FIT* Fund Administrator.

On February 5, 2014, the *ERC* released the *FIT*-Allowance Disbursement and Collection Guidelines to supplement the *FIT* rules. This set of guidelines will govern how the *FIT*-All will be calculated using the formulae provided. It will also outline the process of billing and collecting the *FIT*-All from the electricity consumers, the remittance to a specified fund, the disbursement from the *FIT*-All fund and the payment to eligible *RE* developers.

On July 30, 2014, *TransCo* filed its Application for Approval of the *FIT*-All for calendar years 2014 and 2015. On October 7, 2014, the *ERC* provisionally approved a *FIT*-Allowance of ₱0.0406 per kwh effective in the January 2015 billing as a separate line item in the bills of end consumers. In its letter to *MERALCO* dated December 18, 2014, the *ERC* clarified that the January 2015 billing covers consumption of customers for the period December 26, 2014 to January 25, 2015.

On December 23, 2014, *MERALCO* received a copy of a Petition for Prohibition and Certiorari filed with the *SC* against the *ERC*, *DOE*, *TransCo*, *NREB* and *MERALCO*. The Petition seeks (i) the issuance of a *TRO* and/or Writ of Preliminary Injunction, and after giving due course to the Petition, a Writ of Prohibition to enjoin the respondents from implementing the *FIT*-Allowance, the *FIT* Rules and *FIT* Guidelines; and (ii) the annulment of the *FIT* Rules and *FIT* Guidelines. Through a Notice dated March 17, 2015, the *SC* required the adverse parties to submit their comments within ten (10) days from receipt.

On April 30, 2014, the *DOE* issued a Certification revising the installation target for solar from 50 *MW* to 500*MW*, an additional capacity of 450 *MW*. In its Certification, the *DOE* stated that “solar energy generation projects given their short installation period can greatly contribute in providing additional generating and reserve capacity in the summer seasons of 2015 and 2016”. The *ERC* is currently conducting public hearings to determine the applicable *FIT* rate for the additional 450 *MW*.

On January 28, 2015, the *ERC* conducted a public consultation on the increase of the installation target for solar renewable energy generation (additional 450 *MW*) and the *FIT* Rate for the additional solar capacity. In the said hearing, it was clarified that the additional 450 *MW* installation capacity for solar is already approved by the *DOE*. The *ERC* has yet to promulgate its resolution on the *FIT* Rate for the additional solar capacity.

10. Net Metering Program

The Renewable Energy or *RE* Act mandates the *DUs* to provide the mechanism for the “physical connection and commercial arrangements necessary to ensure the success of the *RE* programs”, specifically the Net Metering Program. The *RE* Act defines Net Metering as “a system, appropriate for distributed generation, in which a distribution grid user has a two-way connection to the grid and is only charged for his net electricity consumption and is credited for any overall contribution to the electricity grid”. By their nature, net metering installations will be small (less than 100 *kW*) and will likely be adopted by households and small business end-users of *DUs*.

After consultations with stakeholders, the *ERC* issued on July 3, 2013 its Resolution No. 09, Series of 2013, entitled, “A Resolution Adopting the Rules enabling the Net Metering Program for Renewable Energy”. The rules will govern the *DUs*’ implementation of the Net Metering Program. Included in the Rules are the Interconnection Standards that shall provide technical guidance to address engineering, electric system reliability, and safety concerns for net metering interconnections. The final pricing methodology, however, will be addressed in another set of rules and will be endorsed to the *ERC* in due course. In the meantime, the *DUs*’ blended generation cost equivalent to the generation charge, shall be used as the preliminary reference price in the net metering agreement. The rules took effect on July 24, 2013. As at March 31, 2014, *MERALCO* has already energized 41 Net Metering customers. *MERALCO* is the first *DU* in the country which implemented the Net Metering Program.

11. Interruptible Load Program or *ILP*

In an *ERC* Order dated April 11, 2014, the *ERC* approved with modification *MERALCO*’s request that it be allowed to adopt and implement the “Rules to Govern the Interruptible Load Program of Distribution Utilities” promulgated under Resolution No. 08, Series of 2010, as amended by Resolution No. 08, Series of 2013.

MERALCO is working with the *DOE*, the *ERC* and other stakeholders on the mechanics to implement the expanded *ILP* to cover not only captive customers but also contestable customers with demand of one (1) *MW* or higher who have standby generating units.

As of March 31, 2015, there are 414 companies with a total generating capacity of 817 *MW* that have signed up with *MERALCO*, *MPower* and with other retail electricity supplier as *ILP* participants.

OTHER QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

- (i) **Any known trends or any known demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will result in or that are reasonably likely to result in *MERALCO*’s liquidity increasing or decreasing in any material way.**

Not applicable

(i) Any events that will trigger direct or indirect contingent financial obligation that is material to MERALCO, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.

1. Mediation with *NPC*

The *NPC* embarked on a Power Development Program or *PDP*, which consisted of contracting generating capacities and the construction of its own, as well as private sector, generating plants, following a crippling power supply crisis. To address the concerns of the creditors of *NPC*, namely, Asian Development Bank and the World Bank, the Department of Energy or *DOE* required that *MERALCO* enter into a long-term supply contract with *NPC*.

Accordingly, on November 21, 1994, *MERALCO* entered into a 10-year Contract for Sale of Electricity or *CSE*, with *NPC* to commence on January 1, 1995. The *CSE* and the rates and amounts charged to *MERALCO* therein were approved by the *BOD* of *NPC* and the then Energy Regulatory Board, respectively.

Separately, the *DOE* further asked *MERALCO* to provide a market for half of the output of the Camago-Malampaya gas field to enable its development and production of natural gas, which was to generate significant revenues for the Philippine Government and equally significant foreign exchange savings for the country to the extent of the fuel imports which the domestic volume of natural gas will displace.

MERALCO's actual purchases from *NPC* exceeded the contract level in the first seven years of the *CSE*. However, the 1997 Asian crisis resulted in a significant curtailment of energy demand.

While the events were beyond the control of *MERALCO*, *NPC* did not honor *MERALCO*'s good faith notification of its off-take volumes. A dispute ensued and both parties agreed to enter into mediation.

The mediation resulted in the signing of a Settlement Agreement or *SA* between the parties on July 15, 2003. The *SA* was approved by the respective *BODs* of *NPC* and *MERALCO*. The net settlement amount of ₱14,320 million was agreed upon by *NPC* and *MERALCO* and manifested before the *ERC* through a Joint Compliance dated January 19, 2006. The implementation of the *SA* is subject to the approval of *ERC*.

Subsequently, the Office of the Solicitor General or *OSG* filed a "Motion for Leave to Intervene with Motion to Admit Attached Opposition to the Joint Application and Settlement Agreement between *NPC* and *MERALCO*." As a result, *MERALCO* sought judicial clarification with the *RTC-Pasig*. Pre-trials were set, which *MERALCO* complied with and attended. However, the *OSG* refused to participate in the pre-trial and opted to seek a Temporary Restraining Order or *TRO* from the *CA*.

In a Resolution dated December 1, 2010, the *CA* issued a *TRO* against the *RTC-Pasig*, *MERALCO* and *NPC* restraining the respondents from further proceeding with the case. Subsequently, in a Resolution dated February 3, 2011, the *CA* issued a writ of preliminary injunction enjoining the *RTC-Pasig* from conducting further proceedings pending resolution of the Petition. In a Decision dated October 14, 2011, the *CA* resolved to deny the Petition filed by the *OSG* and lifted the injunction previously issued. The said Decision likewise held that the *RTC-Pasig* committed no error in finding the *OSG* in default due to its failure to participate in the proceedings. The *RTC-Pasig* was thus ordered to proceed to hear the case *ex-parte*, as against the *OSG*, and with dispatch. The *OSG* filed a motion for reconsideration which was denied by the *CA* in its Resolution dated April 25, 2012. The *OSG* filed a Petition for Review on Certiorari with the *SC*. *MERALCO*'s Comment was filed on October 29, 2012.

Subsequently, a Decision dated December 11, 2013 was rendered by the First Division of the *SC* denying the Petition for Review on Certiorari by the *OSG* and affirming the decision promulgated by the *CA* on October 14, 2011.

With the dismissal of the petition filed by the *OSG* with the *CA*, *MERALCO* filed a motion for the reception of its evidence *ex-parte* with the *RTC-Pasig* pursuant to the ruling of the *CA*. In a Decision dated May 29, 2012, the *RTC-Pasig* declared the *SA*, independent of the pass-through for the settlement amount which is

reserved for the *ERC*, valid and binding. The *OSG* has filed a Notice of Appeal with the *RTC-Pasig* on June 19, 2012. After both parties filed their respective appeal briefs, the *CA* rendered a Decision dated April 15, 2014 denying the appeal and affirming the *RTC* Decision, which declared the *SA* as valid and binding. The *OSG* filed a Petition for Review with the *SC*. On November 10, 2014, *MERALCO* filed its comment to the Petition. As at March 31, 2015, the case is further action or decision by the *SC*.

2. Sucat-Araneta-Balintawak Transmission Line

The Sucat-Araneta-Balintawak transmission line is a two-part transmission line, which completed the 230kV-line loop within Metro Manila. The two main parts are the Araneta to Balintawak leg and, the Sucat to Araneta leg, which cuts through Dasmariñas Village, Makati City.

On March 10, 2000, certain residents along Tamarind Road, Dasmariñas Village, Makati City or plaintiffs, filed a case against *NPC* with the *RTC-Makati*, enjoining *NPC* from further installing high voltage cables near the plaintiffs' homes and from energizing and transmitting high voltage electric current through said cables because of the alleged health risks and danger posed by the same. Following its initial status quo Order issued on March 13, 2000, *RTC-Makati* granted on April 3, 2000 the preliminary injunction sought for by the plaintiffs. The decision was affirmed by the *SC* on March 23, 2006, which effectively reversed a decision of the *CA* to the contrary. The *RTC-Makati* subsequently issued a writ of execution based on the Order of the *SC*.

MERALCO, in its capacity as an intervenor, was constrained to file an Omnibus Motion to maintain status quo because of the significant effect of a de-energization of the Sucat-Araneta line to the public and economy. Shutdown of the 230-kV line will result in widespread and rotating brownouts within *MERALCO*'s franchise area with certain power plants unable to run at their full capacities.

On September 8, 2009, the *RTC-Makati* granted the motions for intervention filed by intervenors *MERALCO* and *NGCP* and dissolved the Writ of Preliminary Injunction issued, upon the posting of the respective counter bonds by defendant *NPC*, intervenors *MERALCO* and *NGCP*, subject to the condition that *NPC* and intervenors pay all damages, which the plaintiffs may incur as a result of the Writ of Preliminary Injunction.

Thereafter, the plaintiffs questioned the *RTC-Makati* order before the *CA*. Separately, in its Order dated February 5, 2013, the *RTC-Makati* granted plaintiffs' motion and directed the re-raffle of the case to another court after the judicial dispute resolution failed.

As at March 31, 2015, this case remains pending for resolution in the *CA*.

3. Real Property Tax or *RPT* Assessment

Several Local Government Units or *LGUs* assessed *MERALCO* for deficiency *RPT* on certain assets of *MERALCO*. The assets include any of electric poles, wires, insulators, and transformers, collectively referred to as *TWIP*. Of these *LGUs*, one has secured a favorable decision from the *CA*. Such decision was appealed by *MERALCO* to the *SC* where it is now submitted for resolution. The cases of the other *LGUs* are pending with their respective administrative bodies or government offices.

MERALCO also filed a case against the City of Manila before *RTC-Pasig* to enjoin the collection of real property taxes on the company's transformers and poles and nullify the *RPT* assessments made thereon based on the argument that these are not within the ambit of the definition of real property under the *LGC*. The case is set for mediation after the City of Manila filed its comment on *MERALCO*'s petition.

In the event that the assessment is sustained by the *SC* and payment is warranted or appropriate, *MERALCO* will file for the recovery of any resulting *RPT* payments from customers in the relevant *LGU* through a separate application with the *ERC*.

4. Local Franchise Tax Assessments of Municipalities

Certain municipalities have served assessment notices on *MERALCO* for local franchise taxes. As provided in the *LGC*, only cities and provincial governments may impose taxes on establishments doing business in

their localities. On the basis of the foregoing, *MERALCO* and its legal counsel believe that *MERALCO* is not subject or liable for such assessments.

5. SC Decision on Unbundling Rate Case

On May 30, 2003, the *ERC* issued an Order approving *MERALCO*'s unbundled tariffs that resulted in a total increase of ₱0.17 per *kWh* over the May 2003 tariff levels. However, on August 4, 2003, *MERALCO* received a Petition for Review of the *ERC*'s ruling filed by certain consumer and civil society groups before the *CA*. On July 22, 2004, the *CA* set aside the *ERC*'s ruling on *MERALCO*'s rate unbundling and remanded the case to the *ERC*. Further, the *CA* opined that the *ERC* should have asked the Commission on Audit or *COA*, to audit the books of *MERALCO*. The *ERC* and *MERALCO* subsequently filed separate motions asking the *CA* to reconsider its decision. As a result of the denial by the *CA* of the motions on January 24, 2005, the *ERC* and *MERALCO* elevated the case to the *SC*.

In an En Banc decision promulgated on December 6, 2006, the *SC* set aside and reversed the *CA* ruling saying that a *COA* audit was not a prerequisite in the determination of a utility's rates. However, while the *SC* affirmed *ERC*'s authority in rate-fixing, the *SC* directed the *ERC* to request *COA*'s assistance to undertake a complete audit of the books, records and accounts of *MERALCO*. In compliance with the directive of the *SC*, the *ERC* requested *COA* to conduct an audit of the books, records and accounts of *MERALCO* using calendar years 2004 and 2007 as test years.

The *COA* audit, which began in September 2008, was completed with the submission to the *ERC* of its report on November 12, 2009.

On February 15, 2010, the *ERC* issued its Order directing *MERALCO* and all intervenors in the case to submit, within 15 days from receipt of the Order, their respective comments on the *COA*'s report.

On June 21, 2011, the *ERC* maintained and affirmed its findings and conclusions in its Order dated March 20, 2003. The *ERC* stated that the *COA* recommendation to apply disallowances under *PBR* to rate unbundling violates the principle against retroactive rate-making. An intervenor group filed a Motion for Reconsideration or *MR* of the said Order. On September 5, 2011, *MERALCO* filed its comment on the intervenor's motion for reconsideration. On February 4, 2013, the *ERC* denied the intervenor's *MR*. The intervenor filed a Petition for Review before the *CA* and *MERALCO* filed its comment thereon on May 29, 2014. As at March 31, 2015, further action of the case is pending at the *CA*.

(ii) All material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of *MERALCO* with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.

2015 Capital Expenditure Requirements (In millions)	
Electric capital projects	₱10,667
Non-electric projects and other capitalized items	3,898
Total capital expenditures	₱14,565

As at March 31, 2015, *MERALCO* has met, and expects that it will continue to meet its capital expenditure requirements primarily from cash flow from operations, and working capital.

MERALCO is required by the *ERC* to take necessary steps, including making necessary capital expenditures, to build and maintain its network so as to meet minimum performance and service requirements and in any event to make capital expenditures in each quarter at least equal to the amount of depreciation taken in the prior years. Most expenditure on transmission and substation projects, supervisory control and distribution automation, and distribution line projects are non-discretionary. The remaining capital expenditure is discretionary, which encompasses allocation projects, telecommunications projects and other non-electrical capital expenditure. If the actual peak demand is lower than the forecasted demand, a portion of the non-discretionary capital expenditure may become discretionary.

MERALCO has an approved capital expenditure budget of ₱14,565 million for the year ending December 31, 2015, of which about 73% represents planned expenditures for the electric projects of the power distribution business. It has to prioritize its projects to only those deemed urgent in the 2015 project line up. Funding of capital expenditures will be sourced substantially from internally generated cash flow and borrowings from local financial institutions.

The ₱14,565 million approved capital expenditure budget is geared to support projects on areas with large concentration of core customers, give priority to correction of normal deficiencies in the system, stretch loading limits of *MERALCO* facilities and initiate practical and cost-effective projects to correct system deficiencies.

Any known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales or revenues or income from continuing operations should be described.

1. Retail Competition

See related preceding discussions under ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS AND UPDATES.

2. Petition for Dispute Resolution against *PEMC*, *TransCo*, *NPC* and *PSALM*

On September 9, 2008, *MERALCO* filed a Petition for Dispute Resolution, against *PEMC*, *TransCo*, *NPC* and *PSALM* with the *ERC* as a result of the congestion in the transmission system of *TransCo* arising from the outages of the San Jose-Tayabas 500kV Line 2 on June 22, 2008, and the 500kV 600 Mega Volt-Ampere Transformer Bank No. 2 of *TransCo*'s San Jose, Bulacan substation on July 11, 2008. The Petition seeks to, among others, direct *PEMC* to adopt the *NPC*- Time-of-Use or *TOU* rate or the new price determined through the price substitution methodology of *PEMC* as approved by the *ERC*, as basis for its billing during the period of the congestion and direct *NPC* and *PSALM* to refund the transmission line loss components of the line rentals associated with *NPC/PSALM* bilateral transactions from the start of *WESM* operation on June 26, 2006.

In a Decision dated March 10, 2010, the *ERC* granted *MERALCO*'s petition and ruled that there is double charging of the Transmission Line Costs billed to *MERALCO* by *NPC* for the Transition Supply Contract or *TSC* quantities to the extent of 2.98% loss factor, since the start of the *TSC* in November 2006. Thus, *NPC* was directed to refund/collect line rental adjustment to/from *MERALCO*. In the meantime, the *ERC* issued an Order on May 4, 2011 allowing *PEMC* to submit an alternative methodology for the segregation of line rental into congestion cost and line losses from the start of the *WESM*. *PEMC* has filed its compliance submitting its alternative methodology.

On September 8, 2011, *MERALCO* received a copy of *PEMC*'s compliance to *ERC*'s directive and on November 11, 2011, *MERALCO* filed a counter-proposal which effectively simplifies *PEMC*'s proposal.

On November 11, 2011, *MERALCO* filed its Motion to Implement the Decision dated March 10, 2010 by immediately effecting the refund/collection of line rental adjustments to consumers.

In an Order of the *ERC* dated June 21, 2012, *MERALCO* was directed to submit its computation of the amount of the double charging of line loss on a per month basis from June 26, 2006 up to June 2012. On July 4, 2012, *MERALCO* filed its Compliance to the said Order. Thereafter, the *ERC* issued an Order directing the parties to comment on *MERALCO*'s submissions.

Hearings were conducted on October 2, 2012 and October 16, 2012 to discuss the parties proposal and comments.

In an Order dated March 4, 2013, the *ERC* approved the methodology proposed by *MERALCO* and *PEMC* in computing the double charged amount on line losses by deducting 2.98% from the *NPC-TOU* amount. Accordingly, the *ERC* determined that the computed double charge amount to be collected from *NPC* is ₱5.2 billion, covering the period November 2006 to August 2012 until actual cessation of the collection of the 2.98% line loss charge in the *NPC-TOU* rates imposed on *MERALCO*. In this regard, *NPC* was directed

by the *ERC* to refund said amount by remitting to *MERALCO* the equivalent amount of ₱73.9 million per month until the over-recoveries are fully refunded. In said Order, the *ERC* likewise determined that the amount to be collected from the *SGCs* is ₱4.7 billion. Additionally, *MERALCO* was directed to file a petition against the following *SGCs*: *MPPCL*, Aboitiz Power Renewables, Inc. or *APRI*, *TLI*, *SMEC* and *Sem-Calaca* or *SCPC*, within 30 days from receipt thereof, to recover the line loss collected by them. On April 19, 2013, *MERALCO* filed a Motion for Clarification with the *ERC* regarding the directives contained in the March 4, 2013 Order. On April 30, 2013 and May 8, 2013, *PSALM* and *NPC*, respectively, filed motions seeking reconsideration of the March 4, 2013 Order. *MERALCO* filed a motion seeking for an additional 15 days from its receipt of the *ERC*'s Order resolving its Motion for Clarification, within which to file its Petition against the *SGCs*.

In an Order dated July 1, 2013, the *ERC* issued the following clarifications/resolutions: 1) *SPPC* should be included as one of the *SGCs* against whom a petition for dispute resolution should be filed by *MERALCO*; 2) Amount to be refunded by *NPC* is not only ₱5.2 billion but also the subsequent payments it received from *MERALCO* beyond August 2012 until the actual cessation of the collection of the 2.98% line loss charge in its *TOU* rates; 3) Petition to be filed by *MERALCO* against the *SGCs* should not only be for the recovery of the amount of ₱4.7 billion but also the subsequent payments beyond August 2012 until the actual cessation of the collection of the 2.98% line loss charge in its *TOU* rates; 4) "SCPC Ilijan" pertains to *SPPC* instead. Thus, the refundable amount of ₱706 million pertaining to "SCPC Ilijan" should be added to *SPPC*'s refundable amount of ₱1.1 billion; 5) Grant the Motion for Extension filed by *MERALCO* within which to file a petition against the following *SGCs*: *MPPCL*, *APRI*, *TLI*, *SMEC*, *Sem-Calaca* and *SPPC*; and 6) deny the respective Motions for Reconsideration filed by *NPC* and *PSALM*.

On September 12, 2013, *MERALCO* filed a Manifestation with Motion with the *ERC* seeking approval of its proposal to offset the amount of ₱73.9 million per month against some of its monthly remittances to *PSALM*. *PSALM* and *NPC* filed their comments *Ad Cautelam* and Comment and Opposition *Ad Cautelam*, respectively, on *MERALCO*'s Manifestation and Motion. On November 4, 2013, *MERALCO* filed its reply. As at March 31, 2015, *MERALCO*'s Manifestation and Motion is pending resolution by the *ERC*.

On October 24, 2013, *MERALCO* received *PSALM*'s Petition for Review on Certiorari with the *CA* (With Urgent *TRO* and/or Writ of Preliminary Mandatory Injunction Applications) questioning the March 4, 2013 and July 1, 2013 Orders of the *ERC*.

On February 3, 2014, *MERALCO* filed a Comment with Opposition to the Application for Temporary Restraining Order or Writ of Preliminary Injunction dated January 30, 2014. *PEMC* filed a Comment and Opposition Re: Petition for Certiorari with Urgent Temporary Restraining Order and/or Writ of Preliminary Mandatory Injunction dated January 6, 2014. On June 4, 2014, the *CA* issued a Resolution declaring that *PSALM* is deemed to have waived the filing of a Reply to the comment and opposition of *MERALCO* and *PEMC* and directing the parties to submit their simultaneous memoranda within 15 days from notice. On December 1, 2014, the *CA* issued a decision dismissing the Petition for Certiorari filed by *PSALM* against the *ERC*, *MERALCO* and *PEMC* and affirming *ERC*'s ruling on the refund of the ₱5.2 billion of transmission line losses double charged by *PSALM* and *NPC*. On January 30, 2015, *PSALM* filed its Motion for Reconsideration of the December 1, 2014 Decision of the *CA*. As at March 31, 2015, *PSALM*'s Motion for Reconsideration is pending action or decision by the *CA*.

3. *Petition for Dispute Resolution Against SPPC, MPPCL, APRI, TLI, SMEC and Sem-Calaca*

On August 29, 2013, *MERALCO* filed a Petition for Dispute Resolution against *SPPC*, *MPPCL*, *APRI*, *TLI*, *SMEC* and *SCPC*. Said Petition seeks the following: 1) Refund of the 2.98% transmission line losses in the amount of ₱5.4 billion, inclusive of the ₱758 million line loss for the period September 2012 to June 25, 2013, from said *SGCs*; and 2) approval of *MERALCO*'s proposal to correspondingly refund to its customers the aforementioned line loss amounts, as and when the same are received from the *SGCs*, until such time that the said over-recoveries are fully refunded, by way of automatic deduction of the amount of refund from the computed monthly generation rate. On September 20, 2013, *MERALCO* received the *SGCs*' Joint Motion to Dismiss. On October 7, 2013, *MERALCO* filed its Comment on the said Joint Motion.

On October 8, 2013, *MERALCO* received the *SGCs* Manifestation and Motion, which sought, among other things, the cancellation of the scheduled initial hearing of the case, including the submission of the parties respective Pre-trial Briefs, until the final resolution of the *SGC*'s Joint Motion to Dismiss. On October 11,

2013, *MERALCO* filed its Pre-trial Brief. On October 14, 2013, *MERALCO* filed its Opposition to the *SGC*'s Manifestation and Motion. On October 24, 2013, *MERALCO* received the *SGC*'s Reply to its Comment on the Joint Motion to Dismiss. On October 29, 2013, *MERALCO* filed its Rejoinder. Thereafter, the *SGC*'s filed their Sur-Rejoinder dated November 4, 2013. As at March 31, 2015, the Joint Motion to Dismiss is pending resolution by the *ERC*.

4. *PSALM* versus *PMC* and *MERALCO*

Due to the unusually large increases in *WESM* prices during the 3rd and 4th months of the *WESM* operations, *MERALCO* raised concerns with the *PEMC* to investigate whether *WESM* rules were breached or if anti-competitive behavior had occurred.

While resolutions were initially issued by the *PEMC* directing adjustments of *WESM* settlement amounts, a series of exchanges and appeals with the *ERC* ensued. *ERC* released an order directing that the *WESM* settlement price for the 3rd and 4th billing months be set at *NPC-TOU* rates, prompting *PSALM* to file a Motion for Partial Reconsideration, which was denied by the *ERC* in an Order dated October 20, 2008. *PSALM* filed a Petition for Review before the *CA*, which was dismissed on August 28, 2009, prompting *PSALM* to file an *MR*, which was likewise denied by the *CA* on November 6, 2009. In December 2009, *PSALM* filed a Petition for Review on Certiorari with the *SC*.

As at March 31, 2015, *PSALM*'s Petition for Review is pending resolution by the *SC*.

5. Petition for Dispute Resolution with *NPC* on Premium Charges

On June 2, 2009, *MERALCO* filed a Petition for Dispute Resolution against *NPC* and *PSALM* with respect to *NPC*'s imposition of premium charges for the alleged excess energy it supplied to *MERALCO* covering the billing periods May 2005 to June 2006. The premium charges amounting to ₱315 million during the May-June 2005 billing periods have been paid but are the subject of a protest by *MERALCO*, and premium charges of ₱318 million during the November 2005, February 2006 and April to June 2006 billing periods are being disputed and withheld by *MERALCO*. *MERALCO* believes that there is no basis for the imposition of the premium charges. The hearings on this case have been completed. As at March 31, 2015, the petition is pending resolution by the *ERC*.

6. Recovery of Local Franchise Tax

On March 25, 2011, *MERALCO* filed with the *ERC* an application for recovery of *LFT* paid but not yet billed to customers for the period beginning first quarter of 1993 up to the second quarter of 2004 for five (5) provinces, namely: Bulacan, Batangas, Cavite, Laguna and Rizal; and 14 cities, namely: San Jose Del Monte, Batangas, San Pablo, Tagaytay, Lucena, Mandaluyong, Marikina, Quezon, Caloocan, Pasay, Las Piñas, Manila, Pasig and Calamba. The *LFT* is recognized as a valid and reasonable *DU* expense in the *ERC*'s unbundling decision.

In a Decision dated February 27, 2012, the *ERC* approved with modifications *MERALCO*'s application. The *ERC* approved the recovery of *LFT* amounting to ₱1,571 million plus carrying charges of ₱730 million. As directed by the *ERC*, the recovery was reflected as a separate item in the *MERALCO* billing statement to its customers beginning April 2012. As at March 31, 2015, a total of ₱1,253 million *LFT* and carrying charges have been billed to affected customers.

On June 13, 2014, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* for authority to collect *LFT* in the City of Trece Martires, with prayer for provisional authority, beginning the date of effectivity of "*The 2012 Revenue Code of Trece Martires City*" on July 1, 2012. In its Decision dated April 28, 2014, the *ERC* approved said application, with modification, and authorized *MERALCO* to recover the new *LFT* at the rate of 82.5% of 1%, prospectively, or effective its next billing cycle. With respect to the difference between the previous and the new *LFT* rates from the time said revenue code took effect, the *ERC* stated in its Decision that the same shall be considered in a separate application to be filed by *MERALCO* in accordance with the tax recovery adjustment charges or *TRAC* Formula under *ERC* Resolution No. 16 Series of 2009. On July 24, 2014, *MERALCO* filed a motion seeking the partial reconsideration of the Decision insofar as the filing of a separate application for *LFT* for the prior years is concerned. On October 29, 2014, the *ERC* released its Order dated September 24, 2014 denying *MERALCO*'s motion. In said Order, the *ERC* maintained its position that it shall consider in a separate application the difference between the previous and the new *LFT*

rates from the time said revenue code took effect. On February 23, 2015, *MERALCO* has paid the full amount of said *LFT* to the local treasurer of City of *Martires*. *MERALCO* shall file the application once it completes the documentation for the filing.

On July 26, 2013 *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* for authority to collect *LFT* in the City of *Bacoor*, separate from the previous authority granted to the Province of *Cavite*, beginning the date of effectivity of its “*City Ordinance No. 39, Series of 2012*” on April 4, 2013. In its Decision dated April 28, 2014, the *ERC* approved said application and authorized *MERALCO* to recover the *LFT* at the rate of 50% of 1% and the proceeds thereof will be remitted to the City of *Bacoor*.

7. SC Temporary Restraining Order on *MERALCO*’s December 2013 Billing Rate Increase

On December 9, 2013, the *ERC* gave clearance to the request of *MERALCO* to implement a staggered collection over three (3) months covering the December 2013 billing month for the increase in generation charge and other bill components such as *VAT*, *LFT*, transmission charge, and *SL* charge. The generation costs for the November 2013 supply month increased significantly because of the aberrant spike in the *WESM*, charges on account of the non-compliance with *WESM* Rules by certain plants resulting in significant power generation capacities not being offered and dispatched, and the scheduled and extended shutdowns, and the forced outages, of several base load power plants, and the use of the more expensive liquid fuel or bio-diesel by the natural gas-fired power plants that were affected by the *Malampaya Gas Field* or *Malampaya*, shutdown from November 11 to December 10, 2013.

On December 19, 2013, several party-list representatives of the House of Representatives filed a Petition against *MERALCO*, *ERC* and the *DOE* before the *SC*, questioning the *ERC* clearance granted to *MERALCO* to charge the resulting price increase, alleging the lack of hearing and due process. It also sought for the declaration of the unconstitutionality of the *EPIRA*, which essentially declared the generation and supply sectors competitive and open, and not considered public utilities. A similar petition was filed by a consumer group and several private homeowners associations challenging also the legality of the *AGRA* that the *ERC* had promulgated. Both petitions prayed for the issuance of *TRO*, and a Writ of Preliminary Injunction.

On December 23, 2013, the *SC* consolidated the two (2) Petitions and granted the application for *TRO* effective immediately and for a period of sixty (60) days, which effectively enjoined the *ERC* and *MERALCO* from implementing the ₱4.15 per *kWh* price increase. The *SC* also ordered *MERALCO*, *ERC* and *DOE* to file their respective comments to the Petitions. Oral Arguments were conducted on January 21, 2014, February 4, 2014 and February 11, 2014. Thereafter, the *SC* ordered all the Parties to the consolidated Petitions to file their respective Memorandum on or before February 26, 2014 after which the Petitions will be deemed submitted for resolution of the *SC*. *MERALCO* complied with said directive and filed its Memorandum on said date.

On February 18, 2014, acting on the motion filed by the Petitioners, the *SC* extended for another 60 days or until April 22, 2014, the *TRO* that it originally issued against *MERALCO* and *ERC* last December 23, 2013. The *TRO* was also similarly applied to the generating companies, specifically *MPPCL*, *SMEC*, *SPPC*, *FGPC*, and the *NGCP*, and the *PEMC* (the administrator of *WESM* and market operator) who were all enjoined from collecting from *MERALCO* the deferred amounts representing the ₱4.15 per *kWh* price increase for the November 2013 supply month. In the meantime, on January 30, 2014, *MERALCO* filed an Omnibus Motion with Manifestation with the *ERC* for the latter to direct *PEMC* to conduct a re-run or recalculation of the *WESM* prices for the supply months of November to December 2013. Subsequently, on February 17, 2014, *MERALCO* filed with the *ERC* an Application for the recovery of deferred generation costs for the December 2013 supply month praying that it be allowed to recover the same over a six (6)-month period.

On March 3, 2014, the *ERC* issued an Order voiding the Luzon *WESM* prices during the November and December 2013 supply months on the basis of the preliminary findings of its Investigating Unit that these are not reasonable, rational and competitive, and imposing the use of regulated rates for the said period. *PEMC* was given seven (7) days upon receipt of the Order to calculate these regulated prices and implement the same in the revised *WESM* bills of the concerned *DUs* in Luzon. *PEMC*’s recalculated power bills for the supply month of December 2013 resulted in a net reduction of the December 2013 supply month bill of the *WESM* by ₱9.3 billion. Due to the pendency of the *TRO*, no adjustment was made to the *WESM* bill of *MERALCO* for the November 2013 supply month. The timing of amounts to be credited to

MERALCO is dependent on the reimbursement of *PEMC* from associated generator companies. However, several generating companies, including *MPPCL*, *SN Aboitiz Power, Inc.*, *Team Energy*, *Panasia Energy, Inc.*, and *SMEC*, have filed motions for reconsideration questioning the Order dated March 3, 2014. *MERALCO* has filed a consolidated comment to these motions for reconsideration. In an Order dated October 15, 2014, the *ERC* denied the motions for reconsideration. The generating companies have appealed the Orders with the Court of Appeals where the petitions are pending. *MERALCO* has filed a motion to intervene and a comment in intervention in petition filed by *SMEC* and shall file similar pleadings in the cases filed by the other generators.

In view of the pendency of the various submissions before the Commission and mindful of the complexities in the implementation of *ERC*'s Order dated March 3, 2014, the *ERC* directed *PEMC* to provide the market participants an additional period of 45 days to comply with the settlement of their respective adjusted *WESM* bills. In an Order dated May 9, 2014, the parties were then given an additional non-extendible period of 30 days from receipt of the Order within which to settle their *WESM* bills. However, in an Order dated June 6, 2014 and acting on an intervention filed by Angeles Electric Corporation, the *ERC* deemed it appropriate to hold in abeyance the settlement of *PEMC*'s adjusted *WESM* bills by the market participants.

In its Order dated October 15, 2014, the *ERC* issued an Order denying the motions filed by the generating companies. The generating companies have filed separate petitions before the *CA* to question the March 3, 2014 and October 15, 2014 Orders of the *ERC*.

On April 22, 2014, the *SC* extended indefinitely the *TRO* issued on December 23, 2013 and February 18, 2014 and directed generating companies, *NGCP* and *PEMC* not to collect from *MERALCO*. As at March 31, 2015, the *SC* has yet to resolve the various petitions filed against *MERALCO*, *ERC*, and *DOE*.

8. Interim Pre-Emptive Mitigating Measure in the *WESM*

On May 5, 2014, the *ERC* issued Resolution No 8, Series of 2014, setting an interim pre-emptive mitigating measure in the *WESM*, which established a price threshold in the *WESM* applied over a 72-hour period, which is determined through a rolling average Generated Weighted Average Price or *GWAP* of ₱8,186 per *MWh*. Also, a secondary cap amounting to ₱6,245 per *MWh* is imposed upon a breach of the threshold, or Secondary Cap mechanism. Such interim measure aims to mitigate sustained high prices in the *WESM* during the May and June 2014 supply months. On June 16, 2014, the *ERC* issued another resolution extending the effectivity of the pre-emptive mitigating measure for 45 days from expiration or until August 9, 2014. Public consultation and a subsequent focus group discussion were held on July 23 and 25, 2014, respectively. On August 5, 2014, the *ERC* resolved to (1) adopt a permanent pre-emptive mitigating measure that will be applied in the *WESM*; (2) direct all interested stakeholders to submit their proposed measures within 20 days from effectivity of such Resolution; and (3) extend the effectivity of the Secondary Cap mechanism for a period of 120 days from August 10, 2014 or until the establishment by the *ERC* of a permanent pre-emptive mitigating measure in the *WESM*, whichever comes earlier.

On September 29, 2014, the *ERC* conducted a public consultation on the proposed permanent pre-emptive mitigating measures in the *WESM*. Parties were then given an additional period until October 7, 2014 to file their additional comments, if any.

On October 24, 2014, the *WESM* Tripartite Committee issued a Joint Resolution to further extend the interim offer price cap in the *WESM* for 120 days starting October 24, 2014 to harmonize with the finalization of the permanent pre-emptive mitigating measure to apply in the *WESM*. On February 20, 2015, the *WESM* Tripartite Committee issued a joint resolution which extended further the imposition of the interim *WESM* offer price cap at its current level until September 30, 2015.

In December 2014, in its Resolution No. 20, Series of 2014, the *ERC* adopted and established a permanent pre-emptive mitigation measure in the *WESM*. The *ERC* set a Cumulative Price Threshold or *CPT* amounting to an average spot price of ₱9,000 per *MWh* over a rolling day 7-day period or 168-hour trading interval. Once this *CPT* for said period is breached, it triggers the imposition of a price cap amounting to ₱6,245 per *MWh*. The price cap shall be imposed until after a determination that succeeding *GWAP* rolling average is already below the *CPT*. The pre-emptive measure has taken effect beginning January 9, 2015.

The imposition of the mitigating measure was questioned by the Philippine Independent Power Producers Association or *PIPPA* in the *RTC* of Pasig through a Petition for Declaratory Relief with Application for

TRO and/or Writ of Preliminary Injunction. The Petition prayed for, among others, that the *ERC* Resolutions pertaining to the Secondary Cap mechanism be declared void *ab initio*. The original petition was subsequently amended to reflect the promulgation of the subsequent *ERC* resolutions extending the effectivity of the *WESM* price cap. On July 21, 2014, *MERALCO* filed its Motion for Leave to Intervene and to Admit Attached Comment-in-Intervention. The *RTC-Pasig* admitted *MERALCO*'s intervention and comment in its Order dated October 28, 2014. The case had already been submitted for decision. However, in a Motion for Leave to Admit Supplement Petition, *PIPPA* moved for leave to file a supplemental petition to include *ERC* Resolution No. 20, Series of 2014 which provides for a permanent mitigating measure in the *WESM*. As at March 31, 2015, *MERALCO* has filed a comment on the motion and the motion is deemed submitted for resolution.

(iii) Any significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from the registrant's continuing operations.

None

(iv) Any seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations.

Seasonality of Operations and Growth Drivers

Approximately 98% of *MERALCO Group*'s operating revenues pertain to sale of electricity distributed by *MERALCO* and *CEDC*.

The electricity sales of *MERALCO* and *CEDC* exhibit a degree of quarterly seasonality. The *kWh* sales in the first quarter is lower than the average of the year as this period is characterized by cooler temperature and softer consumer demand following heightened consumer spending in the last quarter of the year. The second quarter is marked by higher than average *kWh* sales. This is due to a number of factors, including: increased consumption of households and commercial establishments due the summer season; increased production of industries to replenish stocks and in preparation for the opening of classes; and, heightened construction activity to take advantage of the sunny weather. In the third quarter of the year, manufacturing industries that cater to the export market have their peak production schedule at this time as they rush to meet shipping deadlines to foreign markets. Industries catering to the domestic market are also now starting production in preparation for the Christmas season. Lastly, the fourth quarter performance is about the average of the year. Industrial production winds down while households and commercial establishments also cut down on their cooling loads. Given this perspective on the seasonality of *kWh* sales, a higher proportion of the *MERALCO*'s and *CEDC*'s revenues are earned on the second half of the year.

Aside from the quarterly seasonal pattern, *kWh* sales on a year-on-year basis adjust as a result of a number of factors. Sales of electricity normally increase in periods of economic growth, low inflation and electricity rates, and in periods of high temperatures over extended period of time, e.g. the El Niño episodes.

The following table sets forth *MERALCO Group*'s quarterly sales in GWh.

Period	2015
First Quarter	8,092
Second Quarter	
Third Quarter	
Fourth Quarter	
Total	8,092

The businesses of all other subsidiaries are not highly seasonal.

(v) Any known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will have a material impact of the issuer's liquidity.

The Management is not aware of any known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that may deem potentially have a material impact on *MERALCO* Group's liquidity as at March 31, 2015.

(vi) Discussion of *MERALCO*'s and its majority-owned subsidiaries top five (5) key performance indicators. It shall include a discussion of the manner by which *MERALCO* calculates or identifies the indicators presented on a comparable basis.

Listed hereunder are *MERALCO*'s five major subsidiaries namely *CEDC*, *MIESCOR*, *e-MVI*, *RSIC* and *CIS*. The following table summarizes their key financial performance and indicators as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 and for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

Financial Highlights and Ratios⁷ of Top 5 Subsidiaries

As at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, and for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(Amounts in millions, except financial ratios)	CEDC			MGen			MIESCOR			e-MVI			CIS		
	31-Mar	31-Dec	%	31-Mar	31-Dec	%	31-Mar	31-Dec	%	31-Mar	31-Dec	%	31-Mar	31-Dec	%
	2015	2014	change	2015	2014	change	2015	2014	change	2015	2014	change	2015	2014	change
Percentage of ownership	65%	65%		100%	100%		99%	99%		100%	100%		100%	100%	
Condensed Statements of Financial Position															
Total assets	1,647	1,631	1	18,982	19,270	(1)	3,845	3,665	5	1,334	1,206	11	1,185	1,642	(28)
Current assets	1,053	1,046	1	5,918	6,007	(1)	3,290	3,138	5	485	435	11	1,117	1,577	(29)
Cash and cash equivalents	680	724	(6)	362	461	(2)	646	608	6	201	178	13	516	573	(10)
Equity	960	896	7	18,933	19,204	(1)	982	943	4	1,044	983	6	554	495	12
Total debt ⁸	-	-		-	-	-	408	380	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Current liabilities	386	454	(15)	25	42	(40)	2,611	2,478	5	242	187	29	617	1,134	(46)
Financial Ratios															
Debt-to-equity ratio	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42	0.40	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current ratio	2.73	2.30	19	236.72	143.02	66	1.26	1.27	(1)	2.00	2.33	(14)	1.81	1.39	30
Three Months Ended			%	Three Months Ended			%	Three Months Ended			%	Three Months Ended			%
March 31				March 31				31-March				31-March			
Condensed Statements of Income															
Revenues	718	653	10	-	-	-	1,075	741	45	170	125	36	286	243	18
Costs and expenses	654	602	9	72	186	(61)	1,017	719	41	104	81	28	207	169	22
Net income	77	55	40	(269)	(280)	(4)	39	(34)	(215)	61	36	69	57	54	6
Financial Ratios															
Profit margin	10.7%	8.4%	27	-	-	-	3.6%	(4.6%)	(178)	35.9%	28.8%	25	19.93%	22.2%	(10)
Return on equity	8.0%	6.1%	31	(1.4%)	(1.5%)	(7)	4.0%	(3.6%)	(211)	5.8%	3.7%	57	10.3%	10.91%	(6)
Asset turnover	.44	0.40	10	-	-	-	0.28	0.20	40	0.13	0.10	30	0.24	0.15	60

¹¹ The manner of computing the financial ratios for subsidiaries is the same with computing for the financial ratios of MERALCO as presented in *Financial Highlights and Key Performance Indicators*.

⁸ Total Debt is composed of notes payable and interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities, current and non-current portions.

ANNEX – Aging of Trade and Other Receivables

As at March 31, 2015

(Amounts in millions)

	<u>T o t a l</u>	<u>1 - 30 days</u>	<u>31 - 60 days</u>	<u>61 - 90 days</u>	<u>Over 90 days</u>
Trade Receivables – Electricity					
A) Billed trade receivables					
Residential	₱7,935	₱4,219	₱624	₱216	₱2,876
Commercial	8,163	6,110	389	198	1,466
Industrial	2,892	2,328	8	5	551
Flat Streetlights	458	158	39	22	239
Total Billed Trade receivables	19,448	12,815	1,060	441	5,132
B) Unbilled trade receivables	4,097	4,097	-	-	-
Total Trade Receivables Electricity	23,545	16,912	1,060	441	5,132
Other Trade Receivables	3,009	1,648	102	179	1,080
Gross Trade Receivables	26,554	18,560	1,162	620	6,212
Non-Trade Receivables	2,572	2,225	70	31	246
Total Receivables	29,126	20,785	1,232	651	6,458
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(3,534)	-	-	-	(3,534)
Net Receivables	₱25,592	₱20,785	₱1,232	₱651	₱2,924

Manila Electric Company and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements As at March 31, 2015 (Unaudited),
December 31, 2014 (Audited)
and For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 (Unaudited)

MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS
OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	<i>Note</i>	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
ASSETS			
Noncurrent Assets			
Utility plant and others	7 and 15	₱121,899	₱120,830
Investments in associates and interests in joint ventures	8	14,177	14,382
Investment properties	9 and 15	1,524	1,526
Deferred tax assets - net	28	7,583	7,089
Other noncurrent assets	7, 10, 12, 27, 29 and 30	26,212	12,614
Total Noncurrent Assets		171,395	156,441
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11 and 27	64,437	69,469
Trade and other receivables	10, 12, 18 and 27	25,592	30,629
Inventories	13 and 25	2,201	2,212
Other current assets	14, 23 and 27	11,031	10,302
Total Current Assets		103,261	112,612
Total Assets		₱274,656	₱269,053
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent			
Common stock	15	₱11,273	₱11,273
Subscriptions receivable		(8)	(8)
Additional paid-in capital		4,111	4,111
Excess of acquisition cost over carrying value of non-controlling interest acquired		(328)	(328)
Employee stock purchase plan	16	1,049	1,049
Unrealized fair value gains on available-for-sale, or AFS, financial assets	10	116	112
Cumulative translation adjustments of subsidiaries and associates	8	354	355
Share in remeasurement adjustments on associates' retirement liabilities		(20)	(20)
Remeasurement adjustments on retirement and other post-employment liabilities		1,299	1,302
Treasury shares	15	(11)	(11)
Retained earnings:	15		
Appropriated		11,000	11,000
Unappropriated		45,171	50,319
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent		74,006	79,154
Non-controlling Interests		536	320
Total Equity		74,542	79,474

(Forward)

		March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
	<i>Note</i>		
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities -			
net of current portion	17, 25 and 27	₱27,375	₱27,743
Customers' deposits - net of current portion	18, 22 and 27	23,303	24,344
Long-term employee benefits	26	5,290	4,887
Provisions	19, 22 and 29	16,098	16,073
Refundable service extension costs -			
net of current portion	22 and 27	7,336	7,006
Deferred tax liabilities - net	28	5	5
Other noncurrent liabilities	7, 24 and 29	25,834	25,993
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		105,241	106,051
Current Liabilities			
Notes payable	21, 25 and 27	528	400
Trade payables and other current liabilities	15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23 and 27	82,922	73,624
Customers' refund	2, 20 and 27	5,946	5,937
Income tax payable		3,580	1,668
Current portion of interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities	17, 25 and 27	1,897	1,899
Total Current Liabilities		94,873	83,528
Total Liabilities		200,114	189,579
Total Liabilities and Equity		₱274,656	₱269,053

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

		Unaudited	
		For the Three Months Ended	
		March 31	
	<i>Note</i>	2015	2014
		<i>(Amounts in millions, except per share data)</i>	
REVENUES			
Sale of electricity	23, 24 and 32	₱61,073	₱54,045
Sale of other services	23	1,517	1,064
		62,590	55,109
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Purchased power	24 and 30	48,701	41,315
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	16, 25 and 26	2,938	2,665
Provision for probable charges and expenses from claims	19, 24 and 29	366	1,940
Depreciation and amortization	7, 9 and 10	1,608	1,295
Contracted services		1,027	776
Taxes, fees and permits		218	291
Provision for doubtful accounts	12	173	92
Other expenses	23 and 25	1,095	816
		56,126	49,190
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)			
Interest and other financial charges	7, 17, 18, 21 and 25	(294)	(435)
Interest and other financial income	25	236	151
Equity in net losses of associates and joint ventures	8	(203)	(39)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		7	(59)
Others	2	155	236
		(99)	(146)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		6,365	5,773
PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAX	28		
Current		2,418	2,612
Deferred		(491)	(866)
		1,927	1,746
NET INCOME		₱4,438	₱4,027
Attributable To			
Equity holders of the Parent	31	₱4,421	₱4,008
Non-controlling interests		17	19
		₱4,438	₱4,027
Earnings Per Share Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent	31		
Basic		₱3.92	₱3.56
Diluted		3.92	3.56

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

**UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

		Unaudited	
		For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	<i>Note</i>	2015	2014
		<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
NET INCOME		₱4,438	₱4,027
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Unrealized fair value gain on AFS financial assets	10	6	10
Income tax effect		(2)	(3)
		4	7
Cumulative translation adjustments of subsidiaries and associates	8	(1)	(24)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurement adjustments on retirement and other post-employment liabilities	26	(4)	—
Income tax effect		1	—
		(3)	—
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS, NET OF INCOME TAX		—	(17)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF INCOME TAX		₱4,438	₱4,010
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable To			
Equity holders of the Parent		₱4,421	₱3,991
Non-controlling interests		17	19
		₱4,438	₱4,010

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

**UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014**

Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent

	Common Stock (Note 15)	Subscriptions Receivable	Additional Paid-in Capital	Excess of Acquisition Cost Over Carrying Value of Non- controlling Interest Acquired	Employee Stock Purchase Plan (Note 16)	Unrealized Fair Value Gains on AFS Financial Assets (Note 10)	Share in Remeasure- ment Adjustments on Retirement Liabilities (Note 26)	Cumulative Translation Adjustments of Subsidiaries and Associates (Note 8)	Remeasure- ment Adjustments on Retirement and Other Post Employment Liabilities (Note 26)	Treasury Shares (Note 15)	Appropriated Retained Earnings (Note 15)	Unappropriated Retained Earnings (Note 15)	Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent	Non- controlling Interests (Note 6)	Total Equity
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>															
At January 1, 2015	₱11,273	(₱8)	₱4,111	(₱328)	₱1,049	₱112	(₱20)	₱355	₱1,302	(₱11)	₱11,000	₱50,319	₱79,154	₱320	₱79,474
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,421	4,421	17	4,438
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	(1)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	(1)	(3)	-	-	4,421	4,421	17	4,438
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,569)	(9,569)	199	(9,370)
At March 31, 2015	₱11,273	(₱8)	₱4,111	(₱328)	₱1,049	₱116	(₱20)	₱354	₱1,299	(₱11)	₱11,000	₱45,171	₱74,006	₱536	₱74,542
At January 1, 2014	₱11,273	(₱69)	₱4,111	(₱328)	₱1,049	₱105	₱-	₱389	₱1,446	(₱11)	₱11,000	₱46,197	₱75,162	₱173	₱75,335
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,008	4,008	19	4,027
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	(24)	-	-	-	-	(17)	-	(17)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	(24)	-	-	-	4,008	3,991	19	4,010
Collection of subscriptions receivable	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,269)	(7,269)	-	(7,269)
At March 31, 2014	₱11,273	(₱55)	₱4,111	(₱328)	₱1,049	₱112	₱-	₱365	₱1,446	(₱11)	₱11,000	₱42,936	₱71,898	₱192	₱72,090

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

		Unaudited	
		For the Three Months Ended	
		March 31	
	Note	2015	2014
		(Amounts in millions)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax		₱6,365	₱5,773
Adjustments for:			
Provision for probable charges and expenses from claims - net	19, 24 and 29	366	1,940
Depreciation and amortization	7, 9 and 10	1,608	1,295
Interest and other financial charges	25	294	435
Interest and other financial income	25	(236)	(151)
Provision for doubtful accounts	12	173	92
Equity in net losses of associates and joint ventures	8	203	39
Others		(29)	(52)
Operating income before working capital changes		8,774	9,371
Decrease (increase) in:			
Trade and other receivables		3,319	5,172
Inventories		11	(263)
Other current assets		(711)	(511)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Trade payables and other current liabilities		(3,391)	(11,055)
Customers' refund		9	(661)
Customers' deposits		1,230	77
Long-term employee benefits		398	730
Cash generated from operations		10,763	2,860
Income tax paid		—	—
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		10,763	2,860
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to:			
HTM investments	10	(6,895)	—
AFS investments	10	(4,259)	—
Utility plant and others	7	(2,567)	(2,049)
Intangible assets	10	(871)	(44)
Investments in associates and interests in joint ventures	8 and 14	—	(509)
Investment properties		—	(5)
Increase in minority interest due to acquisition of a subsidiary		199	—
Interest and other financial income received		188	154
Proceeds from disposal of utility plant and others		19	6
Increase in other noncurrent assets		(598)	(390)
Net cash used in investing activities		(14,784)	(2,837)

(Forward)

Unaudited			
For the Three Months Ended			
March 31			
	<i>Note</i>	2015	2014
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from:			
Availment of notes payable		₱174	₱14
Availment of interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities	17	—	7,202
Collection of subscriptions receivable		—	14
Payments of:			
Dividends	15	(308)	(160)
Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities		(375)	(4,000)
Interest and other financial charges		(322)	(659)
Notes payable		(46)	(1,700)
Increase (decrease) in other noncurrent liabilities		(134)	3,357
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(1,011)	4,068
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(5,032)	4,091
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		69,469	59,851
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	11	₱64,437	₱63,942

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

Manila Electric Company or *MERALCO*, holds a congressional franchise under Republic Act or *RA* No. 9209 effective June 28, 2003. *RA* No. 9209 grants *MERALCO* a 25-year franchise valid through June 28, 2028 to construct, operate, and maintain the electric distribution system in the cities and municipalities of Bulacan, Cavite, Metro Manila, and Rizal and certain cities, municipalities, and barangays in the provinces of Batangas, Laguna, Pampanga, and Quezon. On October 20, 2008, the Energy Regulatory Commission or *ERC*, granted *MERALCO* a consolidated Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the operation of electric service within its franchise coverage, effective until the expiration of *MERALCO*'s congressional franchise. *MERALCO*'s participation in retail electricity supply or *RES*, is through its local *RES* unit, *MPower*.

The power segment, primarily power distribution, consists of operations of *MERALCO* and its subsidiary, Clark Electric Distribution Corporation or *CEDC*. *CEDC* is registered with Clark Development Corporation or *CDC*, under *RA* No. 9400, the *Bases Conversion Development Act of 1992*, as a Clark Special Economic Zone or *CSEZ* enterprise, primarily engaged in the operation and maintenance of a power distribution system within *CSEZ*.

MERALCO has a minority equity interest in a power generating company, Global Business Power Corporation or *GBPC*, and is developing power generation plants through its wholly-owned subsidiary, *MERALCO* PowerGen Corporation or *MGen*. Through several subsidiaries in the service segment, it provides engineering, design, construction and consulting services, bill collection services, distribution and energy management services, and communications, information systems and technology services.

MERALCO is owned directly by two (2) major stockholder groups, Beacon Electric Asset Holdings, Inc. or *Beacon Electric* and JG Summit Holdings, Inc. or *JG Summit*. *Beacon Electric* is a joint venture between Metro Pacific Investments Corporation or *Metro Pacific* and *PLDT* Communications and Energy Ventures Inc. *Metro Pacific*, First Philippine Holdings Corporation or *First Holdings*, and First Philippine Utilities Corporation, also have direct equity ownership in *MERALCO*. The balance of *MERALCO*'s common shares is held by the public.

The common shares of *MERALCO* are listed on and traded in the Philippine Stock Exchange or *PSE*, with security symbol, *MER*.

The registered office address of *MERALCO* is Lopez Building, Ortigas Avenue, Barangay Ugong, Pasig City, Metro Manila.

2. Rate Regulations

As distribution utilities or *DUs*, *MERALCO* and *CEDC* are subject to the rate-making regulations and regulatory policies of the *ERC*. Billings of *MERALCO* and *CEDC* to customers are itemized or "unbundled" into a number of bill components that reflect the various activities and costs incurred in providing electric service. The adjustment to each bill component is governed by mechanisms promulgated and enforced by the *ERC*, mainly: [i] the "Rules Governing the Automatic Cost Adjustment and True-up Mechanisms and Corresponding Confirmation Process for Distribution Utilities", which govern the recovery of pass-through costs, including over- or

under-recoveries of the bill components, namely, (a) generation charge, (b) transmission charge, (c) system loss or *SL*, charge, (d) lifeline and inter-class rate subsidies, and (e) local business taxes, such as, franchise tax or *LFT*; and [ii] the “Rules for the Setting of Distribution Wheeling Rates” or *RDWR*, as modified by the *ERC* on December 1, 2009, which govern the determination of *MERALCO*’s distribution, supply, and metering charges.

The rate-setting mechanism of *CEDC* is likewise in accordance with the *ERC* regulations. The following is a discussion of matters related to rate-setting of *MERALCO* and *CEDC*:

Performance-Based Regulations or PBR

MERALCO

MERALCO is among the Group A entrants to the *PBR*, together with two other private *DUs*.

Rate-setting under *PBR* is governed by the *RDWR*. The *PBR* scheme sets tariffs once every Regulatory Period or *RP* based on the regulated asset base of the *DUs*, and the required operating and capital expenditures to meet operational performance and service level requirements responsive to the needs for adequate, reliable and quality power, efficient service, and growth of all customer classes in the franchise area as approved by the *ERC*. *PBR* also employs a mechanism that penalizes or rewards a *DU* depending on its network and service performance.

Rate filings and settings are done on a *RP* basis. One (1) *RP* consists of four (4) Regulatory Years or *RYs*. An *RY* for *MERALCO* begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 of the following year. The third *RP* is from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2015. The fourth *RP* for Group A shall commence on July 1, 2015 and end on June 30, 2019. *MERALCO* is to undergo the fourth *RP* reset process and is awaiting the release by the *ERC* of the final rules to govern the filing of its fourth *RP* reset application.

Maximum Average Price or MAP for RY 2008 and RY 2009

On January 11 and April 1, 2008, *MERALCO* filed separate applications for the approval of the proposed translation of its *MAP* for *RY 2008* and *RY 2009*, respectively, into different rate schedules for its various customer segments. A portion of the distribution charge under-recoveries as a result of the delayed implementation of the *PBR* was incorporated in the proposed *MAP* for *RY 2009*.

In an Order dated April 13, 2009, the *ERC* approved the implementation of *MERALCO*’s average distribution rate of ₱1.2227 per kilowatt-hour or *kWh*, effective the billing period of May 2009, inclusive of the under-recoveries for calendar year 2007.

On May 28, 2009, certain electricity consumer groups filed a Petition with the Court of Appeals, or *CA*, questioning the decision and Order of the *ERC* on *MERALCO*’s rate translation application for *RY 2008* and *RY 2009*. On January 29, 2010, the *CA* promulgated a decision denying the Petition. Consequently, the consumer groups brought the case to the Supreme Court or *SC*. Comments, responses and respective manifestations have been filed by both parties. As at March 31, 2015, a decision on this case is pending at the *SC*.

MAP for RY 2012

On June 21, 2011, *MERALCO* filed an application for the approval of its *MAP* for *RY 2012* and translation into rate tariffs by customer category. In an order dated October 3, 2011, the *ERC* provisionally approved the *MAP* for *RY 2012* of ₱1.6012 per *kWh* and the rate translation per

customer class was implemented starting October 2011. Hearings for the final approval of the application have been completed and all parties have submitted their respective memoranda. As at March 31, 2015, the application is pending final approval by the *ERC*.

MAP for RY 2013

On March 30, 2012, *MERALCO* filed its application for the approval of its *MAP* for *RY* 2013 and the translation thereof into rate tariffs by customer category. On June 11, 2012, the *ERC* provisionally approved the *MAP* for *RY* 2013 of ₱1.6303 per *kWh*, which was reflected in the customer bills starting July 2012. Hearings on this case have been completed. As at March 31, 2015, the application is pending final approval by the *ERC*.

MAP for RY 2014

On April 1, 2013, *MERALCO* filed its application for the approval of its *MAP* for *RY* 2014 of ₱1.6510 per *kWh* and the translation thereof into rate tariffs by customer category. On June 10, 2013, the *ERC* provisionally approved the *MAP* for *RY* 2014 of ₱1.6474 per *kWh* and the rate translation per customer class. As at March 31, 2015, the application is pending final approval by the *ERC*.

MAP for RY 2015

On March 31, 2014, *MERALCO* filed its application for the approval of its *MAP* for *RY* 2015 of ₱1.5562 per *kWh* and the translation thereof into rate tariffs by customer category. On May 5, 2014, the *ERC* provisionally approved *MERALCO*'s *MAP* for *RY* 2015 of ₱1.5562 per *kWh* and the rate translation per customer class. As at March 31, 2015, the application is pending final approval by the *ERC*.

Capital Expenditure or CAPEX for RY 2016

The last year of *MERALCO*'s third *RP* ends on June 30, 2015. The fourth *RP* for Group A shall commence on July 1, 2015 and end on June 30, 2019. *MERALCO* is to undergo the reset process and is awaiting the release by the *ERC* of the final rules to govern the filing of its fourth *RP* reset application. *MERALCO* anticipates that there is not adequate time for it to file its fourth *RP* reset application and secure approval of its *CAPEX* forecast before the end of the third *RP*. In view thereof, and pursuant to Section 20(b) of Commonwealth Act No. 146, as amended, otherwise known as the Public Service Act, *MERALCO*, on February 9, 2015, filed an application for approval of authority to implement its *CAPEX* program for *RY* 2016 (July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016). As at March 31, 2015, the application is pending approval by the *ERC*.

CEDC

CEDC is among the four (4) Group D entrants to the *PBR*. Similar to *MERALCO*, it is subject to operational performance and service level requirements approved by the *ERC*. The first *RP* of *CEDC* began on October 1, 2011 and shall end on September 30, 2015.

MAP for RY 2013

On August 30, 2012, *CEDC* filed its application for the approval of its *MAP* for *RY* 2013. On December 17, 2012, the *ERC* approved the *MAP* of ₱0.8953 per *kWh*. The revised rates based on the approved *MAP* for *RY* 2013 were implemented by *CEDC* starting January 2013.

MAP for RY 2014

On September 30, 2013, *CEDC* filed its application for the approval of its *MAP* for *RY 2014*. On December 9, 2013, the *ERC* approved the *MAP* of ₱0.8444 per *kWh*. The rates based on the approved *MAP* for *RY 2014* were implemented by *CEDC* starting December 2013.

MAP for RY 2015

On September 2, 2014, *CEDC* filed its application for the approval of its *MAP* for *RY 2014*. On February 23, 2015, the *ERC* approved the *MAP* of ₱0.9101 per *kWh*. The rates based on the approved *MAP* for *RY 2014* were implemented by *CEDC* starting February 2015.

SC Decision on Unbundling Rate Case

On May 30, 2003, the *ERC* issued an Order approving *MERALCO*'s unbundled tariffs that resulted in a total increase of ₱0.17 per *kWh* over the May 2003 tariff levels. However, on August 4, 2003, *MERALCO* received a Petition for Review of the *ERC*'s ruling filed by certain consumer and civil society groups before the *CA*. On July 22, 2004, the *CA* set aside the *ERC*'s ruling on *MERALCO*'s rate unbundling and remanded the case to the *ERC*. Further, the *CA* opined that the *ERC* should have asked the Commission on Audit or *COA*, to audit the books of *MERALCO*. The *ERC* and *MERALCO* subsequently filed separate motions asking the *CA* to reconsider its decision. As a result of the denial by the *CA* of the motions on January 24, 2005, the *ERC* and *MERALCO* elevated the case to the *SC*.

In an En Banc decision promulgated on December 6, 2006, the *SC* set aside and reversed the *CA* ruling saying that a *COA* audit was not a prerequisite in the determination of a utility's rates. However, while the *SC* affirmed *ERC*'s authority in rate-fixing, the *SC* directed the *ERC* to request *COA*'s assistance to undertake a complete audit of the books, records and accounts of *MERALCO*. In compliance with the directive of the *SC*, the *ERC* requested *COA* to conduct an audit of the books, records and accounts of *MERALCO* using calendar years 2004 and 2007 as test years.

The *COA* audit, which began in September 2008, was completed with the submission to the *ERC* of its report on November 12, 2009.

On February 15, 2010, the *ERC* issued its Order directing *MERALCO* and all intervenors in the case to submit, within 15 days from receipt of the Order, their respective comments on the *COA*'s report.

On June 21, 2011, the *ERC* maintained and affirmed its findings and conclusions in its Order dated March 20, 2003. The *ERC* stated that the *COA* recommendation to apply disallowances under *PBR* to rate unbundling violates the principle against retroactive rate-making. An intervenor group filed a Motion for Reconsideration or *MR* of the said Order. On September 5, 2011, *MERALCO* filed its comment on the intervenor's motion for reconsideration. On February 4, 2013, the *ERC* denied the intervenor's *MR*. The intervenor filed a Petition for Review before the *CA* and *MERALCO* filed its comment thereon on May 29, 2014. As at March 31, 2015, further action of the case is pending at the *CA*.

Applications for the Recovery of Generation Costs and SL Charges

MERALCO filed separate applications for the full recovery of generation costs, including value-added tax or *VAT*, incurred for the supply months of August 2006 to May 2007 or total under-recoveries of ₱12,679 million for generation charges and ₱1,295 million for *SL* charges.

The separate applications for the full recovery of generation charges have been approved by the *ERC* in its decisions released on January 18, 2008, September 3, 2008 and August 16, 2010. The approved amount of generation costs for recovery was fully collected in 2014.

With respect to the ₱1,295 million *SL* charge under-recoveries, the *ERC* ordered *MERALCO* to file a separate application for the recovery of *SL* adjustments after the *ERC* confirms the transmission rate to be used in the calculation of the *SL* rate in accordance with the *SL* rate formula of the Automatic Generation Rate Adjustments Guidelines or *AGRA*. *MERALCO* has filed the application for recovery of the ₱1,295 million *SL* charge under-recoveries with the *ERC*. This was included in the Consolidated Application to confirm over- or under- recoveries in generation, transmission, *SL* and lifeline subsidies filed on March 31, 2011 with the *ERC*. Hearings were completed on October 25, 2011. On December 8, 2011, *MERALCO* filed for the admission of its Supplemental Application. Hearings on this case have been completed. As at March 31, 2015, the application is pending approval by the *ERC*.

*Applications for the Confirmation of Over/Under-recoveries of
Pass-through Charges*

On July 13, 2009, the *ERC* issued Resolution No. 16, Series of 2009, adopting the “Rules Governing the Automatic Cost Adjustment and True-up Mechanisms and Corresponding Confirmation Process for Distribution Utilities.” These rules govern the recovery of pass-through costs, including under- or over-recoveries with respect to the following bill components: generation charge, transmission charge, *SL* charge, lifeline and inter-class rate subsidies, *LFT* and business tax. On October 18, 2010, the *ERC* promulgated *ERC* Resolution No. 21, Series of 2010, amending the system loss true-up formula contained in Resolution No. 16, Series of 2009, and setting March 31, 2011 (covering adjustments implemented until the billing month of December 2010) and March 31, 2014 (covering adjustments from January 2011 to December 2013) as the new deadlines for *DUs* in Luzon to file their respective applications. Subsequent filings shall be made every three (3) years thereafter. On December 15, 2010, the *ERC* promulgated Resolution No. 23, Series of 2010 to govern the recovery of Senior Citizen Discounts and specified that post-verification shall coincide with the timeframes in Resolution No. 16, Series of 2009, as amended by Resolution No. 21, Series of 2010.

On March 31, 2011, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* to confirm its under- or over-recoveries accumulated from June 2003 to December 2010 in compliance with Resolution No. 16, Series of 2009, as subsequently amended by Resolution No. 21, Series of 2010. On December 8, 2011, *MERALCO* filed a Manifestation with Omnibus Motion praying, among other things, for the admission of the Supplemental Application, which was admitted by the *ERC* in an Order dated December 12, 2011. The filing includes net generation charge under-recoveries of ₱1,000 million, net transmission charge over-recoveries of ₱111 million, net lifeline subsidy under-recoveries of ₱9 million and net *SL* over-recoveries of ₱425 million, excluding proposed carrying charges. Hearings on this case have been completed. As at March 31, 2015, the application is pending approval by the *ERC*.

On July 6, 2012, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* to confirm its under- or over-recoveries for the calendar year 2011. The filing includes net generation charge under-recoveries of ₱1,826 million, net transmission charge under-recoveries of ₱253 million, net lifeline subsidy under-recoveries of ₱39 million and *SL* over-recoveries of ₱445 million, excluding proposed carrying charges. Hearings on the application have been completed. As at March 31, 2015, the application is pending approval by the *ERC*.

On March 31, 2014, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* to confirm its under- or over-recoveries of net generation charge under-recoveries of ₱559 million, transmission charge over-recoveries of ₱639 million, net lifeline subsidy over-recoveries of ₱75 million, *SL* over-recoveries of ₱502 million from January 2012 to October 2013, and net Senior Citizen Discount over-recoveries of ₱0.4 million from February 2011 to October 2013, excluding proposed carrying charges. Under- or over-recoveries from November and December 2013 supply month were excluded in the meantime, in view of the pending *SC* and *ERC* cases involving pass-through costs for these months. On February 2, 2015, *ERC* released an Order setting the application for initial hearing on March 11, 2015.

Application for the Recovery of Differential Generation Costs

On February 17, 2014, *MERALCO* filed for the recovery of the unbilled generation cost for December 2013 supply month amounting to ₱11,075 million. An amended application was filed on March 25, 2014 to adjust the unbilled generation cost for recovery to ₱1,310 million following the receipt of Wholesale Electricity Spot Market or *WESM* billing adjustments based on regulated Luzon *WESM* prices. The first hearing was conducted on May 26, 2014. The *ERC* suspended the proceedings, pending resolution of issues in related cases involving generation costs for the November and December 2013 supply months and the regulated *WESM* prices for the said period.

Deferred Purchased Price Adjustment or PPA

On October 12, 2009, the *ERC* released its findings on *MERALCO*'s implementation of the collection of the approved pass-through cost under-recoveries for the period June 2003 to January 2007. The *ERC* directed *MERALCO* to refund to customers ₱268 million of deferred *PPA* transmission line costs related to Quezon Power (Philippines) Limited Company or *QPPL* and deferred accounting adjustments or *DAA* incurred along with ₱184 million in carrying charges, or an equivalent of ₱0.0169 per *kWh*. *MERALCO* implemented the refund beginning November 2009 until September 2010. However, the *ERC* has yet to rule on *MERALCO*'s deferred *PPA* under-recoveries of ₱106 million, which does not represent the transmission line fee. On November 4, 2009, *MERALCO* filed a Motion for Reconsideration with the *ERC*. As at March 31, 2015, the motion for reconsideration is still pending resolution by the *ERC*.

Application for Recovery of LFT

On March 25, 2011, *MERALCO* filed with the *ERC* an application for recovery of *LFT* paid but not yet billed to customers for the period beginning first quarter of 1993 up to the second quarter of 2004 for five (5) provinces, namely: Bulacan, Batangas, Cavite, Laguna and Rizal; and 14 cities, namely: San Jose Del Monte, Batangas, San Pablo, Tagaytay, Lucena, Mandaluyong, Marikina, Quezon, Caloocan, Pasay, Las Piñas, Manila, Pasig and Calamba. The *LFT* is recognized as a valid and reasonable *DU* expense in the *ERC*'s unbundling decision.

In a Decision dated February 27, 2012, the *ERC* approved with modifications *MERALCO*'s application. The *ERC* approved the recovery of *LFT* amounting to ₱1,571 million plus carrying charges of ₱730 million. As directed by the *ERC*, the recovery was reflected as a separate item in the *MERALCO* billing statement to its customers beginning April 2012. As at March 31, 2015, a total of ₱1,485 million *LFT* and carrying charges have been billed to affected customers. The amount recoverable within 12 months is included in the "Trade and other receivables" account while the long-term portion is included in the "Other noncurrent assets" account.

On June 13, 2014, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* for authority to collect *LFT* in the City of Trece Martires, with prayer for provisional authority, beginning the date of effectivity of “*The 2012 Revenue Code of Trece Martires City*” on July 1, 2012. In its Decision dated April 28, 2014, the *ERC* approved said application, with modification, and authorized *MERALCO* to recover the new *LFT* at the rate of 82.5% of 1%, prospectively, or effective its next billing cycle. With respect to the difference between the previous and the new *LFT* rates from the time said revenue code took effect, the *ERC* stated in its Decision that the same shall be considered in a separate application to be filed by *MERALCO* in accordance with the tax recovery adjustment charges or *TRAC* Formula under *ERC* Resolution No. 16 Series of 2009. On July 24, 2014, *MERALCO* filed a motion seeking the partial reconsideration of the Decision insofar as the filing of a separate application for *LFT* for the prior years is concerned. On October 29, 2014, the *ERC* released its Order dated September 24, 2014 denying *MERALCO*’s motion. In said Order, the *ERC* maintained its position that it shall consider in a separate application the difference between the previous and the new *LFT* rates from the time said revenue code took effect. On February 23, 2015, *MERALCO* has paid the full amount of said *LFT* to the local treasurer of City of Martires. *MERALCO* shall file the application once it completes the documentation for the filing.

On July 26, 2013 *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* for authority to collect *LFT* in the City of Bacoor, separate from the previous authority granted to the Province of Cavite, beginning the date of effectivity of its “*City Ordinance No. 39, Series of 2012*” on April 4, 2013. In its Decision dated April 28, 2014, the *ERC* approved said application and authorized *MERALCO* to recover the *LFT* at the rate of 50% of 1% and the proceeds thereof will be remitted to the City of Bacoor.

SC Decision on the ₱0.167 per kWh Refund

Following the *SC*’s final ruling that directed *MERALCO* to refund affected customers ₱0.167 per *kWh* for billings made from February 1994 to April 2003, the *ERC* approved the release of the refund in four (4) phases. The refund is ongoing.

See Note 20 – Customers’ Refund.

3. Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

Basis of Preparation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for *MERALCO*’s utility plant and others and investment properties acquired before January 1, 2004, which are carried at deemed cost, and available-for-sale or *AFS* financial assets, which are measured at fair value. *AFS* financial assets are included as part of “Other noncurrent assets” account in the consolidated statement of financial position.

All values are rounded to the nearest million peso, except when otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of *MERALCO* and its subsidiaries have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards or *PFRS*.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of *MERALCO* and the following directly and indirectly-owned subsidiaries, collectively referred to as the *MERALCO Group*, as at March 31 of each year.

Subsidiaries	Place of Incorporation	Principal Business Activity	2015		2014	
			Percentage of Ownership			
			Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Corporate Information Solutions, Inc., or <i>CIS</i>	Philippines	e-Transactions	100	—	100	—
CIS Bayad Center, Inc., or <i>Bayad Center</i>	Philippines	Bills payment collection	—	100	—	100
Customer Frontline Solutions, Inc. or <i>CFSI</i>	Philippines	Teller services	—	100	—	100
Meralco Energy, Inc., or <i>MEI</i>	Philippines	Energy systems management	100	—	100	—
eMERALCO Ventures, Inc., or <i>e-MVI</i>	Philippines	e-Business development	100	—	100	—
Paragon Vertical Corporation	Philippines	Information technology or <i>IT</i> and multi-media services	—	100	—	100
<i>MGen</i>	Philippines	Development of power generation plants	100	—	100	—
Calamba Aero Power Corporation ¹	Philippines	Power generation	—	100	—	100
Atimonan Land Ventures Development Corporation	Philippines	Real estate	—	100	—	100
Atimonan One Energy, Inc. (formerly Luzon Natural Gas Energy Corporation) ²	Philippines	Power generation	—	100	—	100
MPG Holdings Phils., Inc.	Philippines	Holding company	—	100	—	100
MPG Asia Limited or <i>MPG Asia</i>	British Virgin Island	Holding company	—	100	—	100
Meralco Financial Services Corporation or <i>Finserve</i>	Philippines	Financial services provider	100	—	100	—
Republic Surety and Insurance Company, Inc. or <i>RSIC</i>	Philippines	Insurance	100	—	100	—
Lighthouse Overseas Insurance Limited or <i>LOIL</i>	Bermuda	Insurance	100	—	100	—
Miescorrail, Inc. or <i>Miescorrail</i>	Philippines	Engineering, construction and maintenance of mass transit system	100	—	100	—
Meridian Atlantic Light Company Limited	Nigeria	Management of power distribution	100	—	100	—
Meralco Industrial Engineering Services Corporation or <i>MIESCOR</i>	Philippines	Engineering, construction and consulting services	99	—	99	—
MIESCOR Builders Inc. or <i>MBI</i>	Philippines	Electric transmission and distribution operation and maintenance services	—	100	—	100
MIESCOR Logistics Inc. or <i>MLI</i>	Philippines	General services, manpower/maintenance	—	100	—	100
<i>CEDC</i>	Philippines	Power distribution	65	—	65	—
Comstech Integration Alliance, Inc. or <i>Comstech</i>	Philippines	Management of power distribution	60	—	—	—

¹ Incorporated February 15, 2011 and has not started commercial operations as at March 31, 2015.

² Incorporated January 11, 2013 and has not started commercial operations as at March 31, 2015.

Control is achieved when the *MERALCO Group* is exposed, or has the right, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee. Specifically, the *MERALCO Group* controls an investee if and only if the *MERALCO Group* has (a) power over the investee; (b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and (c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

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

The *MERALCO Group* re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the *MERALCO Group* obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when it loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date it gains control until the date it ceases to control the subsidiary.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events with similar circumstances. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in *CEDC* and *MIESCOR* and its subsidiaries not held by *MERALCO* and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from equity attributable to equity holders of the parent.

Total comprehensive income within a subsidiary is attributed to the non-controlling interest even if such results in a deficit.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the *MERALCO Group* loses control over a subsidiary, it: (a) derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary; (b) derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest; (c) derecognizes the cumulative translation adjustments deferred in equity; (d) recognizes the fair value of the consideration received; (e) recognizes the fair value of any investment retained; (f) recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and (g) reclassifies *MERALCO's* share of components previously recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income to the consolidated statement of income.

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Changes and Improvements

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial years except for the adoption of the following amendments and improvements to existing standards, which were effective beginning January 1, 2015.

PAS 19, Employee Benefits - Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendments)

The amendments apply to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans. Contributions that are set out in the formal terms of the plan shall be accounted for as reductions to current service costs if they are linked to service or as part of the remeasurements of the net defined benefit asset or liability if they are not linked to service. Contributions that are discretionary shall be accounted for as reductions of current service cost upon payment of these contributions to the plans. The amendments to *PAS 19* are to be retrospectively applied for annual

periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. Amendments have no impact on the *MERALCO Group's* financial statements.

PFRS 2, Share-based Payment - Definition of Vesting Condition

The amendment revised the definitions of vesting condition and market condition and added the definitions of performance condition and service condition to clarify various issues. This amendment shall be prospectively applied to share-based payment transactions for which the grant date is on or after July 1, 2014. The amendment has no impact on the *MERALCO Group's* financial statements.

PFRS 3, Business Combinations - Accounting for Contingent Consideration in a Business Combination

The amendment clarifies that a contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument should be classified as a financial liability or as equity in accordance with *PAS 32*. Contingent consideration that is not classified as equity is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss whether or not it falls within the scope of *PFRS 9* (or *PAS 39*, if *PFRS 9* is not yet adopted). The amendment shall be prospectively applied to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after July 1, 2014. The amendment has no impact on the *MERALCO Group's* financial statements.

PFRS 8, Operating Segments - Aggregation of Operating Segments and Reconciliation of the Total of the Reportable Segments' Assets to the Entity's Assets

The amendments require entities to disclose the judgment made by management in aggregating two or more operating segments. This disclosure should include a brief description of the operating segments that have been aggregated in this way and the economic indicators that have been assessed in determining that the aggregated operating segments share similar economic characteristics. The amendments also clarify that an entity shall provide reconciliations of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets if such amounts are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014 and are applied retrospectively. The amendment has no impact on the *MERALCO Group's* financial statements.

PAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment - Revaluation Method - Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Depreciation

The amendment clarifies that, upon revaluation of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the asset shall be adjusted to the revalued amount, and the asset shall be treated in one of the following ways:

- a. The gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner that is consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount of the asset. The accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount of the asset after taking into account any accumulated impairment losses.
- b. The accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014. The amendment shall apply to all revaluations recognized in annual periods beginning on or after the date of initial application of this amendment and in the immediately preceding annual period. The amendment has no impact on the *MERALCO Group's* financial statements.

PAS 24, Related Party Disclosures - Key Management Personnel

The amendment clarifies that an entity is a related party of the reporting entity if the said entity, or any member of a group for which it is a part of, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent company of the reporting entity. The amendment also clarifies that a reporting entity that obtains management personnel services from another entity (also referred to as management entity) is not required to disclose the compensation paid or payable by the management entity to its employees or directors. The reporting entity is required to disclose the amounts incurred for the key management personnel services provided by a separate management entity. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014 and are applied retrospectively. The amendment has no impact on the *MERALCO Group's* financial statements.

PAS 38, Intangible Assets - Revaluation Method - Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Amortization

The amendment clarifies that, upon revaluation of an intangible asset, the carrying amount of the asset shall be adjusted to the revalued amount, and the asset shall be treated in one of the following ways:

- a. The gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner that is consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount of the asset. The accumulated amortization at the date of revaluation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount of the asset after taking into account any accumulated impairment losses.
- b. The accumulated amortization is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset.

The amendment also clarifies that the amount of the adjustment of the accumulated amortization should form part of the increase or decrease in the carrying amount accounted for in accordance with the standard.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014. The amendment shall apply to all revaluations recognized in annual periods beginning on or after the date of initial application of this amendment and in the immediately preceding annual period. The amendment has no impact on the *MERALCO Group's* financial statements.

PFRS 3, Business Combinations - Scope Exceptions for Joint Arrangements

The amendment clarifies that *PFRS 3* does not apply to the accounting for the formation of a joint arrangement in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014 and is applied prospectively. The amendment has no impact on the *MERALCO Group's* financial statements.

PFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement - Portfolio Exception

The amendment clarifies that the portfolio exception in *PFRS 13* can be applied to financial assets, financial liabilities and other contracts. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014 and is applied prospectively. The amendment has no significant impact on the *MERALCO Group's* financial position or performance.

PAS 40, Investment Property

The amendment clarifies the interrelationship between *PFRS 3* and *PAS 40* when classifying property as investment property or owner-occupied property. The amendment states that judgment is needed when determining whether the acquisition of investment property is the acquisition of an asset or a group of assets or a business combination within the scope of *PFRS 3*. This judgment is based on the guidance of *PFRS 3*. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014 and is applied prospectively. The amendment has no significant impact on the *MERALCO Group's* financial position or performance.

Future Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The following are the new and revised accounting standards and interpretation that are already issued but will become effective subsequent to March 31, 2015.

Effective 2016

PAS 16 and PAS 38, Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization (Amendments)

The amendments clarify the principle in *PAS 16* and *PAS 38* that revenue reflects a pattern of economic benefits that are generated from operating a business (of which the asset is part) rather than the economic benefits that are consumed through use of the asset. As a result, a revenue-based method cannot be used to depreciate property, plant and equipment and may only be used in very limited circumstances to amortize intangible assets. The amendments are effective prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the *MERALCO Group* given that the *MERALCO Group* has not used a revenue-based method to depreciate its noncurrent assets.

PAS 16 and PAS 41, Agriculture – Bearer Plants (Amendments)

The amendments change the accounting requirements for biological assets that meet the definition of bearer plants. Under the amendments, biological assets that meet the definition of bearer plants will no longer be within the scope of *PAS 41*. Instead, *PAS 16* will apply. After initial recognition, bearer plants will be measured under *PAS 16* at accumulated cost (before maturity) and using either the cost model or revaluation model (after maturity). The amendments also require that produce that grows on bearer plants will remain in the scope of *PAS 41* measured at fair value less costs to sell. For government grants related to bearer plants, *PAS 20, Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*, will apply. The amendments are retrospectively effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the *MERALCO Group's* consolidated financial statements as the *MERALCO Group* does not have any bearer plants.

PAS 27, Separate Financial Statements - Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendments)

The amendments allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements. Entities already applying *PFRS* and electing to change to the equity method in its separate financial statements will have to apply that change retrospectively. For first-time adopters of *PFRS* electing to use the equity method in its separate financial statements, they will be required to apply this method from the date of transition to *PFRS*. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. The *MERALCO Group* shall consider the amendments in the preparation of its separate financial statements.

PAS 10 and PAS 28, Investment in Associates – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments)

The amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in *PFRS 10* and those in *PAS 28* (2011) in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments require that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. The *MERALCO Group* will consider the amendments in its future transactions.

PAS 11, Joint Arrangements – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (Amendments)

The amendments require that a joint operator accounting for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation, in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business must apply the relevant *PFRS 3* principles for business combinations accounting. The amendments also clarify that a previously held interest in a joint operation is not remeasured on the acquisition of an additional interest in the same joint operation while joint control is retained. In addition, a scope exclusion has been added to *PFRS 11* to specify that the amendments do not apply when the parties sharing joint control, including the reporting entity, are under common control of the same ultimate controlling party.

The amendments apply to both the acquisition of the initial interest in a joint operation and the acquisition of any additional interests in the same joint operation and are prospectively effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. The *MERALCO Group* will consider these amendments in future transactions.

PFRS 14, Regulatory Deferral Accounts

PFRS 14 is an optional standard that allows an entity, whose activities are subject to rate-regulation, to continue applying most of its existing accounting policies for regulatory deferral account balances upon its first-time adoption of *PFRS*. Entities that adopt *PFRS 14* must present the regulatory deferral accounts as separate line items on the statement of financial position and present movements in these account balances as separate line items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The standard requires disclosures on the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity's rate-regulation and the effects of that rate-regulation on its financial statements. *PFRS 14* is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Since the *MERALCO Group* is an existing *PFRS* preparer, this standard would not apply.

Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2012-2014 cycle)

The *Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2012-2014 cycle)* are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 and are not expected to have a material impact on the *MERALCO Group*. They include:

PFRS 5, Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations – Changes in Methods of Disposal (Amendment)

PFRS 5 clarifies that changing from a disposal through sale to a disposal through distribution to owners and vice-versa should not be considered to be a new plan of disposal, rather it is a continuation of the original plan. There is, therefore, no interruption of the application of the requirements in *PFRS 5*. The amendment also clarifies that changing the disposal method does not change the date of classification. The amendment is applied prospectively.

PFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Servicing Contracts (Amendment)

The amendment requires an entity to provide disclosures for any continuing involvement in a transferred asset that is derecognized in its entirety. The amendment clarifies that a servicing contract that includes a fee can constitute continuing involvement in a financial asset. An entity must assess the nature of the fee and arrangement against the guidance in *PFRS 7* in order to assess whether the disclosures are required. The amendment is to be applied such that the assessment of which servicing contracts constitute continuing involvement will need to be done retrospectively. However, comparative disclosures are not required to be provided for any period beginning before the annual period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

PFRS 7, Applicability of the Amendments to PFRS 7 to Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Amendment)

The amendment clarifies that the disclosures on offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities are not required in the condensed interim financial report unless they provide a significant update to the information reported in the most recent annual report. This amendment is applied retrospectively.

PAS 19, Regional Market Issue Regarding Discount Rate (Amendment)

The amendment clarifies that market depth of high quality corporate bonds is assessed based on the currency in which the obligation is denominated, rather than the country where the obligation is located. When there is no deep market for high quality corporate bonds in that currency, government bond rates must be used. This amendment is applied prospectively.

PAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting – Disclosure of Information ‘Elsewhere in the Interim Financial Report’ (Amendment)

The amendment clarifies that the required interim disclosures must either be in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference between the interim financial statements and wherever they are included within the greater interim financial report (e.g., in the management commentary or risk report). The amendment is applied retrospectively.

Effective 2018

PFRS 9, Financial Instruments – Hedge Accounting and amendments to PFRS 9, PFRS 7 and PAS 39 (2013 version)

PFRS 9 (2013 version) already includes the third phase of the project to replace *PAS 39* which pertains to hedge accounting. This version of *PFRS 9* replaces the rules-based hedge accounting model of *PAS 39* with a more principles-based approach. Changes include replacing the rules-based hedge effectiveness test with an objectives-based test that focuses on the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, and the effect of credit risk on that economic relationship; allowing risk components to be designated as the hedged item, not only for financial items but also for non-financial items, provided that the risk component is separately identifiable and reliably measurable; and allowing the time value of an option, the forward element of a forward contract and any foreign currency basis spread to be excluded from the designation of a derivative instrument as the hedging instrument and accounted for as costs of hedging. *PFRS 9* also requires more extensive disclosures for hedge accounting.

PFRS 9 (2013 version) has no mandatory effective date. The mandatory effective date of January 1, 2018 was eventually set when the final version of *PFRS 9* was adopted by the Philippine *FRSC*. The adoption of the final version of *PFRS 9*, however, is still for approval by the *BOA*.

The adoption of *PFRS 9* will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the *MERALCO Group's* financial assets but will have no impact on the classification and measurement of the *MERALCO Group's* financial liabilities. The adoption will not have an effect on the *MERALCO Group's* application of hedge accounting. The *MERALCO Group* is currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

PFRS 9, Financial Instruments (2014 or final version)

In July 2014, the final version of *PFRS 9, Financial Instruments*, was issued. *PFRS 9* reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces *PAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, and all previous versions of *PFRS 9*. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. *PFRS 9* is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory. Early application of previous versions of *PFRS 9* is permitted if the date of initial application is before February 1, 2015.

The adoption of *PFRS 9* will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the *MERALCO Group's* financial assets but will have no impact on the classification and measurement of the *MERALCO Group's* financial liabilities. The adoption will not have an effect on the *MERALCO Group's* application of hedge accounting. The *MERALCO Group* is currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

The following new standard issued by the *IASB* has not yet been adopted by the Philippine *FRSC*:

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under *IFRS 15*, revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring

goods or services to a customer. The principles in *IFRS 15* provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognizing revenue. The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under *IFRS*. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017 with early adoption permitted. The *MERALCO Group* is currently assessing the impact of *IFRS 15* and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date once adopted locally.

Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Utility Plant and Others

Utility plant and others, except land, are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Costs include the cost of replacing part of such utility plant and other properties when such cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized as incurred in the consolidated statement of income. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value.

The *MERALCO Group*'s utility plant and others are stated at deemed cost. The revalued amount recorded as at January 1, 2004 was adopted as deemed cost as allowed by the transitional provisions of *PFRS 1*. The balance of revaluation increment was closed to retained earnings.

See *Note 15 – Equity* for the related discussion.

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

Asset Type	Estimated Useful Lives
Subtransmission and distribution	10-50 years, depending on the life of the significant parts
Buildings and improvements	15-40 years
Communication equipment	10 years
Office furniture, fixtures and other equipment	5-20 years
Transportation equipment	5-10 years
Others	5-20 years

An item of utility plant and others is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising as a result of the derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of income in the year the asset is derecognized.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation and amortization are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, at each reporting date to ensure that the residual values, periods and methods of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of utility plant and others.

Construction in Progress

Construction in progress is stated at cost, which includes cost of construction, plant and equipment, capitalized borrowing costs and other direct costs. Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are substantially completed and available for their intended use.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Capitalization of borrowing costs commences when the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale have been undertaken and expenditures and borrowing costs have been incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalized until the asset is substantially available for its intended use.

Borrowing costs include interest charges and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds, as well as any exchange differences arising from any foreign currency-denominated borrowings used to finance the projects, to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

All other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Under the terms of certain lease contracts, the *MERALCO Group* is required to dismantle the installations made in leased sites and restore such sites to their original condition at the end of the term of the lease contracts. The *MERALCO Group* recognizes a liability measured at the present value of the estimated costs of these obligations and capitalizes such costs as part of the balance of the related item of utility plant and others and investment properties. The amount of asset retirement obligations is accreted and such accretion is recognized as interest expense.

Assets Funded by Customers

In accordance with the Distribution Services and Open Access Rule, or *DSOAR*, the costs of non-standard connection facilities to connect the customers to *MERALCO's* distribution network and to provide the customers with ongoing access to the supply of electricity are funded by the customers. *MERALCO* assesses whether the constructed or acquired non-standard connection facilities meet the definition of an asset in accordance with *PAS 16*. If the definition of an asset is met, *MERALCO* recognizes such asset at its acquisition or construction cost with an equivalent credit to the liability account. Such liability to the customers is included under "Other noncurrent liabilities" account in the consolidated statement of financial position, and is recognized as income over the expected useful life of the underlying asset. Assets funded by customers do not form part of *MERALCO's* regulatory asset base.

Investments in Associates and Interests in Joint Ventures

An associate is an entity where *MERALCO* has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but has no control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

Investments in associates and interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognized at cost.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or interest in a joint venture is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the *MERALCO Group's* share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated statement of income reflects the *MERALCO Group's* share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in *OCI* of those investees is presented as part of the *MERALCO Group's OCI*. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the *MERALCO Group* recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the *MERALCO Group* and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

The aggregate of the *MERALCO Group's* share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of income outside operating income and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the *MERALCO Group*. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the *MERALCO Group*.

After application of the equity method, the *MERALCO Group* determines whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or interest in joint venture. At each reporting date, the *MERALCO Group* determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the *MERALCO Group* calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the investment in associate or interest in joint venture and its carrying value, then recognizes the loss as equity in net earnings of an associate and a joint venture in the consolidated statement of income.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, the *MERALCO Group* measures and recognizes any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the investment in associate or interest in joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

Business Combinations and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition-date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the *MERALCO Group* elects whether to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs in a business combination are expensed.

When a business is acquired, an assessment is made of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic and other pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured at fair value as at acquisition date and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

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

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and, in a business combination achieved in stages, the acquisition-date fair value of the previously held equity interest in the acquiree, over the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired. If the difference is negative, such difference is recognized as gain in the consolidated statement of income.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the business combination occurs, the provisional amounts of the items for which the accounting is incomplete are reported in the consolidated financial statements. During the measurement period, which is no longer than one (1) year from the acquisition date, the provisional amounts recognized at acquisition date are retrospectively adjusted to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as at the acquisition date and, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. During the measurement period, additional assets or liabilities are also recognized if new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as at the acquisition date and, if known, would have resulted in the recognition of those assets and liabilities as at that date.

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

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in such circumstance is measured based on relative values of the operation disposed and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Business combinations involving entities under common control are accounted for similar to the pooling-of-interest method. The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements of the controlling holding company. Any difference between the consideration paid and the share capital of the “acquired” entity is reflected within equity as additional paid-in capital. The consolidated statement of income reflects the results of the combining entities for the full period, irrespective of when the combination takes place. Comparatives are presented as if the entities had always been combined since the date the entities were under common control.

Investment Properties

Investment properties, except land, are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The carrying amount includes transaction costs and costs of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time such costs are incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property.

Investment properties include properties that are being constructed or developed for future use.

Land classified as investment property is carried at cost less any impairment in value.

The *MERALCO Group*’s investment properties acquired before January 1, 2004 are stated at deemed cost. See *Note 15 – Equity* for the related discussions.

Investment properties, except land, are being depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of 40 years.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when these are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss from the derecognition of the investment properties are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the year these are disposed or retired.

Transfers are made to investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by the end of owner-occupation or the commencement of an operating lease to another party. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the *MERALCO Group* accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under utility plant and others up to the date of the change in use. Transfers are made from investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by the commencement of owner-occupation or the commencement of development with a view to sale. Transfers from investment property are recorded using the carrying amount of the investment property at the date of change in use.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially measured at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed at the individual asset level as having either finite or indefinite useful lives.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic lives of five (5) years using the straight-line method and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. At a minimum, the amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected consumption pattern of future economic benefit embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as change in accounting estimates. The amortization expense of intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are assessed for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite useful life is done annually at every reporting date to determine whether such indefinite useful life continues to exist. Otherwise, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Intangible assets generated within the business are not capitalized and expenditures are charged to profit or loss in the year these are incurred.

Fair Value Measurement

The *MERALCO Group* measures financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transactions between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either (a) in the principal market for the asset or liability, or (b) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the *MERALCO Group*.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a nonfinancial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The *MERALCO 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:

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the *MERALCO Group* determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting year.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the *MERALCO Group* has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The *MERALCO Group* assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a nonfinancial asset (utility plant and others, investment properties, investments in associates and interests in joint ventures, receivable from the Bureau of Internal Revenue or *BIR* and intangible assets), other than goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life, may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the *MERALCO Group* makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an individual asset's or a cash generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The fair value is the amount obtainable from the sale of the asset in an arm's-length transaction. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation factors/parameters, quoted share prices for publicly traded securities or other available fair value indicators. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

An assessment is also 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 *MERALCO Group* estimates the individual asset's or cash generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If a reversal of impairment loss is to be recognized, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. After such reversal, the depreciation and amortization expense 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.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually at every reporting date or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired, either individually or at the cash generating unit level, as appropriate. The amount of impairment is calculated as the difference between the recoverable amount of the intangible asset and its carrying amount. The impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses relating to intangible assets may be reversed in future periods.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually at every reporting date or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit or group of cash generating units, to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit or group of cash generating units is less than the carrying amount of the cash

generating unit or group of cash generating units to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill shall not be reversed in future periods.

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

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition

Financial assets are classified as at fair value through profit or loss or *FVPL*, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity or *HTM* investments, *AFS* financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The classification of financial assets is determined at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluated at each reporting date.

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of all financial assets, except for financial instruments measured at *FVPL*.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a timeframe established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way purchase) are recognized on the trade date, which is the date the *MERALCO Group* commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The *MERALCO Group*'s financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade and non-trade receivables, advance payments to a supplier and quoted and unquoted equity securities.

Subsequent Measurement

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

Financial Assets at FVPL

Financial assets at *FVPL* include financial assets held-for-trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at *FVPL*. Financial assets are classified as held-for-trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Derivative assets, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held-for-trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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

Financial assets at *FVPL* are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with gains or losses on fair value changes recognized in the consolidated statement of income under "Interest and other financial income" or "Interest and other financial charges" account, respectively. Interest earned and dividends received from investment at *FVPL* are also

recognized in the consolidated statement of income under “Interest and other financial income” account.

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

Loans and Receivables

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

HTM Investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as *HTM* when the *MERALCO Group* has the positive intention and ability to hold these assets to maturity. After initial measurement, *HTM* investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Assets in this category are included in the current assets except for maturities beyond 12 months from the reporting date, which are classified as noncurrent assets.

AFS Financial Assets

AFS financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as *AFS* or are not classified in any of the three foregoing categories. They are purchased and held indefinitely and may be sold in response to liquidity requirements or changes in market conditions. After initial measurement, *AFS* financial assets are measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income until the investment is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss recorded in other comprehensive income is recognized in the consolidated statement of income, or determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative loss recorded in other comprehensive income is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Interest earned on holding *AFS* debt securities are included under “Interest and other financial income” account in the consolidated statement of income. Dividends earned on holding *AFS* equity are recognized in the consolidated statement of income under “Interest and other financial income” account when the right of the payment has been established. These are included under noncurrent assets unless there is an intention to dispose of the investment within 12 months from the reporting date.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at *FVPL*, other financial liabilities, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The classification of the financial liability is determined at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value inclusive of directly attributable transaction costs, except for financial liabilities at *FVPL*.

The *MERALCO Group*'s financial liabilities include notes payable, interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities, trade payables and other current liabilities (excluding output *VAT*, accrued taxes, reinsurance liabilities and deferred lease income), customers' deposits, refundable service extension costs, customers' refund and other noncurrent liabilities.

Subsequent Measurement

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

Financial Liabilities at FVPL

Financial liabilities at *FVPL* include financial liabilities held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at *FVPL*. Financial liabilities are classified as held-for-trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Derivative liabilities, including separated embedded liabilities are also classified as held-for-trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial liabilities at *FVPL* are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the consolidated statement of income under "Interest and other financial income" or "Interest and other financial charges" account, respectively. Interest incurred on financial liabilities designated as at *FVPL* is recognized in the consolidated statement of income under "Interest and other financial charges" account.

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

The *MERALCO Group* does not have financial liabilities designated as at *FVPL* as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Other Financial Liabilities

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

Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as when these are amortized. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are integral part of the

effective interest rate. The effective interest amortization is included under “Interest and other financial charges” account in the consolidated statement of income.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

Derivative instruments, including separated embedded derivatives, are initially recognized at fair value on the date at which a derivative transaction is entered into or separated, and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Changes in fair value of derivative instruments, other than those accounted for as effective hedges, are recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income. Changes in fair value of derivative instruments accounted for as effective hedges are recognized in other comprehensive income. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. The *MERALCO Group* does not have derivatives accounted for under hedge accounting.

An embedded derivative is separated from the hybrid or combined contract if all the following conditions are met: (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract; (b) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and (c) the hybrid instrument is not recognized as at *FVPL*.

Subsequent reassessment is prohibited unless there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that otherwise would be required under the contract. An entity determines whether a modification to cash flows is significant by considering the extent to which the expected future cash flows associated with the embedded derivative, the host contract or both have changed.

See Note 27 – *Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is 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.

Amortized Cost of Financial Instruments

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

‘Day 1’ Profit or Loss

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 *MERALCO Group* recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a ‘Day 1’ profit or loss) in the consolidated statement of income, unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset or liability. In cases where data used are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the inputs

become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the *MERALCO Group* determines the appropriate method of recognizing the 'Day 1' profit or loss amount.

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

Financial Assets Carried at Amortized Cost

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the *MERALCO Group* first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment based on historical loss experience. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment. *MERALCO* and *CEDC* consider termination or disconnection of service and significant financial difficulties of debtors as objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. For both specific and collective assessments, any deposits, collateral and credit enhancement are considered in determining the amount of impairment loss.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e., the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). If a loan is subject to variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount based on the original effective interest rate of the asset. The financial asset together with associated allowance is written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral or deposits has been realized or has been transferred to the *MERALCO Group*.

If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If an asset written off is recovered, the recovery is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Any reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

AFS Financial Assets

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

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

Assets Carried at Cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, or on a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

Derecognition of Financial Instruments

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 *MERALCO Group* has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to receive cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a “pass-through” arrangement; and
- either the *MERALCO Group* (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.

Where the *MERALCO Group* has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a “pass-through” arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, a new asset is recognized to the extent of the *MERALCO Group*’s continuing involvement in the asset.

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

Financial Liabilities

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

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

Redeemable Preferred Stock

MERALCO's peso-denominated redeemable preferred stock has characteristics of a liability and is thus recognized as a liability in the consolidated statement of financial position. The corresponding dividends on those shares are recognized as part of "Interest and other financial charges" account in the consolidated statement of income. Dividends are no longer accrued when such shares have been called for redemption.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Costs of acquiring materials and supplies including costs incurred in bringing each item to their present location and condition are accounted using the moving average cost method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost to sell or the current replacement cost of the asset.

Value Added Tax or VAT

Input *VAT* pertains to the 12% indirect tax paid in the course of trade or business on local purchase of goods or services.

Output *VAT* pertains to the 12% tax due on the local sale of goods or services.

If at the end of any taxable month, the output *VAT* exceeds the input *VAT*, the outstanding balance is included under "Other current liabilities" account. If the input *VAT* exceeds the output *VAT*, the excess shall be carried over to the succeeding months and included under "Other current asset" account.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the *MERALCO Group* has a present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, and when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the *MERALCO Group* expects a provision, or a portion, to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense

relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated statement of income, net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liabilities.

Retirement Benefits

MERALCO and certain subsidiaries have distinct, funded, noncontributory defined benefit retirement plans covering all permanent employees. *MERALCO*'s retirement plan provides for post-retirement benefits in addition to a lump sum payment to employees hired as at December 31, 2003. Retirement benefits for employees hired commencing January 1, 2004 were amended to provide for a defined lump sum payment only. *MERALCO* also has a contributory provident plan introduced in January 2009 which employees hired commencing January 1, 2004 may elect to participate.

The net defined benefit liability or asset of the retirement plan is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets (if any), adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:

- Service cost
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset
- Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability or asset

Service costs, which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs. These amounts are calculated periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is the change during the year in the net defined benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time, which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognized as expense or income in profit or loss.

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

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the *MERALCO Group*, nor can they be paid directly to the *MERALCO Group*. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of

the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The *MERALCO Group*'s right to be reimbursed for some or all of the expenditures required to settle a defined benefit obligation is recognized as a separate asset at fair value when, and only when, reimbursement is virtually certain.

The retirement costs under the defined contribution plan are recorded based on *MERALCO*'s contribution to the defined contribution plan as services are rendered by the employee.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee's employment as a result of either an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment.

A liability and expense for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the entity recognizes related restructuring costs. Initial recognition and subsequent changes to termination benefits are measured in accordance with the nature of the employee benefit, as either post-employment benefits, short-term employee benefits, or other long-term employee benefits.

Employee Leave Entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they are accrued to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

Long-term Incentive Plan

The liability relating to the long-term incentive plan comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting year.

Equity

Common stock is measured at par value for all shares issued. Incremental costs incurred directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are shown as a deduction from equity, net of any related tax. The amount of proceeds and/or fair value of consideration received, net of incremental costs incurred directly attributable to the issuance of new shares in excess of par value is recognized as additional paid-in capital.

Employee stock purchase plan cost represents the cumulative compensation expense recognized based on the amount determined using an option pricing model. The 14th and last *ESPP*, which was awarded in 2009 fully vested in October 2012. Since 2009, there have been no *ESPPs* implemented.

Change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction and presented as "Excess of acquisition cost over carrying value of non-controlling interest acquired" in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expense, which are not recognized in profit or loss as required or permitted by *PFRS*.

Retained earnings include net income attributable to the equity holders of the Parent, reduced by dividends declared on common stock. Dividends are recognized as a liability and deducted from retained earnings when they are declared. Dividend declarations approved after the financial reporting date are disclosed as events after the financial reporting date.

Non-controlling interests represent the equity interests in *CEDC* and *MIESCOR* and its subsidiaries, which are not held by *MERALCO*.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan or ESPP

Up to 2009, *MERALCO* had an employee stock purchase plan, which covered active and retired employees. Under the plan, the qualified participant may purchase fixed number of shares of stock at a pre-agreed price. The plan features include vesting requirements and payment terms.

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the difference between the fair value of the shares on the grant date and the price at which the share may be purchased under the award or offer. In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions other than market conditions.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the year in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date at which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ('the vesting date'). The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and *MERALCO*'s best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of the reporting year.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest.

When the terms of the equity-settled awards are modified and the modification increases the fair value of the equity instruments granted, as measured immediately before and after the modification, the entity shall include the incremental fair value granted in the measurement of the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instrument granted. The incremental fair value granted is the difference between the fair value of the modified equity instrument and that of the original equity instrument, both estimated as at the date of the modification. If the modification occurs during the vesting period, the incremental fair value granted is included in the measurement of the amount recognized for services received over the period from the modification date until the date when the modified equity instruments vest, in addition to the amount based on the grant date fair value of the original equity instruments, which is recognized over the remainder of the original vesting period. If the modification occurs after vesting date, the incremental fair value granted is recognized immediately or over the vesting period if the employee is required to complete an additional period of service before becoming unconditionally entitled to those modified equity instruments.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues are stated at amounts invoiced to customers, inclusive of pass-through components, net of discounts, rebates, *VAT* and other taxes, where applicable. Revenue is recognized to the extent

that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the *MERALCO Group* and the revenue can be reliably measured. In addition, collectability is reasonably assured and the delivery of the goods or rendering of the service has occurred. The *MERALCO Group* assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The *MERALCO Group* concluded that it is acting as principal in all of its revenue arrangements. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Sale of Electricity

Revenues are recognized upon supply of power to the customers. The Uniform Filing Requirements or *UFR*, on the rate unbundling released by the *ERC* on October 30, 2001 specified the following bill components: (a) generation charge, (b) transmission charge, (c) *SL* charge, (d) distribution charge, (e) supply charge, (f) metering charge, (g) Currency Exchange Rate Adjustment or *CERA* I and II, where applicable and (h) inter-class rate and lifeline subsidies. *VAT*, business taxes such as *LFT*, the Power Act Reduction (for residential customers) adjustment and universal charges are also separately presented in the customer's billing statement. *VAT*, business taxes and universal charges are billed and collected on behalf of the national and local governments and do not form part of *MERALCO* and *CEDC*'s revenues.

Sale of Services

Revenues from construction contracts are recognized and measured using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting for the physical portion of the contract work, determined based on the actual costs incurred in relation to the total estimated costs of the contract. Revenue from contracts to manage, supervise or coordinate construction activity for others and contracts where materials and services are supplied by project owners are recognized only to the extent of the contracted fees.

Contract costs principally include subcontracted costs related to contract performance. Expected losses on contracts are recognized immediately when it is probable that the total contract costs will exceed total contract revenues. The amount of such loss is determined irrespective of whether or not work has commenced on the contract; the stage of completion of contract activity; or the amount of profits expected to arise on other contracts, which are not treated as a single construction contract. Changes in contract performance, contract conditions and estimated profitability, including those arising after final contract settlements and after gross margins are recognized in the year in which the changes are determined.

Service and consulting fees are recognized when the services are rendered.

Interest Income

Revenue is recognized as interest accrues, using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument.

Dividends

Revenue is recognized when the *MERALCO Group*'s right to receive the payment is established.

Lease Income

Income arising from lease of investment properties and poles is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease income is included under “Revenues - Sale of other services” account in the consolidated statement of income.

Expense Recognition

Expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the financial reporting period in the form of outflows or decrease of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decrease in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. These are recognized when incurred.

Insurance Claim Cost Recognition

Liabilities for unpaid claim costs and claim adjustment expenses relating to insurance contracts are accrued when the insured events occur.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Company as Lessee

Operating lease payments are recognized as expense in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as Lessor

Leases where the *MERALCO Group* does not transfer substantially all the risk and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the year in which they are earned.

Foreign Currency-Denominated Transactions and Translations

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, which is also *MERALCO*’s functional and presentation currency. The Philippine peso is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the *MERALCO Group* operates, except for *LOIL* and *MPG Asia*. This is also the currency that mainly influences the revenue from and cost of rendering services. Each entity in the *MERALCO Group* determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

The functional currency of *LOIL* and *MPG Asia* is the United States or *U.S.* dollar.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated using functional currency closing rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the reporting period. All differences are recognized in the consolidated statement of income except for

foreign exchange differences that relate to capitalizable borrowing costs on qualifying assets. Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transactions.

As at the reporting date, the monetary assets and liabilities of associates, *LOIL* and *MPG Asia* whose functional currency is other than Philippine peso, are translated into Philippine peso at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the reporting period, and income and expenses of an associate are translated monthly using the weighted average exchange rate for the month. The exchange differences arising on translation are recognized as a separate component of other comprehensive income as cumulative translation adjustments. On disposal of the associate, the amount of cumulative translation adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Income Taxes

Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior year are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rate and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

Deferred Income Tax

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

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

- where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized except:

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at 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 income tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent these have become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred income tax assets to be recovered.

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

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

Deferred income tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in profit or loss or directly in equity.

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of shares outstanding, adjusted for the effects of any dilutive potential common shares.

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 unless the realization of the assets is virtually certain. These are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Events After the Reporting Date

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

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

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

Judgments

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

Determination of Functional Currency

The functional currencies of the entities under the *MERALCO Group* are the currencies of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates. It is the currency that mainly influences the revenue and cost of rendering services.

Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances, the functional and presentation currency of *MERALCO* and its subsidiaries, except *LOIL* and *MPG Asia*, is the Philippine peso. The functional and presentation currency of *LOIL* and *MPG Asia* is the U.S. dollar.

Operating Lease Commitments

As Lessor

As a lessor, the *MERALCO Group* has several lease arrangements. Based on the terms and conditions of the arrangements, it has evaluated that the significant risks and rewards of ownership of such properties are retained by the *MERALCO Group*. The lease agreements do not transfer ownership of the assets to the lessees at the end of the lease term and do not give the lessees a bargain purchase option over the assets. Consequently, the lease agreements are accounted for as operating leases.

As Lessee

As a lessee, the *MERALCO Group* has commercial lease arrangements covering certain office spaces, payment offices and substation sites and towers. The *MERALCO Group* has determined, based on the evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, that it has not acquired any significant risks and rewards of ownership of such properties because the lease arrangements do not transfer to the *MERALCO Group* the ownership over the assets at the end of the lease term and do not provide the *MERALCO Group* a bargain purchase option over the leased assets. Consequently, the lease agreements are accounted for as operating leases.

Arrangement that Contains a Lease

MERALCO's Purchased Power Agreements or *PPAs* and Purchase Supply Agreements or *PSAs* with certain power generating companies qualify as leases on the basis that *MERALCO* and these power generating companies have 'take or pay' or *TOP* arrangements where payments for purchased power are made on the basis of the availability of the power plant and not based solely on actual consumption. In determining the lease classification, it is judged that substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership of the power plants are with these power generating companies. Thus, the *PPAs* and *PSAs* are classified as operating leases. Accordingly, capacity fees, fixed operating and maintenance fees, and transmission line fees that form part of purchased power expense are accounted for similar to a lease.

Components of purchased power cost, which have been accounted for similar to a lease, amounted to ₱10,621 million and ₱10,574 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These are recognized as "Purchased Power" in the consolidated statements of income.

See Note 24 –*Purchased Power*.

Entity in which the MERALCO Group Holds More Than the Majority of the Voting Rights Accounted for as a Joint Venture

MERALCO has 51% interest in San Buenaventura Power Ltd. Co. or SBPL. While MERALCO owns majority of the voting rights in SBPL, it does not have sole control over SBPL. MERALCO's investment in SBPL is accounted for as a joint venture since key operating and financial decisions of SBPL require the unanimous vote and consent of the parties sharing control.

Contingencies

The MERALCO Group has possible claims from or obligation to other parties from past events and whose existence may only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within its control. Management has determined that the present obligations with respect to contingent liabilities and claims with respect to contingent assets do not meet the recognition criteria, and therefore has not recorded any such amounts.

See Note 29 – *Contingencies and Legal Proceedings*.

Estimates and Assumptions

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

Estimating Useful Lives of Utility Plant and Others, Intangible Assets with Finite Lives and Investment Properties

The MERALCO Group estimates the useful lives of utility plant and others, intangible assets with finite lives and, investment properties based on the periods over which such assets are expected to be available for use. The estimate of the useful lives of the utility plant and others, intangible assets with finite lives and investment properties is based on management's collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful lives are reviewed at least at each financial year-end and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limitations on the use of such assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned in the foregoing. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of utility plant and others, intangible assets with finite lives and investment properties would increase recorded operating expenses and decrease noncurrent assets.

The total depreciation and amortization expense of utility plant and others amounted to ₱1,490 million and ₱1,220 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Total carrying values of utility plant and others, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, amounted to ₱121,899 million and ₱120,830 million as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

Total depreciation of investment properties amounted to ₱2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014. Total carrying values of investment properties, net of accumulated depreciation, amounted to ₱1,524 million and ₱1,526 million as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Total amortization of intangible assets with finite lives amounted to ₱116 million and ₱73 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Total carrying values of intangible assets with finite lives, net of accumulated amortization, amounted to ₱3,091 million and ₱2,336 million as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

See Note 7 – *Utility Plant and Others*, Note 9 – *Investment Properties* and Note 10 – *Other Noncurrent Assets*.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

PFRS requires that an impairment review be performed when certain impairment indicators are present. These conditions include obsolescence, physical damage, significant changes in the manner by which an asset is used, worse than expected economic performance, drop in revenues or other external indicators, among others. In the case of goodwill, at a minimum, such asset is subject to an annual impairment test and more frequently whenever there is an indication that such asset may be impaired. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash generating unit to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating the value in use requires preparation of an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash generating unit and choosing an appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Determining the recoverable amount of utility plant and others, investment properties, investments in associates and interests in joint ventures, goodwill and other noncurrent assets, requires (i) the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use as well as ultimate disposition of such assets and (ii) making estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the consolidated financial statements. Future events may cause management to conclude that utility plant and others, construction in progress, investment properties, investments in associates and interests in joint ventures, and other noncurrent assets are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on the *MERALCO Group's* consolidated financial position and results of operations.

The preparation of estimated future cash flows involves significant estimations and assumptions. While management believes that the assumptions are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable values and may lead to future impairment charges under *PFRS*.

The carrying values of nonfinancial assets as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 subject to impairment review are as follows:

Account	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Utility plant and others	₱121,899	₱120,830
Investments in associates and joint ventures	14,177	14,382
Investment properties	1,524	1,526
Intangible assets	3,091	2,336
Receivable from the <i>BIR</i>	181	181
Goodwill	36	36

See Note 7 – *Utility Plant and Others*, Note 8 – *Investments in Associates and Interests in Joint Ventures*, Note 9 – *Investment Properties* and Note 10 – *Other Noncurrent Assets*.

Goodwill

The *MERALCO Group*'s consolidated financial statements and the results of operations reflect acquired businesses after the completion of the respective acquisition. The *MERALCO Group* accounts for the acquisition of businesses using the acquisition method of accounting, which requires extensive use of accounting judgments and estimates to allocate the purchase price to the fair market values of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities, if any, at the acquisition date. Any excess in the purchase price over the estimated fair market values of the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill in the consolidated statement of financial position. Thus, the number of items, which involve judgments made in estimating the fair market value to be assigned to the acquiree's assets and liabilities, can materially affect the *MERALCO Group*'s financial position.

Realizability of Deferred Tax Assets

The *MERALCO Group* reviews the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period and reduces these to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized.

Assessment on the recognition of deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences is based on the level and timing of forecasted taxable income for the subsequent reporting periods. This forecast is based on past results and future expectations on revenues and expenses as well as future tax planning strategies. Management believes that sufficient taxable profit will be generated to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. The amounts of the deferred tax assets considered realizable could be adjusted in the future if estimates of taxable income are revised. Based on the foregoing assessment, following are the relevant consolidated information with respect to deferred tax assets:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Recognized deferred tax assets	₱17,281	₱16,855
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	350	332

See Note 28 – *Income Taxes and Local Franchise Taxes*.

Determination of Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Where fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flows model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but when this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair values of financial instruments.

See Note 27 – *Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*.

Estimating Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

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

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

Total asset impairment provision for trade and other receivables and other current assets, net of recoveries, recognized in the consolidated statements of income amounted to ₱173 million and ₱92 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Trade and other receivables, net of asset impairment, amounted to ₱25,592 million and ₱30,629 million as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

See *Note 12 – Trade and Other Receivables* and *Note 14 – Other Current Assets*.

Estimating Net Realizable Value of Inventories

Inventories consist of materials and supplies used in the power distribution and services segments. The excess of cost over net realizable value relating to inventories consists of collective and specific provisions. The cost of inventories is written down whenever the net realizable value of inventories becomes lower than the cost due to damage, physical deterioration, obsolescence, change in price levels or other causes. The lower of cost or net realizable value of inventories is reviewed on a periodic basis. Inventory items identified to be obsolete and unusable are written off and charged as expense in the consolidated statement of income.

The carrying values of inventories amounted to ₱2,201 million and ₱2,212 million as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

See *Note 13 – Inventories*.

Estimation of Retirement Benefit Costs

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment benefits as well as the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity

of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, defined benefit obligations are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The pension and other post-employment benefits expense amounted to ₱328 million and ₱325 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 amounted to ₱2,721 million and ₱2,584 million, respectively.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds in the respective currencies, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality, and those having excessive credit spreads are removed from the population of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the specific country.

See *Note 25 – Expenses and Income* and *Note 26 – Long-term Employee Benefits*.

Insurance Liabilities Arising from Insurance Contracts

RSIC estimates the expected ultimate costs of claims reported and claims incurred but not yet reported at reporting date. It takes a significant period of time to establish with certainty the ultimate cost of claims.

The primary technique adopted by *RSIC*'s management in estimating the cost of claims incurred but not yet reported is using the past claims settlement trend to predict the future claims settlement trend. At each reporting date, estimates of prior year claims are reassessed for adequacy and any changes are charged to provisions. Insurance contract liabilities are not discounted for the time value of money.

As at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, gross carrying values of insurance liabilities arising from insurance contracts, included in "Other noncurrent liabilities" account, amounted to ₱612 million and ₱673 million, respectively.

Provision for Asset Retirement Obligations

Provision for asset retirement obligations is recognized in the year in which they are incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. This requires an estimation of the cost to restore or dismantle, on a per area basis, depending on the location, and is based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the future restoration/dismantlement date, discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risk specific to the liability.

No asset retirement obligation was recognized since the amount is immaterial.

Provisions

The *MERALCO Group* is involved in various claims, assessments and cases as discussed in *Note 29 – Contingencies and Legal Proceedings*. The *MERALCO Group*'s estimate for probable costs for the resolution of these claims, assessments and cases has been developed in consultation with

external counsels handling the defense in these claims, assessments and cases and is based upon thorough analysis of potential outcome.

The *MERALCO Group*, in consultation with its external legal counsels, does not believe that these claims and legal proceedings will have a material adverse effect in the consolidated financial statements. It is possible, however, that future financial performance could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or the effectiveness of management's strategies and actions relating to these proceedings.

The *MERALCO Group* recognized provisions on various claims and assessments amounting to ₱366 million and ₱1,940 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

See *Note 19 – Provisions* and *Note 22 – Trade Payables and Other Current Liabilities*

Revenue Recognition

The *MERALCO Group*'s revenue recognition policies require the use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of its revenues and receivables.

Revenues from sale of electricity by *MERALCO* and *CEDC* are billed based on customer-specific billing cycle cut-off date for each customer, while recording of related purchased power cost in the accounts is based on calendar month as provided in the terms of the *PPAs* and *PSAs*. The recognition of unbilled revenues for billing cycles with earlier than month-end cut-off dates requires the use of estimates.

The difference between the amounts initially recognized based on provisional invoices and the settlement of the actual billings by the generators is taken up in the subsequent year. Management believes that such use of estimates will not result in material adjustments in future years.

Revenues and costs from construction contracts of *MIESCOR* are recognized based on the percentage of completion method. This is measured principally on the basis of the estimated completion of a physical proportion of the contract work as determined from the reports of the contractors and project consultants.

6. Segment Information

Each operating segment of the *MERALCO Group* engages in business activities from which revenues are earned and expenses are incurred (including revenue and expenses relating to transactions with other business segments within the *MERALCO Group*). The operating results of each of the operating segments are regularly reviewed by *MERALCO*'s chief operating decision-maker (Management Committee) to determine how resources are to be allocated to the operating segments and to assess their performances for which discrete financial information is available.

For management purposes, the *MERALCO Group*'s operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and/or services, as follows:

- Power

The Power segment consists of (a) electricity distribution, (b) power generation and (c) *RES*.

Electricity distribution – This is principally electricity distribution and supply of power on a pass-through basis covering all captive customers in the *MERALCO* franchise area and the *CEDC* franchise area in the Luzon Grid. Electricity distribution within the *MERALCO* franchise area accounts for approximately 55% of the power requirements of the country. *CEDC*'s service area covers the *CSEZ*.

Power generation – The *MERALCO Group*'s re-entry in the power generation business is through investment in operating companies or participation in the development of power generation projects. *MGen*, the power generation arm of the *MERALCO Group* has 22% equity interest in *GBPC*. *GBPC* operates a total of 709 MegaWatts or *MW* (gross) of coal and diesel-fired power plants. In addition, it has 150 *MW* (gross) of coal-fired power plants under construction in the Visayas.

In March 2013, *MGen* acquired an effective 28% equity in PacificLight Power Pte Ltd. or *PacificLight Power*, in Jurong Island, Singapore. The *PacificLight Power* began full commercial operation in February 2014.

MGen is currently co-developing a 455 *MW* net capacity supercritical coal-fired power plant in Mauban, Quezon under *SBPL*, and a 2 x 300 *MW* Circulating Fluidized Bed or *CFB*, coal-fired power generation plant in the Subic Freeport Zone under Redondo Peninsula Energy, Inc. or *RP Energy* whose site development is substantially completed.

MGen is also in various stages of pre-development of other power generation projects in the Philippines.

See Note 8 – *Investments in Associates and Interests in Joint Ventures*.

RES – This covers the sourcing and supply of electricity to qualified contestable customers. The *MERALCO Group* serves as a local *RES* within its franchise area under a separate business unit, *MPower*. Starting June 26, 2013, qualified contestable customers who opted to be served by the *MERALCO RES* sourced their electricity supply from *MPower*.

- Other Services

The other services segment is involved principally in electricity-related services such as electro-mechanical engineering, construction, consulting and related manpower as well as light rail-related maintenance services, e-transaction and bills collection, insurance and e-business development, and distribution, and energy systems management. These services are provided by *MIESCOR*, *MBI* and *MLI* (collectively known as “*MIESCOR Group*”), *CIS*, *Bayad Center* and *CFSI* (collectively referred to as “*CIS Group*”), *Miescorrail*, *RSIC*, *LOIL*, *Finserve*, *e-MVI* and *MEI*.

The Management Committee monitors the operating results of each business unit separately for the purpose of determining resource allocation and assessing performance. Performance is evaluated based on (i) net income for the period, (ii) consolidated core earnings before interest, taxes, and depreciation and amortization or consolidated core *EBITDA*; and (iii) consolidated core net income or *CCNI*. Net income for the period is measured consistent with reported consolidated net income in the consolidated statement of income.

Core *EBITDA* is measured as *CCNI* excluding depreciation and amortization, interest and other financial charges, interest and other financial income, equity in net earnings or losses of associates and joint ventures and provision for income tax.

CCNI for the period is measured as consolidated net income attributable to equity holders of the parent adjusted for foreign exchange gain or loss, mark-to-market gain or loss, impairment or reversal of impairment of noncurrent assets and other non-recurring gain or loss, if any, net of tax effect of the foregoing adjustments.

Billings between operating segments are done on an arm's-length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties. Segment revenues, segment expenses and segment results include transfers among business segments. Those transfers are eliminated upon consolidation.

The *MERALCO Group* operates and generates substantially all of its revenues in the Philippines (i.e., one geographical location). Thus, geographical segment information is not presented. The *MERALCO Group* has no revenues from transactions with a single external customer accounting for 10% or more of its revenues from external customers.

	Note	Power		Other Services		Inter-segment Transactions		Total	
		For the Three Months Ended March 31		For the Three Months Ended March 31		For the Three Months Ended March 31		For the Three Months Ended March 31	
		2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenues		₱61,073	₱54,045	₱1,898	₱1,461	₱—	(₱397)	₱62,590	₱55,109
<i>(Amounts in Millions)</i>									
Segment results		₱7,776	₱7,187	₱458	₱204	₱—	₱—	₱8,234	₱7,391
Depreciation and amortization		(1,531)	(1,241)	(77)	(54)	—	—	(1,608)	(1,295)
Interest and other financial income	25	230	145	6	6	—	—	236	151
Equity in net losses of associates and joint ventures	8	(203)	(39)	—	—	—	—	(203)	(39)
Interest and other financial charges	25	(289)	(434)	(5)	(1)	—	—	(294)	(435)
Provision for income tax – net		(1,813)	(1,690)	(114)	(56)	—	—	(1,927)	(1,746)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests		—	—	—	—	(17)	(19)	(17)	(19)
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent		₱4,170	₱3,928	₱268	₱99	(₱17)	(₱19)	₱4,421	₱4,008

The inter-segment revenues mainly represent revenues of other services segment earned from the power segment.

The following table shows the reconciliation of the *EBITDA* to net income:

	Unaudited	
	For the Three Months Ended	
	March 31	
	2015	2014
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Consolidated <i>EBITDA</i>	₱8,227	₱7,450
Add (deduct):		
Depreciation and amortization	(1,608)	(1,295)
Interest and other financial income	236	151
Interest and other financial charges	(294)	(435)
Equity in net losses of associates and joint ventures	(203)	(39)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	7	(59)
Consolidated income before income tax	6,365	5,773
Provision for income tax	(1,927)	(1,746)
Net income	₱4,438	₱4,027

The following table shows the reconciliation of the *CCNI* to net income:

	Unaudited	
	For the Three Months Ended	
	March 31	
	2015	2014
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
<i>CCNI</i>	₱4,416	₱4,088
Add (deduct) non-core items, net of tax:		
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	5	(27)
Non-core expenses	–	(53)
Net income for the period attributable to equity holders of the Parent	4,421	4,008
Net income for the period attributable to non-controlling interests	17	19
Net income	₱4,438	₱4,027

7. Utility Plant and Others

The movements in utility plant and others are as follows:

March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)										
	Note	Subtransmission and Distribution	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Office Furniture, Fixtures and				Construction in Progress	Total
					Communication Equipment	Other Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Others		
Cost:										
Balance at January 1, 2015		₱148,977	₱15,280	₱5,599	₱2,153	₱2,836	₱3,148	₱3,147	₱7,491	₱188,631
Additions		197	-	63	60	84	18	81	2,064	2,567
Disposals/retirements		(115)	-	(2)	-	(5)	(67)	(4)	-	(193)
Transfers from construction in progress		2,176	-	186	11	-	-	10	(2,383)	-
Reclassification and others		-	-	8	-	-	-	(8)	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2015		151,235	15,280	5,854	2,224	2,915	3,099	3,226	7,172	191,005
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization:										
Balance at January 1, 2015		59,217	-	2,266	917	1,759	1,770	1,872	-	67,801
Depreciation and amortization		1,223	-	41	44	73	62	47	-	1,490
Disposals/retirements		(115)	-	(2)	-	(5)	(59)	(4)	-	(185)
Reclassification and others		51	-	2	-	(2)	-	(51)	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2015		60,376	-	2,307	961	1,825	1,773	1,864	-	69,106
Net book values		₱90,859	₱15,280	₱3,547	₱1,263	₱1,090	₱1,326	₱1,362	₱7,172	₱121,899
December 31, 2014 (Audited)										
	Note	Subtransmission and Distribution	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Office Furniture, Fixtures and				Construction in Progress	Total
					Communication Equipment	Other Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Others		
Cost:										
Balance at January 1, 2014		₱138,321	₱15,264	₱5,208	₱6,511	₱3,102	₱2,817	₱3,190	₱3,297	₱177,710
Additions		1,601	11	6	171	309	487	233	9,244	12,062
Disposals/retirements		(1,510)	-	(2)	(465)	(312)	(227)	(82)	-	(2,598)
Transfers from construction in progress		4,583	-	193	258	9	-	7	(5,050)	-
Reclassification and others	10	5,982	5	194	(4,322)	(272)	71	(201)	-	1,457
Balance at December 31, 2014		148,977	15,280	5,599	2,153	2,836	3,148	3,147	7,491	188,631
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization:										
Balance at January 1, 2014		52,596	-	2,176	4,644	2,083	1,828	1,797	-	65,124
Depreciation and amortization		4,779	-	147	140	286	255	171	-	5,778
Disposals/retirements		(1,510)	-	(2)	(465)	(312)	(227)	(82)	-	(2,598)
Reclassification and others	10	3,352	-	(55)	(3,402)	(298)	(86)	(14)	-	(503)
Balance at December 31, 2014		59,217	-	2,266	917	1,759	1,770	1,872	-	67,801
Net book values		₱89,760	₱15,280	₱3,333	₱1,236	₱1,077	₱1,378	₱1,275	₱7,491	₱120,830

As at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the net book values of customer-funded assets included in “Utility plant and others” account amounted to ₱1,834 million and ₱1,811 million, respectively. The corresponding liabilities to customers in the same amounts as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are included in “Other noncurrent liabilities” account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Construction in progress mainly pertains to on-going electric capital projects or *ECPs* and non-electric capital projects or *NEPs*. *ECPs* are capital projects involving construction of new electric distribution-related facilities and the upgrade and major rehabilitation of existing electrical facilities. Total interest capitalized amounted to ₱43 million and ₱37 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The average annual interest rates used for capitalization for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 ranged from 4.41% to 4.62% and 4.38% to 4.93%, respectively.

8. Investments in Associates and Interests in Joint Ventures

This account consists of the following as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

	Place of Incorporation	Principal Activity	2015 Percentage of Ownership	2014
Associates				
<i>RP Energy</i>	Philippines	Power generation	47	47
FPM Power Holdings Limited or <i>FPM Power</i>	British Virgin Islands	Power generation	40	40
Bauang Private Power Corporation or <i>BPPC</i>	Philippines	Power generation	38	38
General Electric Philippines Meter and Instrument Company, Inc. or <i>GEPMICI</i>	Philippines	Sale of metering products and services	35	35
<i>GBPC</i>	Philippines	Power generation	22	20
Joint Ventures				
<i>SBPL</i>	Philippines	Power generation	51	51
Indra Philippines, Inc. or <i>Indra Philippines</i>	Philippines	Management and IT consultancy	50	50
Rockwell Business Center	Philippines	Real estate	30	30

The movements in investments in associates and interests in joint ventures account are as follows:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Acquisition costs:		
Balance at beginning of period	₱14,733	₱13,461
Additions	—	1,272
Balance at end of period	14,733	14,733
Accumulated equity in net losses:		
Balance at beginning of period	(680)	(421)
Equity in net earnings (losses)	(203)	295
Dividends	—	(554)
Balance at end of period	(883)	(680)
Share in remeasurement adjustments on retirement liabilities:		
Balance at beginning of period	(20)	—
Actuarial loss	1	(20)
Balance at end of period	(19)	(20)

(Forward)

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Share in cumulative translation adjustments:		
Balance at beginning of period	₱349	₱382
Translation adjustments	(3)	(33)
Balance at end of period	346	349
	₱14,177	₱14,382

FPM Power

FPM Power is 40%-owned by *MERALCO* through *MPG Asia*, a subsidiary of *MGen*, and 60% owned by First Pacific Company Limited or *First Pacific*. On March 28, 2013, *FPM Power* acquired a 70% interest in *PacificLight Power*, which owns and operates a 2 x 400 MW liquefied natural gas or *LNG*-fired power plant in Jurong Island, Singapore. *PacificLight Power*'s wholly owned subsidiary, PacificLight Energy Pte. Ltd., is engaged in energy trading.

RP Energy

On July 22, 2011, *MGen* signed a Shareholders' Agreement with Therma Power, Inc. or *TPI*, and Taiwan Cogeneration International Corporation – Philippine Branch or *TCIC*, for the construction and operation of a 2 x 300 MW *CFB*, coal-fired power plant to be located in the Subic Bay Freeport Zone. The development and operations shall be undertaken by *RP Energy*, the joint venture entity.

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources or *DENR* issued *RP Energy* an Environmental Compliance Certificate or *ECC* for the 2 x 300 MW power plant. On January 22, 2013, the Board of Investments or *BOI* approved *RP Energy*'s registration, which entitles *RP Energy* to various incentives, subject to compliance with the pre-registration requirements. On April 2, 2013, the *BOI* held in abeyance *RP Energy*'s registration pending the finality of the *SC* decision on the validity of the *ECC*.

A Writ of Kalikasan was filed with the *SC* by certain parties opposing the *RP Energy* project. The case was remanded by the *SC* to the *CA* for hearing on the merits thereof. A decision was issued by the *CA* denying the Writ of Kalikasan, but noting certain deficiencies in the process of the *DENR* in its issuance of the original *ECC* for the 300 MW coal-fired power plant and in the process of the Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority or *SBMA* in the conclusion of the original Lease and Development Agreement or *LDA* with *RP Energy*, and declaring these invalid. *DENR*, *SBMA* and *RP Energy* filed their respective Motions with the *SC* to review the *CA* decision. On May 8, 2014, *RP Energy* received a notice from the *SC* acknowledging *RP Energy*'s position on the case. The *DENR* and *SBMA* submitted their comments to the *SC* on June 13, 2014 and May 23, 2014, respectively.

On February 3, 2015, the *SC* unanimously denied the Petition for Writ of Kalikasan for insufficiency of evidence. Further, the *SC* upheld the validity of the *ECC* issued by the *DENR* in 2008 together with all the amendments thereafter, as well as the *LDA*. This development now enables *RP Energy* to proceed with the project, including the Engineering, Procurement and Construction, or *EPC*, contract, and financing agreement and closing thereof.

SBPL

On August 29, 2013, *MGen* signed a Joint Development Agreement with New Growth B.V., a 100% subsidiary of Electricity Generating Public Company Limited of Thailand or *EGCO*, for the development of a new 455 *MW* (net) supercritical coal-fired power plant in Mauban, Quezon. *MGen*'s equity in the joint venture company, *SBPL*, is 51%, with the option to assign or transfer 2% thereof to a separate entity. On November 11, 2014, the *DENR* granted *SBPL* an *ECC* covering the 455 (net) coal-fired power plant. In October 2014, *SBPL* entered into *EPC* contracts covering the offshore and onshore components of the project. *SBPL* is also in advanced discussions with several banks for the financing of the project. On May 30, 2014, *MERALCO* signed a long-term Power Supply Agreement or *PSA* with *SBPL*, which is pending approval by the *ERC* as at March 31, 2015.

GBPC

On October 7, 2013, *MGen* executed a Share Sale and Purchase Agreement with First Metro Investment Corporation or *FMIC* for the sale by *FMIC* of a 20% equity interest in *GBPC* to *MGen*, and signed a related Shareholders Agreement on October 22, 2013. *GBPC* owns an aggregate of 709 *MW* (gross) of coal and diesel power plants in operation in the Visayas region. This includes an 82 *MW* (gross) coal-fired power plant in Toledo, Cebu, which began commercial operations in December 2014. A 150 *MW* (gross) coal power plant in Panay is under construction and is expected to be in commercial operation by 2016.

In May 2014, *MGen* acquired an additional 2% equity interest in *GBPC* bringing its equity interest to 22%. In addition, *MGen* participated in an equity call to fund the 150 *MW* coal power plant expansion project of Panay Energy Development Corporation or *PEDC*, a subsidiary of *GBPC*.

BPPC

BPPC was incorporated and registered with the Philippines *SEC* on February 3, 1993 to engage in the power generation business.

In accordance with the Build-Operate-Transfer, or *BOT*, Agreement signed in 1993, First Private Power Corporation or *FPPC*, then parent company, constructed the 215 *MW* Bauang Power Plant or *Bauang Plant*, and operated the same under a 15-year Cooperation Period up to July 25, 2010.

The *Bauang Plant* has since been turned over to the National Power Corporation or *NPC*, without any compensation and free of any liens. In 2010, *SEC* approved the merger of *FPPC* and *BPPC*, with *BPPC* as the surviving entity. *BPPC* management continues to evaluate its investment options in power generation and allied industries.

GEPMICI

GEPMICI was established in 1979 together with General Electric Company of U.S.A., to serve the Philippine market for ANSI-type Watt-hour meters.

Indra Philippines

Indra Philippines is an *IT* service provider in the country and in the Asia Pacific region, with a wide range of services across various industries. *Indra Philippines* supports *MERALCO*'s *IT* requirements in the area of system development, outsourcing of Information Systems or *IS* and *IT* operations and management consulting.

Rockwell Business Center

The Rockwell Business Center is a joint venture between *Rockwell Land* and *MERALCO*, where *Rockwell Land* has constructed three (3) Business Process Outsourcing or *BPO*-enabled buildings on a non-regulatory asset base property of *MERALCO* over a pre-agreed cooperation period. Investment in Rockwell Business Center represents *MERALCO*'s 30% interest in the joint venture, accounted for using the equity method. *Rockwell Land* owns 70% interest in Rockwell Business Center.

MERALCO and *Rockwell Land* share earnings before depreciation and amortization at 30:70 ratio, respectively, except from 2010 to 2014, where both agreed to apply share ratio on the basis of 20:80 in favor of *Rockwell Land*. However, sharing of depreciation and amortization is proportionate to their contributions.

The carrying values of investments in associates and interests in joint ventures follow:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
	(Amounts in millions)	
<i>GBPC</i>	₱8,233	₱8,195
<i>FPM Power</i>	3,711	3,955
Rockwell Business Center	867	872
<i>RP Energy</i>	644	646
<i>Indra Philippines</i>	354	349
<i>SBPL</i>	276	280
<i>GEPMICI</i>	77	74
<i>BPPC</i>	15	11
	₱14,177	₱14,382

The condensed statements of financial position of material associates follow:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)		
	<i>GBPC</i>	<i>FPM Power</i>	<i>RP Energy</i>
	(Amounts in millions)		
Current assets	₱20,990	₱5,869	₱221
Noncurrent assets	49,678	46,857	1,097
Current liabilities	(10,812)	(16,971)	(53)
Noncurrent liabilities	(27,264)	(27,103)	(2)
Non-controlling interests	(4,982)	624	—
Total net assets	₱27,610	₱9,276	₱1,263

	December 31, 2014 (Audited)		
	<i>GBPC</i>	<i>FPM Power</i>	<i>RP Energy</i>
	(Amounts in millions)		
Current assets	₱22,064	₱6,574	₱226
Noncurrent assets	64,179	47,889	1,096
Current liabilities	(10,873)	(17,312)	(56)
Noncurrent liabilities	(35,023)	(27,926)	2
Non-controlling interests	(12,911)	661	—
Total net assets	₱27,436	₱9,886	₱1,268

The condensed statements of comprehensive income of material associates are as follows:

Unaudited						
For the Three Months Ended March 31						
	2015			2014		
	<i>GBPC</i>	<i>FPM Power</i>	<i>RP Energy</i>	<i>GBPC</i>	<i>FPM Power</i>	<i>RP Energy</i>
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>						
Revenues	₱3,974	₱6,790	₱1	₱4,014	₱6,339	₱1
Costs and expenses	(3,582)	(7,640)	(6)	(3,787)	(6,623)	(8)
Net income (loss)	392	(850)	(5)	227	(284)	(7)
Non-controlling interests	(219)	247	—	(226)	140	—
Net income (loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent	173	(603)	(5)	1	(144)	(7)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	(7)	—	—	(127)	—
Total comprehensive income (loss)	₱173	(₱610)	(₱5)	₱1	(₱271)	(₱7)

The reconciliation of the net assets of the foregoing material associates to the carrying amounts of the interest in these associates recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position is as follows:

March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)			
	<i>GBPC</i>	<i>FPM Power</i>	<i>RP Energy</i>
<i>(Amounts in millions, except % of ownership)</i>			
Net assets of associates	₱27,610	₱9,276	₱1,263
Proportionate ownership in associates (%)	22	40	47
	6,074	3,711	594
Goodwill	2,159	—	50
	₱8,233	₱3,711	₱644

December 31, 2014 (Audited)			
	<i>GBPC</i>	<i>FPM Power</i>	<i>RP Energy</i>
<i>(Amounts in millions, except % of ownership)</i>			
Net assets of associates	₱27,436	₱9,886	₱1,268
Proportionate ownership in associates (%)	22	40	47
	6,036	3,955	596
Goodwill	2,159	—	50
	₱8,195	₱3,955	₱646

The following is the aggregate information of *GEPMICI* and *BPPC* that are not individually material associates:

Unaudited		
For the Three Months Ended March 31		
	2015	2014
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Share in net income	₱2	₱1
Share in other comprehensive income	1	1
Share in total comprehensive income	₱3	₱2

Joint Ventures

The condensed statements of financial position of Rockwell Business Center, a material joint venture, follow:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Current assets	₱674	₱500
Noncurrent assets	2,422	2,505
Current liabilities	(301)	(264)
Noncurrent liabilities	(6)	(7)
Net assets	₱2,789	₱2,734

Current assets include cash and cash equivalents of ₱477 million and ₱316 million as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. Noncurrent assets represent substantially the two (2) *BPO* towers for lease and the costs of ongoing construction of the third building of Rockwell Business Center. Current liabilities represent trade payables.

The condensed statements of comprehensive income of Rockwell Business Center for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Unaudited	
	For the Three Months Ended	
	March 31	
	2015	2014
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Revenues	₱107	₱77
Costs and expenses	(31)	(30)
Provision for income tax - net	(21)	(16)
Net income	55	31
Other comprehensive income	—	—
Total comprehensive income	₱55	₱31

The foregoing condensed statements of comprehensive income include the following:

	Unaudited	
	For the Three Months Ended	
	March 31	
	2015	2014
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Depreciation	₱49	₱35
Interest income	(2)	(2)
Provision for income tax	21	16

The reconciliation of the net assets of the Rockwell Business Center to the carrying amount of the interest in Rockwell Business Center recognized in the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
<i>(Amounts in millions, except % of ownership)</i>		
Net assets	₱2,789	₱2,734
Proportionate ownership (%)	30	30
	837	820
Effect of difference between <i>MERALCO's</i> percentage share in net income and proportionate ownership	30	52
	₱867	₱872

The following is the condensed financial information of *Indra Philippines* and *SBPL*, which are not considered material joint ventures:

	Unaudited	
	For the Three Months Ended	
	March 31	
	2015	2014
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Share in net income	₱6	₱11
Share in other comprehensive income	—	—
Share in total comprehensive income	₱6	₱11

9. Investment Properties

The movements in investment properties are as follows:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)		
	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total
	(Amounts in millions)		
Cost:	₱1,446	₱187	₱1,633
Less accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at January 1, 2015	—	107	107
Depreciation	—	2	2
Balance at March 31, 2015	—	109	109
	₱1,446	₱78	₱1,524

	December 31, 2014 (Audited)		
	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Cost:			
Balance at January 1, 2014	₱1,446	₱181	₱1,627
Additions	—	6	6
Balance at December 31, 2014	1,446	187	1,633
Less accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at January 1, 2014	—	101	101
Depreciation	—	6	6
Balance at December 31, 2014	—	107	107
	₱1,446	₱80	₱1,526

Investment properties consist of real properties held for capital appreciation, former substation sites and other non-regulatory asset base real properties, some of which are being leased out.

The aggregate fair values of the investment properties as at March 31, 2015 (unaudited) and December 31, 2014 (audited) are as follows (amounts in millions):

Land	₱1,863
Buildings and improvements	137

Land pertains primarily to properties where the *BPO* building and “Strip” mall are located and to other non-regulated asset base properties.

The fair values of investment properties were determined by independent, professionally qualified appraisers. The fair value represents the price that would be received to sell an investment property in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value disclosures of the investment properties are categorized as Level 3 as there is no active market for identical or similar properties. The inputs include price per square meter ranging from ₱40 to ₱96,000. There have been no changes in the valuation techniques used.

In conducting the appraisal, the independent professional appraisers used any of the following approaches:

a. Market Data or Comparative Approach

Under this approach, the value of the property is based on sales and listings of comparable property registered within the vicinity. This approach requires the establishment of a comparable property by reducing comparative sales and listings to a common denominator with the subject. This is done by adjusting the differences between the subject property and those actual sales and listings regarded as comparables. The properties used are either situated within the immediate vicinity or at different floor levels of the same building, whichever is most appropriate to the property being valued. Comparison was premised on the factors of location, size and physical attributes, selling terms, facilities offered and time element.

b. Depreciated Replacement Cost Approach

This method of valuation considers the cost to reproduce or replace in new condition the assets appraised in accordance with current market prices for similar assets, with allowance for accrued depreciation based on physical wear and tear and obsolescence.

10. Other Noncurrent Assets

This account consists of:

	<i>Note</i>	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Unbilled receivables	2 and 12	₱8,134	₱7,047
HTM investments	27	7,016	121
AFS financial assets	27	4,581	172
Intangible assets	7	3,091	2,336
Deferred input VAT		1,659	1,680
Advance payments to a supplier	27 and 30	956	619
Deferred reinsurance premium		239	110
Receivable from the BIR	29	181	181
Goodwill		36	36
Others		319	312
		₱26,212	₱12,614

Unbilled Receivables

This account represents generation and other pass-through costs incurred by *MERALCO* and *CEDC* as *DUs*, which are still to be billed and which are covered by the approved recovery mechanism of the *ERC*. The balance also includes other unbilled generation and pass-through charges of current and prior years, which are the subject of various applications for recovery and approval by the *ERC*.

AFS Financial Assets

The details of *AFS* financial assets are as follows:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Investments in Unit Investment Trust Fund or <i>UITF</i>	₱4,400	₱—
Investments in ordinary shares and club shares of stock:		
Quoted	147	138
Unquoted	34	34
	₱4,581	₱172

The rollforward of unrealized gains or losses on quoted *AFS* financial assets included in the consolidated statements of financial position follows:

	Unaudited	
	For the Three Months	
	Ended March 31	
	2015	2014
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Balance at beginning of period	₱112	₱105
Gains on change in fair value	4	7
Balance at end of period	₱116	₱112

Intangible Assets

The movements of intangible assets are as follows:

March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)				
	Software	Franchise	Land and Leasehold Rights	Total
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Cost:				
Balance at January 1, 2015	₱3,467	₱49	₱431	₱3,947
Additions	142	—	729	871
Balance at March 31, 2015	3,609	49	1,160	4,818
Less accumulated amortization:				
Balance at January 1, 2015	1,389	—	222	1,611
Amortization	102	—	14	116
Balance at March 31, 2015	1,491	—	236	1,727
	₱2,118	₱49	₱924	₱3,091

December 31, 2014 (Audited)				
	Software	Franchise	Land and Leasehold Rights	Total
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Cost:				
Balance at January 1, 2014	₱2,401	₱49	₱—	₱2,450
Additions	514	—	—	514
Reclassification	7	552	431	983
Balance at December 31, 2014	3,467	49	431	3,947
Less accumulated amortization:				
Balance at January 1, 2014	722	—	—	722
Amortization	291	—	18	309
Reclassification	7	376	204	580
Balance at December 31, 2014	1,389	—	222	1,611
	₱2,078	₱49	₱209	₱2,336

Deferred Input VAT

The amount includes portion of input *VAT* incurred and paid in connection with purchase of capital assets in excess of ₱1 million per month. As provided for in RA No. 9337 or “*EVAT Law*”, said portion of input *VAT* shall be deferred and credited evenly over the estimated useful lives of the related capital assets or 60 months, whichever is shorter, against the output *VAT* due.

11. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Cash on hand and in banks	₱4,823	₱5,921
Cash equivalents	59,614	63,548
	₱64,437	₱69,469

Cash in banks earn interest at prevailing bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents are temporary cash investments, which are made for varying periods up to three (3) months depending on the *MERALCO Group's* immediate cash requirements, and earn interest at the prevailing short-term investment rates.

12. Trade and Other Receivables

This account consists of:

	<i>Note</i>	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
		<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Trade:			
Electricity:			
Billed		₱19,448	₱23,095
Unbilled	<i>10</i>	4,097	4,082
Service contracts		2,247	2,662
Insurance receivable		119	102
Cost and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts		643	718
Nontrade		2,572	3,397
		29,126	34,056
Less allowance for doubtful accounts		3,534	3,427
		₱25,592	₱30,629

Billed receivables from sale of electricity of *MERALCO* and *CEDC* consist of the following:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Residential	₱7,935	₱10,039
Commercial	8,163	9,144
Industrial	2,892	3,413
Flat streetlights	458	499
	19,448	23,095
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	3,313	3,207
	₱16,135	₱19,888

Movements in allowance for doubtful accounts for trade and other receivables are as follows:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)			
	Balance at January 1, 2015	Provisions (Reversals)	Write-offs	Balance at March 31, 2015
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Billed trade receivables:				
Residential	₱1,806	₱114	(₱77)	₱1,843
Commercial	963	(4)	(11)	948
Industrial	291	86	(4)	373
Flat streetlights	147	2	—	149
	3,207	198	(92)	3,313
Other trade receivables	218	1	—	219
Nontrade receivables	2	—	—	2
	₱3,427	₱199	(₱92)	₱3,534

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)						
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Flat Streetlights	Other Trade Receivables	Nontrade Receivables	Total
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>						
Individually impaired	₱1,082	₱369	₱234	₱73	₱219	₱2	₱1,979
Collectively impaired	761	579	139	76	—	—	1,555
	₱1,843	₱948	₱373	₱149	₱219	₱2	₱3,534

	December 31, 2014 (Audited)			
	Balance at January 1, 2014	Provisions (Reversals)	Write-offs	Balance at December 31, 2014
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Billed trade receivables:				
Residential	₱1,068	₱1,179	(₱441)	₱1,806
Commercial	1,165	(139)	(63)	963
Industrial	533	(217)	(25)	291
Flat streetlights	203	(55)	(1)	147
	2,969	768	(530)	3,207
Other trade receivables	181	37	—	218
Nontrade receivables	2	—	—	2
	₱3,152	₱805	(₱530)	₱3,427

	December 31, 2014 (Audited)						
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Flat Streetlights	Other Trade Receivables	Nontrade Receivables	Total
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>						
Individually impaired	₱1,036	₱344	₱98	₱80	₱218	₱2	₱1,778
Collectively impaired	770	619	193	67	—	—	1,649
	₱1,806	₱963	₱291	₱147	₱218	₱2	₱3,427

Trade Receivables – Electricity

Trade receivables of *MERALCO* and *CEDC* include charges for pass-through costs. Pass-through costs consist largely of generation, transmission and system loss charges, which represent 55%, 11% and 4%, respectively, of the total billed amount in 2015 and 57%, 10% and 5%, respectively, of the total billed amount in 2014. Billed receivables are due 10 days after bill date.

Unbilled receivables represent electricity consumed after the meter reading cut-off dates, which will be billed to customers in the immediately following billing period. This also

includes the current portion of pass-through cost under-recoveries, net of over-recoveries, which are billed to the customers over the period approved by the *ERC*. *MERALCO's* and *CEDC's* trade receivables are noninterest-bearing and are substantially secured by bill deposits.

See *Note 18 – Customers' Deposits* and *Note 27 – Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*.

Trade Receivables – Service Contracts

Service contracts receivable arise from contracts entered into by *MIESCOR Group*, *e-MVI* and subsidiary, *CIS*, *Bayad Center*, *Miescorrail* and *MEI* for construction, engineering, related manpower, consulting, light rail maintenance, data transport, bills collection, tellering and e-business development and energy management services to third parties.

Receivables from service contracts and others are noninterest-bearing and are generally on 30- to 90-day terms.

13. Inventories

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Materials and supplies:		
At net realizable value	₱2,201	₱2,212
At cost	2,390	2,406
Total inventories at the lower of cost or net realizable value	₱2,201	₱2,212

The reversal of write-down of inventory cost to *NRV* amounted to ₱5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

14. Other Current Assets

		March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
	<i>Note</i>	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Advances to an associate	23	₱4,998	₱4,998
Prepayments and advances to suppliers		2,215	1,520
Prepaid tax		1,667	1,601
Pass-through <i>VAT</i> - net		1,474	1,753
Input <i>VAT</i>		571	340
Others		106	90
		₱11,031	₱10,302

Pass-through *VAT* pertains to *VAT* on generation and transmission costs billed to the *DU*, which are in turn billed to the customers. Remittance of such deferred *VAT* to the generation companies is based on collection of billed receivables from the customers.

15. Equity

Common Stock

The movement in the number of shares of *MERALCO*'s common stock is as follows:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
<i>(In millions, except par value)</i>		
Authorized - ₱10 par value a share	₱1,250	₱1,250
Issued and outstanding	1,127	1,127

The common shares of *MERALCO* were listed in the *PSE* on January 8, 1992. There are 46,327 and 46,586 shareholders of *MERALCO*'s common shares as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

Unappropriated Retained Earnings

The unappropriated retained earnings include undeclared accumulated earnings of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, and the balance of *MERALCO*'s revaluation increment in utility plant and others and investment properties carried at deemed cost and deferred tax assets amounting to ₱36,490 million and ₱36,175 million as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. These amounts are restricted for dividend declaration purposes as of the close of the respective reporting years.

The following are the cash dividends declared on common shares in the first quarter of 2015 and 2014:

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Dividend Per Share	Amount
<i>(In millions)</i>				
February 23, 2015	March 23, 2015	April 15, 2015	₱8.49	₱9,568
March 17, 2014	April 15, 2014	May 8, 2014	6.45	7,270

MERALCO pays regular cash dividends equivalent to 50% of *CCNI* for the year, which may be supplemented by a special dividend determined on a "look-back" basis. Declaration and payment of special dividend are dependent on the availability of unrestricted retained earnings and availability of free cash. The declaration, record and payment dates shall be consistent with the guidelines and regulations of the *SEC*.

Appropriated Retained Earnings

On February 22, 2010, retained earnings of ₱6,000 million were appropriated specifically for the *MERALCO Group*'s business expansion into power generation. The amount appropriated was increased by ₱5,000 million to cover certain new development projects and investments in power generation. The additional appropriation was approved on March 22, 2013 by the *BOD*. As at December 31, 2014, the development of the first project, a 2 x 300 *MW CFB* coal-fired plant through *RP Energy*, is ongoing. *MERALCO* also signed a Joint Development Agreement and Shareholders Agreement to develop a supercritical coal-fired power plant through *SBPL*, which has a target completion by the first quarter of 2019.

See Note 8 – *Investments in Associates and Interests in Joint Ventures*.

Treasury Shares

Treasury shares represent subscribed shares and the related rights of employees who have opted to withdraw from the *ESPP* in accordance with the provisions of the *ESPP* and which *MERALCO* purchased. As at March 31, 2015, a total of 172,412 shares were acquired from employees who have opted to cancel their participation in the *ESPP*.

16. Employee Stock Purchase Plan

MERALCO had an *ESPP*, which entitled participants to purchase *MERALCO*'s common shares subject to certain terms and conditions during a nominated offer period.

MERALCO allotted a total of 55 million common shares for *ESPP* awards. As at March 31, 2015, 12 million common shares are available for future offerings. There were no *ESPP* awards since October 2009.

The fair value of the offerings was estimated at the dates of the grant using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

17. Interest-bearing Long-term Financial Liabilities

This account consists of the following:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Long-term portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities -		
Long-term debt	₱27,375	₱27,743
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities:		
Long-term debt	350	350
Redeemable preferred stock	1,547	1,549
	1,897	1,899
	₱29,272	₱29,642

All of the redeemable preferred shares have been called for redemption as at June 30, 2011, consistent with the terms of the Preferred Shares Subscription Agreement. The accrued interests amounted to ₱250 million as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. Interest is no longer accrued when the preferred shares were called for redemption.

The details of interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities are as follows:

Description	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
<i>Bonds</i>		
₱11.5 Billion 7-year Bonds	₱11,500	₱11,500
₱7.0 Billion 12-year Bonds	7,000	7,000
<i>Fixed Rate Loans</i>		
₱7.2 Billion Note Facility Agreement	6,840	7,200
<i>Floating Rate Loans</i>		
₱2.5 Billion Term Loan Facility	2,450	2,463
₱130 Million Term Loan Facility	130	130
Total long-term debt	27,920	28,293
Less unamortized debt issuance costs	195	200
	27,725	28,093
<i>Redeemable Preferred Stock</i>	1,547	1,549
	29,272	29,642
Less current portion	1,897	1,899
Long-term portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities	₱27,375	₱27,743

All of *MERALCO*'s interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are denominated in Philippine peso. The scheduled maturities of *MERALCO*'s outstanding long-term debt at nominal values as at March 31, 2015 are as follows:

	Amount
	<i>(In millions)</i>
Less than one (1) year	₱372
One (1) year up to two (2) years	396
More than two (2) years to three (3) years	2,809
More than three (3) years to four (4) years	383
More than four (4) years	23,960
	₱27,920

Bonds

₱18.5 Billion Fixed Rate Putable Bonds

On September 23, 2013, the *BOD* of *MERALCO* authorized the offer, sale and issuance by way of public offering in the Philippines, 7- and 12-year corporate bonds, putable in five (5) and 10 years, respectively, with an aggregate principal amount of up to ₱15 billion with an overallotment option of up to ₱5.0 billion. The 12-year corporate bonds also include a call option, where *MERALCO* may redeem (in whole but not in part only) the outstanding bonds on the 7th year from issue date at the early redemption price of 101.0%. The put and call options are clearly and closely related to the host instruments, and thus, were not recognized separately.

On December 12, 2013, the ₱11.5 billion fixed rate putable bonds due in 2020 and ₱7.0 billion fixed rate putable bonds due in 2025, were listed on the Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corporation.

The net proceeds of the bonds were utilized for refinancing certain loans including principal payments, accrued interest, prepayment penalties and other financing costs.

Fixed Rate Loans

₱7.2 Billion Note Facility Agreement

In February 2014, *MERALCO* entered into a Fixed Rate Note Facility Agreement for its ₱7,200 million, 10-year note due in February 2024. The principal is payable in nominal annual amortizations with a balloon payment upon final maturity.

Floating Rate Loans

₱2.5 Billion Term Loan Facility

The ₱2,500 million, 7-year Floating Rate Term Loan Facility, was drawn in January 2011 from a local bank. Interest rate is repriced every six months based on 6-month *PDST-F* plus a spread. The principal is payable in nominal annual amortizations with a balloon payment on final maturity in January 2018.

₱130 Million Term Loan Facility

On June 27, 2014, *MIESCOR* obtained a ₱130 million, 7-year floating rate term loan. The principal is payable over six (6) years with final maturity in June 2021.

The annual interest rates for the interest-bearing financial liabilities are as follows:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
Bonds	4.38% to 4.88%	4.38% to 4.88%
Fixed Rate Loans	4.50% to 5.50%	4.50% to 5.50%
Floating Rate Loans	2.10% to 2.87%	2.10% to 2.19%

Debt Covenants

MERALCO's loan agreements require compliance with debt service coverage of 1.2 times calculated on specific measurement dates. The agreements also contain restrictions with respect to the creation of liens or encumbrances on assets, issuance of guarantees, mergers or consolidations, disposition of a significant portion of its assets and related party transactions.

As at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, *MERALCO* is in compliance with all covenants of the loan agreements.

Unamortized Debt Issuance Costs

Unamortized debt issuance costs amounted to ₱195 million and ₱200 million as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

The following presents the changes to the unamortized debt issuance costs:

	<i>Note</i>	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Balance at beginning of period		₱200	₱207
Additions		—	36
Amortization charged to interest and other financial charges	25	(5)	(43)
Balance at end of period		₱195	₱200

Redeemable Preferred Stock

The movements in the number of shares of the redeemable preferred stock, which have all been called, are as follows:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
Balance at beginning of period	154,901,389	156,189,168
Redemptions	(278,112)	(1,287,779)
Balance at end of period	154,623,277	154,901,389

The original “Terms and Conditions” of *MERALCO*’s Special Stock Subscription Agreement, which required an applicant to subscribe to preferred stock with 10% dividend to cover the cost of extension of, or new, distribution facilities, have been amended by the *Magna Carta* and the *DSOAR*, effective June 17, 2004 and January 18, 2006, respectively. The amendment sets forth the guidelines for the issuance of preferred stock, only if such instrument is available.

18. Customers’ Deposits

This account consists of:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)			December 31, 2014 (Audited)		
	Current Portion (see Note 22)	Noncurrent Portion	Total	Current Portion (see Note 22)	Noncurrent Portion	Total
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>						
Bill deposits	₱2,627	₱23,303	₱25,930	₱3,562	₱24,344	₱27,906
Meter deposits	498	—	498	501	—	501
	₱3,125	₱23,303	₱26,428	₱4,063	₱24,344	₱28,407

Bill Deposits

Bill deposits serve to guarantee payment of bills by a customer in accordance with existing regulations.

As provided for under the *Magna Carta* and *DSOAR*, all captive customers are required to pay a deposit to the *DU* an amount equivalent to the estimated monthly bill calculated based on applied load, which shall be recognized as bill deposit of the captive customer. Such deposit shall be adjusted after one year based on the historical 12-month average bill. A captive customer who has paid his electric bills on or before due date for three consecutive years may now apply for the

full refund of the bill deposit, together with the accrued interests, prior to the termination of his service; otherwise bill deposits and accrued interests shall be refunded within one month from the termination of service, provided all bills have been paid.

On February 22, 2010, the amended *DSOAR*, which became effective on April 1, 2010, was promulgated by the *ERC*. Under the amended *DSOAR*, interest on bill deposits for both residential and non-residential customers shall be computed using the equivalent peso savings account interest rate of the Land Bank of the Philippines or *Land Bank*, or other government banks, on the first working day of the year, subject to the confirmation of the *ERC*. Interest rate for bill deposits is 0.250% per annum starting January 1, 2014 and January 1, 2015.

As provided for under *ERC* Resolution No. 1, *A Resolution Adopting the Revised Rules for the Issuance of Licenses to Retail Electricity Suppliers*, a local *RES* may require security deposits from its contestable customers, which shall earn interest equivalent to the actual interest earnings of the total amount of deposits received from the customers.

The following are the movements of the bill deposits account:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Balance at beginning of period	₱27,906	₱27,730
Additions	2,073	5,209
Refunds	(4,049)	(5,033)
Balance at end of period	25,930	27,906
Less portion maturing within one year	2,627	3,562
Noncurrent portion of bill deposits and related interests	₱23,303	₱24,344

Meter Deposits

Meter deposits were intended to guarantee the cost of meters installed.

The *Magna Carta* for residential customers (effective June 17, 2004) and *DSOAR* (effective January 18, 2006) for non-residential customers exempt all customer groups from payment of meter deposits beginning July 2004 for residential customers and April 2006 for non-residential customers.

The *ERC* released Resolution No. 8, Series of 2008, otherwise known as “Rules to Govern the Refund of Meter Deposits to Residential and Non-Residential Customers,” or *Rules*, which required the refund of meter deposits from the effectivity of the said *Rules* on July 5, 2008. Under the *Rules*, a customer has the option of receiving his refund in cash, credit to future monthly billings, or as an offset to other due and demandable claims of the *DU* against him.

The total amount of refund shall be equivalent to the meter deposit paid by the customer plus the total accrued interest earned from the time the customer paid the meter deposit until the day prior to the start of refund.

On August 8, 2008, in compliance with the *Rules*, *MERALCO* submitted to the *ERC* an accounting of the total meter deposit principal amount for refund. The actual refund of meter deposits commenced on November 3, 2008.

As at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, total meter deposits refunded by *MERALCO* amounted to ₱2,598 million (inclusive of ₱1,348 million interest) and ₱2,595 million (inclusive of ₱1,347 million interest), respectively.

19. Provisions

Provisions consist of amounts recognized for probable costs, charges and expenses relating to claims against the *MERALCO Group*, among others. The movements follow:

	<i>Note</i>	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Balance at beginning of period		₱30,393	₱24,729
Provisions		25	5,665
Settlements		–	(1)
Balance at end of period		30,418	30,393
Less current portion	22	14,320	14,320
Noncurrent portion of provisions		₱16,098	₱16,073

The balance of provisions substantially represents the amounts of claims related to a commercial contract which remains unresolved and local taxes being contested as discussed in *Note 29 – Contingencies and Legal Proceedings*, consistent with the limited disclosure as allowed in *PFRS*.

20. Customers' Refund

This account represents the balance of the refund related to the *SC* decision promulgated on April 30, 2003, which has not yet been claimed by customers.

In June 2003, the *ERC*, in the implementation of the *SC* decision, ordered *MERALCO* to refund to its customers an equivalent ₱0.167 per *kWh* for billings made from February 1994 to April 2003.

On February 1, 2011, *MERALCO* filed a motion with the *ERC* to: (i) allow it to continue with the implementation of the refund to eligible accounts or customers under Phases I to IV, for another five (5) years from the end of Phase IV-B, or from the end of December 2010 to the end of December 2015; and (ii) adopt its proposed procedures for the implementation of the *SC* refund during the extended period. The *ERC* approved *MERALCO*'s motion in its Order dated February 7, 2011.

21. Notes Payable

Notes payable represent unsecured interest-bearing working capital loans obtained from various local banks. Annual interest rates ranged from 2.5% to 5.5% in 2015 and 2014 on peso-denominated loans.

Interest expense on notes payable amounted to ₱7 million and ₱1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

See *Note 25 – Expenses and Income*.

22. Trade Payables and Other Current Liabilities

This account consists of the following:

	Note	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Trade accounts payable	23 and 25	₱30,821	₱32,101
Provisions	19 and 29	14,320	14,320
Output VAT – net		5,922	6,323
Accrued expenses:			
Employee benefits		1,467	2,271
Taxes		1,636	1,983
Interest		96	109
Others		2,318	1,713
Current portions of:			
Bill deposits and related interests	18	2,627	3,562
Meter deposits and related interests	18	498	501
Deferred lease income		684	693
Refundable service extension costs		1,852	1,852
Dividends payable on:			
Common stock	15	9,449	188
Redeemable preferred stock	17	250	250
Payable to customers		4,576	2,046
Universal charges payable		1,923	1,988
Regulatory fees payable		268	273
Reinsurance liability		301	74
Other current liabilities		3,914	3,377
		₱82,922	₱73,624

Trade Accounts Payable

Trade accounts payable mainly represent obligations to NPC/Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management Corporation or *PSALM*, power generating companies, National Grid Corporation of the Philippines or *NGCP*, and Philippine Electricity Market Corporation or *PEMC*, for cost of power purchased and for cost of transmission. In addition, this account includes liabilities due to local and foreign suppliers for purchases of goods and services, which consist of transformers, poles, materials and supplies and, contracted services.

Trade payables are non-interest-bearing and are generally settled within the 15- to 60-day trade term. Other payables are non-interest-bearing and are due within one (1) year from incurrence.

See Note 23 – *Related Party Transactions* and Note 30 - *Significant Contracts and Commitments*.

Refundable Service Extension Costs

Article 14 of the *Magna Carta*, specifically, “Right to Extension of Lines and Facilities,” requires a customer requesting for an extension of lines and facilities beyond 30-meter service distance from the nearest voltage facilities of the *DU* to advance the cost of the project. The amended *DSOAR*, which became effective on April 1, 2010, requires such advances from customers to be refunded at the rate of 75% of the distribution revenue generated from the

extension lines and facilities until such amounts are fully refunded. The related asset forms part of the rate base only at the time a refund has been paid out. Customer advances are non-interest-bearing.

As at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the noncurrent portion of refundable service extension costs of ₱7,336 million and ₱7,006 million, respectively, is presented as “Refundable service extension costs - net of current portion” account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Universal Charges Payable

Universal charges payable are charges passed on and collected from customers on a monthly basis by *DUs*. These are charges imposed to recover the stranded debts, stranded contract costs of *NPC* and stranded contract costs of eligible contracts of distribution. *DUs* remit collections monthly to *PSALM* who administers the fund generated from universal charges and disburses the said funds in accordance with the intended purposes.

23. Related Party Transactions

The following summarizes the total amount of transactions, which have been provided and/or contracted by the *MERALCO Group* to/with related parties for the relevant financial period. The outstanding balances are unsecured, non-interest-bearing and settled in cash.

Pole Attachment Contracts with Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company or PLDT

MERALCO has a Pole Attachment Contract with *PLDT* similar to third party pole attachment contracts of *MERALCO* with other telecommunication companies. Under the Pole Attachment Contract, *PLDT* shall use the contracted cable position exclusively for its telecommunication cable network facilities.

Sale of Electricity under Various Service Contracts

MERALCO sells electricity to related party shareholder groups such as *PLDT*, *Metro Pacific* and *JG Summit* and their respective subsidiaries, and affiliates for their facilities within *MERALCO*'s franchise area. The rates charged to related parties are the same *ERC*-mandated rates applicable to customers within the franchise area.

Purchase of Telecommunication Services from PLDT and Subsidiaries

The *MERALCO Group*'s primary telecommunications carriers are *PLDT* for its wireline and *SMART Communications, Inc.* and *Digitel Mobile Philippines, Inc.*, for its wireless services. Such services are covered by standard service contracts between the telecommunications carriers and each legal entity within the *MERALCO Group*.

Purchase of Goods and Services

In the ordinary course of business, the *MERALCO Group* purchases goods and services from its affiliates and sells power to such affiliates.

Following is the summary of related party transactions for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 and the outstanding balances as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

Category	Outstanding Receivable				Terms	Conditions
	Amount of Transactions		(Liability)			
	For the Three Months Ended					
	March 31					
	2015	2014	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)		
(Amounts in millions)						
Sale of electricity:						
<i>JG Summit Group</i>	₱1,539	₱918	₱251	₱289	10-day; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
<i>PLDT Group</i>	380	533	3	48	10-day; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
<i>Metro Pacific Group</i>	40	43	7	7	10-day; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
<i>SMC Group</i>	–	43	–	–	10-day; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
Purchases of IT services -					30-day; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured
<i>Indra Philippines</i>	199	43	(10)	(1)	30-day; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured
Purchases of meters and					30-day; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured
devices - <i>GEPMICI</i>	142	66	(31)	(21)	30-day; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured
Revenue from pole					Advance payment	Unsecured, no impairment
attachment - <i>PLDT</i>	254	252	1	2	Advance payment	Unsecured, no impairment
Purchases of wireline and						
wireless services -						
<i>PLDT Group</i>	25	8	(15)	–	30-day; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured

Advances to FPM Power

On March 22, 2013, *FPM Power* availed of a non-interest-bearing loan from *MPG Asia* amounting to US\$110 million, which is payable on demand. The loan is outstanding as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

See *Note 14 – Other Current Assets*.

Transaction with MERALCO Retirement Benefits Fund or Fund

The *MERALCO Group's* Retirement Benefits Fund, holds 6,000 common shares of *RP Energy* at par value of ₱100 per share, with total carrying amount of ₱600,000 or an equivalent 3% equity interest in *RP Energy*. The fair value of *RP Energy's* common shares cannot be reliably measured as these are not traded in the financial market. As at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the fair value of the total assets being managed by the Fund amounted to ₱37.3 billion and ₱36.4 billion, respectively.

See *Note 26 – Long-Term Employee Benefits*.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The compensation of key management personnel of the *MERALCO Group* by benefit type is as follows:

	Unaudited	
	For the Three Months Ended	
	March 31	
	2015	2014
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Short-term employee benefits	₱231	₱135
Long-term employee and retirement benefits	11	11
Total compensation to key management personnel	₱242	₱146

Each of the directors is entitled to a per diem of ₱120,000 for every *BOD* meeting attended. Each member of the Audit and Risk Management, Remuneration and Leadership Development, Finance, Governance and Nomination Committees is entitled to a fee of ₱20,000 for every committee meeting attended.

On March 22, 2013, the *BOD* approved the amendment of *MERALCO's* By-Laws which entitles all directors to a reasonable per diem for their attendance in meetings of the *BOD* and Board Committees plus an additional compensation, provided that the total value of such additional compensation, in whatever form so given, shall not exceed one percent of the income before income tax of *MERALCO* during the preceding year.

Consistent with the foregoing, the *BOD* approved the increase in the compensation of all members of the *BOD* up to a maximum of the pre-agreed amount per annum. The increase in compensation shall be through a stock grant based on a pre-approved number of shares for each director. The implementation of such plan was approved by the stockholders in the annual general meeting of stockholders on May 28, 2013.

As at March 31, 2015, there are no agreements between the *MERALCO Group* and any of its key management personnel providing for benefits upon termination of employment or retirement, except with respect to benefits provided under (i) a defined benefit retirement plan, (ii) a program which aims to address capability refresh and organizational optimization requirements, and (iii) a contributory provident plan. Post-retirement benefits under the defined benefit retirement plan cover employees hired up to December 31, 2003 only. The provident plan, which is implemented on a voluntary basis, covers employees hired beginning January 1, 2004.

24. Purchased Power

The details of purchased power are as follow:

	Unaudited	
	For the Three Months Ended	
	March 31	
	2015	2014
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Generation cost	₱40,351	₱32,976
Transmission cost	8,350	8,339
	₱48,701	₱41,315

Purchased power costs are pass-through costs and are revenue-neutral to *MERALCO* and *CEDC*, as *DUs*.

Generation cost is inclusive of line rentals, market fees and must-run unit charges billed by *PEMC*.

Purchased power includes, among others, capacity fees, fixed operating and maintenance fees and transmission line fees that are accounted for similar to a lease under Philippine Interpretation *IFRIC 4, "Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease"*. The total amounts billed by the suppliers presented as part of "Purchased power" account in the consolidated statements of income amounts to ₱10,621 million and ₱10,574 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These also include the actual *SL* incurred which are within the *SL* cap of 8.5%. *MERALCO*'s actual 12 months moving average *SL* rates are 6.50% and 6.59% as at March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The details of purchased power follow:

	Unaudited	
	For the Three Months Ended	
	March 31	
	2015	2014
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
First Gas Power Corporation or <i>FGPC</i> and FGP Corp. or <i>FGP</i>	₱13,343	₱13,354
National Transmission Corporation or <i>TransCo/NGCP</i>	8,300	8,314
South Premiere Power Corporation or <i>SPPC</i>	7,092	8,701
San Miguel Energy Corporation or <i>SMEC</i>	3,567	3,663
Masinloc Power Partners Co. Ltd. or <i>MPPCL</i>	3,037	3,173
<i>QPPL</i>	2,806	3,515
Sem-Calaca Power Corporation or <i>Sem-Calaca</i>	2,548	1,669
Therma Luzon, Inc. or <i>TLI</i>	2,472	2,795
<i>PEMC/WESM</i>	1,875	(6,307)
<i>NPC/PSALM (including NPC Successor Generating Companies or SGCs/Independent Power Plant Administrators)</i>	1,212	1,222
Therma Mobile, Inc or <i>TMO</i>	809	509
Trans-Asia Oil and Energy Development Corporation or <i>Trans-Asia</i>	540	661
1590 Energy Corp.	480	—
Others	620	46
	₱48,701	₱41,315

In March 2014, *MERALCO* received from *PEMC* a billing adjustment amounting to ₱9.3 billion for power purchases from *WESM* in December 2013 based on an order of the *ERC*, resulting in negative purchased power cost from *PEMC/WESM* for the three months ended March 31, 2014.

Generation and transmission costs over/under-recoveries result from the lag in the billing and recovery of generation and transmission costs from consumers. As at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the total transmission cost and *SL* charge over-recoveries included in the "Other noncurrent liabilities" account in the consolidated statements of financial position amounted to ₱8,764 million and ₱9,046 million, respectively.

25. Expenses and Income

Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits

	<i>Note</i>	Unaudited	
		For the Three Months Ended	
		March 31	
		2015	2014
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Salaries, wages and related employee benefits		₱2,610	₱2,340
Pension	26	297	296
Other long-term post-employment benefits	26	31	29
		₱2,938	₱2,665

Other Expenses

	<i>Note</i>	Unaudited	
		For the Three Months Ended	
		March 31	
		2015	2014
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Inventories	13	₱285	₱317
Rent and utilities		187	152
Insurance		113	71
Transportation and travel		95	84
Advertising		57	29
Communication	23	41	26
Others		317	137
		₱1,095	₱816

Interest and Other Financial Charges

	<i>Note</i>	Unaudited	
		For the Three Months Ended	
		March 31	
		2015	2014
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Interest expense on interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities, net of amount capitalized	7 and 17	₱263	₱343
Interest expense on bill deposits	18	19	14
Amortization of debt issuance costs	17	5	15
Interest expense on notes payable	21	5	1
Others		2	62
		₱294	₱435

Interest and Other Financial Income

	Unaudited	
	For the Three Months Ended	
	March 31	
	2015	2014
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Interest income on cash and cash equivalents	₱235	₱138
Others	1	13
	₱236	₱151

26. Long-term Employee Benefits

Liabilities for long-term employee benefits consist of the following:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Long-term incentives	₱2,569	₱2,303
Retirement benefits liability	791	685
Other long-term post-employment benefits	1,930	1,899
	₱5,290	₱4,887

Defined Benefit Retirement Plans

The features of the *MERALCO Group's* defined benefit plans are discussed in *Note 4 – Significant Accounting Policies, Changes and Improvements*.

Actuarial valuations are prepared annually by the respective independent actuaries engaged by *MERALCO* and its subsidiaries.

Expense recognized for defined benefit plans (included in “Salaries, wages and employee benefits” account)

	Unaudited	
	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2015	2014
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Current service costs	₱287	₱260
Net interest costs	8	34
Net retirement benefits expense	₱295	₱294

Retirement Benefits Liability

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Defined benefit obligation	₱38,096	₱37,129
Fair value of plan assets	(37,305)	(36,444)
Retirement benefits liability	₱791	₱685

Changes in the net retirement benefits liability are as follows:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Retirement benefits liability at beginning of period	₱685	₱1,186
Net retirement benefits expense	295	1,177
Contributions by employer	(189)	(1,831)
Amounts recognized in <i>OCI</i>	—	153
Retirement benefits liability	₱791	₱685

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

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of period	₱37,129	₱35,225
Interest costs	1,072	1,601
Current service costs	287	1,101
Benefits paid	(392)	(1,840)
Actuarial losses due to:		
Changes in financial assumptions	—	506
Experience adjustments	—	536
Defined benefit obligation at end of period	₱38,096	₱37,129

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	₱36,444	₱34,039
Benefits paid	(392)	(1,840)
Interest income	408	1,525
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in net interest on the net defined benefit obligation	656	889
Contributions by employer	189	1,831
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	₱37,305	₱36,444

The Board of Trustees or *BOT*, which manages the *Fund*, is chaired by the chairman of *MERALCO*, who is neither an executive nor a beneficiary. The other members of the *BOT* are (i) an independent member of the *BOD*; (ii) a member of the *BOD* who represents the largest shareholder group; (iii) an executive member of the *BOD*; and (iv) three (3) senior executives.

The *Fund* follows a generally conservative investment approach where investments are diversified to minimize risks but ensures an increase in value of the Fund assets. Substantially all of the assets of the *Fund* are managed by four (4) trustee banks whose common objective is to maximize the long-term expected return of plan assets. As approved by the *BOT*, the plan assets are invested in a guided proportion of fixed income instruments, cash investments and equities.

Net carrying amount and fair value of the assets of the *Fund* as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 amounted to ₱37,305 million and ₱36,444 million, respectively. The major categories of plan assets are as follows:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
<i>(Amount in millions)</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	₱2,427	₱3,606
Investments quoted in active markets:		
Quoted equity investments		
Holding firms	3,542	2,635
Electricity, energy, power and water	1,169	1,585
Food, beverages and tobacco	936	1,068
Telecommunication	835	908
Banks	775	743
Property	703	585
Transportation services	280	345
Construction, infrastructure and allied services	132	135
Mining	110	138
Gaming	82	139
Retail	47	130
Others	451	461
Quoted debt investments		
Government securities	12,580	11,226
“AAA” rated securities	10,409	10,032
Unquoted investments		
Receivables	1,873	1,754
Property	954	954
Fair value of plan assets	₱37,305	₱36,444

Marketable equity securities, government securities, bonds and commercial notes are investments held by the trustee banks. The *Fund* does not have any direct equity interests in *MERALCO*.

Other Long-term Post-employment Benefits (included as part of “Salaries, wages and employee benefits” account)

	Unaudited	
	For the Three Months Ended	
	March 31	
	2015	2014
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Interest costs	₱21	₱20
Current service costs	10	9
	₱31	₱29

Other Long-term Post-employment Benefits Liability

Changes in the present value of other long-term post-employment benefits liability are as follows:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Balance at beginning of period	₱1,899	₱1,792
Interest costs	21	79
Current service costs	10	36
Benefits paid	–	(73)
Actuarial losses due to change in assumptions	–	65
Balance at end of period	₱1,930	₱1,899

Actuarial Assumptions

The principal assumptions used as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 in determining retirement benefits and other long-term post-employment benefits obligations are shown below:

	2015	2014
Annual discount rate	4.5%	4.5%
Future range of annual salary increases	5.0%–8.0%	5.0%–8.0%

Funding

MERALCO contributes to the *Fund* from time to time such amounts of money required under accepted actuarial principles to maintain the Fund in a sound condition, subject to the provisions of the Plan.

The amount of the annual contributions to the *Fund* is determined through an annual valuation report performed by the actuary.

MERALCO expects to contribute ₱769 million to the *Fund* in 2015.

The following is the maturity profile of the undiscounted benefit obligation as at March 31, 2015:

	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>
Less than one (1) year	₱1,441
One (1) year up to five (5) years	7,456
More than five (5) years up to 10 years	9,911
More than 10 years up to 15 years	12,614
More than 15 years up to 20 years	11,536
More than 20 years	19,599

Risk

The *Fund* is exposed to the following risks:

Credit Risk

The *Fund*'s exposure to credit risk arises from its financial assets which comprise cash and cash equivalents, investments and rental receivable. The credit risk results from the possible default of the issuer of the financial instrument, with a maximum exposure equivalent to the carrying amount of the instruments.

The credit risk is minimized by ensuring that the exposure to the various chosen financial investment structures is limited primarily to government securities and bonds or notes duly recommended by the Trust Committees of the appointed fund managers of the *Fund*.

Share Price Risk

The *Fund*'s exposure to share price risk arises from the shares of stock it holds and being traded at the *PSE*. The price risk emanates from the volatility of the stock market.

The policy is to limit investment in shares of stock to blue chip issues or issues with good fair values or those trading at a discount to its net asset value so that in the event of a market downturn, the *Fund* may still consider to hold on to such investments until the market recovers.

By having a balanced composition of holdings in the equities portfolio, exposure to industry or sector-related risks is reduced. The mix of various equities in the portfolio reduces volatility and contributes to a more stable return over time. Equity investments are made within the parameters of the investment guidelines approved by the *BOT*. The *BOT* also meets periodically to review the investment portfolio based on financial market conditions. Share prices are also monitored regularly.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the *Fund* is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn.

Liquidity risk is being managed to ensure that adequate fixed income and cash deposits are available to service the financial obligations of the *Fund*. The schedule of the maturities of fixed income investment assets are staggered by tenure or term. Policies are established to ensure that all financial obligations are met, wherein the timing of the maturities of fixed income investments are planned and matched to the due date of various obligations. Thus, for this investment class, maturities are classified into short-, medium- and long-term. A certain percentage of the portfolio is kept as cash to manage liquidity and settle all currently maturing financial obligations.

MERALCO Defined Contribution Provident Plan

MERALCO has a defined contributory Provident Plan effective January 1, 2009, intended to be a Supplemental Retirement Benefit for employees hired beginning 2004, on a voluntary basis. Each qualified employee-member who chooses to participate in the plan shall have the option to contribute up to a maximum of 25% of his base salary. MERALCO shall match the member's contribution up to the first 10% of the member's base salary, subject to a certain threshold. Upon resignation, the member shall be entitled to the total amount credited to his personal retirement account immediately preceding his actual retirement date, subject to provisions of the Provident Plan. MERALCO's contribution to the Provident Plan amounted to ₱2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

Consolidated Retirement Benefits Cost (included in "Salaries, wages and employee benefits" account)

	Unaudited	
	For the Three Months Ended	
	March 31	
	2015	2014
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Expense recognized for defined benefit plans	₱295	₱294
Expense recognized for defined contribution plan	2	2
Retirement benefits expense	₱297	₱296

Long-term Incentive Plan or LTIP

MERALCO's LTIP covers qualified executives and is based on the MERALCO Group's achievement of specified level of CCNI approved by the BOD and determined on an aggregate basis for a three-year period as well as executives' attainment of a minimum level of performance rating. Executives invited to the Plan must serve a minimum uninterrupted period to be entitled to any pay-out.

27. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents and trade and nontrade receivables, which are generated directly from operations. The principal financial liabilities consist of bank loans, redeemable preferred shares, trade and nontrade payables, which are incurred to finance operations in the normal course of business. Accounting policies related to financial assets and financial liabilities are set out in *Note 4 – Significant Accounting Policies, Changes and Improvements*.

The following table sets forth the financial assets and financial liabilities as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

	Loans and Receivables	HTM Investments	Fair Value through Profit or Loss	Held-for- trading	AFS Financial Assets	Liabilities Carried at Amortized Cost	Total Financial Assets and Liabilities
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>							
Assets as at March 31, 2015							
<i>Noncurrent</i>							
Other noncurrent assets	P956	P7,016	P—	P—	P4,581	P—	P12,553
<i>Current</i>							
Cash and cash equivalents	64,437	—	—	—	—	—	64,437
Trade and other receivables	21,495	—	—	—	—	—	21,495
Advances to an associate	4,998	—	—	—	—	—	4,998
Total assets	91,886	7,016	—	—	4,581	—	103,483
Liabilities as at March 31, 2015							
<i>Noncurrent</i>							
Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities - net of current portion	—	—	—	—	—	27,375	27,375
Customers' deposits - net of current portion	—	—	—	—	—	23,303	23,303
Refundable service extension costs - net of current portion	—	—	—	—	—	7,336	7,336
<i>Current</i>							
Notes payable	—	—	—	—	—	528	528
Trade payables and other current liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	52,843	52,843
Customers' refund	—	—	—	—	—	5,946	5,946
Current portion of interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	1,897	1,897
Total liabilities	P—	P—	P—	P—	P—	P119,228	P119,228
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>							
	Loans and Receivables	HTM Investments	Fair Value through Profit or Loss	Held-for- trading	AFS Financial Assets	Liabilities Carried at Amortized Cost	Total Financial Assets and Liabilities
Assets as at December 31, 2014							
<i>Noncurrent</i>							
Other noncurrent assets	P619	P121	P—	P—	P172	P—	P912
<i>Current</i>							
Cash and cash equivalents	69,469	—	—	—	—	—	69,469
Trade and other receivables	26,547	—	—	—	—	—	26,547
Advances to an associate	4,998	—	—	—	—	—	4,998
Total assets	101,633	121	—	—	172	—	101,926
Liabilities as at December 31, 2014							
<i>Noncurrent</i>							
Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities - net of current portion	—	—	—	—	—	27,743	27,743
Customers' deposits - net of current portion	—	—	—	—	—	24,344	24,344
Refundable service extension costs - net of current portion	—	—	—	—	—	7,006	7,006
<i>Current</i>							
Notes payable	—	—	—	—	—	400	400
Trade payables and other current liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	43,176	43,176
Customers' refund	—	—	—	—	—	5,937	5,937
Current portion of interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	1,899	1,899
Total liabilities	P—	P—	P—	P—	P—	P110,505	P110,505

Fair Values

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities are prices that would be received to sell the financial assets or paid to transfer the financial liabilities in orderly transactions between market participants at the measurement date. Set out below is a comparison of carrying amounts and fair values of the *MERALCO Group's* financial instruments as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

	2015		2014	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Financial assets				
Loans and receivables -				
Advance payments to a supplier	₱956	₱944	₱619	₱634
AFS financial assets	4,581	4,584	172	172
HTM investments	7,016	7,044	121	125
	₱12,553	₱12,572	₱912	₱931
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost -				
Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities	₱29,272	₱30,503	₱29,642	₱30,439

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 and Cash Equivalents, Short-term Investments, Trade and Other Receivables, Advances to an Associate, Trade Payables and Other Current Liabilities and Notes Payable

Due to the short-term nature of transactions, the fair values of these instruments approximate their carrying amounts as at reporting date.

Advance Payments to a Supplier

The fair values of advance payments to a supplier were computed by discounting the instruments' expected future cash flows using the rates of 3.83% as at March 31, 2015 and 3.68% as at December 31, 2014.

AFS Financial Assets

The fair values were determined by reference to market bid quotes as at reporting date. The unquoted equity securities were carried at cost.

HTM Investments

The fair values were determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using the interest rate as at cut-off date.

Meter Deposits and Customers' Refund

Meter deposits and customers' refund are due and demandable. Thus, the fair values of these instruments approximate their carrying amounts.

Bill Deposits

The carrying amount of bill deposits approximates their fair values as bill deposits are interest-bearing.

Interest-bearing Long-term Financial Liabilities

The fair values of interest-bearing long-term debt (except for redeemable preferred stock) were computed by discounting the instruments' expected future cash flows using the rates ranging from 0.47% to 4.37% as at March 31, 2015 and 0.51% to 4.56% as at December 31, 2014.

Redeemable Preferred Stock

The carrying amount of the preferred stock represents the fair value. Such preferred shares have been called and are payable anytime upon presentation by the shareholder of their certification. This is included under “Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities” account.

Refundable Service Extension Costs

The fair values of refundable service extension costs cannot be reliably measured since the timing of related cash flows cannot be reasonably estimated and are accordingly measured at cost.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Below is the list of financial assets and financial liabilities that are classified using the fair value hierarchy:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)				December 31, 2014 (Audited)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>								
Financial assets								
Advance payments to a supplier	P–	P–	P944	P944	P–	P–	P634	P634
AFS investments	4,550	–	34	4,584	138	–	34	172
HTM	–	–	7,044	7,044	–	–	125	125
	P4,550	P–	P8,022	P12,572	P138	P–	P793	P931
Financial liabilities								
Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities	P–	P–	P30,503	P30,503	P–	P–	P30,439	P30,439

For the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The main risks arising from the financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, commodity price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The importance of managing these risks has significantly increased in light of the considerable change and volatility in the Philippine and international financial markets. The *BOD* reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks. Management monitors the market price risk arising from all financial instruments. The policies for managing these risks are as follows:

Interest Rate Risk

The *MERALCO Group*’s exposure to the changes in market interest rates relate primarily to the long-term interest-bearing financial liabilities.

The *MERALCO Group*’s policy is to manage its interest rate risk exposure using a mix of fixed and variable rate debts. The strategy, which yields a reasonably lower effective cost based on market conditions, is adopted. Refinancing of fixed rate loans may also be undertaken to manage interest cost. Approximately 91% of the borrowings bear fixed rate of interest as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

The following table sets out the maturity profile of the financial instruments that are exposed to interest rate risk (exclusive of debt issuance costs):

	Within 1 Year	Over 1–2 Years	Over 2–3 Years	Over 3–4 Years	Over 4–5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>							
March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	₱13	₱36	₱2,449	₱24	₱24	₱34	₱2,580
December 31, 2014 (Audited)	13	37	36	2,449	24	34	2,593

Floating interest rate of bank loans is repriced at intervals of less than one year. The other financial liabilities of the *MERALCO Group* that are not included in the foregoing have fixed interest rate and are therefore not subject to interest rate risk.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the *MERALCO Group*'s income before income tax as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 through the impact on floating rate borrowings. There is no other impact on the *MERALCO Group*'s equity other than those already affecting the consolidated statement of income.

	2015		2014	
	Increase (Decrease) in Basis Points	Effect on Income before Income Tax	Increase (Decrease) in Basis Points	Effect on Income before Income Tax
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>				
Floating rate loans from various banks	+100 (100)	(₱26) 26	+100 (100)	(₱26) 26

Interest expense of floating rate loans for the period is computed by taking into account actual principal movements, based on management's best estimate of a +/-100 basis points change in interest rates. There has been no change in the methods and assumptions used by management in the above analysis.

Foreign Currency Risk

The revaluation of any of foreign currency-denominated financial assets and financial liabilities as a result of the appreciation or depreciation of the Philippine peso is recognized as foreign exchange gains or losses as at the end of each reporting period. The extent of foreign exchange gains or losses is largely dependent on the amount of foreign currency-denominated financial instruments. While an insignificant percentage of the *MERALCO Group*'s revenues and liabilities is denominated in *U.S.* dollars, a substantial portion of the *MERALCO Group*'s capital expenditures for electricity capital projects and a portion of the operating expenses are denominated in foreign currencies, mostly in *U.S.* dollars. As such, a strengthening or weakening of the Philippine peso against the *U.S.* dollar will decrease or increase in Philippine peso terms, the principal amount of the *MERALCO Group*'s foreign currency-denominated liabilities and the related interest expense, foreign currency-denominated capital expenditures and operating expenses as well as *U.S.* dollar-denominated revenues.

The following table shows the consolidated foreign currency-denominated financial assets and financial liabilities as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, translated to Philippine peso at ₱44.70 and ₱44.72 to US\$1, respectively.

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)		December 31, 2014 (Audited)	
	U.S. Dollar	Peso Equivalent	U.S. Dollar	Peso Equivalent
(Amounts in millions)				
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$111	₱4,970	\$119	₱5,331
Trade and other receivables	5	223	4	174
Advances to an associate	110	4,917	110	4,919
Advance payments to a supplier	17	749	14	610
	243	10,859	247	11,034
Financial liabilities -				
Trade payables and other liabilities	(9)	(394)	(10)	(447)
	\$234	₱10,465	\$237	₱10,587

All of the *MERALCO Group*'s long-term financial liabilities are denominated in Philippine peso. However, an insignificant portion of its trade payables are denominated in *U.S.* dollar. Thus, the impact of ₱1 movement of the Philippine peso against the *U.S.* dollar will not have a significant impact on the *MERALCO Group*'s obligations. Further, *PBR* assumes a forecast level of foreign currency movements in its calculation of the regulatory asset base and expenditures. *PBR* also allows for adjustment of the rates the *MERALCO Group* charges should there be significant deviations in the foreign exchange forecast from what is actually realized.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the *U.S.* dollar exchange rate vis-a-vis the Philippine peso, with all other variables held constant, of the *MERALCO Group*'s income before income tax for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 (due to changes in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities). There is no other impact on the *MERALCO Group*'s equity other than those already affecting the consolidated statement of income.

	2015		2014	
	Appreciation (Depreciation) of U.S. Dollar (In %)	Effect on Income before Income Tax (In millions)	Appreciation (Depreciation) of U.S. Dollar (In %)	Effect on Income before Income Tax (In millions)
U.S. dollar-denominated financial assets	+5	₱523	+5	₱529
and financial liabilities	-5	(523)	-5	(529)

Foreign exchange gain or loss for the year is computed based on management's best estimate of a +/-5 percent change in the closing Philippine peso to *U.S.* dollar conversion rate using the year-end balances of *U.S.* dollar-denominated cash and cash equivalents, receivables and liabilities. There has been no change in the methods and assumptions used by management in the above analysis.

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value or cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in commodity prices. The exposure of *MERALCO* and *CEDC* to price risk is minimal. The cost of fuel is part of *MERALCO*'s and *CEDC*'s generation costs that are recoverable through the generation charge in the billings to customers.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the *MERALCO Group* is exposed to as a result of its customers, clients or counterparties failing to discharge their contracted obligations. The *MERALCO Group* manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk that it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

MERALCO as a franchise holder serving public interest cannot refuse customer connection. To mitigate risk, the *DSOAR* allows *MERALCO* to collect bill deposit equivalent to one month's consumption to secure credit. Also, as a policy, disconnection notices are sent three days after the bill due date and disconnections are carried out beginning on the third day after receipt of disconnection notice.

The *MERALCO* subsidiaries trade only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. It is the *MERALCO Group's* policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivables are monitored on an ongoing basis to reduce exposure to bad debt.

With respect to placements of cash with financial institutions, these institutions are subject to the *MERALCO Group's* accreditation evaluation based on liquidity and solvency ratios and on the bank's credit rating. The *MERALCO Group* transacts derivatives only with similarly accredited financial institutions. In addition, the *MERALCO Group's* deposit accounts in banks are insured by the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation up to ₱500,000 per bank account.

Credit risk on other financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and short-term investments, arises from the potential default of the counterparty.

Finally, credit quality review procedures are in place to provide regular identification of changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties. Counterparty limits are established and reviewed periodically based on latest available financial information of counterparties, credit ratings and liquidity. The *MERALCO Group's* credit quality review process allows it to assess any potential loss as a result of the risks to which it may be exposed and to take corrective actions.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the *MERALCO Group*.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The maximum exposure is equivalent to the nominal amount of the accounts.

	Gross Maximum Exposure	
	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash in banks	₱4,607	₱5,676
Cash equivalents	59,614	63,548
Trade and other receivables:		
Billed electricity	16,135	19,888
Service contracts	2,033	2,444
Insurance receivable	119	102
Cost and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	638	718
Nontrade receivables	2,570	3,395
Other current assets:		
Advances to an associate	4,998	4,998
Other noncurrent assets:		
Advance payments to suppliers	956	619
HTM investments	7,016	121
	₱98,686	₱101,509

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by *MERALCO* using “High Grade”, “Standard Grade” and “Sub-standard Grade” for accounts, which are neither impaired nor past due as internal credit ratings. The following tables show the credit quality by asset class:

March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)						
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired					
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Sub-standard Grade	Past Due but not Impaired	Impaired Financial Assets	Total
(Amounts in millions)						
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	₱63,976	₱–	₱241	₱4	₱–	₱64,221
Trade and other receivables:						
Billed electricity	3,197	1,842	7,776	3,320	3,313	19,448
Service contracts	824	–	271	938	214	2,247
Insurance receivable	16	–	80	23	–	119
Cost and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	210	–	247	181	5	643
Nontrade receivables	1,743	17	465	345	2	2,572
Other current assets:						
Advances to an associate	–	4,998	–	–	–	4,998
Other noncurrent assets	7,016	–	956	–	–	7,972
	₱76,982	₱6,857	₱10,036	₱4,811	₱3,534	₱102,220
December 31, 2014 (Audited)						
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired					
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Sub-standard Grade	Past Due but not Impaired	Impaired Financial Assets	Total
(Amounts in millions)						
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	₱69,224	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱69,224
Trade and other receivables:						
Billed electricity	3,954	2,335	9,857	3,742	3,207	23,095
Service contracts	1,787	–	64	593	218	2,662
Insurance receivable	20	–	67	15	–	102
Cost and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	718	–	–	–	–	718
Nontrade receivables	2,628	3	483	281	2	3,397
Other current assets:						
Advances to an associate	–	4,998	–	–	–	4,998
Other noncurrent assets	–	–	740	–	–	740
	₱78,331	₱7,336	₱11,211	₱4,631	₱3,427	₱104,936

Credit ratings are determined as follows:

- High Grade

High grade financial assets include cash in banks and cash equivalents to counterparties with good credit rating or bank standing. Consequently, credit risk is minimal. These counterparties include large prime financial institutions, large industrial companies and commercial establishments, and government agencies. For trade receivables, these consist of current month’s billings (less than 30 days) that are expected to be collected within 10 days from the time bills are delivered.

- Standard Grade

Standard grade financial assets include trade receivables that consist of current month’s billings (less than 30 days) that are expected to be collected before due date (10 to 14 days after bill date).

▪ Sub-standard Grade

Sub-standard grade financial assets include trade receivables that consist of current month's billings, which are not expected to be collected within 60 days.

The following table shows the aging analysis of financial assets as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)						
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired	Past Due But Not Impaired			Impaired Financial Assets	Total
		31-60 Days	61-90 Days	Over 90 Days		
(Amounts in millions)						
Cash and cash equivalents:						
Cash equivalents	₱4,607	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱4,607
Cash in banks	59,610	—	4	—	—	59,614
Trade and other receivables:						
Trade:						
Billed electricity	12,815	1,060	441	1,819	3,313	19,448
Service contracts	1,095	79	138	721	214	2,247
Insurance receivable	96	2	3	18	—	119
Cost and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	457	21	38	122	5	643
Nontrade receivables	2,225	70	31	244	2	2,572
Other current assets:						
Advances to an associate	4,998	—	—	—	—	4,998
Other noncurrent assets:						
Advance payments to a supplier	956	—	—	—	—	956
HTM investments	7,016	—	—	—	—	7,016
	₱93,875	₱1,232	₱655	₱2,924	₱3,534	₱102,220

December 31, 2014 (Audited)						
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired	Past Due But Not Impaired			Impaired Financial Assets	Total
		31-60 Days	61-90 Days	Over 90 Days		
(Amounts in millions)						
Cash and cash equivalents:						
Cash equivalents	₱5,676	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱5,676
Cash in banks	63,548	—	—	—	—	63,548
Trade and other receivables:						
Trade:						
Billed electricity	16,146	1,171	453	2,118	3,207	23,095
Service contracts	1,851	24	13	556	218	2,662
Insurance receivable	87	2	2	11	—	102
Cost and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	718	—	—	—	—	718
Nontrade receivables	3,114	32	33	216	2	3,397
Other current assets:						
Advances to an associate	4,998	—	—	—	—	4,998
Other noncurrent assets:						
Advance payments to a supplier	619	—	—	—	—	619
HTM investments	121	—	—	—	—	121
	₱96,878	₱1,229	₱501	₱2,901	₱3,427	₱104,936

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the *MERALCO Group* will be unable to meet its payment obligations when these fall due. The *MERALCO Group* manages this risk through monitoring of cash flows in consideration of future payment of obligations and the collection of its trade receivables. The *MERALCO Group* also ensures that there are sufficient, available and approved working capital lines that it can draw from at any time.

The *MERALCO Group* maintains an adequate amount of cash and cash equivalents, which may be readily converted to cash in any unforeseen interruption of its cash collections. The *MERALCO Group* also maintains accounts with several relationship banks to avoid significant concentration of funds with one institution.

The following table sets out the maturity profile of the financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments plus future interest:

March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)					
	Less than 3 Months	Over 3–12 Months	Over 1–5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>					
Notes payable	₱528	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱528
Trade payables and other current liabilities	47,865	–	–	–	47,865
Customers' refund	5,946	–	–	–	5,946
Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities:					
Floating rate borrowings	4	70	2,684	12	2,770
Fixed rate borrowings	75	570	3,089	5,249	8,983
Bonds payable	211	633	4,096	19,959	24,899
Redeemable preferred stock	1,547	–	–	–	1,547
Customers' deposits	790	2,335	2,649	20,654	26,428
Refundable service extension costs	132	1,720	2,494	4,842	9,188
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	₱57,098	₱5,328	₱15,012	₱50,716	₱128,154

December 31, 2014 (Audited)					
	Less than 3 Months	Over 3–12 Months	Over 1–5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>					
Notes payable	₱400	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱400
Trade payables and other current liabilities	37,260	–	–	–	37,260
Customers' refund	5,937	–	–	–	5,937
Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities:					
Floating rate borrowings	40	34	2,725	12	2,811
Fixed rate borrowings	418	229	3,110	5,666	9,423
Bonds payable	211	633	4,222	20,040	25,106
Redeemable preferred stock	1,549	–	–	–	1,549
Customers' deposits	815	3,248	4,880	19,464	28,407
Refundable service extension costs	106	1,746	2,673	4,333	8,858
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	₱46,736	₱5,890	₱17,610	₱49,515	₱119,751

The maturity profile of bill deposits is not determinable since the timing of each refund is linked to the cessation of service, which is not reasonably predictable. However, *MERALCO* estimates that the amount of bill deposits (including related interest) of ₱2,627 million and ₱3,562 million will be refunded within the year. This is shown as part of "Trade payables and other current liabilities" account in the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

Capital Management

The primary objective of the *MERALCO Group's* capital management is to enhance shareholder value. The capital structure is reviewed with the end view of achieving a competitive cost of capital and at the same time ensuring that returns on, and of, capital are consistent with the levels approved by its regulators for its core distribution business.

The capital structure optimization plan is complemented by efforts to improve capital efficiency to increase yields on invested capital. This entails efforts to improve the efficiency of capital assets, working capital and non-core assets.

The *MERALCO Group* monitors capital using, among other measures, debt to equity ratio, which is gross debt divided by equity attributable to the holders of the parent. The *MERALCO Group* considers long-term debt, redeemable preferred stock and notes payable as debt.

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
<i>(Amounts in millions, except debt to equity ratio)</i>		
Long-term debt	₱27,725	₱28,093
Redeemable preferred stock	1,547	1,549
Notes payable	528	400
Debt (a)	29,800	30,042
Equity attributable to the holders of the parent (b)	74,006	79,154
Debt to equity ratio (a)/(b)	0.40	0.38

28. Income Taxes and Local Franchise Taxes

Income Taxes

The components of net deferred tax assets (liabilities) as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are as follows:

	<i>Note</i>	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Deferred tax assets:			
Provisions for various claims	19	₱14,507	₱14,223
Accrued employee benefits	26	1,331	1,244
Unfunded retirement benefits cost and unamortized past service cost	26	264	252
Allowance for doubtful accounts	12	997	961
Allowance for excess of cost over net realizable value of inventories	13	57	58
Others		125	117
		17,281	16,855
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Revaluation increment in utility plant and others	15	7,293	7,311
Depreciation method differential		891	929
Capitalized interest		750	753
Capitalized duties and taxes deducted in advance		630	634
Net book value of capitalized/realized foreign exchange losses		10	12
Others		129	132
		9,703	9,771
		₱7,578	₱7,084

The deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented in the consolidated statements of financial position as follows:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Deferred tax assets - net	₱7,583	₱7,089
Deferred tax liabilities - net	(5)	(5)
	₱7,578	₱7,084

Provision for (benefit from) income tax consists of:

	Unaudited For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2015	2014
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Current	₱2,418	₱2,612
Deferred	(491)	(866)
	₱1,927	₱1,746

A reconciliation between the provision for income tax computed at statutory income tax rate of 30% for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, and provision for income tax as shown in the consolidated statements of income is as follows:

	Unaudited For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2015	2014
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Income tax computed at statutory tax rate	₱1,909	₱1,732
Income tax effects of:		
Interest income subjected to lower final tax rate	(67)	(40)
Nondeductible interest expense	28	16
Nontaxable income	(3)	(3)
Equity in net losses of associates and joint ventures	60	12
Others	—	29
	₱1,927	₱1,746

On December 18, 2009, the *BIR* issued Revenue Regulation, or *RR* No. 16-2008, which implemented the provisions of *RA* No. 9504 on Optional Standard Deductions or *OSD*. Such regulation allows both individual and corporate taxpayers to use *OSD* in computing their taxable income. For corporations, they may elect to adopt standard deduction in an amount not exceeding 40% of gross income in lieu of the allowed itemized deductions. In 2014, *MERALCO* elected to adopt the *OSD* in lieu of itemized deductions beginning with its first quarter tax return.

The temporary difference for which deferred tax assets have not been recognized pertains to the tax effect of net operating loss carryover amounting ₱1,167 million and ₱1,105 million as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

NOLCO totaling to ₱1,167 million may be claimed as deduction against taxable income as follows:

Date Incurred	Expiry Date	Amount (In millions)
December 31, 2012	December 31, 2015	₱193
December 31, 2013	December 31, 2016	402
December 31, 2014	December 31, 2017	572
		₱1,167

NOLCO amounting to ₱106 million expired in 2014.

LFT

Consistent with the decisions of the *ERC*, *LFT* is a recoverable charge of the *DU* in the particular province or city imposing and collecting the *LFT*. It is presented as a separate line item in the customer's bill and computed as a percentage of the sum of generation, transmission, distribution services and related system loss charges.

The Implementing Rules and Regulations issued by the *ERC* provide that *LFT* shall be paid only on its distribution wheeling and captive market supply revenues. Pending the promulgation of guidelines from the relevant government agencies, *MERALCO* is paying *LFT* based on the sum of the foregoing charges in the customers' bill.

29. Contingencies and Legal Proceedings

Overpayment of Income Tax related to SC Refund

With the decision of the *SC* for *MERALCO* to refund ₱0.167 per *kWh* to customers during the billing period February 1994 to May 2003, *MERALCO* overpaid income tax in the amount of ₱7,107 million for taxable years 1994 to 1998 and 2000 to 2001. Accordingly, *MERALCO* filed a claim on November 27, 2003 for the recovery of such excess income taxes paid. After examination of the books of *MERALCO* for the covered periods, the *BIR* determined that *MERALCO* had in fact overpaid income taxes in the amount of ₱6,690 million. However, the *BIR* also maintained that *MERALCO* is entitled to a refund amount of only ₱894 million, which pertains to taxable year 2001, claiming that the period for filing a claim had prescribed in respect to the difference between *MERALCO*'s overpayment and the refund amount *MERALCO* is entitled to.

The *BIR* then approved the refund of ₱894 million for issuance of tax credit certificates or *TCCs*, proportionate to the actual refund of claims to utility customers. The *BIR* initially issued *TCCs* amounting to ₱317 million corresponding to actual refund to customers as at August 31, 2005. In May 2014, the *BIR* issued additional *TCCs* amounting to ₱396 million corresponding to actual refund to customers as at December 31, 2012.

As at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the amount of unissued *TCCs* amounting to ₱181 million, is presented as part of "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

See *Note 10 – Other Noncurrent Assets*.

MERALCO filed a Petition with the Court of Tax Appeals or *CTA*, assailing the denial by the *BIR* of its income tax refund claim of ₱5,796 million for the years 1994 - 1998 and 2000, arising from the *SC* decision (net of ₱894 million as approved by the *BIR* for taxable year 2001). In a decision dated December 6, 2010, the *CTA*'s Second Division granted *MERALCO*'s claim and ordered the *BIR* to refund or to issue tax credit certificate in favor of *MERALCO* in the amount of ₱5,796 million in proportion to the tax withheld on the total amount that has been actually given or credited to its customers.

On appeal by the *BIR* to the *CTA* En Banc, *MERALCO*'s petition was dismissed on the ground of prescription in the Decision of the *CTA* En Banc dated May 8, 2012. On Motion for Reconsideration by *MERALCO* of the said dismissal, the *CTA* En Banc partly granted *MERALCO*'s motion and issued an Amended Decision dated November 13, 2012, ruling that *MERALCO*'s claim was not yet barred by prescription and remanding the case back to the *CTA* Second Division for further reception of evidence.

The *BIR* filed a Motion for Reconsideration of the above Amended Decision, while *MERALCO* filed its Motion for Partial Reconsideration or Clarification of Amended Decision. Both parties filed their respective Comments to the said motions, and these were submitted for resolution at the *CTA* En Banc.

In a Resolution promulgated on May 22, 2013, the *CTA* denied the said motions of the *BIR* and *MERALCO*, and the *CTA* Second Division was ordered to receive evidence and rebuttal evidence relating to *MERALCO*'s level of refund to customers, pertaining to the excess charges it made in taxable years 1994-1998 and 2000, but corresponding to the amount of ₱5,796 million, as already determined by the said court.

On July 12, 2013, the *BIR* appealed the *CTA* En Banc's Amended Decision dated November 13, 2012 and Resolution dated May 22, 2013 via Petition for Review with the *SC*.

Overpayment of Income Tax Related to Change in Tax Basis

On February 4, 2008, the *SC* denied with finality a motion for reconsideration filed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or *CIR*, against *MERALCO*, with respect to the issue on excess income tax paid by the latter. The *SC* affirmed a *CA* decision and ordered the *CIR* to refund or issue a *TCC* in favor of *MERALCO* for ₱107 million representing overpaid income taxes for taxable years 1987 and 1988. The overpayment is in accordance with the effectivity of Executive Order No. 72, which subjected *MERALCO* to regular corporate income tax instead of 2% franchise tax based on gross receipts it was previously liable for. On February 5, 2013, *MERALCO* filed a Motion for Issuance of a Writ of Execution with the *CTA* to enforce the judgment of the *SC*. On February 14, 2013, the *CTA* promulgated a Resolution ordering the *CIR* and the Office of the Solicitor General or *OSG* to comment on the Motion filed by *MERALCO*. On March 14, 2013, the *CTA* promulgated a Resolution granting the Motion of *MERALCO* and directed the issuance of corresponding Writ of Execution. In March 2014, *MERALCO* received the ₱107 million *TCC* from the *BIR*.

LFT Assessments of Municipalities

Certain municipalities have served assessment notices on *MERALCO* for *LFT*. As provided in the Local Government Code or *LGC*, only cities and provincial governments may impose taxes on establishments doing business in their localities. On the basis of the foregoing, *MERALCO* and its legal counsel believe that *MERALCO* is not subject or liable for such assessments.

Real Property Tax or RPT Assessments

Several Local Government Units or *LGUs* assessed *MERALCO* for deficiency *RPTs* on certain assets of *MERALCO*. The assets include electric transformers, wires, insulators, and poles, collectively referred to as *TWIP*. Of these *LGUs*, one has secured a favorable decision from the *CA*. Such decision was appealed by *MERALCO* to the *SC* for the benefit of *MERALCO* customers, where it is now submitted for resolution. The cases of the other *LGUs* are pending with their respective administrative bodies or government offices.

MERALCO also filed a case against the City of Manila before Regional Trial Court – Pasig branch or *RTC-Pasig*, to enjoin the collection of *RPT* on *MERALCO*'s *TWIP* and nullify *RPT* assessments made thereon based on the argument that these are not within the ambit of the definition of real property under the *LGC*. The case is set for mediation after the City of Manila files its comments on *MERALCO*'s petition.

In the event that the assessment is sustained by the *SC* and payment is warranted or appropriate, *MERALCO* will file for the recovery of any resulting *RPT* payments from customers in the relevant *LGU* through a separate application with the *ERC*.

Mediation with NPC

The *NPC* embarked on a Power Development Program or *PDP*, which consisted of contracting generating capacities and the construction of its own, as well as private sector, generating plants, following a crippling power supply crisis. To address the concerns of the creditors of *NPC*, namely, Asian Development Bank and the World Bank, the Department of Energy or *DOE* required that *MERALCO* enter into a long-term supply contract with the *NPC*.

Accordingly, on November 21, 1994, *MERALCO* entered into a 10-year Contract for Sale of Electricity or *CSE*, with *NPC* to commence on January 1, 1995. The *CSE* and the rates and amounts charged to *MERALCO* therein, were approved by the *BOD* of *NPC* and the then Energy Regulatory Board, respectively.

Separately, the *DOE* further asked *MERALCO* to provide a market for half of the output of the Camago–Malampaya gas field to enable its development and production of natural gas, which was to generate significant revenues for the Philippine Government and equally significant foreign exchange savings for the country to the extent of the fuel imports, which the domestic volume of natural gas will displace.

MERALCO's actual purchases from *NPC* exceeded the contract level in the first seven (7) years of the *CSE*. However, the 1997 Asian crisis resulted in a significant curtailment of energy demand.

While the events were beyond the control of *MERALCO*, *NPC* did not honor *MERALCO*'s good faith notification of its off-take volumes. A dispute ensued and both parties agreed to enter into mediation.

The mediation resulted in the signing of a Settlement Agreement or *SA*, between the parties on July 15, 2003. The *SA* was approved by the respective *BODs* of *NPC* and *MERALCO*. The net settlement amount of ₱14,320 million was agreed upon by *NPC* and *MERALCO* and manifested before the *ERC* through a Joint Compliance dated January 19, 2006. The implementation of the *SA* is subject to the approval of *ERC*.

Subsequently, the *OSG* filed a “Motion for Leave to Intervene with Motion to Admit Attached Opposition to the Joint Application and Settlement Agreement between *NPC* and *MERALCO*.” As a result, *MERALCO* sought judicial clarification with the *RTC-Pasig*. Pre-trials were set,

which *MERALCO* complied with and attended. However, the *OSG* refused to participate in the pre-trial and opted to seek a Temporary Restraining Order or *TRO* from the *CA*.

In a Resolution dated December 1, 2010, the *CA* issued a *TRO* against the *RTC-Pasig*, *MERALCO* and *NPC* restraining the respondents from further proceeding with the case. Subsequently, in a Resolution dated February 3, 2011, the *CA* issued a writ of preliminary injunction enjoining the *RTC-Pasig* from conducting further proceedings pending resolution of the Petition. In a Decision dated October 14, 2011, the *CA* resolved to deny the Petition filed by the *OSG* and lifted the injunction previously issued. The said Decision likewise held that the *RTC-Pasig* committed no error in finding the *OSG* in default due to its failure to participate in the proceedings. The *RTC-Pasig* was thus ordered to proceed to hear the case *ex-parte*, as against the *OSG*, and with dispatch. The *OSG* filed a motion for reconsideration which was denied by the *CA* in its Resolution dated April 25, 2012. The *OSG* filed a Petition for Review on Certiorari with the *SC*. *MERALCO*'s Comment was filed on October 29, 2012.

Subsequently, a Decision dated December 11, 2013 was rendered by the First Division of the *SC* denying the Petition for Review on Certiorari by the *OSG* and affirming the decision promulgated by the *CA* on October 14, 2011.

With the dismissal of the petition filed by the *OSG* with the *CA*, *MERALCO* filed a motion for the reception of its evidence *ex-parte* with the *RTC-Pasig* pursuant to the ruling of the *CA*. In a Decision dated May 29, 2012, the *RTC-Pasig* declared the *SA*, independent of the pass-through for the settlement amount which is reserved for the *ERC*, valid and binding. The *OSG* has filed a Notice of Appeal with the *RTC-Pasig* on June 19, 2012. After both parties filed their respective appeal briefs, the *CA* rendered a Decision dated April 15, 2014 denying the appeal and affirming the *RTC* Decision, which declared the *SA* as valid and binding. The *OSG* filed a Petition for Review with the *SC*. On November 10, 2014, *MERALCO* filed its comment to the Petition. As at March 31, 2015, the case is for further action or decision by the *SC*.

Sucat-Araneta-Balintawak Transmission Line

The Sucat-Araneta-Balintawak transmission line is a two-part transmission line, which completed the 230kV-line loop within Metro Manila. The two main parts are the Araneta to Balintawak leg and the Sucat to Araneta leg, which cuts through Dasmariñas Village, Makati City.

On March 10, 2000, certain residents along Tamarind Road, Dasmariñas Village, Makati City or plaintiffs, filed a case against *NPC* with the *RTC-Makati*, enjoining *NPC* from further installing high voltage cables near the plaintiffs' homes and from energizing and transmitting high voltage electric current through said cables because of the alleged health risks and danger posed by the same. Following its initial status quo Order issued on March 13, 2000, *RTC-Makati* granted on April 3, 2000 the preliminary injunction sought for by the plaintiffs. The decision was affirmed by the *SC* on March 23, 2006, which effectively reversed a decision of the *CA* to the contrary. The *RTC-Makati* subsequently issued a writ of execution based on the Order of the *SC*. *MERALCO*, in its capacity as an intervenor, was constrained to file an Omnibus Motion to maintain status quo because of the significant effect of a de-energization of the Sucat-Araneta line to the public and economy. Shutdown of the 230-kV line will result in widespread and rotating brownouts within *MERALCO*'s franchise area with certain power plants unable to run at their full capacities.

On September 8, 2009, the *RTC-Makati* granted the motions for intervention filed by intervenors *MERALCO* and *NGCP* and dissolved the Writ of Preliminary Injunction issued, upon the posting of the respective counter bonds by defendant *NPC*, intervenors *MERALCO* and *NGCP*, subject to

the condition that *NPC* and intervenors pay all damages, which the plaintiffs may incur as a result of the Writ of Preliminary Injunction.

Thereafter, the plaintiffs questioned the *RTC-Makati* order before the *CA*. Separately, in its Order dated February 5, 2013, the *RTC-Makati* granted plaintiffs' motion and directed the re-raffle of the case to another court after the judicial dispute resolution failed.

As at March 31, 2015, this case remains pending for resolution in the *CA*.

Petition for Dispute Resolution against PEMC, TransCo, NPC and PSALM

On September 9, 2008, *MERALCO* filed a Petition for Dispute Resolution, against *PEMC*, *TransCo*, *NPC* and *PSALM* with the *ERC* as a result of the congestion in the transmission system of *TransCo* arising from the outages of the San Jose-Tayabas 500kV Line 2 on June 22, 2008, and the 500kV 600 Mega Volt-Ampere Transformer Bank No. 2 of *TransCo*'s San Jose, Bulacan substation on July 11, 2008. The Petition seeks to, among others, direct *PEMC* to adopt the *NPC*- Time-of-Use or *TOU* rate or the new price determined through the price substitution methodology of *PEMC* as approved by the *ERC*, as basis for its billing during the period of the congestion and direct *NPC* and *PSALM* to refund the transmission line loss components of the line rentals associated with *NPC/PSALM* bilateral transactions from the start of *WESM* operation on June 26, 2006.

In a Decision dated March 10, 2010, the *ERC* granted *MERALCO*'s petition and ruled that there is double charging of the Transmission Line Costs billed to *MERALCO* by *NPC* for the Transition Supply Contract or *TSC* quantities to the extent of 2.98% loss factor, since the start of the *TSC* in November 2006. Thus, *NPC* was directed to refund line rental adjustment to *MERALCO*. In the meantime, the *ERC* issued an Order on May 4, 2011 allowing *PEMC* to submit an alternative methodology for the segregation of line rental into congestion cost and line losses from the start of the *WESM*. *PEMC* has filed its compliance submitting its alternative methodology.

On September 8, 2011, *MERALCO* received a copy of *PEMC*'s compliance to *ERC*'s directive and on November 11, 2011, *MERALCO* filed a counter-proposal which effectively simplifies *PEMC*'s proposal.

In an Order of the *ERC* dated June 21, 2012, *MERALCO* was directed to submit its computation of the amount of the double charging of line loss on a per month basis from June 26, 2006 up to June 2012. On July 4, 2012, *MERALCO* filed its Compliance to the said Order. Thereafter, the *ERC* issued an Order directing the parties to comment on *MERALCO*'s submissions.

Hearings were conducted on October 2, 2012 and October 16, 2012 to discuss the parties' proposal and comments.

In an Order dated March 4, 2013, the *ERC* approved the methodology proposed by *MERALCO* and *PEMC* in computing the double charged amount on line losses by deducting 2.98% from the *NPC-TOU* amount. Accordingly, the *ERC* determined that the computed double charge amount to be collected from *NPC* is ₱5.2 billion, covering the period November 2006 to August 2012 until actual cessation of the collection of the 2.98% line loss charge in the *NPC-TOU* rates imposed on *MERALCO*. In this regard, *NPC* was directed by the *ERC* to refund said amount by remitting to *MERALCO* the equivalent amount of ₱73.9 million per month until the over-recoveries are fully refunded. In said Order, the *ERC* likewise determined that the amount to be collected from the *SGCs* is ₱4.7 billion. Additionally, *MERALCO* was directed to file a petition against the following *SGCs*: *MPPCL*, Aboitiz Power Renewables, Inc. or *APRI*, *TLI*, *SMEC* and

Sem-Calaca or *SCPC*, within 30 days from receipt thereof, to recover the line loss collected by them. On April 19, 2013, *MERALCO* filed a Motion for Clarification with the *ERC* regarding the directives contained in the March 4, 2013 Order. On April 30, 2013 and May 8, 2013, *PSALM* and *NPC*, respectively, filed motions seeking reconsideration of the March 4, 2013 Order. *MERALCO* filed a motion seeking for an additional 15 days from its receipt of the *ERC*'s Order resolving its Motion for Clarification, within which to file its Petition against the *SGCs*.

In an Order dated July 1, 2013, the *ERC* issued the following clarifications/resolutions: 1) *SPPC* should be included as one of the *SGCs* against whom a petition for dispute resolution should be filed by *MERALCO*; 2) Amount to be refunded by *NPC* is not only ₱5.2 billion but also the subsequent payments it received from *MERALCO* beyond August 2012 until the actual cessation of the collection of the 2.98% line loss charge in its *TOU* rates; 3) Petition to be filed by *MERALCO* against the *SGCs* should not only be for the recovery of the amount of ₱4.7 billion but also the subsequent payments beyond August 2012 until the actual cessation of the collection of the 2.98% line loss charge in its *TOU* rates; 4) "SCPC Ilijan" pertains to *SPPC* instead. Thus, the refundable amount of ₱706 million pertaining to "SCPC Ilijan" should be added to *SPPC*'s refundable amount of ₱1.1 billion; 5) Grant the Motion for Extension filed by *MERALCO* within which to file a petition against the following *SGCs*: *MPPCL*, *APRI*, *TLI*, *SMEC*, *Sem-Calaca* and *SPPC*; and 6) deny the respective Motions for Reconsideration filed by *NPC* and *PSALM*.

On September 12, 2013, *MERALCO* filed a Manifestation with Motion with the *ERC* seeking approval of its proposal to offset the amount of ₱73.9 million per month against some of its monthly remittances to *PSALM*. *PSALM* and *NPC* filed their comments *Ad Cautelam* and Comment and Opposition *Ad Cautelam*, respectively, on *MERALCO*'s Manifestation and Motion. On November 4, 2013, *MERALCO* filed its reply. As at March 31, 2015, *MERALCO*'s Manifestation and Motion is pending resolution by the *ERC*.

On October 24, 2013, *MERALCO* received *PSALM*'s Petition for Review on Certiorari with the *CA* (With Urgent *TRO* and/or Writ of Preliminary Mandatory Injunction Applications) questioning the March 4, 2013 and July 1, 2013 Orders of the *ERC*.

On February 3, 2014, *MERALCO* filed a Comment with Opposition to the Application for Temporary Restraining Order or Writ of Preliminary Injunction dated January 30, 2014. *PEMC* filed a Comment and Opposition Re: Petition for Certiorari with Urgent Temporary Restraining Order and/or Writ of Preliminary Mandatory Injunction dated January 6, 2014. On June 4, 2014, the *CA* issued a Resolution declaring that *PSALM* is deemed to have waived the filing of a Reply to the comment and opposition of *MERALCO* and *PEMC* and directing the parties to submit their simultaneous memoranda within 15 days from notice. On December 1, 2014, the *CA* issued a decision dismissing the Petition for Certiorari filed by *PSALM* against the *ERC*, *MERALCO* and *PEMC* and affirming *ERC*'s ruling on the refund of the ₱5.2 billion of transmission line losses double charged by *PSALM* and *NPC*. On January 30, 2015, *PSALM* filed its Motion for Reconsideration of the December 1, 2014 Decision of the *CA*. As at March 31, 2015, *PSALM*'s Motion for Reconsideration is pending action or decision by the *CA*.

Petition for Dispute Resolution Against SPPC, MPPCL, APRI, TLI, SMEC and Sem-Calaca

On August 29, 2013, *MERALCO* filed a Petition for Dispute Resolution against *SPPC*, *MPPCL*, *APRI*, *TLI*, *SMEC* and *SCPC*. Said Petition seeks the following: 1) Refund of the 2.98% transmission line losses in the amount of ₱5.4 billion, inclusive of the ₱758 million line loss for the period September 2012 to June 25, 2013, from said *SGCs*; and 2) approval of *MERALCO*'s proposal to correspondingly refund to its customers the aforementioned line loss amounts, as and when the same are received from the *SGCs*, until such time that the said over-recoveries are fully refunded, by way of automatic deduction of the amount of refund from the computed monthly

generation rate. On September 20, 2013, *MERALCO* received the *SGCs*' Joint Motion to Dismiss. On October 7, 2013, *MERALCO* filed its Comment on the said Joint Motion.

On October 8, 2013, *MERALCO* received the *SGCs* Manifestation and Motion, which sought, among other things, the cancellation of the scheduled initial hearing of the case, including the submission of the parties respective Pre-trial Briefs, until the final resolution of the *SGC*'s Joint Motion to Dismiss. On October 11, 2013, *MERALCO* filed its Pre-trial Brief. On October 14, 2013, *MERALCO* filed its Opposition to the *SGC*'s Manifestation and Motion. On October 24, 2013, *MERALCO* received the *SGC*'s Reply to its Comment on the Joint Motion to Dismiss. On October 29, 2013, *MERALCO* filed its Rejoinder. Thereafter, the *SGC*'s filed their Sur-Rejoinder dated November 4, 2013. As at March 31, 2015, the Joint Motion to Dismiss is pending resolution by the *ERC*.

PSALM versus PEMC and MERALCO

Due to the significant increases in *WESM* prices during the 3rd and 4th months of the *WESM* operations, *MERALCO* raised concerns with the *PEMC* to investigate whether *WESM* rules were breached or if anti-competitive behavior had occurred.

While resolutions were initially issued by the *PEMC* directing adjustments of *WESM* settlement amounts, a series of exchanges and appeals with the *ERC* ensued. *ERC* released an order directing that the *WESM* settlement price for the 3rd and 4th billing months be set at *NPC-TOU* rates, prompting *PSALM* to file a Motion for Partial Reconsideration, which was denied by the *ERC* in an Order dated October 20, 2008. *PSALM* filed a Petition for Review before the *CA*, which was dismissed on August 28, 2009, prompting *PSALM* to file an *MR*, which was likewise denied by the *CA* on November 6, 2009. In December 2009, *PSALM* filed a Petition for Review on Certiorari with the *SC*.

As at March 31, 2015, *PSALM*'s Petition for Review is pending resolution by the *SC*.

Petition for Dispute Resolution with NPC on Premium Charges

On June 2, 2009, *MERALCO* filed a Petition for Dispute Resolution against *NPC* and *PSALM* with respect to *NPC*'s imposition of premium charges for the alleged excess energy it supplied to *MERALCO* covering the billing periods May 2005 to June 2006. The premium charges amounting to ₱315 million during the May-June 2005 billing periods have been paid but are the subject of a protest by *MERALCO*, and premium charges of ₱318 million during the November 2005, February 2006 and April to June 2006 billing periods are being disputed and withheld by *MERALCO*. *MERALCO* believes that there is no basis for the imposition of the premium charges. The hearings on this case have been completed. As at March 31, 2015, the petition is pending resolution by the *ERC*.

SC TRO on MERALCO's December 2013 Billing Rate Increase

On December 9, 2013, the *ERC* gave clearance to the request of *MERALCO* to implement a staggered collection over three (3) months covering the December 2013 billing month for the increase in generation charge and other bill components such as *VAT*, *LFT*, transmission charge, and *SL* charge. The generation costs for the November 2013 supply month increased significantly because of the aberrant spike in the *WESM* charges on account of the non-compliance with *WESM* Rules by certain plants resulting in significant power generation capacities not being offered and dispatched, and the scheduled and extended shutdowns, and the forced outages, of several base load power plants, and the use of the more expensive liquid fuel or bio-diesel by the

natural gas-fired power plants that were affected by the Malampaya Gas Field or *Malampaya*, shutdown from November 11 to December 10, 2013.

On December 19, 2013, several party-list representatives of the House of Representatives filed a Petition against *MERALCO*, *ERC* and the *DOE* before the *SC*, questioning the *ERC* clearance granted to *MERALCO* to charge the resulting price increase, alleging the lack of hearing and due process. It also sought for the declaration of the unconstitutionality of the *EPIRA*, which essentially declared the generation and supply sectors competitive and open, and not considered public utilities. A similar petition was filed by a consumer group and several private homeowners associations challenging also the legality of the *AGRA* that the *ERC* had promulgated. Both petitions prayed for the issuance of *TRO*, and a Writ of Preliminary Injunction.

On December 23, 2013, the *SC* consolidated the two (2) Petitions and granted the application for *TRO* effective immediately and for a period of sixty (60) days, which effectively enjoined the *ERC* and *MERALCO* from implementing the price increase. The *SC* also ordered *MERALCO*, *ERC* and *DOE* to file their respective comments to the Petitions. Oral Arguments were conducted on January 21, 2014, February 4, 2014 and February 11, 2014. Thereafter, the *SC* ordered all the Parties to the consolidated Petitions to file their respective Memorandum on or before February 26, 2014 after which the Petitions will be deemed submitted for resolution of the *SC*. *MERALCO* complied with said directive and filed its Memorandum on said date.

On February 18, 2014, acting on the motion filed by the Petitioners, the *SC* extended for another 60 days or until April 22, 2014, the *TRO* that it originally issued against *MERALCO* and *ERC* last December 23, 2013. The *TRO* was also similarly applied to the generating companies, specifically *MPPCL*, *SMEC*, *SPPC*, *FGPC*, and the *NGCP*, and the *PEMC* (the administrator of *WESM* and market operator) who were all enjoined from collecting from *MERALCO* the deferred amounts representing the ₱4.15 per *kWh* price increase for the November 2013 supply month. In the meantime, on January 30, 2014, *MERALCO* filed an Omnibus Motion with Manifestation with the *ERC* for the latter to direct *PEMC* to conduct a re-run or re-calculation of the *WESM* prices for the supply months of November to December 2013. Subsequently, on February 17, 2014, *MERALCO* filed with the *ERC* an Application for the recovery of deferred generation costs for the December 2013 supply month praying that it be allowed to recover the same over a six (6)-month period.

On March 3, 2014, the *ERC* issued an Order voiding the Luzon *WESM* prices during the November and December 2013 supply months on the basis of the preliminary findings of its Investigating Unit that these are not reasonable, rational and competitive, and imposing the use of regulated rates for the said period. *PEMC* was given seven (7) days upon receipt of the Order to calculate these regulated prices and implement the same in the revised *WESM* bills of the concerned *DUs* in Luzon. *PEMC*'s recalculated power bills for the supply month of December 2013 resulted in a net reduction of the December 2013 supply month bill of the *WESM* by ₱9.3 billion. Due to the pendency of the *TRO*, no adjustment was made to the *WESM* bill of *MERALCO* for the November 2013 supply month. The timing of amounts to be credited to *MERALCO* is dependent on the reimbursement of *PEMC* from associated generator companies. However, several generating companies, including *MPPCL*, SN Aboitiz Power, Inc., Team Energy, Panasia Energy, Inc., and *SMEC*, have filed motions for reconsideration questioning the Order dated March 3, 2014. *MERALCO* has filed a consolidated comment to these motions for reconsideration. In an Order dated October 15, 2014, the *ERC* denied the motions for reconsideration. The generating companies have appealed the Orders with the *CA* where the petitions are pending. *MERALCO* has filed a motion to intervene and a comment in intervention in petition filed by *SMEC* and shall file similar pleadings in the cases filed by the other generators.

In view of the pendency of the various submissions before the *ERC* and mindful of the complexities in the implementation of *ERC*'s Order dated March 3, 2014, the *ERC* directed *PEMC* to provide the market participants an additional period of 45 days to comply with the settlement of their respective adjusted *WESM* bills. In an Order dated May 9, 2014, the parties were then given an additional non-extendible period of 30 days from receipt of the Order within which to settle their *WESM* bills. However, in an Order dated June 6, 2014 and acting on an intervention filed by Angeles Electric Corporation, the *ERC* deemed it appropriate to hold in abeyance the settlement of *PEMC*'s adjusted *WESM* bills by the market participants.

On April 22, 2014, the *SC* extended indefinitely the *TRO* issued on December 23, 2013 and February 18, 2014 and directed generating companies, *NGCP* and *PEMC* not to collect from *MERALCO*. As at March 31, 2015, the *SC* has yet to resolve the various petitions filed against *MERALCO*, *ERC*, and *DOE*.

Others

Liabilities for certain local business taxes amounting to ₱6,407 million as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, are included in the "Other noncurrent liabilities" account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Management and its internal and external counsels believe that the probable resolution of these issues will not materially affect the *MERALCO Group*'s financial position and results of operations.

30. Significant Contracts and Commitments

Contracts for the Supply of Electricity or CSE and PSAs with Privatized Plants and IPPAs

MERALCO entered into separate *PSAs* with *SPPC*, *Sem-Calaca* and *MPPCL* on December 12, 20 and 21, 2011, respectively. Also, separate *PSAs* with *TLI* and *SMEC* were executed on February 29 and June 26, 2012, respectively. These *PSAs* are for a period of seven (7) years, extendable for three years upon agreement of the parties. Thereafter, applications for approval of the *PSAs* were filed with the *ERC*.

MPower likewise signed separate *PSAs* with *SPPC*, *MPPCL*, *Sem-Calaca*, and *TLI* on December 12, 2011, March 16, 2012, June 25, 2012, October 10, 2012 and October 19, 2012, respectively.

In separate Decisions dated December 17, 2012, the *ERC* approved with modifications the *PSAs* of *MERALCO* with *SPPC*, *Sem-Calaca*, *MPPCL*, *TLI* and *SMEC*.

Motions for Reconsideration were filed regarding the *ERC* decisions on the *PSAs* with *SPPC*, *Sem-Calaca* and *SMEC*. *MERALCO* is awaiting the decision of the *ERC* on the *SPPC* and *Sem-Calaca* Motions for Reconsideration. In an Order dated December 16, 2013, the *ERC* denied the Motion for Partial Reconsideration on the *PSA* with *SMEC*. Both *MERALCO* and *SMEC* have filed separation motions with respect to such order and now await *ERC* resolution thereof.

Under the *PSAs*, fixed capacity fees and fixed operating maintenance fees are recognized monthly based on their contracted capacities. The annual projection of these payments is shown in the table below:

Year	Contracted Capacity (In Megawatt)	Fixed Payment Amount (In million)
2015	3,050	₱37,613
2016	3,080	39,635
2017	3,080	39,408
2018	3,335	47,625
2019 to 2021	3,825	58,207

FGPC and FGP

In compliance with the DOE's program to create a market for Camago-Malampaya gas field and enable its development, *MERALCO* was committed to contract 1,500-MW of the 2,700 MW output of the Malampaya gas field.

Accordingly, *MERALCO* entered into separate 25-year *PPAs* with *FGPC* (March 14, 1995) and *FGP* (July 22, 1999) for a minimum number of *kWh* of the net electrical output of the Sta. Rita and San Lorenzo power plants, respectively, from the start of their commercial operations. The *PPA* with *FGPC* terminates on August 17, 2025, while that of *FGP* ends on October 1, 2027.

On January 7, 2004, *MERALCO*, *FGP* and *FGPC* signed an Amendment to their respective *PPAs*. The negotiations resulted in certain new conditions including the assumption of *FGP* and *FGPC* of community taxes at current tax rate, and subject to certain conditions increasing the discounts on excess generation, payment of higher penalties for non-performance up to a capped amount, recovery of accumulated deemed delivered energy until 2011 resulting in the non-charging of *MERALCO* of excess generation charge for such energy delivered beyond the contracted amount but within a 90% capacity quota. The amended terms under the respective *PPAs* of *FGP* and *FGPC* were approved by the *ERC* on May 31, 2006.

Under the respective *PPAs* of *FGP* and *FGPC*, the fixed capacity fees and fixed operating and maintenance fees are recognized monthly based on the actual Net Dependable Capacity tested and proven, which is usually conducted on a semi-annual basis.

QPPL

MERALCO entered into a *PPA* with *QPPL* on August 12, 1994, which was subsequently amended on December 1, 1996. Under the terms of the amended *PPA*, *MERALCO* is committed to purchase a specified volume of electric power and energy from *QPPL*, subject to certain terms and conditions. The *PPA* is for a period of 25 years from the start of commercial operations up to July 12, 2025.

In a Letter Agreement signed on February 21, 2008, the amount billable by *QPPL* included a transmission line charge reduction in lieu of a previous rebate program. The Letter Agreement also provides that *MERALCO* make advances to *QPPL* of US\$2.85 million per annum for 10 years beginning 2008 to assist *QPPL* in consideration of the difference between the transmission line charge specified in the Transmission Line Agreement or *TLA* and the *ERC*-approved transmission line charge in March 2003. *QPPL* shall repay *MERALCO* the same amount at the end of the 10-year period in equal annual payments without adjustment. However, if *MERALCO* is able to dispatch *QPPL* at a plant capacity factor of no less than 86% in any particular year, *MERALCO* shall not be required to pay US\$2.85 million on that year. This arrangement did not have any impact on the rates to be charged to consumers and hence, did not require any amendment in the *PPA*, as approved by *ERC*.

See Note 10 – Other Noncurrent Assets.

Committed Energy Volume to be Purchased

The following are forecasted purchases/payments to *FGPC*, *FGP* and *QPPL* corresponding to the Minimum Energy Quantity or *MEQ*, provisions of the contracts. The forecasted fixed payments include capacity charge and fixed operation and maintenance cost escalated using the US and Philippine Consumer Price Index or *CPI*.

Year	MEQ	Equivalent Amount
	<i>(In million kwh)</i>	<i>(In Million)</i>
2015	15,312	₱22,537
2016	15,214	22,478
2017	15,213	22,665
2018	15,213	22,837
2019 to 2025	103,863	150,435

Philippine Power and Development Company or PPDC

On May 15, 2014, *MERALCO* and *PPDC* executed a *PSA*. *PPDC* operates three (3) run-of-river hydro power plants, namely: (1) Palakpakin, a 448 *kW* hydro power plant located at Barangay Prinza, Calauan, Laguna; (2) Calibato, a 75 *kW* Calibato hydro power plant located at Barangay Sto. Angel, San Pablo City, Laguna; and (3) Balugbog, a 528 *kW* hydro power plant located at Barangay Palina, Nagcarlan Laguna. The *PSA* has a term of five (5) years from the delivery period commencement date.

On June 2, 2014, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* for the approval of its *PSA* with *PPDC*. This *PSA* provides that *MERALCO* shall accept all the energy deliveries of *PPDC* as measured by the latter's billing meter. Hearings on this case have been completed. As at March 31, 2015, the case is submitted for decision by the *ERC*.

BEI

MERALCO signed a *CSE* with *BEI* on November 12, 2010. *BEI* owns and operates a 4*MW* renewable energy generation facility powered by landfill gas in San Pedro, Laguna. The *CSE* has a term of two (2) years from the delivery period commencement date.

The terms of the *CSE* with *BEI* are similar to that signed with *MMPC*. Purchases from *BEI*, an embedded renewable energy generator, are *VAT* zero-rated and exempt from power delivery service charge. *MERALCO* filed an application for the approval of the *CSE* with the *ERC*, for the provisional implementation of the contract on December 15, 2010. In an order dated January 31, 2011, the *ERC* provisionally approved the said application.

After a series of negotiations, *MERALCO* and *BEI* signed the Letter Agreements dated March 1, 2013 and March 5, 2013, extending the *CSE* between said parties for another two (2) years from March 16, 2013, or until March 16, 2015. On June 13, 2013, *MERALCO* filed a Manifestation with Motion seeking *ERC*'s approval of said extension. In its Order dated September 30, 2013, the *ERC* denied said Manifestation and Motion. On October 11, 2013, *MERALCO* filed a motion with the *ERC* seeking reconsideration of its September 30, 2013 Order. In its Order December 9, 2013, the *ERC* reversed its previous ruling and allowed the *CSE* to be extended until March 15, 2015. On March 12, 2015, *MERALCO* and *BEI* executed a Letter of Agreement extending the *CSE* until March 16, 2016. On March 16, 2015, *MERALCO* filed a

Manifestation with motion to the *ERC* for approval of the extended term. As at March 31, 2015, the case is pending approval by the *ERC*.

Pangea Green Energy Philippines, Inc. or PGEP

On May 31, 2012, the *MERALCO* signed a *CSE* with Pangea Green Energy Philippines, Inc., or *PGEP*, a biomass power plant located in Payatas, Quezon City using methane gas extracted from the Payatas Landfill as its fuel. Its plant has a total nominal generating capacity of 1,236 *kW*. The *CSE* has a term of two (2) years from the delivery period commencement date.

On June 15, 2012, *MERALCO* filed an application for approval of the *CSE*. On August 28, 2012, the *ERC* issued an Order provisionally approving the application. On August 29, 2013, the *ERC* extended the provisional authority in its Order dated August 12, 2013. On March 2, 2015, *MERALCO* and *PGEP* executed a Letter of Agreement extending the *CSE* until February 29, 2016. On March 4, 2015, *MERALCO* filed a Manifestation with motion to the *ERC* for approval of the extended term. As at March 31, 2015, the case is pending decision by the *ERC*.

Therma Mobile, Inc. or TMO

On March 4, 2013, *MERALCO* signed an Interconnection Agreement with Therma Mobile Inc. or *TMO*, for their 243 *MW* generating facility at the Navotas Fish Port Complex, Navotas City, which is an interconnection at *MERALCO*'s Grace Park - Malabon 115kV line. *TMO* is thus an embedded generator. *TMO* shall construct at its own cost, operate and maintain the 115kV line connecting its generating facility to *MERALCO*'s system. *TMO* and *MERALCO* subsequently signed a Supplement to the Interconnection Agreement dated July 3, 2014 covering the construction of a second line from the connection point at the Grace Park-Malabon 115 kV line to the *TMO* switchyard.

On September 27, 2013, *MERALCO* signed a *PSA* with *TMO* for the output of the barge-mounted, bunker oil-fired diesel engines moored at the Fishport Complex in Navotas, Manila. On September 30, 2013, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* for the approval of the *PSA*. In an Order dated November 4, 2013, the *ERC* granted the prayer for Provisional Authority. After hearing and submission of the required documents, including the Formal Offer of Evidence or *FOE*, the case is now submitted for decision.

On December 17, 2014, *MERALCO* and *TMO* entered into an Amendment to the *PSA* based on the power situation outlook for 2015 and 2016 issued by the *NGCP* that the reserve capacity will be below the Contingency Reserves due to the maintenance shutdowns and forced outages of major power plants in Luzon. The amendment covers the increase in the Maximum Monthly Capacity Factor to 60% provided that the average capacity factor for a contract year shall not exceed 40%, additional outage allowances and Operation and Maintenance expenses. The amendment to the *PSA* was filed for approval with the *ERC* on January 21, 2015. In its Order and Notice of Public Hearing, both dated February 2, 2015, the *ERC* set the initial hearing on March 31, 2015. On the same date, the hearing was completed and *MERALCO* filed its *FOE*. On April 6, 2015 and April 30, 2015, *TMO* filed its *FOE* and Supplemental *FOE*, respectively.

SBPL

On May 30, 2014, *MERALCO* signed a long-term *PSA* for a 455 *MW* (net) capacity and electrical output with *SBPL*. *SBPL* will be constructing the first supercritical highly fuel efficient, reliable and environmental friendly pulverized coal-fired power plant in the country. The *PSA* will be subject to the approval of the *ERC*.

On June 2, 2014, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* for approval of its *PSA* with *SBPL*. On June 11, 2014, *MERALCO* received *SBPL*'s motion to intervene as a co-applicant. On July 25, 2014, *PMR Limited Co.* or *PMR* filed a petition to intervene in the case. The initial hearing for the application was held on July 31, 2014. On the same date, *MERALCO* and *SBPL* filed their respective oppositions to *PMR*'s intervention. In its Order dated August 26, 2014, the *ERC* deemed it appropriate to allow *PMR*'s participation as an intervenor in the case. The pre-trial conference including the presentation of *MERALCO*'s and *SBPL*'s witnesses, was held on September 1, 2014.

After *MERALCO* and *SBPL* filed their respective *FOE*, the *ERC* set the case for hearing for presentation of *PMR*'s witness. Thereafter, *PMR* filed its *FOE* on November 18, 2014. On December 5, 2014, *MERALCO* received an Order of the *ERC* dated December 2, 2014 ruling that the application is considered submitted for decision.

Bacman Geothermal, Inc. or BGI

On November 25, 2014, *MERALCO* signed a *PSA* with *BGI* for the purchase of up to 50 *MW* capacity and energy from the latter's power plant. The *PSA* shall expire on December 25, 2019 extendible by an additional two (2) years upon mutual agreement of the parties. On March 4, 2015, the Joint Application for approval of said *PSA* was filed with the *ERC*.

Interim Power Supply Agreements or IPSAs

On April 1, 2014, *MERALCO* signed two separate *IPSAs* with the wholly-owned subsidiaries of *GBPC*, namely: (1) *Panay Power Corporation* or *PPC* for a 27 *MW* firm output from its 72-*MW* diesel-fired power plant in La Paz, Iloilo City; and (2) *Toledo Power Co.* or *TPC* for a 28 *MW* firm and 9 *MW* non-firm output from its 40-*MW* diesel-fired power plant in Carmen, Toledo City. Both *IPSAs*, with the term of until on June 30, 2014, were filed for approval of the *ERC* on April 2, 2014. In its Decision dated June 2, 2014, the *ERC* approved the application with modification.

On June 20, 2014, *MERALCO* filed an Urgent Motion for Extension of the term of the *IPSAs*. On July 10, 2014, the *ERC* approved the extension of the *IPSA* with *PPC* and *TPC* until October 31, 2014, subject to the same condition provided in its June 2, 2014 Decision.

Considering that *MERALCO* still needs additional capacity for the period of January 26, 2015 to July 25, 2015, it executed again separate *IPSAs* with *PPC* for 27 *MW* and with *TPC* for 28 *MW* on firm basis and 9 *MW* on non-firm basis. The *IPSAs* with *PPC* and *TPC*, both dated November 14, 2014, were filed with the *ERC* for approval on January 8, 2015. Hearings on this case have been completed. *MERALCO* is awaiting the Decision of the *ERC* on the application.

On April 3, 2014, *MERALCO* signed an *IPSA* with 1590 Energy Corp. for the 140 *MW* output from the Bauang power plant – a 225-*MW* diesel-fired power plant in Bauang, La Union for a term of up to June 30, 2014. This *IPSA* became effective upon the Final Approval of the *ERC* in its Decision dated May 12, 2014.

On June 30, 2014, the *ERC* approved the extension of the *IPSA* with 1590 Energy Corp. until October 31, 2014. A *MOA* dated October 30, 2014 was executed with 1590 Energy Corp. extending the *IPSA* until July 25, 2015. Said *MOA* was filed with the *ERC* for approval on October 30, 2014. The *ERC* issued an Order dated December 15, 2014 approving the extension of the *IPSA* under the same terms as approved by the *ERC* in its Decision dated May 12, 2014.

On April 8, 2014, *MERALCO* signed an *IPSA* with PanAsia Energy, Inc. for the 270 *MW* output from the Limay Combined Cycle Power Plant – a 540-*MW* diesel power facility at Barangay Luz, Limay, Bataan for a term of up to June 30, 2014. On July 18, 2014, the *ERC* approved the *IPSA* with PanAsia Energy, Inc., subject to certain modifications. However, since the approval of the *IPSA* came after expiration of its term, the *IPSA* was never implemented. On December 4, 2014, *MERALCO* signed a new *IPSA* with PanAsia Energy, Inc. which shall be effective upon the issuance of the final approval of the *ERC* and will expire on July 25, 2015. The *IPSA* will involve the sale of up to 270 *MW* from January 26 to April 25, 2015 and up to 180 *MW* from April 26 to July 25, 2015. A Joint Application for approval of said *IPSA* was filed with the *ERC* on January 14, 2015. The *ERC* issued an Order and Notice of Public Hearing, both dated February 2, 2015, setting the case for initial hearing on March 25, 2015.

In a letter to the *ERC* dated March 11, 2015, *MERALCO* requested that the Parties be allowed to implement the *IPSA* beginning March 15, 2015. In a letter dated March 16, 2015, the *ERC* allowed *MERALCO* to draw power from PanAsia Energy, Inc. at the rate previously approved in the *ERC* Decision dated June 16, 2014. The same was not implemented as PanAsia Energy, Inc. was not amenable to implement on the previously approved rates. On March 30, 2015, *MERALCO* filed its *FOE*. As at March 31, 2015, the case is submitted for decision by the *ERC*.

Interconnection Agreement with Alternergy Wind One Philippine Holdings Corporation or Alternergy

On March 1, 2012, *MERALCO* signed an Interconnection Agreement with *Alternergy* for their 90 *MW* Wind Farm Renewable Energy plant in Pililla, Rizal, which is an interconnection at *MERALCO*'s Malaya-Teresa 115kV line. *Alternergy* is an embedded generator. *Alternergy* shall construct at its own cost, operate and maintain the 115kV line connecting its generating facility to *MERALCO*'s system. On September 3, 2014, *MERALCO* signed a supplement to the Interconnection Agreement with *Alternergy* to temporarily connect the latter's facilities to *MERALCO*'s Malaya-Caliraya 115 kV line until December 31, 2015 and thereafter, proceed to the ultimate connection at the Malaya-Teresa 115 kV line.

Interconnection Agreement with Maibarara Geothermal, Inc. or MGI

On December 6, 2012, *MERALCO* signed an Interconnection Agreement with *MGI* for their 20*MW* (with max capacity of 40 *MW*) Geothermal Facility plant in Sto. Tomas, Batangas, which is an interconnection at *MERALCO*'s FPIP - Los Baños 115kV line. *MGI* is an embedded generator. *MGI* shall construct at its own cost, operate and maintain the 115kV line connecting its generating facility to *MERALCO*'s system.

Interconnection Agreement with ATN Philippines Solar Energy Group, Inc. or ATN

On December 8, 2014, *MERALCO* signed an Interconnection Agreement with *ATN* for the latter's 25.2 *MW* solar generating facility in Rodriguez, Rizal, to be connected to *MERALCO*'s Novaliches 44YJ, Diliman 435VU and Parang 412YL circuits. *ATN* is an embedded generator. *ATN* shall construct at its own cost, operate dedicated point-to-point lines and facilities that will connect its generating facility to *MERALCO*'s system.

Technical Services Agreement with Integrated Energy Distribution and Marketing or IEDM

MERALCO provides technical and management services for the operations of Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company and Yola Electricity Distribution Company in Nigeria. In consideration, *MERALCO* receives fixed monthly fees, subject to adjustment annually in accordance with the provisions of the Technical Services Agreement.

Technical Services Agreement with Comstech Integration Alliance, Inc. or Comstech

On February 12, 2014, *MERALCO* signed a Technical Services Agreement with *Comstech* whereby *MERALCO* shall provide technical services to support *Comstech* in the execution of the Investment and Management Agreement with Pampanga Electric Cooperative II or *PELCO II*.

Comstech secured the approval of the majority of the *PELCO II* membership to be the investment and management partner in electricity and distribution of *PELCO II*.

Agreement and Registration with Philippine Economic Zone Authority or PEZA

On May 26, 2014, *MERALCO* and *PEZA* entered into a concession agreement with a term of 25 years, whereby *MERALCO* has been contracted to operate the distribution system of Cavite Economic Zone or *CEZ* beginning May 26, 2014.

On January 24, 2013, *MERALCO* entered into a tripartite agreement with *PEZA* and *Trans-Asia* for the sale of power to *CEZ* and its locators beginning January 26, 2013.

On November 7, 2014, *MERALCO* filed an application to *PEZA* as an Economic Zone Utilities Enterprise, pursuant to the Concession Agreement between *MERALCO* and *PEZA* dated May 26, 2014, whereby *MERALCO* has been contracted to manage and operate the *PEZA* electrical distribution system in *CEZ*.

On November 12, 2014, the *PEZA* Board approved *MERALCO*'s application, subject to *MERALCO*'s signing of a Supplemental Agreement with *PEZA* under standard registration terms and conditions, through Resolution No. 14-620.

On December 19, 2014, upon compliance with the pre-registration condition under said Board Resolution, as well as the payment of application and registration fees, *MERALCO* has submitted its duly signed and notarized Supplemental Agreement with *PEZA*.

On December 29, 2014, *MERALCO* has secured its Certificate of Registration No.10-01-U from *PEZA*, which confirms *MERALCO* as an Ecozone Utilities Enterprise at the Cavite Economic Zone.

31. Earnings Per Share Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated as follows:

	Unaudited	
	For the Three Months Ended	
	March 31	
	2015	2014
	<i>(In millions, except per share data)</i>	
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent (a)	₱4,421	₱4,008
Weighted average common shares outstanding (b)	1,127	1,127
Per Share Amounts:		
Basic and diluted earnings per share (a/b)	₱3.92	₱3.56

Basic and diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net income for the year attributable to common shareholders of the parent by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. There are no potential dilutive common shares in 2015 and 2014.

There are no other transactions involving common shares or potential common shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of these consolidated financial statements.

32. Other Matters

Revised SL Caps

On December 8, 2008, the *ERC* promulgated resolution No.17, Series of 2008 adopting a lower maximum rate of *SL* (technical and non-technical) that a utility can pass on to its customers. The revised *SL* cap is 8.5% for private utilities, starting their January 2010 billing. Said cap is one percentage point lower than the *SL* cap of 9.5% provided under *RA* No. 7832. The actual volume of electricity used by *MERALCO* (administrative loss) is treated as part of the operation and maintenance expense beginning July 2011. The manner by which the utility is rewarded for its efforts in *SL* reduction is addressed by the *ERC* in the Performance Incentive Scheme or *PIS* under the *PBR*.

On December 8, 2009, *MERALCO* filed a Petition to amend said Resolution with an urgent prayer for the immediate suspension of the implementation of the new *SL* cap of 8.5% starting January 2010. The proposed amendment is aimed at making the Resolution consistent with the provisions of *RA* No. 9136 and *RA* No. 7832, by increasing the *SL* cap to not less than 9%. The hearings on this case have been completed. As at March 31, 2015, this Petition is pending decision by the *ERC*.

Benefit-Sharing Scheme to Lower System Loss

On January 26, 2011, *MERALCO*, together with Private Electric Power Operators Association, Inc. or *PEPOA* and Philippine Rural Electric Cooperative Association or *PHILRECA*, filed a joint petition to the *ERC* to initiate rule-making to adopt the *Proposed Guidelines for the Implementation of an Incentive Scheme to Lower the System Losses of Private Distribution Utilities and Electric Cooperatives to Level Below the System Loss Cap, for the Benefit of End-Users*. This was aimed to encourage the *DUs* to reduce system loss levels below the cap set by

the *ERC* and benefit the end-users through lower system loss charges. Public hearings were conducted and completed on June 15, 2011.

On December 11, 2012, the *ERC* posted on its website the second draft of the *Rules to Govern the Implementation of a Benefit Sharing to Lower the System Losses of Electric Distribution Utilities*. As at March 31, 2015, the Joint Petition is pending further action or decision by the *ERC*.

Retail Competition and Open Access or RCOA

The transition period for *RCOA* commenced on December 26, 2012 in accordance with the joint statement released by the *ERC* and the *DOE* on September 27, 2012 and the Transitory Rules for the Implementation of *RCOA* (*ERC* Resolution No. 16, Series of 2012). The commercial operation of *RCOA* started on June 26, 2013.

On March 31, 2014, the *ERC* issued a resolution on the Withdrawal of the Rules on Customer Switching and the Retention of the Code of Conduct for Competitive Retail Market Participants. On the same date, *ERC* also issued a resolution adopting the Rules on the Establishment of Customer Information by the *CRB* and Reportorial Requirements. The resolution mandates all *DUs* to submit to the *ERC* and *CRB* information on end-users with (1) monthly average peak demand of at least 1 *MW* for the preceding 12 months; and (2) monthly average peak demand of 750 *kW* but not greater than 999 *kW*. The *ERC* will use these information in issuing the certificates of contestability.

On October 22, 2014, the *ERC* issued a resolution suspending the issuance of *RES* licenses. Under the resolution, the *ERC* resolves to hold in abeyance the evaluation of *RES* license applications and suspend the issuance of such licenses until such time that the amendments to the Rules for the issuance of *RES* licenses have been made by the *ERC*.

Interim Pre-Emptive Mitigating Measure in the WESM

On May 5, 2014, the *ERC* issued Resolution No 8, Series of 2014, setting an interim pre-emptive mitigating measure in the *WESM*, which established a price threshold in the *WESM* applied over a 72-hour period, which is determined through a rolling average Generated Weighted Average Price or *GWAP* of ₱8,186 per *MWh*. Also, a secondary cap amounting to ₱6,245 per *MWh* is imposed upon a breach of the threshold, or Secondary Cap mechanism. Such interim measure aims to mitigate sustained high prices in the *WESM* during the May and June 2014 supply months. On June 16, 2014, the *ERC* issued another resolution extending the effectivity of the pre-emptive mitigating measure for 45 days from expiration or until August 9, 2014. Public consultation and a subsequent focus group discussion were held on July 23 and 25, 2014, respectively. On August 5, 2014, the *ERC* resolved to (1) adopt a permanent pre-emptive mitigating measure that will be applied in the *WESM*; (2) direct all interested stakeholders to submit their proposed measures within 20 days from effectivity of such Resolution; and (3) extend the effectivity of the Secondary Cap mechanism for a period of 120 days from August 10, 2014 or until the establishment by the *ERC* of a permanent pre-emptive mitigating measure in the *WESM*, whichever comes earlier.

On September 29, 2014, the *ERC* conducted a public consultation on the proposed permanent pre-emptive mitigating measures in the *WESM*. Parties were then given an additional period until October 7, 2014 to file their additional comments, if any.

On October 24, 2014, the *WESM* Tripartite Committee issued a Joint Resolution to further extend the interim offer price cap in the *WESM* for 120 days starting October 24, 2014 to harmonize

with the finalization of the permanent pre-emptive mitigating measure to apply in the *WESM*. On February 20, 2015, the *WESM* Tripartite Committee issued a joint resolution which extended further the imposition of the interim *WESM* offer price cap at its current level until September 30, 2015.

In December 2014, in its Resolution No. 20, Series of 2014, the *ERC* adopted and established a permanent pre-emptive mitigation measure in the *WESM*. The *ERC* set a Cumulative Price Threshold or *CPT* amounting to an average spot price of ₱9,000 per *MWh* over a rolling day 7-day period or 168-hour trading interval. Once this *CPT* for said period is breached, it triggers the imposition of a price cap amounting to ₱6,245 per *MWh*. The price cap shall be imposed until after a determination that succeeding *GWAP* rolling average is already below the *CPT*. The pre-emptive measure has taken effect beginning January 9, 2015.

The imposition of the mitigating measure was questioned by the Philippine Independent Power Producers Association or *PIPPA* in the *RTC* of Pasig through a Petition for Declaratory Relief with Application for *TRO* and/or Writ of Preliminary Injunction. The Petition prayed for, among others, that the *ERC* Resolutions pertaining to the Secondary Cap mechanism be declared void *ab initio*. The original petition was subsequently amended to reflect the promulgation of the subsequent *ERC* resolutions extending the effectivity of the *WESM* price cap. On July 21, 2014, *MERALCO* filed its Motion for Leave to Intervene and to Admit Attached Comment-in-Intervention. The *RTC-Pasig* admitted *MERALCO*'s intervention and comment in its Order dated October 28, 2014. The case had already been submitted for decision. However, in a Motion for Leave to Admit Supplement Petition, *PIPPA* moved for leave to file a supplemental petition to include *ERC* Resolution No. 20, Series of 2014 which provides for a permanent mitigating measure in the *WESM*. As at March 31, 2015, *MERALCO* has filed a comment on the motion and the motion is deemed submitted for resolution.

PEZA – ERC Jurisdiction

On September 13, 2007, *PEZA* issued “Guidelines in the Registration of Electric Power Generation Facilities/Utilities/Entities Operating Inside the Ecozones” and “Guidelines for the Supply of Electric Power in Ecozones”. Under these Guidelines, *PEZA* effectively bestowed upon itself franchising and regulatory powers in Ecozones operating within the legislative franchise areas of *DUs* which are under the legislatively-authorized regulatory jurisdiction of the *ERC*. The Guidelines are the subject of an injunction case filed by the *DUs* at the *RTC-Pasig*.

On February 4, 2015, the Court issued an Order setting a clarificatory hearing on April 15, 2015. During the said hearing, *MERALCO* manifested that it previously filed a Motion to Withdraw as Plaintiff on the basis of letter agreements between *MERALCO* and *PEZA*, which is pending before the Court. *MERALCO* requested for 30 days from said hearing to formalize a compromise agreement and submit it for approval by the Court. The next hearing is tentatively set on August 5, 2015.

Purchase of Subtransmission Assets or STAs

On April 17, 2012, *MERALCO* and *TransCo* filed a joint application for the approval of the Batch 4 contract to sell with the *ERC*. On April 22, 2013, the *ERC* issued a Decision on *MERALCO*'s joint application for the acquisition of the Batch 4 contract to sell. On June 21, 2013 and July 3, 2013, *MERALCO* and *Transco* filed a Motion for Partial Reconsideration and Motion for Reconsideration, respectively, regarding the exclusion of certain facilities for acquisition.

On May 22, 2014, *MERALCO* and *TransCo* received an *ERC* Order dated May 5, 2014 denying *MERALCO* and *TranCo*'s Motions. On June 5, 2014, *MERALCO* filed a clarificatory motion and a motion for reconsideration of the May 5, 2014, *ERC* Order, which was denied by the *ERC* through an Order dated June 16, 2014. On October 10, 2014, *MERALCO* filed a Motion to Reopen Proceedings for the reception of new evidence to support *MERALCO*'s position on the acquisition of excluded *STAs*. The Motion was heard by the *ERC* on October 17, 2014. After the parties have submitted their respective comments and pleadings, the *ERC* conducted another hearing on February 23, 2015. During the hearing, *NGCP* was given three (3) days from the said date to file its Comment on the subsequent pleadings filed, after which the case is deemed submitted for resolution.

On December 12, 2011, *MERALCO* signed various agreements for the acquisition of certain sub-transmission assets of *TransCo* within the *MERALCO* franchise area for its sole account, as well as through a consortium with Batangas II Electric Cooperative, Inc., or *BATELEC II* and First Bay Power Corporation or *FBPC*. On September 18, 2012, an amended consortium agreement was executed between *MERALCO* and *FBPC*. On October 17, 2012, *MERALCO* signed two separate amended consortium agreements with *BATELEC II*, and with *FBPC* and *BATELEC II*. These amended consortium agreements superseded the agreements signed on December 12, 2011. On December 27 and 28, 2012, the Contract to Sell and Consortium Agreements, respectively, covering these sub-transmission assets were filed with the *ERC* for approval.

The applications for approval of the Consortium Agreement between *MERALCO* and *BATELEC II* and the Contract to Sell among *TransCo*, *MERALCO* and *BATELEC II* are submitted for resolution of the *ERC*.

MERALCO's Peak/Off Peak or POP Program

On November 15, 2012, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* for the approval of its revised Time of Use or *TOU* rates program, also known as the *POP* Program. The *POP* is a rate program being offered by *MERALCO* to customers whose load characteristics can benefit from *TOU* rates as well as to those that can shift their loads from peak to off-peak hours. The proposed revised *POP* Rate aims to provide better savings to avalees by providing them with a *TOU* program that has a wider pricing difference between peak and off-peak rates.

In an Order dated December 17, 2012, the *ERC* provisionally approved the *POP* Program. *MERALCO* started implementing the program on February 1, 2013.

Feed-in-Tariff or FIT

Pursuant to Republic Act No. 9513, or the Renewable Energy Act of 2008 or *RE Act*, the *ERC* issued Resolution No. 16, Series of 2010, Adopting the Feed-in-Tariff or *FIT* Rules, on July 23, 2010. As defined under the *FIT* Rules, the *FIT* system is as a renewable energy policy that offers guaranteed payments on a fixed per *kWh* for electricity from wind, solar, ocean, hydropower and biomass energy sources, excluding any generation for own use.

On May 16, 2011, the National Renewable Energy Board or *NREB* filed its Petition to Initiate Rule Making for the Adoption of *FIT*. The Petition proposed a specific *FIT* Rate for each emerging renewable resource. On July 27, 2012, after undergoing several public consultations and public hearings, the *ERC* approved *FIT* Rates lower than the rates applied by the *NREB*.

To fund the *FIT* payments to eligible *RE* developers, a *FIT*-Allowance or *FIT*-All charge will be imposed on all end-users. The *FIT*-All will be established by the *ERC* upon petition by the *TransCo*, which had been designated as the *FIT* Fund Administrator.

On February 5, 2014, the *ERC* released the *FIT*-Allowance Disbursement and Collection Guidelines to supplement the *FIT* Rules. This set of guidelines will govern how the *FIT*-All will be calculated using the formulae provided. It will also outline the process of billing and collecting the *FIT*-All from the electricity consumers, the remittance to a specified fund, the disbursement from the *FIT*-All fund and the payment to eligible *RE* developers.

On July 30, 2014, *TransCo* filed its Application for Approval of the *FIT*-All for calendar years 2014 and 2015. On October 7, 2014, the *ERC* provisionally approved a *FIT*-Allowance of ₱0.0406 per *kwh* effective in the January 2015 billing as a separate line item in the bills of end consumers. In its letter to *MERALCO* dated December 18, 2014, the *ERC* clarified that the January 2015 billing covers consumption of customers for the period December 26, 2014 to January 25, 2015.

On December 23, 2014, *MERALCO* received a copy of a Petition for Prohibition and Certiorari filed with the *SC* against the *ERC*, *DOE*, *TransCo*, *NREB* and *MERALCO*. The Petition seeks (i) the issuance of a *TRO* and/or Writ of Preliminary Injunction, and after giving due course to the Petition, a Writ of Prohibition to enjoin the respondents from implementing the *FIT*-Allowance, the *FIT* Rules and *FIT* Guidelines; and (ii) the annulment of the *FIT* Rules and *FIT* Guidelines. Through a Notice dated March 17, 2015, the *SC* required the adverse parties to submit their comments within ten (10) days from receipt.

On April 30, 2014, the *DOE* issued a Certification revising the installation target for solar from 50MW to 500MW, an additional capacity of 450 MW. In its Certification, the *DOE* stated that “solar energy generation projects given their short installation period can greatly contribute in providing additional generating and reserve capacity in the summer seasons of 2015 and 2016”. The *ERC* is currently conducting public hearings to determine the applicable *FIT* rate for the additional 450MW.

On January 28, 2015, the *ERC* conducted a public consultation on the increase of the installation target for solar renewable energy generation (additional 450 MW) and the *FIT* Rate for the additional solar capacity. In the said hearing, it was clarified that the additional 450 MW installation capacity for solar is already approved by the *DOE*. The *ERC* has yet to promulgate its resolution on the *FIT* Rate for the additional solar capacity.

Net Metering Program

The Renewable Energy or *RE* Act mandates the *DUs* to provide the mechanism for the “physical connection and commercial arrangements necessary to ensure the success of the *RE* programs”, specifically the Net Metering Program. The *RE* Act defines Net Metering as “a system, appropriate for distributed generation, in which a distribution grid user has a two-way connection to the grid and is only charged for his net electricity consumption and is credited for any overall contribution to the electricity grid”. By their nature, net metering installations will be small (less than 100 *kW*) and will likely be adopted by households and small business end-users of *DUs*.

After consultations with stakeholders, the *ERC* issued on July 3, 2013 its Resolution No. 09, Series of 2013, entitled, “A Resolution Adopting the Rules enabling the Net Metering Program for Renewable Energy”. The rules will govern the *DUs*’ implementation of the Net Metering Program. Included in the Rules are the Interconnection Standards that shall provide technical guidance to address engineering, electric system reliability, and safety concerns for net metering

interconnections. The final pricing methodology, however, will be addressed in another set of rules and will be endorsed to the *ERC* in due course. In the meantime, the *DUs*' blended generation cost equivalent to the generation charge, shall be used as the preliminary reference price in the net metering agreement. The rules took effect on July 24, 2013. As at March 31, 2015, *MERALCO* has already energized 74 Net Metering customers. *MERALCO* is the first *DU* in the country which implemented the Net Metering Program.

Interruptible Load Program or ILP

In an *ERC* Order dated April 11, 2014, the *ERC* approved with modification *MERALCO*'s request that it be allowed to adopt and implement the "Rules to Govern the Interruptible Load Program of Distribution Utilities" promulgated under Resolution No. 08, Series of 2010, as amended by Resolution No. 08, Series of 2013.

MERALCO is working with the *DOE*, the *ERC* and other stakeholders on the mechanics to implement the expanded *ILP* to cover not only captive customers but also contestable customers with demand of one (1) *MW* or higher who have standby generating units.

As at March 31, 2015, there are 414 companies with a total generating capacity of 817 *MW* that have signed up with *MERALCO*, *MPower* and with other retail electricity supplier as *ILP* participants.