PART V – EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES

Item 14 - Exhibits and Reports on SEC Form 17-C

April 8, 2021

- Confirmation of the Approval of Audit Committee of the 2020 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of iPeople, inc. and its Subsidiaries.
- Declaration of a Php 0.06 per common share cash dividend, or a total amount of Php 62,655,791.82 from the Company's unrestricted retained earnings as of December 31, 2020, to all stockholders of record as of May 7, 2021. Payment date is on or before May 31, 2021.
- Approval of the 2020 Sustainability Report of iPeople, inc.
- Postponement of the Company's Annual Stockholders' Meeting to July 30, 2021, instead of June 25, 2021.
- Approval of the date of Annual Stockholders Meeting.
- Amendments to Sections 1, 6 to 13 of Article III of iPeople, inc.'s By-Laws

May 14, 2021

- Approval of the 2020 Integrated Annual Corporate Governance Report (IAGCR) of iPeople, inc.
- Confirmation of the Approval of Audit Committee of the First Quarter Consolidation Report (SEC 17Q) of iPeople, inc.
- Approval of the Company's Material Related Party Transactions Policy, in compliance to SEC Memorandum Circular No. 10 Series of 2019.

May 27, 2021

- Resignation of Mr. Edgardo R. Grau as Chief Risk Officer.

June 1, 2021

- Appointment of Ms. Ruth C. Francisco as Chief Risk Officer.

July 30, 2021

- Approval of Second Quarter Consolidation Report (SEC 17Q).
- Approval of 2020 audited consolidated financial statements of iPeople and its subsidiaries.
- Election of the Board of Directors of the Company for 2021-2022.
- Re-appointment of SGV & Co. as external auditors for the fiscal year ending 2022.

November 12, 2021

- Approval of Third Quarter Consolidation Report (SEC 17Q).
- Declaration of a Php 0.23940325 per common share special cash dividend, for a total amount of Php 250,000,000.00, to all stockholders of record as of November 29, 2021, and payable on or before December 22, 2021.

November 17, 2021

- Receipt of SEC approval for the amendments to Sections 1, 6 to 13 of Article III of iPeople, inc.'s By-Laws which had been approved by the Board of Directors on April 8, 2021

January 31, 2022

- Resignation of Mr. Renato C. Valencia as Chairman of iPeople, inc.

April 04, 2022

- Confirmation of the Approval of Audit Committee of the 2021 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of iPeople, inc. and its Subsidiaries.
- Declaration of a Cash Dividend of Php 0.16 per common share, or a total amount of Php 167,082,218.00 from the Company's unrestricted retained earnings as of December 31, 2021,

to all stockholders of record as of April 29, 2022. Payment date is on or before May 20, 2022.

- Approval of the 2021 Sustainability Report of iPeople, inc.
- Approval of the 2021 Integrated Annual Corporate Governance Report (IACGR) of iPeople, inc.
- Approval of the Date of Annual Stockholders Meeting

May 17, 2022

- Approval of First Quarter Consolidation Report (SEC 17Q).

July 29, 2022

- Approval of Second Quarter Consolidation Report (SEC 17Q).
- Approval of 2021 audited consolidated financial statements of iPeople and its subsidiaries.
- Election of the Board of Directors of the Company for 2022-2023.
- Re-appointment of SGV & Co. as external auditors for the fiscal year ending 2023.
- Amendments to Sections 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 of Article I, Sections 2, 3 , 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Article II, Sections 11 and 12 of Article III, Section 2 of Article IV, Sections 1 to 8 of Article V, and Section 1 of Article X of the iPeople, inc.'s By-Laws

December 2, 2022

- Approval of Third Quarter Consolidation Report (SEC 17Q).
- Approval of the Merger of iPeople subsidiaries, National Teachers College (NTC) and Affordable Private Education Center (APEC) Schools with NTC as the surviving entity
- Change in iPeople's corporate address from the 3rd Floor Grepalife Building, 219 Sen. Gil Puyat Ave., Makati City 1200, Metro Manila, Philippines to the 8th Floor Mapua University Makati Campus, 1191 Pablo Ocampo Sr. Extension Ave., Brgy. Sta Cruz, Makati City 1205, Metro Manila, Philippines

February 20, 2023

- Collaboration between MAPUA Schools and Arizona State University to introduce breakthrough offering in experiential global education.

March 31, 2023

- Approval of the 2022 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of iPeople, inc. and its Subsidiaries.
- Declaration of a Cash Dividend of Php 0.19 per common share, or a total amount of Php198,410,015.98 from the Company's unrestricted retained earnings as of December 31, 2022, to all stockholders of record as of April 28, 2023. Payment date is on or before May 19, 2023.
- Approval of the 2022 Sustainability Report of iPeople, inc.
- Approval of the 2022 Integrated Annual Corporate Governance Report (IACGR) of iPeople, inc.
- Approval of the Date of the 2023 Annual Stockholders Meeting

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Securities Regulation Code and the Revised Corporation Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized, in the City of Makati on ____________________, 2023.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto affixed our signatures and the seal of the Corporation this ______ day of April, 2023 at Makati City.

APR 17 2023

By:

DR. REYNALDO B. VEA
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

GEMA O. CHENG
EVP and Chief Finance Officer

JONATHAN M. LOPEZ
Controller

ATTY. SAMUEL V. TORRES
Corporate Secretary

APR 17 2023

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this ____ day of April 2023, at MAKATI CITY. Affiant exhibited to me their Residence Certificate Numbers indicated below each name.

Names	Document No.	Date & Place of Issue/Expiration
Reynaldo B. Vea	Passport#P2200684C	10-28-2022 Manila City / 10-27-2032
Gema O. Cheng	DL#N06-84-036923	12-05-2022 Mandaluyong / 12-08-2032
Jonathan M. Lopez	DL#N01-02-001324	05-07-2019 Imus Cavite / 05-07-2024
Atty. Samuel V. Torres	Passport#P2022842C	10-14-2022 Manila City / 10-13-2032

Doc. No. 400
Page No. 100
Book No. 85
Series of 2023

ATTY. ROMEO M. MONFORT
NOTARY PUBLIC City of Makati
Until December 31, 2023
Appointment No. M-172
PTR No. 9563521 / Jan. 3, 2023
IBP No. 170010/ 2-14-22 Pasig City
MCLE NO. VI-0023417 Roll No. 27932
[illegible] St., Legaspi Village, Makati City

SGV
Building a better working world

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

Tel: (632) 8891 0307
Fax: (632) 8819 0872
ey.com/ph

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
iPeople, inc.
3rd Floor, Grepalife Building
219 Sen. Gil J. Puyat Avenue
Makati City

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of iPeople, inc. and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Valuation of Land

The Group accounts for its land, where the school buildings and other facilities are located, using the revaluation model. As at December 31, 2022, the carrying value of the Group's land amounted to ₱7,578.4 million, representing 43% of the Group's total assets. The determination of the fair values of these properties involves significant management judgment and estimations. The valuation also requires the assistance of external appraisers whose calculations involve certain assumptions, such as sales price of similar properties and adjustments to sales price based on internal and external factors. Thus, we considered the valuation of land as a key audit matter.

Refer to Notes 5 and 11 to the consolidated financial statements for the disclosures on land at revalued amount.

Audit response

We reviewed the scope, bases, methodology and results of the work done by the Group's external appraisers whose professional qualifications, competence, capabilities, and objectivity were also taken into consideration. We compared the relevant information supporting the sales price of similar properties and the adjustments made to the sales price against real estate industry data. We also reviewed the Group's disclosures with respect to the fair value of the land.

Recoverability of Nonfinancial Assets

Under PFRSs, the Group is required to annually test for impairment goodwill and nonfinancial assets with indefinite useful life and for those nonfinancial assets with finite useful life, if there are indicators of impairment. The Group has goodwill attributable to the acquisition of Malayan Education System, Inc. amounting to ₱137.8 million, intellectual property rights with indefinite life amounting to ₱490.9 million, and property and equipment and right-of-use assets of a subsidiary aggregating to ₱416.0 million as of December 31, 2022 that were tested for impairment. These nonfinancial assets are considered significant to the consolidated financial statements. In addition, management's assessment process involves judgments and is based on assumptions which are subject to higher level of estimation uncertainty due to the current economic conditions which have been impacted by the coronavirus pandemic. The assumptions used in estimating the discounted cash flow projections include forecasted revenues, long-term growth rates, royalty rates, and discount rates.

The Group's disclosures about nonfinancial assets are included in Notes 5, 6, 10, 12 and 31 to the consolidated financial statements.

Audit response

We involved our internal specialist in evaluating the methodology and assumptions used. We obtained an understanding of the Group's impairment model and the assumptions on the key business drivers of the cash flow forecasts such as the revenue from number of forecasted students and related tuition and other matriculation fees. We checked if the Group has considered the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on these key assumptions and also compared them against historical performance. We compared the long-term growth rates and royalty rates against relevant published market information. We also tested the parameters used in the determination of discount rates against market data. In addition, we reviewed the Group's disclosures about those assumptions to which the outcome of the impairment tests is most sensitive, that is, those that have the most significant effect on the determination of the recoverable amount of these assets.

Adequacy of Allowance for Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

The Group applies simplified approach in calculating expected credit loss (ECL). Under this approach, the Group generally establishes a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. Allowance for ECL and the provision for ECL on receivables from tuition and other fees as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 amounted to ₱337.62 million and ₱120.41 million, respectively.

The Group's calculation of allowance for ECL is significant to our audit as it involves the exercise of significant management judgment. Key areas of judgment include: segmenting the Group's credit risk exposures; defining default; determining assumptions to be used in the ECL model such as the expected life of the financial asset and timing and amount of expected net recoveries from defaulted accounts; and incorporating forward-looking information (called overlays), including the impact of the coronavirus pandemic, in calculating ECL.

The disclosures on the allowance for ECL are included in Notes 5 and 8 to the consolidated financial statements.

Audit response

We updated our understanding of the approved methodology and assumptions used for the Group's different credit exposures and reassessed whether these considered the requirements of PFRS 9 to reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted outcome and the best available forward-looking information.

We (a) assessed the Group's segmentation of its credit risk exposures based on homogeneity of credit risk characteristics; (b) compared the definition of default against historical analysis of accounts and credit risk management policies and practices in place; (c) tested historical loss rates by inspecting historical recoveries and write-offs; (d) verified the appropriateness of classification of outstanding exposures to their corresponding aging buckets; and (e) evaluated the forward-looking information used for overlay through statistical test and corroboration using publicly available information and our understanding of the Group's receivable portfolios and industry practices, including the impact of the coronavirus pandemic.

Further, we checked the data used in the ECL models, such as the historical aging analysis of defaults and recovery data, by reconciling data from source system reports to the database and from the database to the loss allowance analysis/models and financial reporting system. To the extent that the loss allowance analysis is based on credit exposures that have been disaggregated into subsets with similar risk characteristics, we traced or re-performed the disaggregation from source reports to the loss allowance analysis.

We recalculated the impairment provisions. We checked the disclosures made in the financial statements on allowance for ECL by tracing such disclosures to the ECL analysis prepared by management.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2022, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2022 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ana Lea C. Bergado.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Ana Lea C. Bergado

Ana Lea C. Bergado
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 80470
Tax Identification No. 102-082-670
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024
SEC Partner Accreditation No. 80470-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
SEC Firm Accreditation No. 0001-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-063-2020, November 27, 2020, valid until November 26, 2023
PTR No. 9369782, January 3, 2023, Makati City

March 31, 2023

iPEOPLE

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of **iPeople, inc. & Subsidiaries** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

DR. REYNALDO B. VEA
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

ALFREDO ANTONIO I. AYALA
President and Chief Operating Officer

GEMA O. CHENG
EVP and Chief Finance Officer

APR 17 2023

Signed this ____ day of April, 2023

DOC NO. ____
PAGE NO. ____
BOOK NO. ____
SERIES OF 2023

NOTARY PUBLIC City of Makati
Until December 31, 2023
Appointment No. M-172
PTR No. 9563521 / Jan. 3, 2023

8th Floor Mapua University Makati Campus, 1191 Pablo Ocampo Sr. Extension
Brgy. Sta. Cruz, Makati City, Philippines
TEL: (632) 815-96-36

iPEOPLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Amounts in Thousands)

	December 31	
	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 7, 15 and 30)	**₱1,961,428**	₱1,604,129
Receivables (Notes 8 and 30)	**1,176,228**	1,032,851
Receivables from related parties (Notes 15 and 30)	**1,825**	26,077
Prepaid expenses and other current assets (Note 9)	**464,937**	391,021
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) [Note 30]	**9,332**	9,213
Total Current Assets	**3,613,750**	3,063,291
Noncurrent Assets		
Property and equipment at cost (Note 10)	**5,298,590**	5,407,008
Land at revalued amounts (Notes 10 and 11)	**7,578,412**	6,460,845
Intellectual property rights (Note 6)	**490,882**	523,103
Goodwill (Notes 6 and 12)	**151,326**	151,326
Student relationship (Note 6)	**10,759**	43,761
Right-of-use assets (Note 31)	**376,794**	309,391
Net pension assets (Note 25)	**38,701**	18,130
Deferred tax assets - net (Note 23)	**37,524**	38,118
Other noncurrent assets (Note 13)	**104,754**	113,671
Total Noncurrent Assets	**14,087,742**	13,065,353
	₱17,701,492	₱16,128,644
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and other current liabilities (Notes 14 and 30)	**₱1,099,637**	₱1,036,119
Short-term loans (Notes 16 and 30)	**-**	400,000
Unearned income (Note 14)	**796,164**	658,389
Lease liabilities - current portion (Note 31)	**51,005**	50,550
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 17)	**1,521,448**	21,001
Income tax payable	**5,225**	2,157
Payables to related parties (Notes 15 and 30)	**16,797**	14,135
Dividends payable (Notes 18 and 30)	**26,154**	565
Total Current Liabilities	**3,516,430**	2,182,916
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Net pension liabilities (Note 25)	**129,811**	124,152
Long-term loans (Note 17)	**334,568**	1,853,645
Lease liabilities - net of current portion (Note 31)	**378,630**	307,276
Deferred tax liabilities - net (Note 23)	**590,311**	489,169
Other noncurrent liabilities (Note 31)	**11,544**	51,683
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**1,444,864**	2,825,925
Total Liabilities	**4,961,294**	5,008,841

(Forward)

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Equity		
Common stock (Notes 6 and 18)	**₱1,044,263**	₱1,044,263
Additional paid-in capital (Note 6)	**3,294,368**	3,294,368
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Revaluation increment on land - net (Note 11)	**2,603,159**	1,633,847
Remeasurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans (Note 25)	**11,099**	(15,033)
Equity reserve (Note 6)	**(230,494)**	(230,494)
Retained earnings (Note 18)	**5,719,050**	5,142,420
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	**12,441,445**	10,869,371
Non-controlling interest in consolidated subsidiaries (Note 27)	**298,753**	250,432
Total Equity	**12,740,198**	11,119,803
	₱17,701,492	₱16,128,644

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

iPEOPLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS (Note 19)			
Revenue from schools and related operations	**₱3,944,946**	₱3,351,067	₱3,017,106
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Cost of schools and related operations (Note 20)	**(2,259,172)**	(1,914,579)	(2,015,408)
GROSS PROFIT	**1,685,774**	1,436,488	1,001,698
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Note 21)	**(861,012)**	(719,501)	(633,170)
INTEREST AND OTHER FINANCE CHARGES (Note 22)	**(113,293)**	(121,435)	(138,534)
INTEREST INCOME (Note 22)	**20,105**	6,192	10,897
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES) - Net (Note 11)	**45,380**	31,670	34,101
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**776,954**	633,414	274,992
BENEFIT FROM (PROVISION FOR) INCOME TAX (Note 23)	**5,148**	30,375	(32,818)
NET INCOME	**782,102**	663,789	242,174
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Other comprehensive income (loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Revaluation increment on land - net of tax (Note 11)	**1,004,966**	201,075	498,606
Remeasurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans – net of tax (Note 25)	**26,000**	67,827	(55,304)
Reversal of deferred tax liability on revaluation increment of land sold through sale of subsidiary - net of tax (Note 11)	–	–	146,983
Reversal of deferred tax liability on revaluation increment due to change in tax rate	–	7,764	–
	1,030,966	276,666	590,285
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**₱1,813,068**	₱940,455	₱832,459
Net income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent (Note 26)	**₱769,302**	₱659,108	₱245,818
Non-controlling interest in consolidated subsidiaries (Note 27)	**12,800**	4,681	(3,644)
	₱782,102	₱663,789	₱242,174
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent	**₱1,764,746**	₱929,611	₱815,984
Non-controlling interest in consolidated subsidiaries (Note 27)	**48,322**	10,844	16,475
	₱1,813,068	₱940,455	₱832,459
Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share (Note 26)	**₱0.7367**	₱0.6312	₱0.2354

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

iPEOPLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company										
	Common Stock (Notes 6 and 18)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 6)	Fair Value Reserve of Equity Instruments at FVOCI (Note 30)	Revaluation Increment on Land - net of tax (Note 11)	Remeasurement Gains (Losses) on Net Defined Benefit Plans (Note 25)	Equity Reserve (Note 6)	Retained Earnings (Note 18)	Treasury Stock (Note 18)	Total	Non - controlling Interest (Note 27)	Total
Balances as at January 1, 2022	**₱1,044,263**	**₱3,294,368**	**₱–**	**₱1,633,847**	**(₱15,033)**	**(₱230,494)**	**₱5,142,420**	**₱–**	**₱10,869,371**	**₱250,432**	**₱11,119,803**
Net income	–	–	–	–	–	–	769,302	–	769,302	12,800	782,102
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	969,312	26,132	–	–	–	995,444	35,522	1,030,966
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	969,312	26,132	–	769,302	–	1,764,746	48,322	1,813,068
Other adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	(1)
Dividends declared	–	–	–	–	–	–	(192,672)	–	(192,672)	–	(192,672)
Balances as at December 31, 2022	**₱1,044,263**	**₱3,294,368**	**₱–**	**₱2,603,159**	**₱11,099**	**(₱230,494)**	**₱5,719,050**	**₱–**	**₱12,441,445**	**₱298,753**	**₱12,740,198**
Balances as at January 1, 2021	₱1,044,263	₱3,294,368	₱–	₱1,425,033	(₱76,722)	(₱230,494)	₱4,795,968	(₱0.21)	₱10,252,416	₱239,588	₱10,492,004
Net income	–	–	–	–	–	–	659,108	–	659,108	4,681	663,789
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	208,814	61,689	–	–	–	270,503	6,163	276,666
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	208,814	61,689	–	659,108	–	929,611	10,844	940,455
Other adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.21	0.21	–	0.21
Dividends declared	–	–	–	–	–	–	(312,656)	–	(312,656)	–	(312,656)
Balances as at December 31, 2021	₱1,044,263	₱3,294,368	₱–	₱1,633,847	(₱15,033)	(₱230,494)	₱5,142,420	₱–	₱10,869,371	₱250,432	₱11,119,803
Balances as at January 1, 2020	₱1,044,263	₱3,294,368	(₱880)	₱1,583,743	(₱19,766)	(₱230,494)	₱3,838,446	(₱0.21)	₱9,509,680	₱223,113	₱9,732,793
Net income	–	–	–	–	–	–	245,818	–	245,818	(3,644)	242,174
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	627,122	(56,956)	–	–	–	570,166	20,119	590,285
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	627,122	(56,956)	–	245,818	–	815,984	16,475	832,459
Transfer of revaluation increment to retained earnings due to sale of land	–	–	–	(785,832)	–	–	785,832	–	–	–	–
Transfer to retained earnings	–	–	880	–	–	–	(880)	–	–	–	–
Dividends declared	–	–	–	–	–	–	(73,248)	–	(73,248)	–	(73,248)
Balances as at December 31, 2020	₱1,044,263	₱3,294,368	₱–	₱1,425,033	(₱76,722)	(₱230,494)	₱4,795,968	(₱0.21)	₱10,252,416	₱239,588	₱10,492,004

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

iPEOPLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax	**₱776,954**	₱633,414	₱274,992
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization (Note 21)	**475,307**	456,685	463,422
Interest expense and other finance charges (Note 22)	**115,664**	140,949	178,294
Provision for doubtful accounts (Notes 8 and 21)	**120,408**	114,229	48,755
Interest income (Note 22)	**(20,105)**	(6,192)	(10,897)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain) - net	**639**	(450)	(1,830)
Unrealized market gain on financial assets at FVTPL	**(119)**	492	(355)
Reversal of impairment on land (Note 11)	**–**	(15,763)	(5,238)
Operating income before working capital changes	**1,468,748**	1,323,364	947,143
Decrease (increase) in:			
Receivables	**(263,704)**	(110,641)	(95,364)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	**(73,916)**	(120,416)	(94,656)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	**63,520**	(100,017)	(58,029)
Unearned income	**137,775**	(22,189)	(100,128)
Other noncurrent liabilities	**(20,074)**	10,713	(2,291)
Net pension assets and liabilities	**8,816**	(54)	40,748
Net cash generated from operations	**1,321,165**	980,760	637,423
Interest paid	**(113,293)**	(137,410)	(139,909)
Income taxes paid	**(380)**	(567)	(41,025)
Interest received	**20,023**	6,050	10,734
Net cash flows from operating activities	**1,227,515**	848,833	467,223
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisitions of:			
Property and equipment (Notes 10 and 29)	**(272,857)**	(183,735)	(881,887)
Computer software (Note 13)	**(4,414)**	(15,479)	(1,840)
Proceeds from disposal of:			
Land through sale of subsidiary (Note 11)		–	1,754,800
Decrease (increase) in:			
Receivables from related parties	**24,252**	(28)	(25,445)
Other noncurrent assets	**38,691**	5,284	1,819
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	**(214,328)**	(193,958)	847,447

(Forward)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments of short-term loans (Notes 16 and 29)	**(₱400,000)**	(₱375,000)	(₱1,254,330)
Proceeds from short-term loans (Notes 16 and 29)	**–**	400,000	230,530
Payment of lease liabilities (Note 31)	**(69,827)**	(67,196)	(68,826)
Dividends paid to stockholders (Note 29)	**(167,083)**	(312,656)	(73,248)
Increase (decrease) in payables to related parties (Note 27)	**2,662**	(15,345)	14,070
Payments of long-term loans (Note 29)	**(21,001)**	–	–
Net cash flows used in financing activities	**(655,249)**	(370,197)	(1,151,804)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(639)**	449	1,830
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**357,299**	285,127	164,696
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**1,604,129**	1,319,002	1,154,306
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Notes 7 and 30)	**₱1,961,428**	₱1,604,129	₱1,319,002

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

IPEOPLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

iPeople, inc. (the Parent Company) is a publicly-listed stock corporation registered and incorporated on July 27, 1989 under the laws of the Philippines.

The Parent Company, a subsidiary of House of Investments, Inc. (HI), is a holding and management company. iPeople, inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") are mainly involved in education sector with the list of subsidiaries disclosed in Note 2.

The Group is a member of the Yuchengco Group of Companies (YGC). The Group's ultimate parent is Pan Malayan Management and Investment Corporation (PMMIC).

The Parent Company's principal office address is at 3rd Floor, Grepalife Building, 219 Sen. Gil J. Puyat Avenue, Makati City as of December 31, 2022. In 2023, the Parent Company changed its registered office address as disclosed in Note 32.

Merger with AC Education, Inc.
With the effectivity of the merger on May 2, 2019 between iPeople, inc. and AC Education, Inc. (AEI), the wholly owned education arm of Ayala Corporation (AC), iPeople, inc. became 48.18% owned by HI and 33.5% owned by AC. Details of the merger is disclosed in Note 6.

2. Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for the land which is under revaluation model and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (₱), which is the Parent Company's functional currency. Except as otherwise indicated, all amounts are rounded off to the nearest thousands.

Statement of Compliance
The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis of Consolidation
The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared for the same reporting year as the Parent Company, using consistent accounting policies. All significant intercompany balances and transactions, including income, expenses and dividends, are eliminated in full.

Below are the Group's subsidiaries and percentage of ownership:

	Percentage of Ownership		
	2022	2021	2020
Malayan Education System, Inc. (MESI) [Operating Under the Name of Mapua University] and subsidiaries	**100%**	100%	100%
Direct ownership of MESI on its subsidiaries:			
Malayan Colleges Laguna, Inc., A Mapua School (MCLI)	**100**	100	100
Malayan Colleges Mindanao (A Mapua School), Inc. (MCMI)	**100**	100	100
Malayan High School of Science, Inc. (MHSSI)	**100**	100	100
Mapua Information Technology Center, Inc. (MITC)	**100**	100	100
Mapua Techserv, Inc.	**100**	100	100
Mapua Techpower, Inc.	**75**	75	75
People eServe Corporation	**100**	100	100
Pan Pacific Computer Center, Incorporated (PPCCI)	**100**	100	100
Affordable Private Education Center, Inc. doing business under the name of APEC Schools	**100**	100	100
National Teachers College doing business under the name/s and style/s of The National Teachers College	**99.79**	99.79	99.79
University of Nueva Caceres	**83.62**	83.62	83.62
AC College of Enterprise and Technology, Inc.	**100**	100	100
LINC Institute, Inc. doing business under the Name and Style of LINC Academy	**100**	100	100

All subsidiaries were incorporated in the Philippines.

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Parent Company has control. Control is achieved when the Parent Company is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Parent Company controls an investee if and only if the Parent Company has:

- power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Parent Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Parent Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- the Parent Company's voting rights and potential voting rights.

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

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- reclassifies the Group's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

Non-controlling interest represents interest in a subsidiary which is not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Parent Company and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from the Group's shareholders equity. Transactions with non-controlling interests are handled in the same way as transactions with external parties.

3. Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new standards effective as at January 1, 2022. The adoption of these pronouncements did not have any significant impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*
- Amendments to PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use*
- Amendments to PAS 37, *Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract*
- *Annual Improvements to PFRSs* 2018-2020 Cycle
  - Amendments to PFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Philippines Financial Reporting Standards, Subsidiary as a first-time adopter*
  - Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments, Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities*
  - Amendments to PAS 41, *Agriculture, Taxation in fair value measurements*

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023
- Amendments to PAS 1 and PFRS Practice Statement 2, *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*
- Amendments to PAS 8, *Definition of Accounting Estimates*
- Amendments to PAS 12, *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2024
- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
- Amendments to PFRS 16, *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025
- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

Deferred effectivity
- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

The Group does not expect the future adoption of the applicable pronouncements to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

The Group continues to assess the impact of the above new and amended accounting standards and interpretations effective subsequent to 2022 on the Group's consolidated financial statements in the period of initial application. Additional disclosures required by these amendments will be included in the consolidated financial statements when these amendments are adopted.

4. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

Current versus Noncurrent Classification
The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current/noncurrent classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve (12) months after the end of the financial reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the end of the financial reporting period.

The Group classifies all other assets as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve (12) months after the end of the financial reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve (12) months after the end of the financial reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- 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 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 non-financial 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 Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three (3) months or less from date of placement, subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

Financial Instruments
Initial recognition and subsequent measurement
The Group recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the settlement date.

Financial assets – Initial recognition and measurement)
Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as "subsequently measured at amortized cost"; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and FVTPL.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. The Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flow that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Group has financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments) and financial assets at FVTPL.

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

This accounting policy relates to the Group's cash and cash equivalents, receivables, receivables from related parties, short-term investments, and refundable deposits.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI). However, an entity may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI.

The Group may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Included in this classification is the peso-denominated investment in Unit Investment Trust Fund (UITF) in Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation (RCBC).

Derecognition of financial assets
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets
The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date and the Group generally used the provision matrix to measure ECL. The mechanics of the ECL calculations and the key elements are, as follows:

a. *Probability of default (PD)* is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon.
b. *Exposure at default (EAD)* is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date.
c. *Loss given default (LGD)* is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time.

The Group's debt instruments at amortized cost comprise of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and refundable deposits that are considered to have low credit risk. Hence, it is the Group's policy to measure ECL on such instrument on a 12-month basis applying the low credit risk simplification and based on the PD which is publicly available. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Group uses external credit ratings both to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECL.

For tuition and other fees receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. The Group generally uses a provision matrix to calculate ECL. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings based on school term. The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will then consider directly relevant forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are considered.

Primary drivers like macroeconomic indicators of qualitative factors such as forward-looking data on inflation rate and unemployment rate were added to the ECL calculation to reach a forecast supported by both quantitative and qualitative data points.

The Group may consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial Liabilities – Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate, and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income.

This accounting policy applies primarily to accounts payable and other current liabilities (excluding payables to government), payables to related parties, dividends payable, lease liabilities, and loans payable.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

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

Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets
Prepaid expenses and other current assets pertain to resources controlled by the Group as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the Group. This account includes the following:

Prepaid Expenses
These are expenses paid in advance to be amortized over the benefit period or to be expense once incurred or consumed. These consist of prepaid insurance and subscriptions, among others.

Short-term investments
This pertains to interest bearing time deposits with terms of not more than one year and held for investment purposes.

Creditable Withholding Tax (CWT)
This pertains to the tax withheld source by the Group's customers and lessees and is creditable against its income tax liability.

Inventories
Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). NRV is the selling price in the ordinary course of the business, less costs of completion, marketing and distribution. Cost is determined using weighted and simple average methods for textbooks, printed materials and supplies intended for sale.

Value-added Tax (VAT)
The input VAT pertains to the 12% indirect tax paid by the Group in the course of the Group's trade or business on local purchases of goods or services. Input VAT that is not expected to be fully applied against the output VAT of the succeeding year is presented as noncurrent asset.

When the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the VAT is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.

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

Property and Equipment
Property and equipment, except for land, is stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

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

Construction in progress represents property under construction and is stated at cost. This includes cost of construction and other direct costs. Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives (EUL) of the related assets as follows:

	Years
Buildings and improvements	10-40
Office furniture and equipment	5-10
Transportation equipment	5

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the term of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements, whichever is shorter.

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

Fully depreciated property and equipment are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further depreciation and amortization are credited to or charged against current operations.

When assets carried at cost are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected as part of current operations. When land carried at revalued amount are retired or otherwise disposed of, the carrying amount, which is the fair value at the time of sale or disposal, is derecognized and no gain or loss is recognized.

Land at Revalued Amounts
Land is carried at its revalued amount. The appraised values used for revaluation were determined by independent firms of appraisers.

The initial cost of land consists of its purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

The appraisal increment (net of deferred tax) resulting from the revaluation is credited to OCI and accumulated in equity under "revaluation increment on land – net" account. Decreases in valuation is charged to profit or loss, except to the extent that it reverses the existing accumulated revaluation increment on the same asset and therefore such decrease is recognized in OCI. The decrease recognized in OCI reduces the revaluation increment on land – net account in equity. In case a subsequent revaluation increase of an asset reverses a revaluation decrease previously recognized in profit or loss, such increase is credited to income in profit or loss.

The same rules apply to impairment losses. An impairment loss on a revalued asset is first used to reduce the revaluation increment for that asset. Only when the impairment loss exceeds the amount in the revaluation increment for that same asset is any further impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

Upon disposal, any revaluation increment relating to the land being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Right-of-use Assets and Lease Liabilities
The Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on contracts that qualify as leases under PFRS 16. The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease

liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies on Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets.

Lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate (IBR) at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office space. It also applies the low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Business Combination and Goodwill

An acquisition of a business (i.e. an integrated set of activities and assets that is capable of being conducted and managed for the purpose of providing a return directly to investors) is a business combination. Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The acquired identifiable tangible and intangible assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at their fair values at the date of the acquisition. Any excess of the acquisition cost over the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recognized as goodwill. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

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 as a change to OCI. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should 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 and the amount recognized for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (CGU) that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods. The Group performs its impairment test of goodwill at least annually.

The goodwill recognized in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position pertains to the acquisition of MESI and merger with AEI as disclosed in Notes 6 and 12.

Intangible Assets Other Than Goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value as at the date of acquisition. Subsequently, intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and provision for impairment loss, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the consolidated statement of income in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The estimated useful life of intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

	Number of Years
Intellectual property rights	Indefinite
Student relationship	5-7
Software cost	3

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets with finite lives are assessed at the individual asset level. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis. Periods and method of amortization for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed annually or earlier when an indicator of impairment exists.

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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the CGU level. The assessment of indefinite useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite useful life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

A gain or loss arising from derecognition of an intangible asset is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible assets and is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the intangible asset is derecognized.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

Property and equipment, student relationship, right-of-use assets, and other noncurrent assets

The Group assesses as of reporting date whether there is an indication that nonfinancial assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is calculated as the higher of the asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An assessment is made at each financial reporting date as to whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as revaluation increase in OCI to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset that was previously recognized in OCI. After such reversal, the depreciation and amortization charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Goodwill and intellectual property rights

Goodwill and intellectual property rights are reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment on goodwill and intellectual property rights are determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit, to which these assets relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Equity

The Group records common stock at par value for all shares issued and outstanding, and additional paid-in capital for the excess of the total contributions received over the aggregate par values of the equity shares. When the Group issues more than one class of stock, a separate account is maintained for each class of stock and the number of shares issued. Incremental costs incurred directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from proceeds, net of tax. When any member of the Group purchases the Group's capital stock (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any attributable incremental costs, is deducted from equity attributable to the Group's equity holders until the shares are cancelled, reissued or disposed of. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related tax effects, is included in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Parent Company's own equity investments.

Retained earnings represent accumulated earnings less dividends declared and any adjustment arising from application of new accounting standards, policies or correction of errors applied retroactively.

The individual accumulated earnings of the subsidiaries are available for dividend declaration when these are declared as dividends by the respective subsidiaries as approved by their respective BOD or BOT, as applicable.

Revenue and Income Recognition
Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer. Revenue is recognized when the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the goods or service. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Group has concluded that it is acting as principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

Revenue from schools and related operations consist of the following:

Revenue from tuition and other matriculation fees
Revenue from tuition fees and other matriculation fees are recognized over time over the corresponding school term using the output method (i.e., time lapsed over the service period such as semester or school year, depending on the curriculum registered). Upon enrollment, students have the option to pay the tuition and other matriculation fees in full or in installment.

Other student-related income
Other student-related income is recognized at a point in time upon delivery of the promised goods to the customer or at point in time when services has been rendered. These mainly consist of the following:

Admission, examination and other fees
Admission, examination and other fees are recognized as income when examination has been granted by the school and related services have been provided to the students (at point in time).

Bookstore income
Bookstore income is recognized when goods have been delivered to the buyer (at point in time).

Seminar income
Seminar income is recognized as income over the corresponding term or as the services are rendered (at point in time or over time).

Miscellaneous income
Miscellaneous income is recognized when earned (at point in time).

Sale of goods is recognized as revenue upon delivery of the goods to the buyer (at point in time).

Sale of services is recognized when services are rendered (over time).

Following are contract balances relative to PFRS 15:

Receivables
A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to a customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Group performs under the contract. The Group's contract liabilities represent the unearned income on tuition fees (presented under unearned income) and accounts payable to students (presented under accounts payable and other current liabilities) and will be recognized as revenue when the related educational services are rendered. Accounts payable to students are advance collections from students to be applied to the next school year or school term.

Costs and Expenses
The Group's costs and expenses constitute costs of operating the business recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Cost of schools and related operations
Cost of schools and related operations constitute expenses directly related to the Group's school and related operations which include expenses for salaries and wages of teaching and academic support personnel, student welfare activities, and all other student-related costs and expenses. Cost of schools and related operations are recognized as expense when the school and related services have been provided to the students.

General and Administrative Expenses
These expenses constitute costs of administering the business. General and administrative expenses, except for rent expense, are recognized as incurred.

Interest and Financing Charges
Interest and financing charges, excluding capitalizable borrowing costs, is recognized as expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Borrowing costs are capitalized if they are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Group incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Capitalization of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset are in progress and expenditures and borrowing costs are being incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalized until the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

Retirement Benefits
Retirement benefits cost is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method. This method considers each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

Retirement benefits cost comprises the following:

- Service costs
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on nonroutine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is the change during the period 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 high quality corporate 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 (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The net defined benefit liability or asset 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.

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 Group, nor can they be paid directly to the 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).

Income Taxes

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, net operating loss carry over (NOLCO) and minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax, however, is not recognized when it 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each financial reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

When a subsidiary is disposed, and said subsidiary has a single asset, land, which is classified as property and equipment carried at revalued amount in the consolidated financial statements, the tax paid on disposal of the subsidiary, emanating from the difference between the cost of the land and its selling price, is taken to OCI in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The related tax, e.g. capital gains tax (CGT), is netted against the reversal of deferred tax liability on revaluation increment of land sold through sale of subsidiary.

Deferred income tax that relates to items that are recognized: (a) in other comprehensive income shall be recognized in other comprehensive income; and (b) directly in equity shall be recognized directly in equity.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to either settle current income tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, on each future period in which significant amounts of deferred income tax assets and liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered. Subsidiaries operating in the Philippines file income tax returns on an individual basis. Thus, the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset on a per entity basis.

Leases – Group as Lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks 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 leased term on the same bases as rental income. Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Foreign Currency-denominated Transactions and Translation

Foreign currency-denominated transactions are recorded using the prevailing exchange rates at the time of transactions. Foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to Philippine Peso closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. Exchange gains or losses arising from foreign currency are charged to profit or loss.

Basic Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic earnings per common share is computed based on weighted average number of issued and outstanding common shares, less treasury shares, after giving retroactive effect for any stock dividends. Diluted earnings per share, if applicable, is computed on the basis of the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares. There are no dilutive potential common shares that would require disclosure of diluted earnings per common share in the consolidated financial statements.

Segment Reporting

The Group's operating business 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 serves different markets. Financial information on business segments is presented in Note 28 to the consolidated financial statements.

Provisions
Provisions are recognized when (a) the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, (b) it is probable that an outflow of assets embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and (c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense.

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

Events after the Financial Reporting Date
Post year-end events up to the date of the auditor's report that provide additional information about the Group's position at financial reporting date (adjusting event) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Any post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed when material to the consolidated financial statements.

5. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Future events may occur which can cause the assumptions used in arriving at those estimates to change. The effects of any changes in estimates will be reflected in the consolidated financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

Judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Fair valuation of land
The Group measures land at revalued amount with changes in fair value being recognized in other comprehensive income. The Group engaged an independent firm of appraisers to determine the fair value as at December 31, 2022 and 2021. The key assumptions used to determine fair value are disclosed in Note 11.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fair value of land amounted to ₱7,578.4 million and ₱6,460.8 million, respectively (Note 11).

Estimation of allowance for ECL on tuition and other fees receivables
The Group generally uses provision matrix to calculate ECL for tuition and other fees receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will then consider directly relevant forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment are updated to consider the impact of the coronavirus pandemic.

The Group also applied weights to various scenarios in the computation of the allowance for ECL to incorporate impact of uncertainty due to the current economic conditions such as the impact of the coronavirus pandemic. The amount of ECL is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of the customer's actual default in the future.

Allowance for ECL on tuition and other fees receivables and related carrying value are disclosed in Note 8.

Leases under PFRS 16 – Estimating the IBR
The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses IBR to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that an entity would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the entities 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for entities that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the stand-alone credit rating).

The Group's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 31.

Impairment of nonfinancial assets
Impairment of goodwill and intellectual property rights (nonfinancial assets with indefinite useful) are assessed at least on an annual basis. In assessing the impairment, the Group determines the recoverable amount using value in use with details disclosed in Notes 6 and 12. In 2022, an impairment loss on intellectual property right attributable to APEC amounting ₱32.2 million to was recognized (nil in 2021 and 2020). The carrying value of these assets are disclosed in Notes 6 and 12.

As to the Group's student relationship, an impairment loss was recognized in 2021 for student relationship attributable to APEC (nil in 2022 and 2020) [Note 6].

In 2022 and 2021, the Group performed an impairment testing of the property and equipment and right-of-use assets of APEC amounting to ₱416.0 million and ₱355.2 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, due to the continuing losses and significant decline in thenumber of students due to the coronavirus pandemic. In assessing the impairment, the Group determines the recoverable amount using value in use, with details disclosed in Note 31. Management assessed that these assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are not impaired considering that the calculated recoverable amount is higher than the carrying value (see Notes 10 and 31).

Estimation of pension obligations and other retirement benefits
The determination of the Group's pension cost and liabilities is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include, among others, discount rate and salary increase rate which were disclosed in Note 25 and to which the cash flows are most sensitive to. While the Group believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the actual experience or significant changes in assumptions may materially affect the retirement expense and related asset or liability.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the net pension liabilities amounted to ₱129.8 million and ₱124.2 million, respectively, while net pension assets amounted to ₱38.7 million and ₱18.1 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (Note 25).

Deferred tax assets
The Group reviews the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets at each financial reporting date and reduces deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized. Where there is no absolute assurance that each legal entity in the Group will generate sufficient taxable profit to allow all or part of its deferred tax assets to be utilized, deferred tax assets are not recognized.

Deferred tax assets recognized and temporary differences on which deferred tax assets were not recognized are disclosed in Note 23.

Provisions
The Group is currently involved in certain legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of business. The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims has been developed in consultation with outside counsel handling the defense in these matters and is based upon an analysis of potential results. The ultimate disposition of these matters cannot be determined with certainty. The Group will exhaust all legal remedies available to it in defending itself in these claims and proceedings (Notes 14 and 31).

6. Intangible Assets Arising from the Merger

As a result of the merger which was disclosed in Note 1, iPeople, inc. issued to AC an aggregate of 295,329,976 shares with par value of ₱1.0 per share for a total fair value of ₱3,591.21 million based on iPeople, inc.'s quoted closing rate per share as of May 2, 2019 in exchange for the transfer of the net assets of AEI. The excess of the fair value of shares issued over the par value was recognized as additional paid-in capital.

The Group recognized the following intangible assets in 2019 as a result of the merger:

Intellectual property rights	₱523,103
Student relationship	116,009
Goodwill (Note 12)	13,472
	₱652,584

Intellectual property rights have infinite life and the student relationship have an estimated useful life of 5 years to 7 years based on the contractual relationship between the school entities and its students. These assets are attributed from the acquisition of operating schools NTC, APEC and UNC.

Intellectual Property Rights
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group performed impairment testing on intellectual property rights using the income approach (royalty relief method) wherein recoverable value is computed based on royalty savings. Key assumptions used are as follows:

- Revenue projections and long-term growth rate (3% for 2022 and 2021). Revenue projections based on financial budgets approved by management and the BOD and considers the impact of the coronavirus pandemic. The long-term growth rate considers the expected growth rate in the education industry sector.
- Discount rates (16% to 17% for 2022 and 14% to 15% for 2021). The discount rate used for the computation of the net present value is the weighted average cost of capital and was determined by reference to comparable listed companies in the educational sector.

- Royalty rates (1% to 6% for 2022 and 2021). This is based on the publicly available information on franchising of educational institutions in the Philippines, with consideration on the operational risk of the involved entity.

The Group's impairment testing on intellectual property rights resulted to the recognition of ₱32.2 million impairment loss on APEC in 2022 (nil in 2021 and 2020). The carrying value of intellectual property rights as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to ₱490.9 million and ₱523.1 million, respectively.

Student Relationship
The carrying value and movement of student relationship as of and for the year ended December 31 follows:

	2022	2021
Cost from business combination	**₱116,009**	₱116,009
Accumulated amortization:		
Beginning balance	**(72,248)**	(37,184)
Amortization and impairment (Note 20a)	**(33,002)**	(35,064)
Ending balance	**(105,250)**	(72,248)
Balance at end of the year	**₱10,759**	₱43,761

Amortization amounted to ₱33.0 million in 2022 and ₱22.3 million in 2021 and 2020. In 2021, the Group recognized ₱12.8 million impairment loss on APEC student relationship because the remaining students from the time of the merger in 2019 significantly decline as of December 31, 2021 due to the impact of coronavirus pandemic.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Cash on hand	**₱3,100**	₱2,360
Cash in banks (Note 15)	**544,228**	448,853
Cash equivalents (Note 15)	**1,414,100**	1,152,916
	₱1,961,428	₱1,604,129

Cash in banks earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents have terms with varying periods of up to three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and earn interest at the prevailing short-term investment rates.

Interest income from cash in banks and cash equivalents amounted to ₱20.0 million, ₱6.0 million and ₱10.7 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (Note 22).

8. Receivables

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Tuition and other fees	₱1,429,781	₱1,246,586
Advances to officers and employees	29,870	21,529
Others	62,966	54,626
	1,522,617	1,322,741
Allowance for ECL	(346,389)	(289,890)
	₱1,176,228	₱1,032,851

Tuition and other fees pertain to tuition and other matriculation fees which are normally collected at end of every school term before the students can proceed to the next term. This also includes receivable from Department of Education (DepEd) amounting to ₱319.8 million and ₱140.8 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, arising from the Senior High School (SHS) Voucher Program wherein qualified SHS students are given assistance on tuition fees. These receivables are noninterest-bearing and are generally collectible within one year.

The changes in allowance for ECL as at December 31 follow:

	2022		
	Tuition and other fees	**Others**	**Total**
Balance at beginning of year	**₱281,120**	**₱8,770**	**₱289,890**
Provisions for the year (Note 21)	**120,408**	–	**120,408**
Write-off	**(63,909)**	–	**(63,909)**
Balance at end of year	**₱337,619**	**₱8,770**	**₱346,389**
Gross receivables	**₱1,429,781**	**₱62,966**	**₱1,492,747**

	2021		
	Tuition and other fees	Others	Total
Balance at beginning of year	₱168,978	₱8,770	₱177,748
Provisions for the year (Note 21)	114,229	–	114,229
Write-off	(2,087)	–	(2,087)
Balance at end of year	₱281,120	₱8,770	₱289,890
Gross receivables	₱1,246,586	₱54,626	₱1,301,212

9. Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

	2022	2021
Prepaid expenses	₱163,416	₱192,032
Short-term investments	161,153	44,842
CWT	10,352	7,298
Books inventories	6,160	5,095
Office supplies	3,904	3,805
Others	119,952	137,949
	₱464,937	₱391,021

Prepaid expenses mainly include prepayments for membership fees, subscriptions, and insurance, among others.

Short-term investments earn interest at the prevailing investment rates and have maturity of less than one year. These include investments held for government and private entities for the purpose of undertaking socio-economic studies and development projects amounting to ₱40.19 million and ₱34.82 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Others relate to rent deposits and other supplies. This also includes payments made on certain claims that are under protest (Note 31).

10. Property and Equipment

The rollforward analysis of this account follows:

	2022				
	Buildings and Improvements	Office Furniture and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Construction In Progress	Total
Cost					
Balance at beginning of year	₱4,800,055	₱2,572,710	₱51,977	₱1,645,088	₱9,069,822
Acquisitions	190,459	132,287	1,788	45,678	330,596
Disposals/retirement	–	(3,337)	(761)	–	(4,098)
Reclassifications and adjustments	1,487,459	191,575	(1,828)	(1,669,974)	(52,760)
Balance at end of year	6,477,973	2,893,235	51,176	20,776	9,443,160
Accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment loss					
Balance at beginning of year	1,582,059	2,135,982	36,773	–	3,762,814
Depreciation (Notes 20 and 21)	199,390	183,494	6,391	–	389,275
Disposals/retirement	–	(3,349)	(761)	–	(4,110)
Reclassifications and adjustments	–	8,611	(2,018)	–	4,591
Balance at end of year	1,781,449	2,322,738	40,383	–	4,144,570
Net book value at cost	4,696,524	570,497	10,793	20,776	5,298,590
Land at revalued amounts (Note 11)	–	–	–	–	7,578,412
Total	₱4,696,524	₱570,497	₱10,793	₱20,776	₱12,877,002

	2021				
	Buildings and Improvements	Office Furniture and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Construction In Progress	Total
Cost					
Balance at beginning of year	₱4,814,555	₱2,365,584	₱48,521	₱1,654,904	₱8,983,564
Acquisitions	46,919	85,600	6,353	72,498	211,370
Disposals/retirement	(130,380)	(4,200)	–	–	(134,780)
Reclassifications and adjustments	58,960	325,926	(2,897)	(82,322)	99,774
Balance at end of year	4,800,055	2,572,710	51,977	1,645,080	9,069,822
Accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment loss					
Balance at beginning of year	₱1,532,900	₱1,832,916	₱32,136	₱–	₱3,397,953
Depreciation (Notes 20 and 21)	190,864	156,212	7,061	–	362,279
Disposals/retirement	(120,388)	(3,223)	–	–	(122,611)
Reclassifications and adjustments	(21,317)	148,977	(2,426)	–	125,234
Balance at end of year	1,590,059	2,135,983	36,771	–	3,762,814
Net book value at cost	3,309,996	436,728	15,206	1,645,080	5,307,008
Land at revalued amounts (Note 11)	–	–	–	–	6,460,585
Total	₱3,309,996	₱436,728	₱15,206	₱1,645,080	₱11,767,593

Construction in progress as at December 31, 2021 mainly includes the general cost of construction of MESI's new school building in Makati City and other direct costs which was completed in 2022 (Note 11).

The land and related improvements owned by MCMI with carrying value of ₱2,385.5 million and ₱2,382.0 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, were used to secure the long-term loans of MCMI as disclosed in Note 17.

The Group performed an impairment testing of the property and equipment and right-of-use assets of APEC in which further disclosures are made in Note 31.

11. Land at Revalued Amounts

This account, classified as property and equipment (see Note 10), consists of:

	2022	2021
Land at cost	**₱4,066,906**	₱4,066,906
Provision for impairment:		
Balance at beginning of year	–	(15,763)
Reversal during the year charged to profit or loss	–	15,763
Balance at end of year	–	–
Revaluation increment on land:		
Balance at beginning of year	**2,393,939**	2,168,629
Change in revaluation increment	**1,117,567**	225,310
Balance at end of year	**3,511,506**	2,393,939
	₱7,578,412	₱6,460,845

Land at revalued amounts consists of owner-occupied property wherein the school buildings and other facilities are located.

These land were appraised by SEC-accredited independent firms of appraisers to determine the revalued amounts as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The valuation was derived through the market approach based upon prices paid in actual market transactions. This approach relies on the comparison of recent sale transactions or offerings of similar properties which have occurred and/or offered with close proximity to the subject properties, adjusted based on certain elements of comparison (e.g. location, size and road frontage).

The parcels of land were valued in terms of their highest and best use which is categorized under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Presented below are the land location and the ranges of the land fair value per square meter based on the appraisal reports.

Location	Range 2022	Range 2021
Makati and Intramuros, Manila	**₱85,050 to ₱246,926**	₱57,375 to ₱266,000
Cabuyao, Laguna	**₱11,875 to ₱13,500**	₱10,412 to ₱13,500
Davao City, Davao Del Sur	**₱22,088 to 35,340**	₱23,750 to 32,148
Pandacan, Metro Manila	**₱85,781 to ₱102,375**	₱61,200 to ₱79,475
San Jose Del Monte City, Bulacan	**₱55,510 to 60,493**	₱55,510 to 59,993
Naga City, Camarines Sur	**₱19,000 to ₱34,913**	₱18,573 to ₱27,075
Quiapo, Manila	**₱89,100 to 135,000**	₱70,837 to 130,625

Adjustment factors arising from external and internal factors (i.e., location, size and road frontage) affecting the subject properties as compared to the market listing of comparable properties, range from -20% to +15% in 2022 and from -25% to +20% in 2021.

Significant increases (decreases) in estimated price per square meter would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value of the land.

In 2019, the Group recorded provision for impairment in value of ₱21.0 million on a parcel of land charged to profit or loss as there was no previous revaluation increment recognized on said land. Based on the 2021 and 2020 appraisal of the same parcel of land, there was an increase in value that resulted to the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss amounting to ₱15.8 million in 2021 and ₱5.2 million in 2020. The increase was credited to profit or loss as "Other income (charge) – net" in the 2021 and 2020 statement of comprehensive income.

In December 2020, MESI sold its investment in its subsidiary, San Lorenzo Ruiz Investment Holdings and Services Inc., to HI for ₱1,946.6 million and paid CGT of ₱126.8 million on the gain on sale. The Group treated the sale of investment as disposal of the net assets of the subsidiary which mainly represents the land classified as property and equipment. As the land is carried at revalued amount, prior to the sale, the Group recorded revaluation increment of ₱188.7 million (gross of tax) to reflect the land's fair value of ₱1,946.6 million, which is equivalent to the selling price of said land. The revaluation increment (net of tax) of ₱132.1 million was credited to OCI. Upon sale of the subsidiary in 2020, the Group recorded the following:

- Reversal through OCI of the related deferred tax liability on revaluation increment of subsidiary's land amounting to ₱273.8 million;
- Recognition of CGT on the sale of the subsidiary through OCI amounting to ₱126.8 million, which is netted against Reversal of deferred tax liability on revaluation increment of land sold through sale of subsidiary in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income; and
- Transfer of revaluation increment of the subsidiary's land accumulated in equity (net of tax) amounting to ₱785.8 million to retained earnings.

Since the land of the sold subsidiary was carried at revalued amount, in accordance with the Group's accounting policy, gain or loss on sale will not recycle to profit or loss but the corresponding revaluation increment in equity was transferred directly to retained earnings.

12. Goodwill

The goodwill recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position amounting to ₱151.3 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 pertains to the ₱137.8 million goodwill from acquisition of MESI in 1999 and ₱13.5 million goodwill from the 2019 acquisition of AEI subsidiaries (see Note 6).

The Group performed impairment testing on goodwill arising from acquisition of MESI wherein MESI was considered as the CGU. No impairment testing was done on the ₱13.5 million goodwill as the Group assessed it as not material to the consolidated financial statements. In 2022, 2021 and 2020, management assessed that no impairment loss should be recognized.