

PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CO

Form 20-F

March 18, 2016

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

FORM 20-F

.. REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR 12(g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015

OR

.. TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the transition period from to

OR

.. SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
Date of event requiring this shell company report

Commission file number 1-03006

Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Republic of the Philippines

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Ramon Cojuangco Building

Makati Avenue

Makati City, Philippines

(Address of principal executive offices)

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Atty. Ma. Lourdes C. Rausa-Chan, telephone: +(632) 816-8556; lrchan@pldt.com.ph;

Ramon Cojuangco Bldg., Makati Avenue, Makati City, Philippines

(Name, telephone, e-mail and/or facsimile number and address of Company contact person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Capital Stock, Par Value Five Philippine Pesos Per Share	New York Stock Exchange*
American Depositary Shares, evidenced by American Depositary Receipts, each representing one share of Common Capital Stock	New York Stock Exchange

* Registered on the New York Stock Exchange not for trading but only in connection with the registration of American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, pursuant to the requirements of such stock exchange.

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.

None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.

8.350% Notes due March 2017

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as at the close of the period covered by the annual report.

As at December 31, 2015:

216,055,775 shares of Common Capital Stock, Par Value Five Philippine Pesos Per Share

300,001,240 shares of Non-voting Preferred Stock, Par Value Ten Philippine Pesos Per Share

150,000,000 shares of Voting Preferred Stock, Par Value One Philippine Peso Per Share

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act: Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934: Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days: Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

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U.S. GAAP

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the
International Accounting Standards Board

Other

If Other has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow. Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

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CERTAIN CONVENTIONS AND TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Unless the context indicates or otherwise requires, references to we, us, our or PLDT Group mean Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, and references to PLDT or the Company mean Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, not including its consolidated subsidiaries (see *Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements for a list of these subsidiaries, including a description of their respective principal business activities).

Any discrepancies in any table between totals and the sums of the amounts listed are due to rounding.

All references to the Philippines contained in this report mean the Republic of the Philippines and all references to the U.S. or the United States are to the United States of America.

In this report, unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, all references to pesos, Philippine pesos or Php are to the lawful currency of the Philippines, all references to dollars, U.S. dollars or US\$ are to the lawful currency of the United States and all references to Japanese yen, JP¥ or ¥ are to the lawful currency of Japan. Unless otherwise indicated, conversion of peso amounts into U.S. dollars in this report were made based on the volume weighted average exchange rate quoted through the Philippine Dealing System, which was Php47.12 to US\$1.00 on December 31, 2015. On March 16, 2016, the volume weighted average exchange rate quoted was Php46.83 to US\$1.00.

In this annual report, each reference to:

ARPU means average revenue per user;

BIR means Bureau of Internal Revenue;

BSP means Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas;

BTS means base transceiver station;

CMTS means cellular mobile telephone system;

CPCN means Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity;

DFON means domestic fiber optic network;

Digitel means Digital Telecommunications Phils., Inc.;

DMPI means Digitel Mobile Philippines, Inc.;

DSL means digital subscriber line;

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First Pacific means First Pacific Company Limited;

First Pacific Group means First Pacific and its Philippine affiliates;

FP Parties means First Pacific and certain Philippine affiliates and wholly-owned non-Philippine subsidiary;

FTTH means Fiber-to-the-HOME;

GSM means global system for mobile communications;

HB means House Bill;

HSPA means high-speed packet access;

ICT means information and communications technology;

IGF means international gateway facility;

IP means internet protocol;

IT means information technology;

JG Summit Group means JG Summit Holdings, Inc. and its affiliates;

JGSHI means JG Summit Holdings, Inc.;

LEC means local exchange carrier;

LTE means long-term evolution;

MVNO means mobile virtual network operations;

NGN means Next Generation Network;

NTC means the National Telecommunications Commission of the Philippines;

NTT means Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation;

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NTT Com means NTT Communications Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of NTT;

NTT DOCOMO means NTT DOCOMO, Inc., a majority-owned and publicly traded subsidiary of NTT;

PAPTELCO means Philippine Association of Private Telephone Companies, Inc.;

PDRs means Philippine Depositary Receipts;

PFRS means Philippine Financial Reporting Standards;

Philippine SEC means the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission;

PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund means the beneficial trust fund created by PLDT to pay the benefits under the PLDT Employees Benefit Plan;

PLP means PLDT Landline Plus;

PSE means the Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc.;

SIM means Subscriber Identification Module;

Smart means Smart Communications, Inc.;

SMI means Smart e-Money, Inc. (formerly Smart Hub, Inc.), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Smart;

U.S. SEC means the United States Securities and Exchange Commission;

VAS means Value-Added Service;

VoIP means Voice over Internet Protocol;

VPN means virtual private network;

W-CDMA means Wideband-Code Division Multiple Access; and

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WiMAX means Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some information in this report may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current beliefs, expectations and intentions as to facts, actions and events that will or may occur in the future. Such statements are generally identified by forward-looking words such as believe, plan, anticipate, continue, estimate, expect, may, will or other similar words.

A forward-looking statement may include a statement of the assumptions or bases underlying the forward-looking statement. We have chosen these assumptions or bases in good faith. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions, some of which are beyond our control. In addition, these forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are not a guarantee of future performance. Actual results may differ materially from information contained in the forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors, including, without limitation, the risk factors set forth in Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors. When considering forward-looking statements, you should keep in mind the description of risks and other cautionary statements in this report.

You should also keep in mind that any forward-looking statement made by us in this report or elsewhere speaks only as at the date on which we made it. New risks and uncertainties come up from time to time, and it is impossible for us to predict these events or how they may affect us. We have no duty to, and do not intend to, update or revise the statements in this report after the date hereof. In light of these risks and uncertainties, you should keep in mind that actual results may differ materially from any forward-looking statement made in this report or elsewhere.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Our consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 and for the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, included in Item 18. Financial Statements of this annual report on Form 20-F have been prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS.

As at December 31, 2015, our business activities were categorized into three business units: Wireless, Fixed Line and Others.

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PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisors

Not applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable.

**Item 3. Key Information
Performance Indicators**

We use a number of non-GAAP performance indicators to monitor financial performance. These are summarized below and discussed later in this report.

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA is measured as net income excluding depreciation and amortization, amortization of intangible assets, asset impairment on noncurrent assets, financing costs, interest income, equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures, foreign exchange gains (losses) net, gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments net, provision for (benefit from) income tax and other income (expenses) net. Adjusted EBITDA is monitored by the management for each business unit separately for purposes of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Adjusted EBITDA is presented because our management believes that it is widely used by investors in their analysis of the performance of PLDT and can assist them in their comparison of PLDT's performance with those of other companies in the technology, media and telecommunications sector. We also present Adjusted EBITDA because it is used by some investors as a way to measure a company's ability to incur and service debt, make capital expenditures and meet working capital requirements. Companies in the technology, media and telecommunications sector have historically reported Adjusted EBITDA as a supplement to financial measures in accordance with IFRS. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to net income as an indicator of our performance, nor should Adjusted EBITDA be considered as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity or as an alternative to any other measure determined in accordance with IFRS. Unlike net income, Adjusted EBITDA does not include depreciation and amortization or financing costs and, therefore, does not reflect current or future capital expenditures or the cost of capital. We compensate for these limitations by using Adjusted EBITDA as only one of several comparative tools, together with IFRS-based measurements, to assist in the evaluation of operating performance. Such IFRS-based measurements include income before income tax, net income, cash flows from operations and cash flow data. We have significant uses of cash flows, including capital expenditures, interest payments, debt principal repayments, taxes and other non-recurring charges, which are not reflected in Adjusted EBITDA. Our calculation of Adjusted EBITDA may be different from the calculation methods used by other companies and, therefore, comparability may be limited. A reconciliation of our consolidated Adjusted EBITDA to our consolidated net income for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 is presented in Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Management's Financial Review and *Note 4 Operating Segment Information* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Core Income

Core income is measured as net income attributable to equity holders of PLDT (net income less net income attributable to non-controlling interests), excluding foreign exchange gains (losses) net, gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments net (excluding hedge costs), asset impairment on noncurrent assets, nonrecurring gains (losses), net of tax effect of aforementioned adjustments, as applicable, and similar adjustments to equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures. Core income results are monitored by the management for each business unit separately for purposes of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Also, core income is used by the management as a basis for determining the level of dividend payouts to shareholders and a basis for granting incentives to employees. Core income should not be considered as an alternative to income before income tax or net income determined in accordance with IFRS as an indicator of our performance. Unlike income before income tax, core income does not include foreign exchange gains and losses, gains and losses on derivative financial instruments, asset impairments and nonrecurring gains and losses. We compensate for these limitations by using

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core income as only one of several comparative tools, together with IFRS-based measurements, to assist in the evaluation of operating performance. Such IFRS-based measurements include income before income tax and net income. Our calculation of core income may be different from the calculation methods used by other companies and, therefore, comparability may be limited. A reconciliation of our consolidated core income to our consolidated net income for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 is presented in Item 5.

Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Management's Financial Review and *Note 4 Operating Segment Information* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Table of Contents**Selected Financial Data**

The selected consolidated financial information below as at December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011 and for the financial years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011, should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, our audited consolidated financial statements, and the accompanying notes, included elsewhere in Item 18. Financial Statements of this annual report on Form 20-F. As disclosed under Presentation of Financial Information, our consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011 have been prepared and presented in conformity with IFRS.

	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2015	2014 ⁽²⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	2012 ⁽²⁾	2011 ^(2 and 3)
	(in millions, except earnings per common share amounts, weighted average number of common shares, ratio of earnings to fixed charges and dividends declared per common share amounts)					
Statements of Operations Data:						
Revenues	US\$ 3,631	Php 171,103	Php 170,835	Php 168,211	Php 162,914	Php 148,479
Service revenues	3,458	162,930	164,943	163,932	159,619	145,834
Non-service revenues	173	8,173	5,892	4,279	3,295	2,645
Expenses ⁽³⁾	3,065	144,434	130,457	125,515	122,529	106,424
Net income for the year	468	22,075	34,090	35,453	36,099	31,218
Continuing operations	468	22,075	34,090	33,384	35,556	30,351
Discontinued operations				2,069	543	867
Earnings per common share for the year attributable to equity holders of PLDT						
Basic	2.16	101.85	157.51	163.67	167.07	161.05
Diluted	2.16	101.85	157.51	163.67	167.07	160.91
Earnings per common share from continuing operations for the year attributable to equity holders of PLDT						
Basic	3.45	162.70	172.88	154.09	164.55	156.52
Diluted	3.45	162.70	172.88	154.09	164.55	156.39
Balance Sheets Data						
Cash and cash equivalents	986	46,455	26,659	31,905	37,161	46,057
Total assets	9,658	455,095	436,295	399,638	405,815	401,792
Total long-term debt net of current portion	3,056	143,982	115,399	88,924	102,811	91,273
Total debt ⁽⁴⁾	3,415	160,892	130,123	104,090	115,792	117,275
Total liabilities	7,241	341,197	301,627	262,312	260,081	247,546
Total equity attributable to equity holders of PLDT	2,411	113,608	134,364	137,147	145,550	153,860
Weighted average number of common shares for the year (in thousands)	4,585	216,056	216,056	216,056	216,055	191,369
Other Data:						
Depreciation and amortization	669	31,519	31,379	30,304	32,354	27,539
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges ⁽⁵⁾	4.6x	4.6x	6.4x	5.7x	5.4x	5.9x
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,480	69,744	66,015	73,763	80,370	79,209
Net cash used in investing activities	(833)	(39,238)	(51,686)	(21,045)	(39,058)	(29,712)
Net cash used in financing activities	(242)	(11,385)	(19,897)	(59,813)	(48,628)	(40,204)
Dividends declared to common shareholders	697	32,841	39,970	37,809	36,946	41,460
Dividends declared per common share	3.23	152.00	185.00	175.00	171.00	222.00

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- (1) We maintain our accounts in Philippine pesos, the functional and presentation currency under IFRS. For convenience, the Philippine peso financial information as at and for the year ended December 31, 2015, has been converted into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate of Php47.12 to US\$1.00, the rate quoted through the Philippine Dealing System as at December 31, 2015. This conversion should not be construed as a representation that the Philippine peso amounts represent, or have been or could be converted into, U.S. dollars at that rate or any other rate.
- (2) Certain comparative information for 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.
- (3) Includes the Digital Group's results of operations for the period from October 26, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and consolidated financial position as at December 31, 2011.
- (4) Total debt represents the sum of (i) current portion of long-term debt; (ii) long-term debt net of current portion; and (iii) notes payable.
- (5) For purposes of this ratio, Earnings consist of: (a) pre-tax income from continuing operations before adjustment for noncontrolling interests in consolidated subsidiaries or income or loss from equity investees; (b) fixed charges; (c) amortization of capitalized interest; (d) distributed income of equity investees; and (e) share of pre-tax losses of equity investees for which charges arising from guarantees are included in fixed charges; less the sum of the following: (1) capitalized interest; (2) preference security dividend requirements of consolidated subsidiaries; and (3) the noncontrolling interests in pre-tax income of subsidiaries that have not incurred fixed charges.
- Fixed charges consist of interest expense and capitalized interest, amortized premiums, discounts and capitalized expenses related to indebtedness, an estimate of interest within rental expense, and preference security dividend requirements of consolidated subsidiaries.

Capital Stock

The following table summarizes PLDT's capital stock issued and outstanding as at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	No. of shares		December 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(in millions)			
Non-Voting Preferred Stock				
10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock HH*, II and JJ**			Php	Php
Series IV Cumulative Non-convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock***	300	300	360	360
Voting Preferred Stock	150	150	150	150
	450	450	510	510
Common Stock	216	216	1,093	1,093
Total	666	666	Php 1,603	Php 1,603

* Redeemed and retired effective May 16, 2014.

** On June 8, 2015, the Company issued 870 shares of Series JJ 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock.

*** Includes 300,000,000 shares subscribed for Php3,000,000,000, of which Php360,000,000 has been paid.

Table of Contents**Dividends Declared**

The following table shows the dividends declared to common shareholders from the earnings for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015:

Earnings	Approved	Date Record	Payable	Amount	
				Per share	Total Declared (in millions)
2013	August 7, 2013	August 30, 2013	September 27, 2013	Php 63	Php 13,611
2013	March 4, 2014	March 18, 2014	April 16, 2014	62	13,395
2013	March 4, 2014	March 18, 2014	April 16, 2014	54	11,667
				179	38,673
2014	August 5, 2014	August 28, 2014	September 26, 2014	69	14,908
2014	March 3, 2015	March 17, 2015	April 16, 2015	61	13,179
2014	March 3, 2015	March 17, 2015	April 16, 2015	26	5,618
				156	33,705
2015	August 4, 2015	August 27, 2015	September 25, 2015 ⁽¹⁾	65	14,044
2015	February 29, 2016	March 14, 2016	April 1, 2016	57	12,315
				Php 122	Php 26,359

⁽¹⁾ Payment was moved to September 28, 2015 in view of Proclamation No. 1128, Series of 2015, dated September 15, 2015 declaring September 25, 2015 as a regular holiday.

Dividends Paid

The following table shows a summary of dividends paid per share of PLDT's common stock stated in both Philippine peso and U.S. dollars:

		In Philippine Peso	In U.S. Dollars
2011		222.00	5.10
Regular Dividend	April 19, 2011	78.00	1.80
Regular Dividend	September 27, 2011	78.00	1.78
Special Dividend	April 19, 2011	66.00	1.52
2012		171.00	4.04
Regular Dividend	April 20, 2012	63.00	1.48
Regular Dividend	September 28, 2012	60.00	1.44
Special Dividend	April 20, 2012	48.00	1.12
2013		175.00	4.16
Regular Dividend	April 18, 2013	60.00	1.45
Regular Dividend	September 27, 2013	63.00	1.45
Special Dividend	April 18, 2013	52.00	1.26
2014		185.00	4.14
Regular Dividend	April 16, 2014	62.00	1.39
Regular Dividend	September 26, 2014	69.00	1.54

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Special Dividend	April 16, 2014	54.00	1.21
2015		152.00	3.35
Regular Dividend	April 16, 2015	61.00	1.37
Regular Dividend	September 25, 2015 ⁽¹⁾	65.00	1.39
Special Dividend	April 16, 2015	26.00	0.59

⁽¹⁾ *Payment was moved to September 28, 2015 in view of Proclamation No. 1128, Series of 2015, dated September 15, 2015 declaring September 25, 2015 as a regular holiday.*

Dividends on PLDT's common stock were declared and paid in Philippine pesos. For the convenience of the reader, the Philippine peso dividends have been converted into U.S. dollars based on the Philippine Dealing System Reference Rate on the respective dates of dividend payments. See *Note 20 Equity* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. *Financial Statements* for further information on our dividend payments.

Exchange Rates

The Philippine government does not administratively fix the exchange rate between the Philippine peso and the U.S. dollar. Since August 1, 1992, a market average rate, known as the Philippine Dealing System Reference Rate, has been determined daily in inter-bank trading using the Philippine Dealing System. The Philippine Dealing System is a specialized off-floor direct dealing service for the trading of Philippine pesos-U.S. dollars by member banks of the Bankers Association of the Philippines, or the BAP, and BSP, the central bank of the Philippines. All members of the BAP are required to make their Philippine peso-U.S. dollar trades through this system, which was established by Telerate Financial Information Network of Hong Kong.

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The following table shows the exchange rates between the Philippine peso and the U.S. dollar, expressed in Philippine pesos per U.S. dollar, for the periods indicated, based on the volume-weighted average exchange rate for each business day in each of the periods presented:

	Period End	Year Ended December 31,		
		Average⁽¹⁾	High⁽²⁾	Low⁽³⁾
2011	Php 43.92	Php 43.28	Php 41.96	Php 44.59
2012	41.08	42.14	40.86	44.25
2013	44.40	42.66	40.57	44.66
2014	44.74	44.45	43.64	44.87
2015	47.12	45.62	44.08	47.44
2016 (through March 16, 2016)	46.83	47.43	46.51	47.99

Source: *Philippine Dealing System Reference Rate*

⁽¹⁾ Calculated by using the average of the exchange rates on the last day of each month during the period.

⁽²⁾ Highest exchange rate for the period.

⁽³⁾ Lowest exchange rate for the period.

	Period End	Month		
		Average⁽¹⁾	High⁽²⁾	Low⁽³⁾
2015				
September	Php 46.83	Php 46.76	Php 46.49	Php 46.99
October	46.86	46.36	45.80	46.89
November	47.17	47.04	46.74	47.21
December	47.12	47.23	47.08	47.44
2016				
January	47.69	47.54	46.95	47.99
February	47.57	47.63	47.43	47.88
March (through March 16, 2016)	46.83	46.91	46.51	47.39

Source: *Philippine Dealing System Reference Rate*

⁽¹⁾ Calculated by using the average of the exchange rates during the month.

⁽²⁾ Highest exchange rate for the month.

⁽³⁾ Lowest exchange rate for the month.

This report contains conversions of Philippine peso amounts into U.S. dollars for your convenience. Unless otherwise specified, these conversions were made at the Philippine Dealing System Reference Rate as at December 31, 2015 of Php47.12 to US\$1.00. You should not assume that such Philippine peso amounts represent such U.S. dollar amounts or could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at the rate indicated, or at any particular rate. As at March 16, 2016, the exchange rate quoted through the Philippine Dealing System was Php46.83 to US\$1.00. Unless otherwise specified, the weighted average exchange rate of the Philippine peso to the U.S. dollar for a given year used in the following discussions in this report was calculated using the average of the daily exchange rates quoted through the Philippine Dealing System during the year.

Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

Risk Factors

You should carefully consider all of the information in this annual report, including the risks and uncertainties described below. If any of the following risks actually occurs, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations and the trading price of our ADSs could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Relating to Us

If we are not able to adapt to changes and disruptions in technology and by over-the-top, or OTT, services and address changing consumer demand on a timely basis, we may experience a decline in the demand for our services, be unable to implement our business strategy and experience a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

The rapid change of technology and proliferation of OTT services have the potential to disrupt our business. Our major sources of revenue have always been short messaging service, or SMS, voice and international long distance business. However, due to the adoption of new technologies and the growing popularity of these new OTT services, our traditional revenue sources have continued to decline, and we cannot assure you that such trend will not continue with respect to some of our traditional services.

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The continued high cellular penetration rate in the Philippines and the prevalence of SMS have negatively impacted our national long distance business in recent years. Moreover, net settlement payments between PLDT and other foreign telecommunications carriers for origination and termination of international call traffic between the Philippines and other countries, which have been our predominant source of foreign currency revenues, have been declining in recent years. The emergence of OTT services, such as social networking, instant messaging and internet telephone, also known as VoIP services, are competing with us in voice or data services and continue to affect our business model. We are also facing growing competition from providers offering services using alternative wireless technologies and IP-based networks, including efforts by the Philippine government to roll-out its free *WiFi* services to various municipalities in the country.

Our capital costs could increase as we phase out outdated and unprofitable technologies and invest in new ones. We may not be able to accurately predict technological trends or the success of new services in the market. In addition, there could be legal or regulatory restraints on our introduction of new services. If our services fail to gain acceptance in the marketplace, or if costs associated with implementation and completion of the introduction of these services materially increase, our ability to retain and attract customers could be adversely affected. We can neither assure you that we would be able to adopt or successfully implement new technologies and services nor assure you that future technological changes will not adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Competition from other telecommunications services providers may further increase, which may reduce our market share and decrease our profit margin, and we cannot assure you that any potential change in the competitive landscape of the telecommunications industry in the Philippines would not have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Increasing competition from other existing telecommunications services providers, as well as competition from new competitors, could materially and adversely affect our business and prospect by, among other factors, forcing us to lower our tariffs, reducing or reversing the growth of our customer base and reducing usage of our services. Competition in the cellular telecommunications industry is particularly intense, with network coverage, quality of service, product offerings, and price dictating subscriber preference. Vital capacity expansion may continue to adversely increase our capital expenditures. Recently, operators have grown more aggressive in maintaining and growing market share, especially in light of a maturing market. Our principal cellular competitor, Globe Telecom, Inc., or Globe, has introduced aggressive marketing campaigns and promotions, such as unlimited voice and SMS offers. Furthermore, the possible entry of a new player, due to the liberalization of the Philippine telecommunications industry, may threaten our market share.

Taking into consideration these risks, we cannot assure you that the number of providers of telecommunications services will not increase in the future or that competition for customers will not cause our cellular and fixed line subscribers to switch to other operators, or otherwise cause us to increase our marketing expenditures, potential loss of customers or reduce our rates, resulting in a reduction in our profitability.

Our ability to compete effectively will depend on, among other things, network coverage, quality of service, price, our development of new and enhanced products and services, the reach and quality of our sales and distribution channels and our capital resources. It will also depend on how successfully we anticipate and respond to various factors affecting our industry, including new technologies and business models, changes in consumer preferences and demand for existing services, demographic trends and economic conditions. If we are not able to respond successfully to these competitive challenges, this could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

The cellular telecommunications industry in the Philippines may not continue to grow.

The majority of our total revenues are currently derived from the provision of cellular services to customers in the Philippines. As a result, we depend on the continued development and growth of this industry in the Philippines. The cellular penetration rate in the country, however, has already reached an estimated 118% as at December 31, 2015, and thus the industry may well be considered mature, although the existence of subscribers owning multiple SIM cards results in this penetration rate being inflated to a certain extent. Further growth of the market depends on many factors beyond our control, including the continued introduction of new and enhanced cellular devices, the price levels of cellular handsets, consumer tastes and preferences, and the amount of disposable income of existing and potential subscribers. Any economic, technological or other developments resulting in a reduction in demand for cellular services or otherwise causing the Philippine cellular telecommunications industry to stop growing or reducing the rate of its growth, could materially harm our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

The licenses, franchises and regulatory approvals, upon which PLDT relies, may be subject to revocation or delay, which could result in the suspension of our services or abandonment of any planned expansions and could thereby have a material adverse effect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

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Failure to comply with the foreign ownership restrictions

Section 11, Article XII of the 1987 Philippine Constitution provides that no franchise, certificate, or any other form of authorization for the operation of a public utility shall be granted except to citizens of the Philippines or to corporations of associations organized under the laws of the Philippines, at least 60% of whose capital is owned by such citizens. We believe that as of the date of this report, PLDT is in compliance with the requirement of Section 11 Article XII of the 1987 Constitution. Exceeding the foreign ownership restrictions imposed under the Philippine Constitution may subject the Company to financial sanctions or the Philippine government commencing a *quo warranto* case in the name of the Republic of the Philippines against the Company to revoke the Company's franchise that permits the Company to engage in telecommunications activities. See Item 8. Financial Information - Legal Proceedings and Note 27 Provisions and Contingencies In the Matter of the Wilson Gamboa Case and Jose M. Roy III Petition to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements for further discussion.

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Failure to renew CPCNs

We operate our business under franchises, each of which is subject to amendment, termination or repeal by the Philippine Congress, and to various provisional authorities and CPCNs, which have been granted by the NTC and will expire between now and 2028. Some of our CPCNs and provisional authorities have already expired. Although we have filed applications for extension of these CPCNs and provisional authorities, we cannot assure you that the NTC will grant the applications for renewal. See Item 4. Information on the Company Licenses and Regulations for more information.

Failure to comply with R.A. 7925

The Philippine Congress may revoke, or the Solicitor General of the Philippines may file a case against Smart and DMPI to revoke, the franchise of Smart and DMPI for their failure to comply with R.A. 7925, which requires making a public offering of at least 30% of the aggregate common shares of a telecommunications entity with regulated types of services. For more information on R.A. 7925, see Item 4. Information on the Company Material Effects of Regulation on our Business .

Failure to properly divest CURE

If we fail to effect the divestment of Connectivity Unlimited Resource Enterprise, or CURE, in accordance with the terms of, or in a manner contemplated under the NTC's approval of our acquisition of the Digitel Group, the NTC may revoke its approval of any relevant franchises, licenses or permits held by Smart, any of which could significantly disrupt our operations and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. See Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Divestment of CURE to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements for further discussion.

We cannot assure you that any of our franchises, permits or licenses will not be revoked and any such revocation could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions or prospects.

Our business is significantly affected by governmental laws and regulations, including regulations in respect of rates and taxes and laws relating to anti-competitive practices and monopoly.

The NTC regulates the rates we are permitted to charge for services that have not yet been deregulated, such as local exchange services. We cannot assure you that the NTC will not impose additional obligations on us that could lead to the revocation of our licenses if not adhered to and/or to the reduction in our total revenues or profitability. The NTC could adopt changes to the regulations or implement additional guidelines governing our interconnection with other telecommunications companies or the rates and terms upon which we provide services to our customers. The occurrence of any of these changes could materially reduce our revenues and profitability.

The PLDT Group is also subject to a number of national and local taxes. We cannot assure you that the PLDT Group will not be subject to new, increased and/or additional taxes and that the PLDT Group would be able to impose or pass on additional charges or fees on its customers to compensate for the imposition of such taxes or charges, or for the loss of fees and/or charges.

Moreover, we are subject to laws and regulations relating to anti-competitive practices and anti-monopoly. The Philippine Competition Act came into effect on August 8, 2015 and prohibits practices that restrict market competition through anti-competitive agreements and abuse of a dominant position. It also requires parties to provide notification and obtain clearance for certain mergers and acquisitions. The Philippine Competition Act prescribes administrative and criminal penalties for violations of these prohibitions. Finally, the Philippine Competition Act established the Philippines Competition Commission with responsibility for implementing and enforcing competition policy in the Philippines. While our business practices have not in the past been found to have violated any laws and regulations related to anti-competition and anti-monopoly, we cannot assure you that any new or existing governmental regulators will not, in the future, find our business practices to have an anti-competitive effect on the Philippines telecommunications industry, nor can we assure you that we will not be found to have violated the relevant laws and regulations relating to anti-competition and anti-monopoly in the future.

Any future expansion in our services, particularly in our cellular services, could subject us to additional conditions in the granting of our provisional authorities by the NTC and to increased regulatory scrutiny, which could harm our reputation and business, and which could have a material adverse effect on our growth and prospects. In addition, the occurrence of any such event could impose substantial costs or cause interruptions or considerable delays in the provision, development or expansion of our services. For more information, see Item 4. Information on the Company Material Effects of Regulation on our Business.

Changes in regulations or user concerns regarding privacy and protection of user data, or any failure to comply with such laws, could adversely affect our business.

The regulatory environment regarding privacy and data protection laws is unsettled. Any failure, or perceived failure, by us to make effective modifications to our policies, or to comply with any privacy, data-retention or data-protection-related laws, regulations, orders or industry self-regulatory principles could result in proceedings or actions against us by governmental entities or others, a loss of user confidence, damage to the PLDT brands, and a loss of users or advertising partners, any of which could potentially have an adverse effect on our business.

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In addition, various federal, state and foreign legislative or regulatory bodies may enact new or additional laws and regulations concerning privacy, data-retention and data-protection issues, including laws or regulations mandating disclosure to domestic or international law enforcement bodies, which could adversely impact our business, our brand or our reputation with users. The interpretation and application of privacy, data protection and data retention laws and regulations are often uncertain and in flux. These laws may be interpreted and applied inconsistently from country to country and inconsistently with our current policies and practices, complicating long-range business planning decisions. If privacy, data protection or data retention laws are interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent with our current policies and practices we may be fined or ordered to change our business practices in a manner that adversely impacts our operating results. Complying with these varying international requirements could cause us to incur substantial costs or require us to change our business practices or operating platforms in a manner adverse to our business.

Legislation and regulation of online payment systems could create unexpected costs, subject us to enforcement actions for compliance failures, or cause us to change our digital technology platforms or business models.

Regulators have been increasing their focus on online and mobile payment services, and recent regulatory and other developments could reduce the convenience or utility of our payment services for users. Governmental regulation of certain aspects of mobile payments systems under which PLDT operates could result in obligations or restrictions with respect to the types of products that we may offer to consumers, the payment card systems that link to our mobile payments systems, the jurisdictions in which our payment services or apps may be used, and higher costs, such as fees charged by banks to process funds through our mobile payments systems. Such obligations and restrictions could be further increased as more jurisdictions regulate payment systems. Moreover, if this regulation is used to provide resources or preferential treatment or protection to selected payments and processing providers, it could displace us from, or prevent us from entering into, or substantially restrict us from participating in, particular geographies.

Limitations in the amount of frequency spectrum or facilities made available to us could negatively affect our ability to maintain and improve our service quality and level of customer satisfaction, could increase our costs and could reduce our competitiveness.

The available radio frequency spectrum is one of the principal limitations on a mobile network's capacity, and there are limitations in the spectrum and facilities available to us to provide our services. Our future wireless growth will increasingly depend on our ability to offer innovative video and data services and a wireless network that has sufficient spectrum and capacity to support these innovations. Improvements in our service depend on many factors, including continued access to and deployment of adequate spectrum.

Our competitiveness may decline if we cannot obtain the necessary or optimal allocation of spectrum from the Philippine government. If the Philippine government does not fairly allocate spectrum to wireless providers in general or if we cannot acquire needed spectrum or deploy the services customers desire on a timely basis without burdensome conditions or at adequate cost while maintaining network quality levels, then our ability to attract and retain customers, and therefore maintain and improve our operating margins, could be materially adversely affected.

We may not be successful in our acquisitions of, and investments in, other companies and businesses, and may therefore be unable to fully implement our business strategy.

As growth slows or reverses in our traditional fixed line and cellular businesses, and as part of our strategy to grow other business segments, we make acquisitions and investments in companies or businesses to enter new businesses or defend our existing markets. The success of our acquisitions and investments depends on a number of factors, such as:

our ability to identify suitable opportunities for investment or acquisition;

our ability to reach an acquisition or investment agreement on terms that are satisfactory to us or at all;

the extent to which we are able to exercise control over the acquired company;

the economic, business or other strategic objectives and goals of the acquired company compared to those of the PLDT Group, as well as the ability to execute the identified strategies in order to generate fair returns on the investment; and

our ability to successfully integrate the acquired company or business with our existing businesses.

Any of our contemplated acquisitions and investments may not be consummated due to reasons or factors beyond our control. Even if any contemplated acquisitions and investments are consummated, we may not be able to realize any or all of the anticipated benefits of such acquisitions and investments and we cannot assure you that the consummation of such acquisitions and investments will not result in losses for a prolonged period of time. Moreover, if we are unsuccessful in our contemplated acquisitions and investments, we may not be able to fully implement our business strategy to maintain or grow certain of our businesses and our results of operations and financial position could be materially and adversely affected.

We are exposed to the fluctuations in the market values of our investments.

Given the nature of our business and our foray into the digital business, we have made investments in various start-up companies. In 2014, we invested in Rocket Internet SE (formerly Rocket Internet AG), or Rocket, to drive the development of online and mobile payment solutions. However, due to the significant decline in fair value of our investment in Rocket as at December 31, 2015, we recognized an impairment of the investment in Rocket amounting to Php5,124 million. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Critical Accounting Policies and Note 11 Available-for-Sale Financial Investments PLDT Online s Investment in Rocket to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements for more information. Credit ratings and market values of this investment and similar investments can be negatively impacted by liquidity, credit deterioration or losses, financial results, foreign exchange rates, or other factors. As a result, our investments could decline and result in a material impairment, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results.

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If we are unable to install and maintain telecommunications facilities and equipment in a timely manner, we may not be able to maintain our current market share and the quality of our services, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our business requires the regular installation of new, and the maintenance of existing, telecommunications transmission and other facilities and equipment, which are being undertaken. The installation and maintenance of these facilities and equipment are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, such as:

shortages of equipment, materials and labor;

work stoppages and labor disputes;

interruptions resulting from inclement weather and other natural disasters;

unforeseen engineering, environmental and geological problems; and

unanticipated cost increases.

Any of these factors could give rise to delays or cost overruns in the installation of new facilities or equipment or could prevent us from properly maintaining the equipment used in our networks, and hence could affect our ability to maintain existing services and roll-out new services, for example, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Cyber attacks, theft, equipment failures, natural disasters, terrorist acts and territorial disputes may materially adversely affect our operations

Cyber attacks, theft of telecommunication cables, major equipment failures or natural disasters, including severe weather, terrorist acts or other breaches of network or IT security that affect our wireline and wireless networks, including telephone switching offices, microwave links, third-party-owned local and long-distance networks on which we rely, our cell sites or other equipment, our customer account support and information systems, or employee and business records could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

In order to minimize our exposure to cyber security risks, we have deployed a multi-layered defense mechanism from the network to the host and up to the application level. However, we can neither assure you that any of such defenses will be effective against or neutralize the effects of any cyber incidents resulting from unintentional cyber security breaches or deliberate attacks on our network infrastructure or computer systems, nor assure you that our business will not be significantly disrupted in the event of such security breach or attack. If we fail to timely and effectively prevent the occurrence of any new or existing cyber security incidents, or fail to promptly rectify any such incidents, our business could be significantly disrupted, our results of operations could be materially and adversely affected, and the confidence of our stakeholders could be lost.

The Philippines, China and several Southeast Asian nations have been engaged in a series of long-standing territorial disputes over certain islands in the West Philippine Sea, also known as the South China Sea. Should these territorial disputes continue or escalate further, the Philippines and its economy may be disrupted and our operations could be adversely affected as a result. In particular, further disputes between the Philippines and China may lead both countries to impose trade restrictions on the other's imports. Any such impact from these disputes could adversely affect the Philippine economy, and materially and adversely affect our business, financial position and financial performance.

Our businesses require substantial capital investment, which we may not be able to finance.

Our projects under development and the continued maintenance and improvement of our networks and services, including Smart's projects, networks, platforms and services, require substantial ongoing capital investment. Our consolidated capital expenditures totaled Php43,175 million, Php34,759 million and Php28,838 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. We currently estimate

that our consolidated capital expenditures in 2016 will be approximately Php43 billion.

Future strategic initiatives could require us to incur significant additional capital expenditures. We may be required to finance a portion of our future capital expenditures from external financing sources, some of which have not yet been fully arranged. There can be no assurance that financing for new projects will be available on terms acceptable to us, or at all. If we cannot complete our development programs or other capital projects on time due to our failure to obtain the required financing, our growth, results of operations, financial condition and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

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Our results of operations and our financial position could be materially and adversely affected if the Philippine peso significantly fluctuates against the U.S. dollar.

A substantial portion of our indebtedness, related interest expenses, our capital expenditures and a portion of our expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars and other foreign currencies, whereas most of our revenues are denominated in Philippine pesos. See *Note 21 Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

A depreciation of the Philippine peso against the U.S. dollar would increase the amount of our U.S. dollar-denominated debt obligations and operating and interest expenses in Philippine peso terms. In the event that the Philippine peso depreciates against the U.S. dollar, we may be unable to generate enough funds through operations and other means to offset the resulting increase in our obligations in Philippine peso terms. Moreover, a depreciation of the Philippine peso against the U.S. dollar may result in our recognition of significant foreign exchange losses, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations. A depreciation of the Philippine peso could also cause us not to be in compliance with the financial covenants imposed on us by our lenders under certain loan agreements and other indebtedness. Further, fluctuations in the Philippine peso value and of interest rates impact the mark-to-market gains/losses of certain of our financial debt instruments, which were designated as non-hedged items.

The Philippine peso has been subject to significant depreciation in recent years, with the Philippine peso depreciated by approximately 9% from a high of Php40.86 for the year 2012 to Php44.74 as at December 31, 2014 and further depreciated by 5% to Php47.12 as at December 31, 2015. We cannot assure you that the Philippine peso will not depreciate further and be subject to significant fluctuations going forward, due to a range of factors, including:

political and economic developments affecting the Philippines, including the level of remittances from overseas Filipino workers;

global economic and financial trends;

the volatility of emerging market currencies;

any interest rate increases by the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States; and

higher demand for U.S. dollars by both banks and domestic businesses to service their maturing U.S. dollar obligations or foreign exchange traders including banks covering their short U.S. dollar positions, among others.

Our debt instruments contain restrictive covenants which require us to maintain certain financial tests and our indebtedness could impair our ability to fulfill our financial obligations and service our other debt.

Our existing debt instruments contain covenants which, among other things, require PLDT to maintain certain financial ratios and other financial tests, calculated on the basis of IFRS at relevant measurement dates, principally at the end of each quarter period. For a description of some of these covenants, see *Note 21 Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Our indebtedness and the requirements and limitations imposed by our debt covenants could have important consequences. For example, we may be required to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow to payments on our indebtedness, which could reduce the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate requirements.

The principal factors that could negatively affect our ability to comply with the financial ratio covenants and other financial tests under our debt instruments are depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar, poor operating performance of PLDT and our consolidated subsidiaries, impairment or similar charges in respect of investments or other long-lived assets that may be recognized by PLDT and its consolidated subsidiaries, and increases in our interest expenses. Of our total consolidated debts, 42% and 47% were denominated in foreign currencies as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, principally in U.S. dollars, and so many of our financial ratios and other tests are

expected to be negatively affected by any weakening of the Philippine peso.

If we are unable to meet our debt service obligations or comply with our debt covenants, we could be forced to restructure or refinance our indebtedness, seek additional equity capital or sell assets. An inability to effect these measures successfully could result in a declaration of default and an acceleration of maturities of some or all of our indebtedness, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our subsidiaries could be limited in their ability to pay dividends to us due to internal cash requirements and their creditors having superior claims over their assets and cash flows, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition.

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A majority of our total revenues and cash flow from operations is derived from our subsidiaries, particularly Smart. Smart has significant internal cash requirements for debt service, capital expenditures and operating expenses and as a result, may be financially unable to pay any dividends to PLDT. Although Smart has been making dividend payments to PLDT regularly since December 2002, there can be no assurance that PLDT will continue to receive these dividends or other distributions, or otherwise be able to derive liquidity from Smart or any other subsidiary or investee in the future.

Creditors of our subsidiaries generally have priority claims over our subsidiaries' assets and cash flows. We and our creditors will effectively be subordinated to the existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities, including trade payables, of our subsidiaries, except that we may be recognized as a creditor with respect to loans we have made to subsidiaries. If we are recognized as a creditor of a subsidiary, our claim will still be subordinated to any indebtedness secured by assets of the subsidiary and any indebtedness of the subsidiary otherwise deemed superior to the indebtedness we hold.

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We may have difficulty meeting our debt payment obligations if we do not continue to receive cash dividends from our subsidiaries and our financial condition could be materially and adversely affected as a result.

A significant number of shares of PLDT's voting stocks (common and voting preferred stocks) are held by four shareholders, which may not act in the interests of other shareholders or stakeholders in PLDT.

As at January 31, 2016, the First Pacific Group and its Philippine affiliates, NTT Communications and NTT DOCOMO, JG Summit Holdings, Inc. and its affiliates, collectively, beneficially own approximately 53.93% in PLDT's outstanding common stock (representing 31.83% of our overall voting stock). See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions for further details regarding the shareholdings of NTT Communications and NTT DOCOMO in PLDT, and the rights granted pursuant to the Cooperation Agreement, Strategic Agreement and the Shareholders Agreement.

Additionally, PLDT's shares of voting preferred stock which represent approximately 41% of total outstanding shares of voting stocks are owned by a single stockholder, BTF Holdings, Inc., or BTFHI.

The FP Parties and/or NTT Communications and/or NTT DOCOMO and/or BTFHI may exercise their respective voting rights over these decisions and transactions in a manner that could be contrary to the interests of other shareholders or stakeholders in PLDT.

Failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 could adversely impact investor confidence and the market price of our common shares and ADSs, and have a material adverse effect on our business, our reputation, financial condition and results of operations.

We are required to comply with various Philippine and U.S. laws and regulations on internal control. However, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements because of its inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, the circumvention or overriding of controls, or fraud. Therefore, even effective internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements. If we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting, including our failure to implement required new or improved controls, or if we experience difficulties in their implementation, our business and operating results could be harmed, we could fail to meet our reporting obligations and there could be a material adverse effect on our business, our reputation, financial condition and results of operations, and the market prices of our common shares and ADSs could decline significantly.

We are unionized and are vulnerable to work stoppages, slowdowns or increased labour costs.

As at December 31, 2015, PLDT has three employee unions, representing in the aggregate 5,034, or 29%, of the employees of the PLDT Group. This unionized workforce could result in demands that may increase our operating expenses and adversely affect our profitability. For instance, PLDT experienced a significant charge from its manpower rightsizing program, MRP, in 2015, mainly incurred in the fixed-line business, with some of the charge incurred in the wireless business. See Note 5 Income and Expenses Compensation and Employee Benefits to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements. Each of our different employee groups may require separate collective bargaining agreements. If any group of our employees and PLDT are unable to reach agreement on the terms of their collective bargaining agreement or we were to experience widespread employee dissatisfaction, we could be subject to work slowdowns or stoppages. Any of these events would be disruptive to our operations and could harm our business.

The loss of key personnel or the failure to attract and retain highly qualified personnel could compromise our ability to effectively manage our business and pursue our growth strategy.

Our future performance depends on our ability to attract and retain highly qualified key technical, development, sales, services and management personnel. The loss of key employees could result in significant disruptions to our business, and the integration of replacement personnel could be costly and time consuming, could cause additional disruptions to our business, and could be unsuccessful. We cannot guarantee the continued employment of any of the members of our senior leadership team, who may depart our company for any number of reasons, such as other business opportunities, differing views on our strategic direction or other personal reasons. As announced in our Report of Foreign Private Issuer on Form 6-K filed with the SEC on December 1, 2015, Napoleon L. Nazareno, the former president and CEO of PLDT, retired, effective December 31, 2015. Any inability to attract, retain or motivate our personnel could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and prospects.

Adverse results of any pending or future litigation and/or disputes may impact PLDT's cash flows, results of operations and financial condition.

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We are currently involved in various legal proceedings, including proceedings relating to the constitutionality of the Philippine SEC Guidelines in determining the nationality of a Philippine company pursuant to the decision in the case of Wilson P. Gamboa vs. Finance Secretary Margarito B. Teves, et. al. (G.R. No. 176579) and Section 11, Article XII of the Constitution, tax assessments. Our estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims have been developed in consultation with our counsel handling the defense in these matters and is based upon our analysis of potential results. Our future financial performance could be materially affected by an adverse outcome or by changes in our estimates or effectiveness of our strategies relating to these proceedings and assessments.

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For more information on PLDT's legal proceedings, see Item 8. Financial Information – Legal Proceedings. While PLDT believes the positions it has taken in these cases are legally valid, the final results of these cases may prove to be different from its expectations. In addition, there is no assurance that PLDT will not be involved in future litigation or other disputes, the results of which may materially and adversely impact its business and financial conditions.

Risks Relating to the Philippines

PLDT's business may be adversely affected by political or social or economic instability in the Philippines.

The Philippines is subject to political, social and economic volatility that, directly or indirectly, could have a material adverse impact on our ability to sustain our business and growth.

We cannot assure you that the political environment in the Philippines will be stable or that the current or any future government will adopt economic policies that are conducive to sustained economic growth or which do not materially and adversely impact the current regulatory environment for the telecommunications and other companies.

If foreign exchange controls were to be imposed, our ability to meet our foreign currency payment obligations could be adversely affected.

The Philippine government has, in the past, instituted restrictions on the conversion of the Philippine peso into foreign currencies and the use of foreign exchange received by Philippine companies to pay foreign currency-denominated obligations. The Monetary Board of the BSP has statutory authority, with the approval of the President of the Philippines, during a foreign exchange crisis or in times of national emergency, to:

suspend temporarily or restrict sales of foreign exchange;

require licensing of foreign exchange transactions; or

require the delivery of foreign exchange to the BSP or its designee banks.

We cannot assure you that foreign exchange controls will not be imposed in the future. If imposed, these restrictions could materially and adversely affect our ability to obtain foreign currency to service our foreign currency obligations.

As a foreign private issuer, we follow certain home country corporate governance practices which may afford less protection to holders of our ADSs.

As a foreign private issuer incorporated in the Philippines and listed on the PSE, we are permitted under applicable NYSE rules to follow certain home country corporate governance practices. The corporate governance practice and requirements in the Philippines do not require us to have a majority of the members of our board of directors to be independent, and do not require us to hold regular executive sessions where only independent directors are present. Further, the criteria for independence of directors and audit committee members applicable in the Philippines differ from those applicable under the NYSE rules. These Philippine home country corporate governance practices may afford less protection to holders of our ADSs.

The credit ratings of the Philippines may restrict the access to capital of Philippine companies, including PLDT.

Historically, the Philippines' sovereign debt has been rated non-investment grade by international credit rating agencies. Although during 2015, the Philippines' long-term foreign currency-denominated debt was affirmed by Fitch as investment-grade with a rating of BBB- revised outlook to positive, and Standard and Poor's and Moody's affirmed the Philippines' long-term foreign currency-denominated debt to the investment-grade rating of BBB and Baa2, respectively, the continued relatively low sovereign ratings of the Philippine Government will directly and adversely affect companies domiciled in the Philippines as international credit rating agencies issue credit ratings by reference to that of the sovereign. No assurance can be given that Fitch, Moody's, Standard & Poor's or any other international credit rating agency will not downgrade the credit ratings of the Philippine Government in the future and, therefore, Philippine companies, including PLDT. Any such downgrade could have a material adverse impact on the liquidity in the Philippine financial markets, the ability of the Philippine Government and Philippine companies, including PLDT, to raise additional financing, and the interest rates and other commercial terms at which such additional financing is available.

Item 4. Information on the Company
Overview

We are the leading telecommunications service provider in the fixed line, wireless and broadband markets in the Philippines, in terms of both subscribers and revenues. Through our three principal business segments (Wireless, Fixed Line and Others), we offer a large and diverse range of telecommunications services across the Philippines' most extensive fiber optic backbone and wireless and fixed line networks.

We are the leading fixed line service provider in the Philippines accounting for approximately 66% of the total reported fixed line subscribers nationwide as at December 31, 2015. Smart is the leading cellular service provider in the country, and together with the other PLDT Group cellular service provider, DMPI, account for approximately 55% of total reported cellular subscribers nationwide as at December 31, 2015.

Our common shares are listed and traded on the PSE and our ADSs are listed and traded on the NYSE in the United States.

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We had a market capitalization of approximately Php445,075 million, or US\$9,446 million, as at December 31, 2015, representing one of the largest market capitalizations among Philippine-listed companies. We had total revenues of Php171,103 million, or US\$3,631 million, and net income attributable to equity holders of PLDT of Php22,065 million, or US\$468 million for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Historical Background and Development

PLDT was incorporated under the old Corporation Law of the Philippines (Act 1459, as amended) on November 28, 1928 as Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, following the merger of four telephone companies under common U.S. ownership. Under its Amended Articles of Incorporation, PLDT's corporate term is currently limited through 2028.

PLDT's original franchise was granted in 1928 and was last amended in 1991, extending its effectiveness until 2028 and broadening PLDT's franchise to permit PLDT to provide virtually every type of telecommunications service. PLDT's franchise covers the business of providing basic and enhanced telecommunications services in and between the provinces, cities and municipalities in the Philippines and between the Philippines and other countries and territories including mobile, cellular, wired or wireless telecommunications systems; fiber optics; multi-channel transmission distribution systems and their VAS (including but not limited to transmission of voice, data, facsimile, control signals, audio and video); information services bureau and all other telecommunications systems technologies presently available or that can be made available through technical advances or innovations in the future. Our subsidiaries, including Smart and DMPI, also maintain their own franchises with a different range of services and periods of legal effectiveness for their licenses.

Our principal executive offices are located at the Ramon Cojuangco Building, Makati Avenue, Makati City, Philippines and our telephone number is +(632) 816-8534. Our website address is www.pldt.com. The contents of our website are not a part of this annual report.

Recent Developments

Incorporation of PLDT Capital Pte. Ltd., or PLDT Capital

PLDT Capital Pte. Ltd. was incorporated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of PLDT Online Investments Pte. Ltd., or PLDT Online, on August 12, 2015. As an investment arm, PLDT Capital is envisioned to be an important pillar in supporting the PLDT Group's digital pivot through collaboration with world-class pioneering companies in Silicon Valley, USA and around the world.

In 2015, PLDT Capital made the following investments:

Investment in Phunware, Inc.

On September 3, 2015, PLDT Capital subscribed to an 8% US\$5 million Convertible Promissory Note, or Note, issued by Phunware, Inc., or Phunware, a Delaware corporation. Phunware is an expansive mobile delivery platform that creates, markets, and monetizes mobile application experiences across multiple screens. Through its pioneering Multiscreen as a Service platform, Phunware enables companies to engage seamlessly with their customers through mobile devices, from indoor and outdoor locations-based marketing and advertising to content management, notifications and analytics, indoor mapping, navigation and wayfinding.

The US\$5 million Note was issued and paid on September 4, 2015. On December 18, 2015, PLDT Capital subscribed to Series F Preferred Shares of Phunware for a total consideration of US\$3 million. On the same date, the Note and its related interest were converted to additional Phunware Series F Preferred Shares.

On September 3, 2015, PLDT Capital also entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Phunware to establish a joint venture that will exclusively market and distribute Phunware's targeted mobile and multiscreen solutions in the Philippines and the rest of Southeast Asia. Consequently, on November 11, 2015, PLDT Capital incorporated Phunware Southeast Asia Pte. Ltd., which will be the vehicle through which the joint venture will conduct its operations in the region.

Investment in AppCard, Inc.

On October 9, 2015, PLDT Capital entered into a Convertible Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement with AppCard, Inc., or AppCard, for US\$5 million. AppCard, a Delaware corporation, is engaged in the business of developing, marketing, selling and servicing digital loyalty program platforms.

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The US\$5 million Convertible Series B Preferred Stock was paid on October 9, 2015.

Investment in Matrixx

On December 18, 2015, PLDT Capital entered into a Stock and Warrant Purchase Agreement with Matrixx, a Delaware corporation. Matrixx provides the IT foundation to move to an all-digital service environment with a new real-time technology platform designed to handle the surge in interactions without forcing the compromises of conventional technology. Under the terms of the agreement, PLDT Capital subscribed to convertible Series B Preferred Stock of Matrixx for a total consideration of US\$5 million, or Php237 million, and is entitled to purchase additional Series B Preferred Stock upon occurrence of certain conditions on or before March 15, 2016. PLDT Capital did not exercise its right and did not purchase additional Series B Preferred Stock of Matrixx.

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PLDT Online s Investment in iFlix Limited, or iFlix

On April 23, 2015, PLDT Online subscribed to a convertible note of *iFlix*, an internet TV service provider in Southeast Asia, for US\$15 million, or Php686 million. The convertible note was issued and paid on August 11, 2015. *iFlix* will use the funds to continue roll out of the *iFlix* subscription video-on-demand services across the Southeast Asian region, acquire rights to new content, and produce original programming to market to potential customers.

This investment is in line with our strategy to develop new revenue streams and to complement our present business by participating in the digital world beyond providing access and connectivity.

On March 10, 2016, the US\$15 million convertible notes held by PLDT Online were converted into 20.7 million ordinary shares of *iFlix* after Southeast Asia s leading internet TV service provider completed a new round of funding led by Sky Plc, Europe s leading entertainment company and the Indonesian company Emtel Group, through its subsidiary PT Surya Citra Media Tbk (SCMA). PLDT Online s shares account for the 7.5% of the total equity stock of *iflx* which had a post money valuation of USD\$450 million following the investments of Sky Plc and SCMA.

Takatak Holdings Acquisition of Takatak Technologies

On August 6, 2015, Voyager, through Takatak Holdings acquired 100% equity interest in Takatak Technologies for a total cash consideration of US\$5 million, of which US\$3 million was paid in August 2015 and US\$2 million payable in 12 quarterly installments, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions. The acquisition is consistent with the PLDT Group s focus to build Voyager into a digital economy platforms-enabler, allowing it to build its digital commerce business in the Philippines and other emerging markets. Takatak Technologies is a Singapore-based company behind the online store, TackThis!, a cloud-based e-commerce platform operating on a software as a service model that enables companies to easily set-up and showcase their businesses on various online platforms, among other things.

PLDT s Investment in Talas

On June 9, 2015, the PLDT Board of Directors approved the incorporation of Talas, a wholly-owned subsidiary of PLDT. Total subscription in Talas amounted to Php250 million, of which Php62.5 million was paid on May 28, 2015, for purposes of incorporation. Talas is tasked to unify the digital data assets of the PLDT Group which involves the implementation of the Intelligent Data Fabric, exploration of revenue opportunities and the immediate delivery of Big Data capability platform to PLDT and Smart.

Sale of Beacon s Meralco Shares to MPIC

On April 14, 2015, Beacon and MPIC, with PCEV s conformity, entered into a Share Purchase Agreement to sell 112.71 million common shares, comprising of approximately 10% interest in Meralco to MPIC at a price of Php235 per share for an aggregate consideration of Php26,487 million. MPIC settled a portion of the consideration amounting to Php1,000 million on April 14, 2015 and Php17,000 million on June 29, 2015, which were used by Beacon to partially settle its outstanding loans. MPIC will pay Beacon the balance of Php8,487 million on or before July 2016.

PCEV s effective interest in Meralco, through Beacon, was reduced to 17.48% from 22.48%, while MPIC s effective interest in Meralco, through its direct ownership of Meralco shares and through Beacon, increased to 32.48% from 27.48% as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. There is no change in the aggregate joint interest of MPIC and Beacon in Meralco which remains at 49.96% as at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

iCommerce s Investment in Philippines Internet Holding S.à r.l., or PHIH

On January 20, 2015, PLDT and Rocket entered into a joint venture agreement to further strengthen their existing partnership and to foster the development of internet-based businesses in the Philippines. PLDT, through iCommerce Investments Pte. Ltd., or iCommerce, a subsidiary of Voyager s eInnovations, and Asia Internet Holding S.à r.l., which is 50%-owned by Rocket, are shareholders in PHIH.

PHIH focuses on creating and developing online businesses in the Philippines, leveraging local market and business model insights, facilitating commercial, strategic and investment partnerships, enabling local recruiting and sourcing, and accelerating the rollout of online startups.

PLDT, through iCommerce, invested for a 33.33% ownership stake in PHIH. iCommerce has the option to increase its investment to 50%. iCommerce became a shareholder of PHIH on October 14, 2015 and paid approximately 7.4 million on October 27, 2015 for the first

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installment. The carrying value of the investment in PHIH amounted to 30.6 million, or Php1,595 million, including subscription payable of 22.6 million, or Php1,176 million, as at December 31, 2015.

eInnovations Investment in eCommerce Pay Holding S.à r.l., or MePay Global

On January 6, 2015, PLDT, through eInnovations Holdings Pte. Ltd., or eInnovations, entered into a joint venture agreement with Rocket, pursuant to which the two parties agreed to form MePay Global, of which each partner holds a 50% equity interest. MePay Global is a global joint venture for payment services with a focus on emerging markets.

On July 30, 2015, eInnovations became a 50% shareholder of MePay Global and invested on August 11, 2015 1.2 million into MePay Global.

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On February 3, 2016, eInnovations further contributed, via its subsidiary ePay Investments Pte. Ltd., the intellectual property, platforms and business operations of its market-leading mobile-first platform, PayMaya, as had been agreed in the joint venture agreement. Rocket has contributed from the beginning of the joint venture, among other things, its participations in Paymill Holding GmbH and Payleven Holding GmbH, two of the leading payment platforms for high growth, small-and-medium sized e-commerce businesses across Europe.

Investment in PDRs of MediaQuest

On March 5, 2013, PLDT's Board of Directors approved the Php1.95 billion investment by ePLDT in PDRs to be issued by MediaQuest in relation to its interest in Hastings. The Hastings PDRs confer an economic interest in common shares of Hastings owned by MediaQuest. Hastings is a wholly-owned subsidiary of MediaQuest and holds all the print-related investments of MediaQuest, including equity interests in the three leading newspapers: The Philippine Star, Philippine Daily Inquirer, and Business World.

On March 4, 2014, PLDT's Board of Directors approved an additional investment of up to Php500 million in Hastings PDRs to be issued by MediaQuest. On March 11, 2014, MediaQuest received from ePLDT an amount aggregating to Php300 million representing deposits for future PDRs subscription.

On May 21, 2015, ePLDT's Board of Directors approved an additional Php800 million investment in Hastings PDRs and settlement of the Php200 million balance of the Php500 million Hastings PDR investment in 2014. Subsequently, on May 30, 2015, the Board of Trustees of the Beneficial Trust Fund and the Board of Directors of MediaQuest approved the issuance of Php3,250 million Hastings PDRs. This provided ePLDT with 70% economic interest in Hastings.

For a detailed discussion, see *Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, *Note 10 Investment in Associates, Joint Ventures and Deposits*, *Note 11 Available-for-Sale Financial Investments* and *Note 14 Business Combinations* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Business Overview

As at December 31, 2015, our business activities were categorized into three business units: Wireless, Fixed Line and Others.

We monitor the operating results of each business unit separately for purposes of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. See *Note 4 Operating Segment Information* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Wireless

While our legacy business of voice and text messaging still provides the bulk of our revenues, data, whether mobile internet (accessed via the mobile phone) and broadband (accessed via dongles and other similar devices), are the fastest-growing and therefore, the focus areas of our business today. We generate data revenues from across all segments of our wireless business.

We provide (a) cellular, (b) wireless broadband and other services, and (c) digital platforms and mobile financial services, through our wireless business, which contributed approximately 88%, 11% and 1% of our wireless service revenues, respectively, in 2015. In previous years, rapid growth in the cellular market resulted in a change in our revenue composition, with cellular service revenues surpassing fixed line revenues to become our largest revenues source. During 2015, however, with the surge in data usage, the rate of growth in the cellular market has decreased. Wireless revenues contributed 63% of our total revenues in 2015 as compared to 64% and 66% for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Our cellular service revenues, were 85%, 87% and 89% of our total wireless revenues in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Our cellular service, which accounted for approximately 88% of our wireless service revenues for the year ended December 31, 2015, is provided through Smart and DMPI with 64,938,074 total subscribers as at December 31, 2015 as compared to 69,857,060 total subscribers as at December 31, 2014, representing a combined market share of approximately 55% as at December 31, 2015 as compared to 61% as at December 31, 2014. Cellular penetration in the Philippines increased to approximately 118% as at December 31, 2015 from 114% as at December 31, 2014, and accounts for approximately 34 times the country's fixed line penetration, although the existence of subscribers owning multiple SIM cards results in this penetration rate being inflated to a certain extent.

Approximately 95% and 86% of Smart and *Sun Cellular* subscribers, respectively, as at December 31, 2015 were prepaid service subscribers. The predominance of prepaid service reflects one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Philippine cellular market, allowing us to reduce billing and administrative costs on a per-subscriber basis, as well as to control credit risk. We have also retained our leading position in the

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postpaid service with our combined Smart and *Sun Cellular* postpaid subscribers having increased by 7% or 192,201, to 2,957,649 in 2015, representing a market share of approximately 55%.

The continued growth of smartphone users resulted in significant increase in our mobile internet revenues. Mobile data usage grew over 100%. As a result, our mobile internet revenues, which are part of our cellular data services revenues, increased by Php2,168 million, or 26%, to Php10,421 million in 2015 from Php8,253 million in 2014. Our mobile internet revenues contributed 21% and 17% of our cellular data service revenues in 2015 and 2014, respectively. Text messaging contributed 76% and 80% of our cellular data service revenues in 2015 and 2014, respectively. In addition, wireless broadband revenues, which are derived from the use of dongles and other similar mobile broadband devices, grew by Php972 million, or 10%, to Php10,991 million, resulting from a 32% growth in subscriber base.

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Smart's and DMPI's cellular network is the most extensive in the Philippines, covering substantially all of Metropolitan Manila and most of the other major population centers in the Philippines. Its dual-band GSM network allows it to efficiently deploy high capacity 1800 MHz BTS in dense urban areas and deploy its 900 MHz BTS on a relatively more economical basis in potentially high growth, but less densely populated provincial areas. We have installed a third-generation, or 3G, network based on a W-CDMA technology and are currently upgrading our wireless broadband facilities. As at December 31, 2015, we already have 29,185 cellular/broadband base stations, which includes 13,972 active 4G/HSPA+/LTE base stations.

As at December 31, 2015, Smart and DMPI have completed their unified network project in Mindanao and a large part of the Visayas region. The network synergy has generated savings in terms of capex optimization, cost efficiencies and reductions in cost duplications, and is expected to further improve upon completion of the project in 2016.

Fixed Line

We are the leading provider of fixed line telecommunications services throughout the Philippines, servicing retail, corporate and small and medium sized enterprises, or SME, clients. Our fixed line business group offers local exchange, international long distance, national long distance, data and other network and miscellaneous services. We had 2,303,454 fixed line subscribers as at December 31, 2015, an increase of 95,565, or 4%, from the 2,207,889 fixed line subscribers as at December 31, 2014, mainly due to higher net additions in 2015 compared with 2014. Total revenues from our fixed line were 37% and 36% of our total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and 34% in the year ended December 31, 2013. National long distance revenues have been declining largely due to a drop in call volumes as a result of continued popularity of alternative means of communications such as texting, e-mailing and internet telephony. An increase in our data and other network service revenues in recent years have mitigated such decline to a certain extent. Recognizing the growth potential of data and other network services, we have put considerable emphasis on the development of new data-capable and IP-based networks.

Our 11,893-kilometer long DFON is complemented by an extensive digital microwave backbone network operated by Smart. This microwave network complements the higher capacity fiber optic networks and is vital in delivering reliable services to areas not covered by fixed terrestrial transport network. Our fixed line network reaches all of the major cities and municipalities in the Philippines, with a concentration in the Metropolitan Manila area. Our network offers the country's most extensive connections to international networks through two international gateway switching exchanges and various regional submarine cable systems in which we have economic interests.

See Item 4. Information on the Company Infrastructure Fixed Line Network Infrastructure for further information on our fixed line infrastructure.

Others

Other business consists primarily of PCEV, an investment holding company, which owns a 17.48% interest in Meralco as at December 31, 2015 (a decrease from 22.48% as at December 31, 2014), through its 50% equity interest in Beacon Electric Holdings, Inc., or Beacon; PLDT Global Investments Corporation, or PGIC, which owns an 18.24% economic interest in Asia Outsourcing Beta Limited, or Beta, an investment holding company of SPi Technologies, Inc., or SPi, and its subsidiaries, or SPi Group, where we reinvested approximately US\$40 million of the proceeds from the sale of BPO in 2013; and PLDT Digital Investments Pte. Ltd., or PLDT Digital, an investment holding company, which owns a 6.1% equity interest in Rocket Internet AG, or Rocket, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, PLDT Online Investments Pte. Ltd., or PLDT Online.

Capital Expenditures and Divestitures

See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources for information concerning our principal capital expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015 and those planned for 2016.

With the exception of the sale of 112.71 million common shares, comprising approximately a 10% equity interest, in Meralco to MPIC, there were no material divestitures in 2015. See Item 4. Recent Developments for further information.

Organization

See Exhibit 8. List of Subsidiaries for a listing of PLDT's significant subsidiaries, including name, country of incorporation, proportion of ownership interests and, where different, proportion of voting power held.

Strengths

We believe our business is characterized by the following competitive strengths:

Recognized Brands. PLDT, Smart, *TNT* (formerly *Talk N Text*) and *Sun Cellular* are widely recognized brand names in the Philippines. We have built the PLDT brand name for over 85 years as the leading telecommunications provider in the Philippines. Smart is recognized in the Philippines as an innovative provider of high-quality cellular services. The *TNT* brand, which is provided using Smart's network, has also gained significant recognition as a price-competitive brand. Since its launch in 2003, *Sun Cellular* has built considerable brand equity as a provider of unlimited services. Having a range of strong and recognizable brands allows us to offer to various market segments differentiated products and services that suit customers' budgets and usage preferences.

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Leading Market Shares. With over 72 million fixed line, cellular and broadband subscribers as at December 31, 2015, we have leading market positions in each of the fixed line, cellular and broadband markets in the Philippines in terms of both subscribers and revenues.

Diversified Revenue Sources. We derive our revenues from two of our business segments, namely, Wireless and Fixed Line, with each contributing 63% and 37%, respectively, to our total revenues in 2015, and 64% and 36%, respectively, in 2014. Revenue sources of our wireless business include cellular services, which include voice and text message-related services, mobile internet and VAS, and wireless broadband services. Revenues from cellular voice and text services have been declining but this decline is partly mitigated by the increase in revenues from wireless broadband and mobile internet browsing. Our fixed line business derives service revenues from local exchange, international long distance, national long distance and data and other network services. Revenues from national and international long distance have been declining over the past years due to pressures on traditional fixed line voice revenues and reductions in international interconnection rates, but have been offset by the significant revenue contributions from corporate, SME and consumer data, as well as higher revenues from our local exchange service.

Superior Integrated Network. With the most advanced and extensive telecommunications networks in the Philippines, we are able to offer a wide array of communications services. Part of our network transformation program included the continued upgrade of our fixed line network to an all IP-based NGN, the build out of our transmission network, the investment in increased international bandwidth capacity, and the expansion of our 3G, 4G LTE and wireless broadband networks in order to enhance our data and broadband capabilities. Our network investments include the upgrade of our IT capabilities which are essential in enabling us to offer more relevant services to our customers.

Innovative Products and Services. We have successfully introduced a number of innovative and award-winning cellular products and services, including *Smart Money*, *Smart Load* and *Pasa Load*. *Smart Load* is an over-the-air electronic loading facility designed to make reloading of air time credits more convenient for, and accessible to consumers. *Pasa Load* (the term *pasa* means transfer) is a derivative service of *Smart Load* that allows load transfers to other *Smart Prepaid* and *TNT* subscribers.

Strong Strategic Relationships. We have important strategic relationships with First Pacific, NTT DOCOMO and NTT Communications. We believe the technological support, international experience and management expertise made available to us through these strategic relationships will enable us to enhance our market leadership and ability to provide and cross-sell a wider range of products and services.

Strategy

The key elements of our business strategy are:

Build on our leading positions in the fixed line and wireless businesses. We plan to continue building on our position as the leading fixed line and wireless service provider in the Philippines by continuing to launch new products and services to increase subscriber value and utilization of our existing facilities and equipment at reduced cost, and to increase our subscribers' use of our network for both voice and data, as well as their reliance on our services.

Capitalize on our strength as an integrated provider of telecommunications services. We offer the broadest range of telecommunications services among all operators in the Philippines. We plan to capitalize on this position to maximize revenue opportunities by cross-selling our products and services, and by developing convergent products that feature the combined benefits of voice and data, fixed line, wireless, and other products and services, including media content, utilizing our network and business platforms.

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Strengthen our leading position in the data and broadband market. Leveraging on the inherent strengths of our fixed line and wireless businesses, we are committed to further develop our fastest growing business – broadband, data and other network services, including mobile internet. Consistent with our strategy of introducing innovative products and services using advanced technology, we continue to launch various products and services in the data and broadband market that deliver quality of experience according to different market needs, including data centers and cloud-related services.

Maintain a strong financial position and improve shareholder returns. Following significant improvements in our financial position, we restored the payment of cash dividends to our common shareholders beginning in 2005 and declared dividend payouts of approximately 100% of our core earnings for the seven consecutive years from 2007 to 2013 and approximately 90% of our core earnings for 2014. In 2015, we are paying out dividends of approximately 75% of our core earnings. We plan to continue utilizing our free cash flows for the payment of cash dividends to common shareholders and investments in new growth areas. As part of our growth strategy, we have made and may continue to make acquisitions and investments in companies or businesses. We will continue to consider value-accretive investments in telecommunications as well as telco-related businesses.

Table of Contents**Business****Wireless**

We provide cellular, wireless broadband and other services, as well as digital platforms and mobile financial services, through our wireless business.

*Cellular Service**Overview*

Our cellular business, which we provided through Smart and DMPI to almost 65 million subscribers as at December 31, 2015, focuses on providing wireless voice communications and wireless data communications (primarily through text messaging, but also through a variety of VAS and mobile broadband).

The following table summarizes key measures of our cellular business as at and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

	December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Systemwide cellular subscriber base	64,938,074	69,857,060	70,045,627
Prepaid	61,980,425	67,091,612	67,667,750
Postpaid	2,957,649	2,765,448	2,377,877
Growth rate of cellular subscribers			
Prepaid	(8%)	(1%)	
Postpaid	7%	16%	5%
Cellular revenues (in millions)	Php 97,738	Php 102,780	Php 105,583
Voice	45,481	51,065	51,384
Data	49,973	49,712	52,258
Others	2,284	2,003	1,941
Percentage of cellular revenues to total wireless service revenues	88%	89%	90%
Percentage of cellular revenues to total service revenues	55%	57%	59%

Smart markets nationwide cellular communications services under the brand names *Smart Prepaid*, *TNT*, *Smart Postpaid* and *Smart Infinity*. *Smart Prepaid* and *TNT* are prepaid services while *Smart Postpaid* and *Smart Infinity* are postpaid services, which are all provided through Smart's digital network. With the acquisition of a majority interest in the Digitel Group on October 26, 2011, we offer prepaid and postpaid services under the brand name *Sun Cellular*. Approximately 95% of our subscribers are prepaid subscribers.

Smart, together with *TNT* and *Sun Cellular*, has focused on segmenting the market by offering sector-specific, value-driven packages for our subscribers. These include load buckets which provide a fixed number of messages, calls of preset duration and data allowance with prescribed validity. Smart and *Sun Cellular* also provide buckets which offer voice, text and hybrid bundles available to all networks, as well as packages with unlimited voice, text bundled with data, and combinations thereof, denominations of which depend on the duration and nature of the packages.

In September 2014, we launched Free Mobile Internet, the first of many promotions designed to stimulate data usage. Free Mobile Internet provided subscribers with up to 30MB of data usage per day, free of charge, exclusive of video streaming, voice over internet protocol and messaging applications. The promotion ran until February 28, 2015 and was subsequently replaced by our Internet for All promotion, whereby Smart, TNT and Sun Cellular prepaid subscribers could enjoy up to 30MB of data usage per day when they register to top prepaid offers. This promotion was valid until June 15, 2015. In conjunction with this, we also offered Smart Big Bytes, a volume-based data offering, which can be used by Smart Prepaid and Postpaid, as well as SmartBro Prepaid and Postpaid subscribers, varying from up to 5MB of data usage per day, to up to 18GB of data usage for 30 days, plus bonus access to the more popular apps depending on the availed prepaid buckets.

On March 18, 2015, Smart became the first telecommunications provider to launch Internet.org in the Philippines and in Southeast Asia. This Facebook-led initiative aims to make mobile internet services available to two-thirds of the world who are not yet connected. Banning the

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Internet.org app launch in the Philippines is TNT, which targets the larger mass segment of the population. With Internet.org on their mobile phones, cellular subscribers of Smart, TNT and Sun Cellular nationwide may enjoy free access to a buffet of 24 websites featuring informative and practical content, including Facebook and Facebook Messenger. Subscribers may download the Internet.org app from the Google Play Store.

On June 19, 2015, we introduced Smart Life where we aim to provide our customers with Entertainment On-the-Go, Urban Comfort On-the-Go, Peace of Mind On-the-Go via digital services like *iFlix*, Viewstream for video, Deezer or Spinnr for music and PLDT HOME's FAM CAM.

On July 7, 2015, we continued to build on the Smart Life by offering Free Instagram to Smart Prepaid subscribers. Subscribers are able to enjoy free Instagram browsing and posting for up to 30MB per day when they register to top prepaid offers. This promotion was valid until January 31, 2016.

On September 8, 2015, we announced a partnership with Uber, the world's largest ride-sharing technology company as part of our Urban Comfort On-the-Go portfolio. Under the partnership, Smart will install free in-car Smart WiFi for Uber passengers, a first in Southeast Asia. We have also introduced exclusive voice and data packages, bundles and add-ons for Uber partner drivers.

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In addition, we announced last October 29, 2015 a partnership with Airbnb, the world's leading community-driven hospitality company. The exclusive partnership offers a complete and more convenient travel experience for millions of Filipinos, whether their destination is within the Philippines or overseas. From October 29, 2015 until January 2016, all Smart subscribers received a Php2,500 Airbnb discount for a minimum booking of Php8,000 at any Airbnb accommodation partner within the Philippines and abroad.

In November 2015, Smart made available the latest variants of the iPhone series to its customers. Subscribers can get iPhone 6s and iPhone 6s Plus for free starting at Plan 2000 and Plan 2499, respectively. iPhone Plan 2000 comes with 150 minutes of voice calls, 200 SMS, 10GB consumable data with all-month surf and Choose Your VAS subscription, while iPhone Plan 2499 comes with 300 minutes of voice calls, 300 SMS, 15GB consumable data with all-month surf and Choose Your VAS subscription.

Recently, *Smart Prepaid* also introduced *Smart Prepaid Android Phone Kit* at Php888. The offer features *MyPhone My28s* for a one-time fee of Php888 and comes with a *Smart Prepaid SIM* packed with 100MB mobile data for free per month for 12 months, and a load rebate of Php30 for an accumulated top-up of Php100 per month for 12 months. The package also includes free *TNT SIM* with unli all-net texts for 2 days and free internet surfing to Facebook, Twitter and Viber for 7 days.

Postpaid subscribers have similar options depending on their monthly subscription plans. Smart offers *Smart All-in Plans*, which enable subscribers to choose from Smart's different services, such as unlimited call, text, or mobile browsing, all charged within the subscriber's monthly service fee.

Sun Cellular postpaid plans offer a variety of services to cater to the emerging needs of the subscribers at affordable prices. *Best Value Plans* which start from Php350 per month come with a free smartphone, unlimited *Sun Calls and Texts*, 250 free texts to other networks and 100MB of mobile surfing.

Sun Cellular also offers international direct dialing, or IDD, plans which allows subscribers to make international calls and send SMS to selected countries for as low as Php1.50 per minute of voice call or per SMS. The IDD plans also come with a free Android handset along with free calls and SMS, depending on the plan.

Voice Services

Cellular voice services comprise all voice traffic and voice VAS such as voice mail and international roaming. Voice services remain a significant contributor to wireless revenues, generating a total of 47%, 50% and 49% of cellular service revenues in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Local calls continue to dominate outbound traffic constituting 94% of all our cellular minutes.

Data Services

Cellular revenues from data services include all text messaging-related services and mobile internet, as well as VAS.

The Philippine cellular market is one of the most text messaging-intensive markets in the world, with close to a billion text messages sent per day. Text messaging is extremely popular in the Philippines, particularly on the prepaid platform, as it provides a convenient and inexpensive alternative to voice and e-mail based communications. However, the increased preference of communication through various mobile applications, social networking sites and other OTT services has provided a vast selection of communication tools and appears to be causing a decrease in text messaging.

Cellular revenues from data services posted a marginal growth in 2015 primarily due to higher mobile internet revenues, partially offset by lower text messaging revenues. Cellular data revenues accounted for 51%, 48% and 49% of our cellular service revenues in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Revenues from mobile internet includes web-based services such as mobile internet browsing and video streaming, net of allocated discounts and content provider costs. Mobile internet browsing has shown significant growth as a result of the popularity of social networking and the affordability of smartphones. Mobile internet revenues accounted for 21%, 17% and 10% of our cellular data service revenues in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Our current approach is to continue maximizing our 3G network services while upgrading our network to 4G LTE. We aim to encourage sustained growth in mobile internet browsing by offering free internet access to mobile subscribers. Our Free Internet promo was launched in September 2014 and was offered until the end of February 2015.

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Smart and DMPI offer the following VAS:

*Smart Pasa Load, Sun Cellular Give-a-load and Dial*SOS. Pasa Load/Give-a-load* is a service which allows prepaid and postpaid subscribers to transfer small denominations of air time credits to other prepaid subscribers. *Dial*SOS* allows Smart prepaid subscribers to borrow Php4 of load (three Smart-to-Smart texts plus Php1 air time) from Smart which will be deducted upon their next top-up;

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Infotainment, which includes revenues from subscriptions and downloads of broadcast materials that are intended both to entertain and to inform, as well as info-on-demand;

Music, which includes revenues from music streaming apps *Spinnr* and *Deezer*, as well as revenues from music subscriptions mainly ring back tunes and music downloads;

Gaming, which includes revenues from various game subscriptions, downloads, and purchases;

Videos, which includes revenues from video subscriptions, downloads and video and movie streaming via *iFlix* and *Fox*;

Financial services, which include revenues from Smart Money Clicks via Smart Menu and mobile banking. Smart Money Clicks includes the following services: balance inquiry, re-load prepaid accounts, bills payment, card management and internet purchases;

Communicate, which includes revenues from group chat, text and voice messaging; and

Other VAS, which includes revenues from direct carrier billings that covers application program interface, or API, downloads, and other VAS services.

Rates

Our current policy is to recognize a prepaid subscriber as active only when the subscriber activates and uses the SIM card. A prepaid cellular subscriber is considered inactive if the subscriber does not reload within 121 days after the full usage or expiry of the last reload.

Smart Prepaid and *TNT* call and text prepaid cards are sold in denominations of Php100, Php300 and Php500. The Php300 and Php500 cards include 33 and 83 free text messages, respectively. The stored value of a prepaid card remains valid for a period ranging from 30 days to 120 days depending on the denomination of the card, with larger denominations having longer validity periods from the time a subscriber activates the card. We launch from time to time promotions with shorter validity periods. The introduction of electronic loading facility, *Smart eLoad*, made reloading of air time credits more convenient and accessible to consumers. *Smart eLoad*'s over-the-air reloads have evolved to respond to market needs and now come in various denominations ranging from Php10 to Php1,000 with corresponding expiration periods. Since 2005, Smart has offered fixed rate or bucket packages as a means of driving subscriber activations and stimulating usage. These bucket packages, which offer a fixed number of text messages or call minutes for a limited validity period, have proven to be popular with subscribers. Smart also offers unlimited voice and text packages under its various brands in order to be competitive and maintain industry leadership.

Smart Prepaid subscribers are charged Php6.50 per minute for calls to *Smart Prepaid* and *TNT* subscribers and Php7.50 per minute terminating to other cellular or fixed line networks. *TNT* calls to *TNT* subscribers are charged Php5.50 per minute while calls to *Smart Prepaid* and other cellular fixed line subscribers are charged Php6.50 per minute.

Sun Cellular has continued to offer its range of unlimited products and further introduced special product promotions. *Sun Cellular* introduced an enhanced version of its flagship *Call and Text Unlimited* services, which now includes unlimited tri-net calls and texts to all networks. For example, the Php100 denomination is valid for seven days with unlimited tri-net calls and all-network texts plus 100MB data. There are also the following variants with longer validity periods and more free inclusions: Php450 is valid for 30 days and includes Php50 regular load, 15MB Facebook access per day, unlimited Chat on selected apps, and *Spinnr*. Recently, *Sun Cellular* enhanced *Text Unlimited 200* which gives subscribers 30 days of unlimited *Sun* texts, five hours of calls to *Sun*, *Smart* and *TNT*, 1,000 texts to other networks, 15MB Facebook per day, unlimited Chat on selected apps, and *Spinnr*.

Smart offers *All In*, *Unli Voice and Text*, and *Unli Data* postpaid plans with monthly service fees ranging from Php250 to Php2,999 for *Smart Postpaid* and from Php3,500 to Php8,000 for *Smart Infinity* plans. These plans are allocated with free calls, texts and data, and different rates in excess of allocation, depending on the monthly plan.

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The introduction of an electronic loading facility, *Smart eLoad*, made reloading of air time credits more convenient and accessible to consumers. The introduction of *Smart Load* was followed by *Pasa Load*, a derivative service, allowing prepaid and postpaid subscribers to transfer even smaller denominations to other prepaid subscribers. Smart also offers unlimited voice and text packages under its various brands in order to be competitive and maintain industry leadership.

Sun Cellular has continued to offer its range of unlimited products and further introduced special product promotions. *Sun Cellular* introduced an enhanced version of its flagship *Call and Text Unlimited* services, which now includes unlimited tri-net calls and texts to all networks.

Smart offers postpaid plans with monthly service fees for *Smart Postpaid* and *Smart Infinity* plans. These plans are allocated with free calls, texts and data, and different rates in excess of allocation, depending on the monthly plan.

Sun Cellular offers postpaid services that enable subscribers to call, text and browse the internet wirelessly through postpaid plans with varying monthly service fees. *Sun Cellular* subscribers not availing of any *Call and Text Unlimited* service are charged Php5.50 per minute for calls to other *Sun Cellular* subscribers and Php6.50 to other networks. Local national direct dialing, or NDD, calls are likewise charged at Php10.00 per minute.

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Smart subscribers pay an international direct dialing rate of US\$0.40 per minute. This rate applies to most destinations, including the United States, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, United Kingdom and United Arab Emirates. Smart charges US\$0.98 per minute for 27 other destinations and US\$2.18 per minute for another ten destinations. Smart subscribers also have the option of calling at more affordable rates, even for as low as Php2.50 per minute, through the *Smart Sulit IDD* reloadable card.

Sun Cellular offers an IDD rate of US\$0.30 per minute to Japan, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Australia, United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, Spain and over 100 other countries. Subscribers can also opt to avail themselves of any of *Sun Cellular*'s various promotions, where the international calling rate is as low as Php1.50 per minute.

International surfing was also made more affordable and convenient with the relaunch of *Surf Abroad* in June 2015, whereby subscribers automatically enjoy surfing abroad for a fixed rate of Php550 per day with no registration required, so long as the subscriber turns on the data roaming feature. This service has been expanded to a 112 countries in 2015, up from 41 countries in 2014.

Distribution and Discounts

We sell our cellular services primarily through a network of independent dealers and distributors that generally have their own retail networks, direct sales forces and sub-dealers. We currently have 30 exclusive regional and 150 exclusive provincial distributors, and 58 key account dealers, 16 of which are exclusive. These dealers include major distributors of cellular handsets and broadband modems whose main focus is telecommunications outlets. Account managers from our sales force manage the distribution network and regularly update these business partners on upcoming marketing strategies, promotional campaigns and new products. With the introduction of *Smart Load*, Smart moved into a new realm of distribution. These over-the-air reloads, which were based on the sachet marketing concept of consumer goods, such as shampoo and ketchup, required a distribution network that approximates those of fast-moving consumer goods companies. *Sun Cellular* also offers over-the-air reloads through *Sun's Xpress Load*. Starting with just 50,000 outlets when it was launched, our distribution network now encompasses approximately 1.6 million retailers with Smart and *Sun Cellular* combined. These retailers must be affiliated with one of Smart's and *Sun Cellular*'s authorized dealers, distributors, sub-dealers or agents. With the prepaid reloading distribution network now extended to corner store and individual retailer levels and minimum reloading denominations as low as Php15, Smart's prepaid service became more affordable and accessible to subscribers.

For prepaid services, we grant discounts to dealers for prepaid phone kits, modems, call and text cards and over-the-air reloads sold. Smart compensates dealers with Php88 to Php995 in cash discounts per unit depending on the price of the prepaid phone kit sold, whereas *Sun Cellular*'s cash discount of Php40 to Php220 varies based on the prepaid phone kit sold. Call and text cards and over-the-air reloads are sold at an average discount of approximately 8% and 5%, respectively for both Smart and *Sun Cellular*. Call and text cards cannot be returned or refunded and normally expire within 12 months and 3 years after release from the warehouse for Smart and *Sun Cellular*, respectively.

Wireless Broadband and Other Services

We currently provide wireless broadband and other services through Smart Broadband, Inc., or SBI, and DMPI, our wireless broadband service providers; and MVNO services from PLDT Global.

The following table shows information of our wireless broadband revenues and subscriber base as at and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

	December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
	Php	Php	Php
Wireless Broadband Revenues	10,991	10,019	9,432
Prepaid	4,362	3,173	2,823
Postpaid	6,629	6,846	6,609
Wireless Broadband Subscribers	3,932,820	2,986,146	2,453,826
Prepaid	3,083,435	2,142,566	1,669,618
Postpaid	849,385	843,580	784,208
Percentage of wireless broadband revenues to total wireless service revenues	10%	9%	8%
	6%	6%	5%

Percentage of wireless broadband revenues
to total service revenues

SBI

SBI offers *SmartBro*, a wireless broadband and data service being offered to residential consumers as well as small and medium-scale enterprises in the Philippines. Smart Broadband offers internet access through *SmartBro Plug-It*, a wireless modem, and *SmartBro Pocket WiFi*, a portable wireless router which can be shared by multiple users at a time. Both provide connectivity at varying speeds supported by Smart's network utilizing either 3G HSPA, 4G HSPA+ or LTE-technology. *SmartBro Plug-It* and *SmartBro Pocket WiFi* are available in both postpaid and prepaid variants.

On November 2, 2015, the BOD of Smart and SBI approved the sale/transfer of *SmartBro* trademark, subscribers (both individual and corporate) including all of SBI's assets, rights and obligations directly or indirectly connected to its mobile broadband business. The transfer is in accordance with the streamlining plans and brand rationalization of Smart and the group's thrust towards convergence and synergy. The transfer was completed on December 31, 2015.

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As at December 31, 2015, our subscribers increased by 748,593, or 32%, to 3,057,958 subscribers, including 2,791,657 *SmartBro* subscribers transferred to Smart, as compared with 2,309,366 subscribers as at December 31, 2014.

Smart Broadband continues to grow the wireless broadband revenues with our new campaign for the *SmartBro Pocket WiFi* where subscribers can Share the Smart Life through various data-sharing plans among several subscribers.

Smart Broadband also has an additional array of surfing packages such as *Big Bytes*, a volume-based charging offer, *Flexitime* packages which are time-based charging offers with different validity periods, and *Surf Max* packages which offer all-day internet surfing. *LTE Pocket WiFi* is now free under the *Big Bytes Plan 999*.

SBI also offers *HOMEBro*, a fixed wireless broadband service being offered under PLDT's *HOME* megabrand. *Ultera*, our latest fixed wireless internet offering designed for the home, utilizes the TD-LTE technology. SBI's wireless broadband revenue contribution increased by Php679 million, or 8%, to Php8,770 million in 2015 from Php8,091 million in 2014. As at December 31, 2015, we had 3,057,958 subscribers, an increase of 748,592 subscribers, or 32%, as compared with 2,309,366 subscribers as at December 31, 2014. *SmartBro* aims to strengthen our position in the wireless data service and complements PLDT's *myDSL* service in areas where the latter is not available.

DMPI

Through DMPI, with its *Sun Broadband Wireless* service, we are engaged in providing wireless broadband and data services to residential consumers as well as SMEs in the Philippines.

DMPI's *Sun Broadband Wireless* is an affordable high-speed wireless broadband service utilizing advanced 3.5G HSPA on an all-IP network and LTE technology offering various plans and packages to internet users. *Sun Broadband* has a selection of broadband offerings which includes *Non-Stop Surf* packages for light or casual browsers, *Surf Net Mega* packages for the heavy internet users, and *Unlimited Surf* loads for subscribers who want the most affordable unlimited surfing. *Sun Broadband Wireless* service offers internet users broadband wireless service with 3.5G HSPA technology on an all-IP network. *Sun Broadband Wireless* aims to strengthen our position in the wireless data service and complements PLDT's *myDSL* service in areas where the latter is not available. DMPI's wireless broadband revenue contribution increased by Php293 million, or 15%, to Php2,221 million in 2015 from Php1,928 million in 2014. As at December 31, 2015, DMPI had 557,205 and 317,657 prepaid and postpaid broadband subscribers, respectively, as compared with 347,527 and 329,253 prepaid and postpaid broadband subscribers, respectively, in 2014.

Revenues

Our revenues from wireless broadband and other services consist of wireless broadband service revenues of SBI, DMPI and service revenues generated from MVNO services of PLDT Global's subsidiaries.

Rates

HOMEBro, SBI's fixed wireless broadband service linked to Smart's wireless broadband-enabled base stations, allows subscribers to connect to the internet using an outdoor aerial antenna installed in a subscriber's home. *HOMEBro Ultera* offers LTE FUN packages with speeds ranging from 3Mbps up to 10 Mbps. *Fun Plan 699* offers up to 3Mbps at 30GB monthly volume, *Fun Plan 999* offers up to 5Mbps at 50GB monthly volume and *Fun Plan 1599* which offers up to 10Mbps at 70GB monthly volume capacity.

SBI offers mobile internet access through *SmartBro Plug-It*, a wireless modem, and *SmartBro Pocket WiFi*, a portable wireless router which can be shared by up to ten users at a time. Both provide instant connectivity in places where there is Smart network coverage. *SmartBro Plug-It* and *SmartBro Pocket WiFi* are available in both postpaid and prepaid variants. Standard browsing charge is Php5 for *SmartBro* prepaid and Php2.50 for *SmartBro* postpaid for a 15-minute internet access. We also have an additional array of load packages that offer per minute-based and volume-based charging and longer validity periods.

Sun Broadband Wireless has plans and offerings ranging from Php250 to Php1,399 with speeds of up to 7.2 Mbps. *Sun Cellular* also offers the *SBW Gadget Bundle* available ranging from Plans 250 to 699, which comes with a *Pocket WiFi* and tablet.

Digital Platforms and Mobile Financial Services

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Voyager and PayMaya Philippines (formerly Smart eMoney, Inc.), collectively known as the Voyager Group, provide digital innovations and digital financial services for emerging markets, starting with the Philippines. The Voyager Group focuses on digital payments, digital commerce, next communications, digital media, digital marketing as well as incubation of other new technologies.

PayMaya Philippines

Through PLDT's collaboration with Rocket, PayMaya Philippines offers PayMaya, the leading OTT digital payments mobile app in the Philippine market. This complements Smart Money, the pioneering mobile money service linked to the Smart SIM and mobile phone. PayMaya Philippines also offers Smart Padala, the leading domestic remittance service brand in the market. In December 2015, Smart Padala introduced its Pick-Up-Anywhere feature which allows anyone to remit funds to any mobile number in the Philippines. PayMaya Philippines is the first non-financial institution in Southeast Asia to be granted an issuing and acquiring license by Visa. It also counts MasterCard as its partner, which gives PayMaya the unique opportunity to offer both Visa and MasterCard products.

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Voyager

As the digital innovations unit of PLDT and Smart, Voyager creates and launches platforms, services and solutions.

Digital Commerce

Takatack is a digital commerce marketplace that brings together products and different merchants, catering to both consumers and enterprises.

TackThis! is a digital online store enabler for retailers, which powers every merchant's online site and storefront allowing them to own their brand and build relationships directly with their customers.

Next Communications

PowerApp is a data sachet platform that is now embedded in the equipment of major telecom network vendors.

SafeZone is a sponsored data access service that allows brands and businesses to easily reach their customers by offering free access to their mobile apps and sites.

Talk2 is an OTT app suitable for overseas Filipinos, enabling users to have a Philippine number and also providing users with voice call and text messaging functionalities at local rates.

Digital Media and Digital Marketing

VIVE is the multimedia and content aggregation platform of our digital media business that brings global and popular Filipino content to our customers.

HATCH provides end-to-end content, advertising, and platform solutions that aims to connect brands to people and communities.

VYGR provides digital marketing services to customers using industry best practices that translate to lower cost and better reach.

Fixed Line

We provide local exchange, international long distance, national long distance, data and other network and miscellaneous services under our fixed line business.

We offer postpaid and prepaid fixed line services. Initially intended as an affordable alternative telephone service for consumers under difficult economic conditions, our prepaid fixed line services now form an important part of our overall churn and credit risk exposure management strategy.

Local Exchange Service

Our local exchange service, which consists of our basic voice telephony business, is provided primarily through PLDT. We also provide local exchange services through our subsidiaries – PLDT-Philcom, Inc. and subsidiaries, or Philcom Group, Bonifacio Communications Corporation, or BCC, PLDT Global and its subsidiaries, PLDT Clark Telecom, Inc., or ClarkTel, PLDT Subic Telecom, Inc., or SubicTel, SBI, Primeworld Digital Systems, Inc., or PDSI, PLDT-Maratel, Inc., or PLDT Maratel and Digitel. Together, these subsidiaries account for approximately 5% of our consolidated fixed line subscribers.

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The following table summarizes key measures of our local exchange services as at and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

	2015		2014		2013	
Number of local exchange line subscribers	2,303,454		2,207,889		2,069,419	
Number of fixed line employees	7,039		7,405		7,350	
Number of local exchange line subscribers per employee	327		298		282	
Total local exchange service revenues (in millions)	Php	17,076	Php	16,587	Php	16,274
Local exchange service revenues as a percentage of total fixed line service revenues	26%		26%		27%	
Local exchange service revenues as a percentage of total service revenues	10%		9%		9%	

Revenues from our local exchange service amounted to Php17,076 million in 2015, Php16,587 million in 2014 and Php16,274 million in 2013. The increase in revenues in 2015 from 2014 was primarily due to higher weighted average postpaid billed lines. The increase in revenues in 2014 from 2013 was primarily due to higher weighted average postpaid billed lines, an increase in ARPU and higher installation and activation charges, partially offset by lower other local services. The percentage contribution of local exchange revenues to our total fixed line service revenues accounted for 26% in each of 2015 and 2014, and 27% in 2013.

Table of Contents*Rates*

Basic monthly charges for our local exchange service vary according to the type of customer (business or residential) and location, with charges for urban customers generally being higher than those for rural/provincial customers. Regular installation charges amount to Php1,100 for residential customers and Php1,500 for business customers. New products launched on a promotional basis or products bundled with existing services usually are combined with a waiver of the installation fee or allow for a minimal installation fee of Php500. Aside from basic monthly charges, we charge our postpaid subscribers separately for NDD, IDD and calls to mobile phones. Generally, calls between PLDT and other landlines within a local area code are free. Our prepaid fixed line customers do not pay a basic monthly charge but they can load a minimum amount of Php200, which will expire in a month, to have unlimited incoming calls. To make outbound calls, customers must top-up, as local calls are charged Php2.00 per call and tolls are charged separately depending on the type of call. We offer the Php300 load plan with 600 free local outgoing minutes and unlimited incoming calls for one month. To make outbound calls in excess of the free minutes, prepaid fixed line customers must top-up their load, with all local calls charged at Php2.00 per call while tolls are charged separately depending on the type of call.

PLDT offers both prepaid and postpaid *PLP*, where subscribers to the services benefit from a text-capable home phone which allows subscribers to bring the telephone set anywhere within the home zone area. These services are primarily intended for subscribers in areas where PLDT has no fixed cable facilities and is expected to increase our fixed line subscriber base.

Currently, the *PLP* postpaid regular service offers the following two plans: (i) *Plan 600* and (ii) *Plan 1,000*, both of which include unlimited local outgoing calls. Another postpaid service currently offered is the *Call All* plan wherein *PLP* is bundled with PLDT fixed line service for a monthly service fee of Php850. PLDT also offers wireless broadband services bundled with voice, namely, *HOME Bundle 1299* and *Internet@HOME* plans are offered in two plans with monthly service fees of Php990 and Php1,299.

For the *PLP* prepaid service, we now have the following three load plans being offered to the market: (i) Php300 load denomination with free 600 local outgoing minutes and unlimited incoming calls for one month; (ii) Php150 load denomination with free 250 local outgoing minutes and unlimited incoming calls valid for 15 days; and (iii) the new Php100 load denomination with 100 local outgoing minutes, 45MB-worth of internet and unlimited incoming calls valid for seven days. All prepaid plans charges Php2.00 per call in excess of free local outgoing minutes via top-up load.

Pursuant to a currency exchange rate adjustment, or CERA, a mechanism authorized by the NTC, we are allowed to adjust our postpaid monthly local service rates upward or downward by 1% for every Php0.10 change in the Philippine peso-to-U.S. dollar exchange rate relative to a base rate of Php11.00 to US\$1.00. In a letter dated July 11, 2008, the NTC approved our request to implement a rate rationalization program for our local service rates. In 2015, we did not make any adjustment in our monthly local service rates. For a detailed description of these rates, see International Long Distance Service Rates and National Long Distance Service Rates and Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Us Our business is significantly affected by governmental laws and regulations, including regulations in respect of rates and taxes and laws relating to anti-competitive practices and monopoly.

In the first quarter of 2005, HB No. 926 was filed and is pending in the House of Representatives of the Philippines. The proposed bill provides for the cancellation of the currency exchange rate mechanism currently in place. If this bill is passed into law or if the NTC issues guidelines to change the basis of the currency exchange rate mechanism, our ability to generate U.S. dollar linked revenues from our local exchange business could be adversely affected.

International Long Distance Service

Our international long distance service consists of switched voice and packet-based voice services and data services that go through our IGFs. We also generate international long distance revenues through access charges paid to us by other Philippine telecommunications carriers for incoming international voice calls that terminate on our local exchange network. Our voice services are transmitted over the traditional TDM and IP networks. Revenues from our fixed line international long distance service amounted to Php9,219 million in 2015, Php11,404 million in 2014 and Php11,422 million in 2013.

The following table shows certain information about our fixed line international long distance services for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

2015	2014	2013
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Total call volumes (in million minutes)	1,590	2,028	2,185
Inbound call volumes (in million minutes)	1,359	1,739	1,806
Outbound call volumes (in million minutes)	231	289	379
Inbound-outbound call ratio (in minutes)	5.9:1	6.0:1	4.8:1
Total international long distance service revenues (in millions)	Php 9,219	Php 11,404	Php 11,422
International long distance service revenues as a percentage of total fixed line service revenues	14%	18%	19%
International long distance service revenues as a percentage of total service revenues	5%	6%	6%

The continued popularity of OTT services that offer free on-net calling services (e.g. *Skype, Viber, Line, Facebook Messenger, GoogleTalk* and *WhatsApp*, etc.), have negatively impacted the international call volumes of PLDT in 2015.

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We have been pursuing a number of initiatives to sustain our international long distance service business, including: (i) adjusting our inbound termination rates; (ii) identifying and containing unauthorized traffic termination on our network; (iii) interconnecting popular communication service providers (like *Skype* and *Viber*); and (iv) introducing a number of marketing initiatives, including cuts in international direct dialing rates, innovative pricing packages for large accounts and loyalty programs for customers. In addition, PLDT Global is also enhancing the presence of PLDT in other international markets by offering products and services such as international prepaid calling cards, virtual mobile services, SMS transit and other global bandwidth services. These strategies are intended to help us maximize the use of our existing international facilities, and develop alternative sources of revenue.

The table below sets forth the net settlement amounts for international calls handled by PLDT, by country, for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

	2015	Net Settlement 2014 (in millions)	2013
Saudi Arabia	US\$ 58	US\$ 93	US\$ 71
United Arab Emirates	25	19	31
United States	12	17	22
Hong Kong	8	7	7
Canada	7	9	11
Malaysia	6	10	9
UK	3	3	5
Japan	3	4	5
Taiwan	3	4	7
Others	12	13	14
Total	US\$ 137	US\$ 179	US\$ 182

Rates

The average termination rate for PLDT was approximately US\$0.085 per minute in 2015 and US\$0.09 per minute in 2014 and 2013.

Rates for outbound international long distance calls are based on type of service, whether operator-assisted or direct-dialed. Our rates are quoted in U.S. dollars and are billed in Philippine pesos. The Philippine peso amounts are determined at the time of billing. We charge a flat rate of US\$0.40 per minute to retail customers for direct-dialed calls, applicable to all call destinations at any time on any day of the week.

We also offer international long distance service through PLDT *Budget Card*, a prepaid call card, which offers low-priced international calling services to 101 calling destinations/countries (including 12 Middle East destinations) with rates ranging from Php1.50 per minute to Php15.00 per minute. PLDT *Budget Card* comes in two denominations: Php100, which can be consumed within 30 days from first use, and Php200, which can be consumed within 60 days from first use.

We also offer lower international rates such as ID-DSL which has a monthly service fee of Php99 with 30 minutes of free calls to selected countries and a rate of as low as Php1.00 per minute for calls in excess of free minutes.

National Long Distance Service

Our national long distance services are provided primarily through PLDT. This service consists of voice services for calls made by our fixed line customers outside of their local service areas within the Philippines and access charges paid to us by other telecommunications carriers for wireless and fixed line calls carried through our backbone network and/or terminating to our fixed line customers. Revenues from our national long distance service amounted to Php3,958 million in 2015, Php4,365 million in 2014 and Php4,583 million in 2013.

The following table shows certain information about our national long distance services for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

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	2015	2014	2013
Total call volumes (in million minutes)	769	819	852
Total national long distance service revenues (in millions)	Php 3,958	Php 4,365	Php 4,583
National long distance service revenue as a percentage of total fixed line service revenues	6%	7%	8%
National long distance service revenue as a percentage of total service revenues	2%	2%	3%

Cellular substitution, OTT voice call alternatives and the widespread availability and growing popularity of alternative, more economical non-voice means of communications, particularly e-mailing, cellular text messaging, social networking sites and OTT services, have negatively affected our national long distance call volumes.

Rates

Rates for national long distance calls traditionally were based on type of service, such as whether the call is operator-assisted or direct-dialed. However, in line with its move towards rate simplification, PLDT simplified these rates in recent years for calls originating from and terminating to the PLDT fixed line network and for calls terminating to fixed line networks of other LECs. PLDT also simplified its rates for calls terminating to cellular subscribers.

In addition, PLDT bundles the free PLDT-to-PLDT calls in some promotions and product/service launchings in order to stimulate fixed line usage.

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We continue to evaluate the rate structure of our national long distance services from per minute toll charges to flat rates per call for calls of unlimited duration. This is envisioned to make fixed line rates more competitive with VoIP rates and to revitalize interest in fixed line usage. We continue to study various pricing models in respect of the above new rate plans.

PLDT currently has interconnection arrangements with the majority of other LECs, pursuant to which the originating carrier pays: (1) a hauling charge of Php0.50 per minute for short-haul traffic or Php1.25 per minute for long-haul traffic to the carrier owning the backbone network, and (2) an access charge ranging from Php1.00 per minute to Php3.00 per minute to the terminating carrier. PLDT still maintains revenue-sharing arrangements with a few other LECs, whereby charges are generally apportioned 30% for the originating entity, 40% for the backbone owner and the remaining 30% for the terminating entity.

Data and Other Network Services

Our data and other network service revenues include charges for broadband, leased lines, Ethernet-based and IP-based services. These services are used for broadband internet, and domestic and international private data networking communications.

The following table summarizes key measures of our data and other network services as at and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

	2015	2014	2013
Subscriber base:			
<i>Broadband</i>	1,255,864	1,105,368	979,384
Total data and other network service revenues (in millions)	Php 33,748	Php 30,332	Php 27,472
Domestic	23,816	21,848	19,917
<i>Broadband</i>	16,141	14,076	12,481
<i>Leased Lines and Others</i>	7,675	7,772	7,436
International			
<i>Leased Lines and Others</i>	7,328	6,412	5,787
Data Center and ICT	2,604	2,072	1,765
Data and other network service revenues as a percentage of total fixed line service revenues	52%	47%	45%
Data and other network service revenues as a percentage of total service revenues	19%	17%	15%

Recognizing the growth potential of data and other networking services, and in light of their importance to our business strategy, we have been putting considerable emphasis on these service segments. These segments registered the highest percentage growth in revenues among our fixed line services from 2013 to 2015. Revenues from our data and other network services amounted to Php33,748 million in 2015, Php30,332 million in 2014 and Php27,472 million in 2013.

The continuous upgrade and expansion of our network using next-generation technologies and our thrust into expansion of our digital infrastructure and capabilities, have enabled us to offer a growing range of ICT and digital services that cater to the evolving needs of our customers.

Domestic data services consist of broadband data services and private networking solutions such as IP-VPN, Metro Ethernet and leased lines, among others. In 2015, we continued to broaden our service offerings through the expansion and enhancement of some of our existing offerings.

Broadband data services include: (i) *DSL* broadband internet service, which is intended for individual internet users, small and medium enterprises, and large corporations with multiple branches; and (ii) *Fibr*, our most advanced broadband service for high-speed service which is delivered over fiber optic cable connectivity.

In 2015, PLDT introduced new bandwidth variants of DSL offerings for businesses with speeds going as high as 20 Mbps and hardware bundle options where large enterprise customers are able to get top-of-the-line, branded IT devices of their choice. *Fibr* also evolved, as we introduced

several bandwidth variants, this time offering higher speeds that can go up to 100 Mbps.

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Leased lines and other data services include: (i) Diginet, a domestic private leased line service, specifically supporting Smart's fiber optic and leased line network requirements; (ii) IP-VPN, an end-to-end managed IP-based or Layer 3 data networking service that offers secure means to access corporate network resources; (iii) Metro Ethernet, a high-speed, Layer 2, wide area networking service that enables mission-critical data transfers; (iv) *Shops.Work*, a connectivity solution designed for retailers and franchisers, linking company branches to the head office; and (v) *Shops.Work UnPlugged, or SWUP*, a wireless VPN service that powers mobile point-of-sale terminals and off-site bank ATMs, as well as other retail outlets located in remote areas.

International leased lines and other data services consist mainly of: (i) i-Gate, our premium, direct internet access service, which continues to be the choice among enterprise users for dedicated internet connectivity, where users can be provided with as much as 1,000 Mbps of direct i-Gate internet bandwidth, complemented by industry-leading Service Level Agreements; (ii) Fibernet, which provides cost-effective, managed and resilient international high bandwidth point-to-point private data networking connectivity, through our global points of presence and extensive international alliances, to offshore and outsourcing, banking and finance, and semiconductor industries; and (iii) other international managed data services in partnership with other global service providers, which provide data networking services to multinational companies.

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In 2013, PLDT launched a fully meshed and managed international platform to the U.S. and Hong Kong designed for automatic switching and rerouting in milliseconds that enables various international submarine cables to act as multiple protections while promoting single connectivity. This platform provides subscribers a combination of low latency and high capacity services that allow uninterrupted service delivery and improved overall network service performance to customers who demand maximum uptime and availability on their business data, voice, video and other telecommunication needs.

In 2015, PLDT extended its global reach with new points of presence in the U.K. and the east coast of the United States, in addition to PLDT's growing managed international network, which includes the west coast of the United States, Hong Kong and Singapore.

VITRO™ data center, the Philippines' pioneer purpose-built network of data centers, and IPC data center, provide colocation services, server hosting, disaster recovery and business continuity services, intrusion detection, security, managed firewalls, Cloud services and various managed ICT solutions. ePLDT, PLDT's ICT subsidiary, manages and operates the three VITRO™ data center facilities located in Pasig, Cebu and Subic, with a total of 1,950 square meters of server farm space, and IPC, ePLDT's Cloud subsidiary, manages and operates the three IPC data center facilities located in Makati, Taguig and Sucat, with a total of 1,195 square meters of server farm space, to accommodate enterprise customers' ICT infrastructure hosting requirements. The facilities boast of best-in-class data center amenities in fully resilient configuration, supported by requisite operational certification attesting to compliance to global and industry recognized standards.

PLDT completed and commercially launched the Philippines' first carrier-grade cloud infrastructure in 2012 and has consistently built partnerships with global Cloud brands and invested in expertise for professional services. The Group offers a full-suite of Cloud Solutions to clients such as Infrastructure-as-a-Service, Platform-as-a-Service, Software-as-a-Service, Unified Comms-as-a-Service, Contact-Center-as-a-Service, Desktop-as-a-Service, Disaster Recovery-as-a-Service, Coupa Spend Management and the Oracle Cloud Suite.

Complementing these capabilities are partnerships with AWS, Google, IBM-Softlayer, Salesforce.com, Netsuite, SAP, and Microsoft, among others where PLDT offers professional services beyond infrastructure and license-selling. Among the group's cloud credentials and achievements are Google for Work Gold Partner, Microsoft Cloud Deployment Partner, Microsoft Cloud Services Partner, Microsoft Productivity Competency Gold Partner, SAP Gold Partner and Salesforce Premiere Partner.

PLDT, through its ICT subsidiary, ePLDT, launched big data services to enable local enterprises advance their businesses through a range of digitally transformative solutions. These solutions allow enterprises to analyze openly available data and gain insights that drive predictive and data-driven decision-making in their businesses. This milestone announcement follows PLDT's pioneering membership in the Open Data Platform, a worldwide consortium of big data global technology leaders that aims to standardize the core platform and accelerate big data delivery across markets. PLDT is the only ASEAN company in the ODP which has a membership of multinational companies including GE, Hortonworks, IBM, Infosys, Pivotal, SAS, and VMWare among others.

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous services provide directory advertising, facilities management, outsourcing, rental fees, and other services which are conducted through our wholly-owned subsidiary, ePLDT, which, together with its subsidiaries, is a broad-based integrated information and communications technology company. Revenues from our miscellaneous services amounted to Php1,474 million in 2015, Php1,419 million in 2014 and Php1,083 million in 2013.

Infrastructure

Wireless Network Infrastructure

Cellular

Through Smart and DMPI, we operate a digital GSM network. To meet the growing demand for cellular services, Smart and DMPI have implemented an extensive deployment program for their GSM network covering substantially all of Metropolitan Manila and most of the other population centers in the Philippines. As at December 31, 2015, Smart and DMPI have 65 mobile switching centers, 96 text messaging service centers and 29,185 cellular/broadband base stations, including 13,972 active 4G/HSPA+/LTE-base stations. There are a total of 12,142 physical sites for Smart and DMPI.

Smart has been colocating its cell sites where its base stations are installed with PLDT and DMPI. In addition, 19 of Smart's mobile switching centers were housed in PLDT's fixed line complexes as at December 31, 2015. These operational synergies have allowed Smart to reduce switch installation time from three months to five weeks. Due to its access to PLDT's network facilities, Smart has been able to achieve significant

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capital expenditure savings, which capital expenditures are understood to be significantly less, on a per net addition basis, than its current competitors.

Smart has been continually extending its 3G footprint. The 3G network provides more capacity, faster data rates and richer data and video applications from a 2G network. Smart has also been deploying its HSPA+ network in urban areas where there is a demand for mobile broadband applications and where HSPA+ mobile units are more likely to be available.

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Smart launched its 4G LTE network in August 2012. To date, Smart has established its LTE network coverage with 1,640 LTE base stations in strategic locations in the Philippines. Forthcoming are deployments in select high traffic areas in the nation's capital and strategic locations to benefit more members of the Philippine population.

Wireless Broadband and Other Services

Smart Broadband operates a nationwide broadband wireless internet data services. It offers fixed wireless broadband internet connectivity to both residential and corporate clients. It also maintains and operates *WiFi* hotspots installations that serve mobile internet users. Smart also upgraded its 3G network to High-Speed Downlink Packet Access to provide users with high download data rates and an improved broadband experience. More than 4,000 of Smart's base stations are now fixed/wireless broadband-capable, covering most of the key cities and the other populated centers in the country. These are strategically colocated in Smart's cellular base stations that allow it to efficiently reach many subscribers. For its backbone, it uses the nationwide PLDT and Smart fiber optic and IP backbone that provide substantial bandwidth capacity to utilize and to grow on demand.

Fixed Line Network Infrastructure

Domestic

Our domestic telephone network includes installed telephones and other equipment, such as modems on customers' premises, copper and fiber access lines referred to as outside plant connecting customers to our exchanges, inter-exchange fiber optics connecting exchanges, and long distance transmission equipment with unmatched capacity and reach. From a total of 291 central office exchanges, inclusive of 35 Digital exchanges, nationwide as at December 31, 2015, we have managed to modernize these into 45 NGN soft switches including international gateways, and are continually expanding the wireline infrastructure in areas we believe are unserved and underserved areas enabling our customers to access to the Philippines' largest network and to the rest of the world.

We have substantially completed the upgrade of our fixed line facilities to fully IP-based platforms that can deliver voice and data services using a copper or fiber line to the customer with improved quality of service. This migration initiative enables us to fully replace the aging Public Switched Telephone Network, or PSTN, and transfer existing customers to these newer platforms, in an effort to ensure the best service for new customers of voice and data services for their present and future needs. We expect to complete the upgrading of our fixed line facilities in 2016, providing subscribers with a diversified range of telecommunication services using IP technology.

One of these platforms, FTTH, is an advanced access technology that employs fiber optics all the way up to customer premises. To realize this, we are building a fiber distribution network that will connect homes and other premises to further ensure good internet quality even kilometers away from the serving exchange. This new optical fiber distribution network will eventually replace conventional copper cable. At present, FTTH is potentially capable of delivering up to 2.5 Gigabits per second, or Gbps, download speed. Its huge bandwidth enables us to deliver high-bandwidth content and services to our subscribers. These include high definition broadcast television, video-on-demand, and other new services being offered by leading telecommunications companies outside the Philippines. We have been testing FTTH since 2006 and in 2012 began deploying FTTH in high-end and selected upper middle villages in Metropolitan Manila. Initially, we are deploying FTTH in greenfield areas. In the last quarter of 2015, we started deploying it in existing service areas to support the growing demand for higher DSL speed. PLDT likewise adopted Very-high-bit-rate, or VDSL, technology in vertical deployments (buildings) to provide data rates up to 100Mbps simultaneously in both the upstream and downstream directions.

Along with PLDT's pole infrastructures, we have been using the poles of Meralco to deploy the FTTH FOC Network in Metropolitan Manila and in the rest of Meralco's service areas for PLDT's outside plant aerial cable pursuant to lease agreements with Meralco.

Our network includes an internet gateway that is composed of high capacity and high performance routers that serve as our IP network gateway connecting the Philippines to the rest of the world. It provides premium and differentiated internet service to all types of customers ranging from ordinary broadband to high bandwidth internet requirements of corporate customers, knowledge processing solution providers, ISPs and even other service providers.

Furthermore, we have several networks that provide domestic and international connectivity for corporate customers and other carriers. These include the Multi-Service Access Platform, or MSAP, based on Synchronous Digital Hierarchy, or SDH, technology and legacy data networks that provide wide range of bandwidth from low speed to high speed capacity up to 1 Gbps. These MSAP networks are deployed in strategic areas nationwide.

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In 2015, we completed Phase 6 deployment of our Carrier Ethernet Network, or CEN, covering more exchanges to serve the growing demand for high bandwidth or up to 10 Gbps Ethernet services from the corporate segment and prepare the network for efficient delivery of multimedia services. Carrier Ethernet service is a global standard for secure, scalable, resilient, cost effective, and high bandwidth point-to-point or multi-point connectivity using the simple and ubiquitous Ethernet technology delivered through PLDT's MEF-certified CEN. It supports enterprise requirements such as data storage, headquarter to branch connectivity, headquarter to disaster recovery site connectivity, cloud services and backhaul for mobile/LTE services. PLDT's CEN also serves as aggregation point for NGN and FTTH access nodes.

We likewise have an IP backbone network, or IPBB, composed of high-capacity, high-performance core and edge routers that provide IP connectivity to the different network elements built for PLDT, Smart, subsidiaries and affiliates and corporate customers. It serves as the common and highly resilient IP transport platform for all IP-based services of the PLDT Group.

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The PLDT DFON is a nationwide backbone network. It is the first fiber optic backbone network in the country and is used to deliver voice, video, data, and other broadband and multimedia services nationwide. It is comprised of nodes connected by terrestrial and submarine cable links configured in ten loops and two appendages extending to Palawan and Zamboanga. The DFON loops provide self-healing and alternative segment route protection for added resiliency against single and multiple fiber breaks along the different segments. The DFON uses the ROADM and 10/40/100G technology which give it greater flexibility for capacity and expansion. The network also includes interconnectivity among the three international cable landing stations of PLDT with its own backhaul capacity and resiliency under the same DFON platform. To date, the network has an aggregated loop capacity of nearly 7.4 Terabits per second. The DFON is complemented by a terrestrial microwave backbone network to deliver services to remote areas unreachable by the fixed terrestrial transport network. Both the DFON and IPBB serve as the common high bandwidth Fiber Optic Cable-based backbone for the PLDT Group. DFON is part of the 46,316 kilometer backbone and intermediate fiber optic cable of the PLDT Group.

Aside from the DFON and IPBB, the PLDT Group has embarked on further synergy initiatives to rationalize and integrate its networks which include, among others, the outside plant, the DSL network, the IP backbone, the transmission systems, the internet gateway, international voice gateway, the PSTN, and NGN. These initiatives are expected to complement and enhance coverage and capacity for all networks in the PLDT Group.

International

PLDT's international network was designed and built to support mainstream as well as new IP-based international services including IDD and IP voice, messaging, international enterprise solutions, and the biggest use of international network resources today, internet services of the PLDT Group. The international network also supports in part requirements of the Company's MVNO operations in various locations in Asia, Europe and the United States, and the international retail business run by PLDT Global.

For voice services, PLDT operates two IP voice gateways. As at December 31, 2015, PLDT's international long distance facilities allow direct voice correspondence with 85 foreign carriers from 43 countries and can reach almost a thousand foreign destinations (including fixed and mobile network destination breakouts, or specific areas within a country) worldwide.

To serve the PLDT Group's internet and IP network services as well as connect the fixed and mobile networks (Smart and Sun) to content, internet services available from, and businesses connected to, the global internet, the Company operates three international internet gateways. These employ high capacity, high performance routers and together with ancillary facilities (for e.g., security against network/service attacks), they provide premium and differentiated internet and/or IP services to all types of customers ranging from ordinary broadband to high bandwidth internet requirements of corporate customers, knowledge processing solution providers, ISPs and even other service providers. A fourth international internet gateway is currently being built and is expected to be operational by April 2016. PLDT also operates two offshore/forward gateway routers in Hong Kong and the United States to support optimized and direct access to content providers and businesses connected to the internet in Asia as well as the U.S. mainland.

To localize international internet content, and therefore achieve much shorter latency and at the same time save on international costs, PLDT employs local transparent caching in addition to partnering with various popular internet content providers which has much improved our customers' experience. To date, PLDT is able to cache/access locally high demand content including those from Google and content hosted by CDN player, Akamai. The Company has also signed a local caching agreement with other content providers most notable of which is Facebook, whose dedicated local caching servers are expected to be operational by mid 2016. The servers employed in these caches are able to identify high demand content and store these locally.

To provide the international transport backbone for the voice and internet gateways as well as other international data services, PLDT operates the Philippines' most extensive international submarine cable network. To date, PLDT maintains and operates three international cable landing stations in La Union and Batangas for international cables coming from the West Philippine Sea, and in Daet in the east for international cables coming from the Pacific Ocean. These international cable stations are connected by an advance terrestrial fiber mesh network (North, South and East Luzon systems) to our three International Transmission Maintenance Centers.

Connecting the country to the rest of the world via PLDT's international cable stations are submarine cable systems in which PLDT had invested and acquired capacities.

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The table below shows submarine cable systems, in which PLDT has interests, that terminate in the Philippines or connect onward to other submarine cable systems from the Philippines, and the countries or territories they link:

Cable System	Countries Being Linked
Asia-Pacific Cable Network 2, or APCN2	Philippines, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, China and Taiwan
Southeast Asia-Middle East-Western Europe No. 3 Cable, or SEA-ME-WE-3	Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau, Philippines, Vietnam, Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia, Thailand, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Djibouti, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, France, UK, Belgium and Germany
China-United States Cable Network, or CUCN Fiber-optic Loop Around the Globe, or FLAG, Cable	Japan, China, Taiwan, Korea, Guam and the U.S. Mainland Japan, Korea, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Thailand, India, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Italy, Spain and UK
Southern Cross Cable East Asia Crossing, or EAC Cable Pacific Crossing-1, or PC1, Japan-U.S., TGN-P, Unity Asia-America Gateway, or AAG, Cable Network	U.S. Mainland, Hawaii, Fiji, Australia and New Zealand Japan, Hong Kong, Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and the Philippines Japan and the U.S. Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Brunei, Hong Kong, Philippines, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland
Asia Submarine-cable Express, or ASE TGN-IA	Philippines, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia and Hong Kong Hong Kong and Japan

The extent of PLDT's international cable infrastructure provides not only significant capacity in support of the business, it also ensures resiliency and provides redundancy in order to minimize service disruptions and provide continuity of service. To achieve this, PLDT has deployed automatic optical transport protection switches in key domestic locations and in foreign nodes located in Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore and the U.S. Mainland. Connected to the nodes are dedicated submarine cable circuits that are offered and used by premium enterprise clients as well as by PLDT for other important services.

For MVNO and international retail business support, we implemented a Telco-in-a-box platform in July 2015 which supports voice and data services offered by us in various parts of the world to serve mainly overseas Filipinos. The platform provides realtime charging, self-care, dealer portal, campaign and loyalty capabilities, and facilitates the time to market for new international mainstream products and new digital products.

Interconnection Agreements

Since the issuance of E.O. No. 59 in 1993, which requires non-discriminatory interconnection of Philippine carriers' networks, we have entered into bilateral interconnection arrangements with other Philippine fixed line and cellular carriers. See Item 4. Information on the Company Licenses and Regulations - Regulatory Tariffs for further discussion.

As at December 31, 2015, PLDT has direct interconnection agreements with 85 foreign carriers from 43 countries.

The average international termination rate for calls to PLDT was retained at approximately US\$0.085 per minute in 2015. Also, PLDT carries international calls terminating at Smart and *Sun Cellular* networks where they have no direct interconnections.

The access charge for SMS from Smart to other CMTS operators and vice versa was reduced from Php0.35 per SMS to Php0.15 per SMS effective November 30, 2011, as mandated by the NTC through Memorandum Circular No. 02-10-2011.

Licenses and Regulations

Licenses

The table below shows the expiry dates of franchises for each company indicated:

Company	Expiry Date of Franchises
PLDT	November 28, 2028
SubicTel	January 22, 2020
Clarktel	June 30, 2024
Philcom	November 2019
Digitel	February 2019
Smart	March 27, 2017
Spectrum transferred from PCEV	May 14, 2019
SBI	July 14, 2022
DMPI	December 11, 2027
CURE*	April 24, 2026

* *In the case of CURE, PLDT has agreed to divest the CURE spectrum as a part of the NTC decision with respect to PLDT's acquisition of a controlling interest in Digitel.*

A franchise holder is required to obtain operating authority from the NTC to provide specific telecommunications services authorized under its franchise. These approvals may take the form of a CPCN, or, while an application for a CPCN is pending, a provisional authority to operate. Provisional authorities are typically granted for a period of 18 months. The Philippine Revised Administrative Code of 1987 provides that if the grantee of a license or permit, such as a CPCN or provisional authority, has made timely and sufficient application for the extension thereof, the existing CPCN or provisional authority will not expire until the application is finally decided upon by the administrative agency concerned.

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The following table sets forth the spectrum system, licensed frequency and bandwidth used by Smart, Digitel, SBI, CURE and PDSI:

Carrier	Spectrum System	Frequency Assignment	Bandwidth
Smart	ETACS/GSM 900	897.5-905/942.5-950 MHz	7.5 MHz
		1725-1730/1820-1825 MHz	5.0 MHz
	GSM 1800	1730-1732.5/1825-1827.5 MHz	2.5 MHz
		1735-1740/1830-1835 MHz	5.0 MHz
		1745-1750/1840-1845 MHz	5.0 MHz
		1780-1782.5/1875-1877.5 MHz	2.5 MHz
		1920-1935/2110-2125 MHz	15.0 MHz
3G (W-CDMA)	825-835/870-880 MHz	10.0 MHz	
Digitel	GSM 1800	1760-1775/1855-1870 MHz	15.0 MHz
		1782.5-1785/1877.5-1880 MHz	2.5 MHz
		1935-1945/2125-2135 MHz	10.0 MHz
		2520-2535 MHz	15.0 MHz
SBI	AMPS/CDMA	824-825/869-870 MHz	1.0 MHz
		845-846.5/890-891.5 MHz	1.5 MHz
	Wireless broadband	2670-2690 MHz ⁽¹⁾	20.0 MHz
CURE	3G	3400-3590 MHz ⁽¹⁾	94.0MHz
		5470-5850 MHz ⁽¹⁾	123.0MHz
		1955-1965/2145-2155 MHz ⁽²⁾	10.0 MHz
PDSI	BWA (WiMAX)	2332.5-2362.5MHz	30.0 MHz

⁽¹⁾ SBI frequency assignments on these bands are non-contiguous and are on a per station and location basis.

⁽²⁾ The congressional franchise, spectrum and associated permits of CURE are expected to be divested as part of the NTC decision with respect to the Digitel acquisition. See Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Divestment of CURE to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements for further information.

As a condition of our acquisition of a controlling interest in Digitel, we have agreed with the NTC that we will divest the congressional franchise, spectrum and related permits held by CURE following the migration of CURE's Red Mobile subscriber base to Smart. See Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Divestment of CURE to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18 Financial Statements for further discussion.

Material Effects of Regulation on our Business

Operators of IGFs and cellular telephone operators, pursuant to E.O. No. 109, are required to install a minimum number of local exchange lines. Of these new lines, operators are required to install one rural exchange line for every ten urban exchange lines installed. Smart and PCEV were required to install 700,000 and 400,000 rural lines, respectively, and each has received a certificate of compliance from the NTC.

PLDT, SubicTel, ClarkTel, Philcom, Smart, Digitel, PCEV, SBI and CURE are required to pay various permits, regulation and supervision fees to the NTC. PLDT was previously engaged in disputes with the NTC over some of the assessed fees.

The NTC has issued a number of directives that regulate the manner in which we conduct our business:

On July 3, 2009, the NTC issued Memorandum Circular No. 03-07-2009, imposing an extension of the expiration of the prepaid loads from two months to various expiration periods ranging from three days to 120 days. Smart and DMPI have been implementing the new validity period of prepaid loads since July 19, 2009.

On July 7, 2009, the NTC amended its rules on broadcast messaging in Memorandum Circular No. 04-07-2009, which prohibits content and/or information providers from initiating push messages. It further requires that requests for services must be initiated by the subscribers and not forced upon them by the public telecommunications entities and/or content providers and mandates that subscribers be sent a notification when they subscribe for any service and be given an option whether to continue with the availed service.

On July 23, 2009, the NTC issued Memorandum Circular No. 05-07-2009 mandating cellular operators, including Smart, to charge calls on a maximum six-second per pulse basis instead of the previous per minute basis whether the subscriber is prepaid or postpaid. Smart and CURE have filed petitions with the Supreme Court challenging the implementation of this regulation. The six-second per pulse billing scheme is expected to have a negative impact on Smart's revenue, profit and ARPU as this is expected to decrease the amount of time billed per call as a result of moving to shorter billing intervals of six seconds from the previous one minute.

On February 18, 2011, the NTC issued Memorandum Circular No. 01-02-2011 which among others required mobile phone providers like Smart and DMPI to make internet access through mobile phones optional; inform their subscribers of charges for internet access through mobile phones; and remind subscribers through SMS if at least 50% of credit limit has already been consumed.

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On October 24, 2011, the NTC issued Memorandum Circular No. 02-10-2011 which mandates that interconnection charge for SMS between two separate networks shall not be higher than Php0.15 per SMS. Accordingly, Smart amended its interconnection agreements with other SMS providers in compliance with the circular. However, the NTC subsequently directed Smart to reduce the retail price of users sending regular SMS to users on other networks from Php1.00 to Php0.80 or less; refund or reimburse its subscribers for the excess Php0.20 per off-net SMS; pay a fine of Php200 per day from December 1, 2011 until the date of compliance with the decision; and submit documents, records and reports pertaining to SMS sent to other networks. Smart has challenged this decision and the resolution remains pending as at the date of this annual report.

On July 15, 2011, the NTC issued Memorandum Circular No. 7-7-2011 which requires broadband service providers to specify the minimum broadband/internet connection speed and service reliability and the service rates in advertisements, flyers, brochures and service agreements and also sets the minimum service reliability of broadband service to 80%.

On December 19, 2011, the NTC issued a Decision in NTC ADM Case 2009-048 which lowered the interconnection charge between LEC and CMTS to Php2.50 per minute from Php4.00 per minute for LEC to CMTS and Php3.00 per minute from CMTS to LEC. PLDT and Smart individually filed on February 1, 2012 and January 20, 2012, respectively, separate motions for reconsideration arguing (among other things) that interconnection, including the rates thereof, should be, by law, a product of bilateral negotiations between the parties and that the decision to set lower rates was unconstitutional as an invalid exercise by the NTC of its quasi-legislative powers and violates the constitutional guarantee against non-impairment of contracts. The NTC denied the motion and PLDT and Smart appealed to the Court of Appeals, reiterating among other things, that the NTC erred in ruling that all LECs are automatically entitled to a cross-subsidy; that the NTC decision violates PLDT and Smart's right to due process; and that the NTC decision violates the constitutional proscription against non-impairment of contracts.

On December 12, 2014, the Court of Appeals granted Smart's petition for review and set aside the NTC decision dated December 19, 2011. PAPTELCO has also filed a motion for reconsideration which remains pending.

In order to diversify the ownership base of public utilities, the Public Telecommunications Policy Act R.A. 7925, requires a telecommunications entity with regulated types of services to make a public offering through the stock exchanges of its shares representing at least 30% of its aggregate common shares within five years from: (a) the date the law became effective; or (b) the entity's commencement of commercial operations, whichever date is later. PLDT and PCEV have complied with this requirement. However, Smart and DMPI have not conducted a public offering of its shares. If Smart and DMPI are found to be in violation of R.A. 7925, this could result in the revocation of the franchises of Smart and DMPI and in the filing of a *quo warranto* case against Smart and DMPI by the Office of the Solicitor General of the Philippines.

Smart and DMPI take the position that the above provisions of R.A. 7925 are merely directory and the policy underlying the requirement for telecommunication entities to conduct a public offering should be deemed to have been achieved when PLDT acquired a 100% equity interest in Smart in 2000 and Digitel in 2011, since PLDT was then and continues to be a publicly listed company. However, there can be no assurance that the Philippine Congress will agree with such position. In September 2004, Senate Bill No. 1675 was filed seeking to declare that a telecommunications entity shall be deemed to have complied with the requirement of making a public offering of its shares if two-thirds of its outstanding voting stock are owned and controlled directly or indirectly, by a listed company. However, we cannot assure you that such bill will be enacted or that the Philippine Congress will not revoke the franchise of Smart and DMPI or the Office of Solicitor General of the Philippines will not initiate a *quo warranto* proceeding against Smart and DMPI for the revocation of their respective franchises for failure to comply with the provisions of R.A. 7925 relating to the public offering of shares, the occurrence of any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Us Our business is significantly affected by governmental laws and regulations, including regulations in respect of our franchises, rates and taxes, and laws relating to anti-competitive practices and monopoly for further discussion.

On April 14, 2009, the NTC released the implementing guidelines on developing reference access offers, which are statements of the prices, terms and conditions under which a telecommunications carrier proposes to provide access to its network or facilities to another such carrier or value-added service provider.

Regulatory Tariffs

In January 2009, the access charge for domestic calls from one fixed line to a fixed line in another network was updated to the range of Php1.00 per minute to Php3.00 per minute while the access charge for calls from fixed line to CMTS was updated to Php4.00 per minute. The access

charge for CMTS calls to fixed line network remained at Php3.00 per minute.

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PLDT is an Inter-Exchange Carrier providing transit service among CMTS, LEC operators including the PAPTELCO and non-PAPTELCO. Transit is a service being provided by PLDT to connect calls from one carrier to other carriers most of which have no direct interconnection. Since January 2009, PLDT's transit fee remains at Php0.50 per minute for short haul (intra-island), Php1.25 per minute for long-haul (inter-island) and Php1.14 per minute for CMTS calls.

PLDT has continually and actively negotiated with other legitimate Philippine fixed and CMTS carriers for interconnection based on the guidelines being issued by the NTC or any authorized government agency. These carriers include the major fixed and mobile players in the industry with nationwide operations, PAPTELCO and other non-PAPTELCO players, both of which usually operate in selected towns in the countryside. As at December 31, 2015, PAPTELCO has 37 member companies, of which 31 are active, operating 74 main telephone exchanges in the countryside.

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Competition

Including us, there are three major LECs, eight major IGF providers and two major cellular operators in the Philippines. Some new entrants into the Philippine telecommunications market have entered into strategic alliances with foreign telecommunications companies, which provide them access to technological and funding support as well as service innovations and marketing strategies.

Cellular Service

Currently, there are only two major cellular operators, namely us and Globe. Cellular market penetration in the Philippines is in excess of 100% based on SIM ownership.

Competition in the cellular telecommunications industry has intensified starting the middle of 2010 with greater availability of unlimited offers from the telecommunications operators resulting in increased volumes of calls and texts but declining yields. Even after PLDT's acquisition of the Digitel Group in the last quarter of 2011, Globe continued to compete aggressively to gain revenue market share, albeit on a more regional/localized basis. Competition also increased in the postpaid space with more aggressive promotions involving greater handset subsidies. The principal bases of competition are price, including handset prices in the case of postpaid plans, quality of service, network reliability, geographic coverage and attractiveness of packaged services.

In order to avail themselves of promotions and cost efficient network-to-network calling rates, cellular subscribers in the Philippines have increasingly been subscribing to the services of multiple wireless operators. As a result, the increases in 2015, 2014 and 2013 in our cellular subscriber base and the penetration rate of the wireless market in the Philippines were primarily attributable to such multiple SIM card ownership.

Local Exchange Service

Although the growth of the fixed line voice market has been impacted by higher demand for cellular services, we have sustained our leading position in the fixed line market on account of PLDT's extensive network in key cities nationwide. In most areas, we face one or two competitors. Our principal competitors in the local exchange market, Globe and Bayan Telecommunications, Inc., or Bayan, provide local exchange service through both fixed and fixed wireless landline services. In July 2015, Globe increased its shareholdings in Bayan to 98.57% from 56.87%.

Fixed wireless landline services resemble a cellular phone service but provide the same tariff structure as a fixed line service such as the charging of monthly service fees. Our major competitors, Globe and Bayan, offer in limited areas of Metropolitan Manila such as Makati, Las Piñas, the Visayas region and selected areas of Southern Luzon such as Cavite and Batangas.

International Long Distance Service

There are 10 licensed IGF operators in the country, including us. While we still maintain a leadership position in this highly competitive service segment of the industry, our market share in recent years has declined as a result of: (1) competition from other IGF operators; (2) migration from fixed to direct mobile calling; and (3) the popularity of alternative and cheaper modes of communication such as e-mail, instant messaging, social-networking (such as *Facebook*, *Twitter* and *Instagram*), including free services over the internet (such as *Skype*, *Viber*, *Line*, *Facebook Messenger*, *GoogleTalk* and *WhatsApp*), and the establishment of virtual private networks for several corporate entities, which have further heightened competition.

With respect to outbound calls from the Philippines, we compete for market share through our local exchange and cellular businesses, which are the origination points of outbound international calls. We also have introduced a number of marketing initiatives to stimulate growth of outbound call volumes, including tariff reductions and volume discounts for large corporate subscribers.

The number of inbound calls into the Philippines has been negatively impacted by the popularity of OTT services due to further improvement of internet access and the increase in smartphone and tablet adoption as a result of intense local competition. We have been pursuing a number of initiatives to mitigate the decline in our inbound telecommunications traffic, including modest reduction of our termination rates, marketing and promotion to call Philippines and PLDT Fixed at popular Filipino websites, interconnecting with OTT providers like *Skype* and *Viber* in order to directly capture their organic traffic to the Philippines and continuously identifying and limiting unauthorized traffic termination. In addition, we have also established presence, through our wholly-owned subsidiary PLDT Global, in key cities overseas to identify and capture Philippine terminating traffic at its source, maximize the use of our international facilities and develop alternative sources of revenue.

National Long Distance Service

Our national long distance service business has been negatively affected by the growing number of cellular subscribers in the Philippines and the widespread availability and growing popularity of alternative economical non-voice methods of communication, particularly text messaging and e-mail. In addition, various ISPs have launched voice services via the internet to their subscribers nationwide.

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While national long distance call volumes have been declining, we have remained the leading provider of national long distance service in the Philippines due to our significant subscriber base and ownership of the Philippines' most extensive transmission network.

From time to time, PLDT launches promotions bundled with our other products to attract new subscribers including free PLDT-to-PLDT NDD service.

Data and Other Network Services

The market for data and other network services is a growing segment in the Philippine telecommunications industry. This development has been spurred by the significant growth in consumer and retail broadband internet access, enterprise resource planning applications, customer relationship management, knowledge processing solutions, online gaming and other e-services that drive the need for broadband and internet-protocol based solutions both in the Philippines and abroad. Our major competitors in this area are Globe and Bayan. The principal bases of competition in the data services market are coverage, price, content, value for money, bundles or free gifts, customer service and quality of service. PLDT intends to compete in this segment, consistent with its overall strategy to broaden its distribution platform and increase its ability to deliver multimedia content.

Environmental Matters

We have not been subject to any material fines or legal or regulatory action involving noncompliance with environmental regulations of the Philippines. We are not aware of any noncompliance in any material respect with relevant environmental protection regulations.

Moreover, to further improve our environmental compliance efforts, we established the Risk Management and Compliance Division under our Property and Facilities Management to oversee compliance of all PLDT establishments/ buildings with regulatory and environmental laws. There are various programs and projects that have been implemented and are on-going across our facilities related to compliance with applicable environmental laws such as:

1. Philippine Clean Air Act (R.A. 8749);
2. Toxic Substances and Nuclear Waste Control Act (R.A. 6969);
3. Ecological Solid Waste Management Act (R.A. 9003);
4. Philippine Clean Water Act (R.A. 9275); and
5. Pollution Control Law (P.D. 984).

We implemented the following significant environmental programs in 2015:

1. Stack and ambient emission monitoring of standby generator sets;
2. Construction of temporary storage facilities and improved safekeeping of hazardous waste; and
3. Improvement of effluent water quality of existing septic tanks to all major buildings through the construction of a Waste Water Treatment Plant Facility. In relation to this, we have appointed resident Pollution Control Officers (PCO) to all PLDT

establishments/buildings as liaison officers to ensure compliance.

Intellectual Property Rights

We do not own any material intellectual property rights apart from our brand names and logos. We are not dependent on patents, licenses or other intellectual property which are material to our business or results of operations, other than licenses to use the software that accompany most of our equipment purchases and licenses for certain contents used in VAS of our wireless business. See *Note 15 Goodwill and Intangible Assets* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Properties

We own four office buildings located in Makati City and own and operate 110 exchanges nationwide, of which 54 are located in the Metropolitan Manila area, including DMPI s 14 exchanges. The remaining 56 exchanges, including DMPI s 11 exchanges, are located in cities and small municipalities outside Metropolitan Manila area. We also own radio transmitting and receiving equipment used for international and domestic communications. As at December 31, 2015, we had a total of 29,185 cellular/broadband base stations, including 13,972 active 4G/HSPA+/LTE-base stations.

As at December 31, 2015, our principal properties, excluding property under construction, consisted of the following, based on net book values:

70% consisted of cable, wire and cellular facilities, including our DFON, subscriber cable facilities, inter-office trunking and toll cable facilities and cellular facilities;

14% consisted of central office equipment, including IGFs, pure national toll exchanges and combined local and toll exchanges;

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9% consisted of land and improvements and buildings, which we acquired to house our telecommunications equipment, personnel, inventory and/or fleet;

1% consisted of information origination and termination equipment, including pay telephones and radio equipment installed for customers use, and cables and wires installed within customers premises; and

6% consisted of other work equipment.

For more information on these properties, see *Note 9 Property and Equipment* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

These properties are located in areas where our subscribers are being served. In our opinion, these properties are in good condition, except for ordinary wear and tear, and are adequately insured.

The majority of our connecting lines are above or under public streets and properties owned by others. For example, for many years, the PLDT Group has been using the power pole network of Meralco in Metropolitan Manila for PLDT s fixed line aerial cables in this area pursuant to short-term lease agreements with Meralco with typically five-year and more recently one-year terms.

The PLDT Group has various lease contracts for periods ranging from one to ten years covering certain offices, warehouses, cell sites, telecommunications equipment locations and various office equipment. For more information on the obligations relating to these properties and long-term obligations, see *Note 21 Interest-Bearing Financial Liabilities* and *Note 28 Financial Assets and Liabilities* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

In 2016, we expect that cash from operations should enable us to increase the level of our capital expenditures for the continued expansion and upgrading of our network infrastructure. We expect to make additional investments in our core facilities to leverage existing technologies and increase capacity. Our 2016 estimated consolidated capital expenditures is approximately Php43 billion, of which approximately Php29 billion is estimated to be spent by our wireless segment and approximately Php14 billion is estimated to be spent by our fixed line segment. Our wireless capital spending is currently anticipated to focus on building out coverage, leveraging the capabilities of newly modernized network and expanding 3G, 4G LTE including its backhaul and wireless broadband networks in order to enhance data transmission capabilities. We also contemplate enhancing network and platforms infrastructure and systems to support solutions deployment, campaign analytics and service delivery to enable customized and targeted services, as well as further expanding mainstream services and integration with the PLDT Group core and transmission network to increase penetration, mainly in provincial areas to achieve greater business benefits from a closely synergized environment. Our fixed line s capital spending is currently intended principally to continue the build-out and upgrade of broadband data and IP infrastructures, fixed line data services, expanding transmission network, increasing international bandwidth capacity, and network maintenance.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements (and the related notes) as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 and for the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 included elsewhere in this report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our current views with respect to future events and our future financial performance. These statements involve risks and uncertainties, and our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of particular factors such as those set forth under Forward-Looking Statements and Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors and elsewhere in this report. Our consolidated financial statements, and the financial information discussed below, have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. For convenience, certain Philippine peso financial information in the following discussions has been converted to U.S. dollars at the exchange rate at December 31, 2015 of Php47.12 to US\$1.00, as quoted through the Philippine Dealing System.

Overview

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We are the largest and most diversified telecommunications company delivering data and multi-media services in the Philippines. We have organized our business into business units based on our products and services and have three reportable operating segments which serve as bases for management's decision to allocate resources and evaluate operating performance: wireless, fixed line and others. See *Note 4 Operating Segment Information* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements for further information on each of these segments.

Key performance indicators and drivers that our management uses for the management of our business include, among others, the general economic conditions in the Philippines, our subscriber base, traffic volumes and interconnection arrangements.

In addition, our results of operations and financial position are increasingly affected by fluctuations of the Philippine peso against the U.S. dollar.

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As discussed in Item 3. Key Information – Performance Indicators, we use our Adjusted EBITDA and core income to assess our operating performance; a reconciliation of our consolidated Adjusted EBITDA and our consolidated core income to our consolidated net income for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 is set forth below.

The following table shows the reconciliation of our consolidated Adjusted EBITDA to our consolidated net income for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

	2015	December 31, 2014 ⁽¹⁾ (in millions)	2013 ⁽¹⁾
Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations	Php 70,218	Php 76,750	Php 77,432
Add (deduct) adjustments to continuing operations:			
Other income	4,804	4,980	4,233
Equity share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	3,241	3,841	2,742
Interest income	799	752	932
Retroactive effect of adoption of Revised IAS 19			(1,269)
Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments – net	420	(101)	511
Amortization of intangible assets	(1,076)	(1,149)	(1,020)
Foreign exchange losses – net	(3,036)	(382)	(2,893)
Provision for income tax	(4,563)	(10,058)	(8,248)
Financing costs – net	(6,259)	(5,320)	(6,589)
Fixed assets and other noncurrent asset impairment	(10,954)	(3,844)	(2,143)
Depreciation and amortization	(31,519)	(31,379)	(30,304)
Total adjustments	(48,143)	(42,660)	(44,048)
Net income from continuing operations	22,075	34,090	33,384
Net income from discontinued operations			2,069
Consolidated net income	Php 22,075	Php 34,090	Php 35,453

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 and 2013 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

The following table shows the reconciliation of our consolidated core income to our consolidated net income for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

	2015	December 31, 2014 (in millions)	2013
Core income from continuing operations	Php 35,212	Php 37,410	Php 38,816
Core income from discontinued operations			(99)
Consolidated core income	35,212	37,410	38,717

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Add (deduct) adjustments to continuing operations:			
Net tax effect of aforementioned adjustments	260	778	843
Gains on derivative financial instruments net, excluding hedge cost	762	208	816
Casualty losses due to Typhoon Yolanda			(878)
Retroactive effect of adoption of Revised IAS 19			(1,269)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	10	(1)	33
Core income adjustment on equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures	(179)	(79)	59
Foreign exchange losses net	(3,036)	(382)	(2,893)
Fixed assets and other noncurrent asset impairment	(10,954)	(3,844)	(2,143)
Total adjustments	(13,137)	(3,320)	(5,432)
Adjustment to discontinued operations			2,168
Net income from continuing operations	22,075	34,090	33,384
Net income from discontinued operations			2,069
Consolidated net income	Php 22,075	Php 34,090	Php 35,453

The following table shows the reconciliation of our consolidated basic and diluted core earnings per shares, or EPS, to our consolidated basic and diluted EPS attributable to common equity holders of PLDT for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

	2015		2014		2013	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Core EPS from continuing operations	162.70	162.70	172.88	172.88	179.38	179.38
Core EPS from discontinued operations					(0.45)	(0.45)
Consolidated core EPS	162.70	162.70	172.88	172.88	178.93	178.93
Add (deduct) adjustments:						
Gains on derivative financial instruments net, excluding hedge costs	2.47	2.47	0.55	0.55	2.65	2.65
Core income adjustment on equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures	(0.83)	(0.83)	(0.37)	(0.37)	0.27	0.27
Foreign exchange losses net	(11.85)	(11.85)	(1.40)	(1.40)	(9.61)	(9.61)
Asset impairment	(50.64)	(50.64)	(14.15)	(14.15)	(9.92)	(9.92)
Casualty losses due to typhoon Yolanda					(3.58)	(3.58)
Retroactive effect of adoption of Revised IAS 19					(5.10)	(5.10)
Total adjustments	(60.85)	(60.85)	(15.37)	(15.37)	(25.29)	(25.29)
Adjustments to discontinued operations					10.03	10.03
EPS from continuing operations attributable to common equity holders of PLDT	101.85	101.85	157.51	157.51	154.09	154.09
EPS from discontinued operations attributable to common equity holders of PLDT					9.58	9.58
Consolidated EPS attributable to common equity holders of PLDT	101.85	101.85	157.51	157.51	163.67	163.67

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The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires us to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of our revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. The uncertainties inherent in these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected in the future years.

Judgments

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

Determination of functional currency

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

The presentation currency of the PLDT Group is the Philippine peso. Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances relevant to the PLDT Group, the functional currency of all entities under PLDT Group is the Philippine peso, except for (a) Smart Money Holdings Corporation, or SMHC, Far East Capital Limited, or FECL Group, PLDT Global and certain of its subsidiaries, DCPL, PGNL and certain of its subsidiaries, Chikka Holdings Limited, or Chikka and certain of its subsidiaries and PGIC, which use the U.S. dollar; (b) eInnovations, Takatack Holdings, Takatack Technologies, iCommerce, eVentures, ePay, 3rd Brand, CPL and AGSPL, which use the Singapore dollar; (c) CCCBL, which uses the Chinese renminbi; (d) ABM Global Solutions, or AGS, Malaysia, which uses the Malaysian ringgit; and (e) AGS Indonesia, which uses the Indonesian rupiah.

Leases

As a lessee, we have various lease agreements in respect of certain equipment and properties. We evaluate whether significant risks and rewards of ownership of the leased properties are transferred to us (finance lease) or retained by the lessor (operating lease) based on *IAS 17, Leases*. Total lease expense amounted to Php6,376 million, Php6,692 million and Php6,041 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, while that from discontinued operations amounted to Php86 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. Total finance lease obligations amounted to Php1 million and Php6 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See *Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Note 21 Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities Obligations under Finance Leases* and *Note 28 Financial Assets and Liabilities Liquidity Risk* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Accounting for investments in MediaQuest Holdings, Inc., or MediaQuest, through Philippine Depositary Receipts, or PDRs

ePLDT made various investments in PDRs issued by MediaQuest in relation to its direct interest in Satventures, Inc., or Satventures, and Hastings, and indirect interest in Cignal TV, Inc., or Cignal TV.

A summary of the PDRs issued by MediaQuest to ePLDT is set forth in the table below:

PDRs	Date of issuance	Number of PDRs issued	Investment amount	Direct Economic interest	Effective economic interest
Cignal TV PDRs					64%, which includes an indirect 24% interest through Satventures (reflecting Satventures 60% interest in Cignal TV multiplied by 40%)
Satventures PDRs	September 27, 2013	416,667	Php 6 billion	40%	40%
Hastings PDRs	September 27, 2013	333,333	Php 3.6 billion	40%	40%
	May 30, 2015	91,000	Php 3.25 billion	70%	70%

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Based on our judgment, at the PLDT Group level, ePLDT's investments in PDRs gives ePLDT a significant influence over Satventures, Hastings and Cignal TV as evidenced by inter-change of managerial personnel, provision of essential technical information and material transactions among PLDT, Smart, Satventures, Hastings and Cignal TV, and thus is accounted for as investments in associates using the equity method.

The carrying value of our investments in PDRs issued by MediaQuest amounted to Php12,749 million and Php9,575 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See related discussion on *Note 10 Investment in Associates, Joint Ventures and Deposits Investments in Associates Investment in MediaQuest PDRs* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

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Impairment of Available-for-Sale Equity Investments

For available-for-sale financial investments, we assess at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale financial investments, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. The determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgment. We treat significant generally as decline of 20% or more below the original cost of investment, and prolonged as greater than 12 months assessed against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost.

Based on our judgment, the decline in fair value of our investment in Rocket as at December 31, 2015 is considered significant as the cumulative net losses from changes in fair value amounting to Php5,124 million represents a 26% decline in value below cost. As a result, we recognized an impairment of the investment in Rocket amounting to Php5,124 million. See related discussion on *Note 5 Income and Expenses* and *Note 11 Available-for-Sale Financial Investments* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Accounting for Investments in Phunware and AppCard

In 2015, PLDT Capital made subscriptions to preferred shares of Phunware and AppCard. The investment in Phunware allows PLDT Capital to designate one director in the five-seat board (20% interest) of Phunware for as long as PLDT Capital beneficially owns at least a certain percentage of Phunware's preferred shares. Likewise, PLDT Capital was assigned one board seat out of the five board members of AppCard for so long as PLDT Capital, together with its affiliates, continues to own at least a certain percentage of AppCard's capital stock.

Based on our judgment, at the PLDT Group Level, PLDT Capital's investments in preferred shares give PLDT a significant influence over Phunware and AppCard as evidenced by the board seat assigned to us. This gives us the authority to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of Phunware and AppCard but not control nor joint control of those policies. Hence, the investments are accounted for as investment in associates. See *Note 10 Investment in Associates, Joint Ventures and Deposits* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Estimates and Assumptions

The key estimates and assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in our consolidated financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below. We based our estimates and assumptions on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond our control. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of non-financial assets

IFRS requires that an impairment review be performed when certain impairment indicators are present. In the case of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life, at a minimum, such assets are subject to an impairment test annually and whenever there is an indication that such assets may be impaired. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the Cash Generating Units (CGU) to which these assets are allocated. The value in use calculation requires us to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the CGU and to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. See *Note 15 Goodwill and Intangible Assets Impairment Testing of Goodwill and Intangible Assets with Indefinite Useful Life* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements for the key assumptions used to determine the value in use of the relevant CGUs.

Determining the recoverable amount of property and equipment, investments in associates, joint ventures and deposits, intangible assets, prepayments and other noncurrent assets, requires us to make estimates and assumptions in the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets. Future events could cause us to conclude that property and equipment, investments in associates and joint ventures, intangible assets and other noncurrent assets associated with an acquired business are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on our financial position and financial performance.

The preparation of estimated future cash flows involves significant estimations and assumptions. While we believe that our assumptions are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in our assumptions may materially affect our assessment of recoverable values and may lead to future impairment charges under IFRS.

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Total asset impairment on noncurrent assets amounted to Php10,954 million, Php3,844 million and Php2,143 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

See *Note 4 Operating Segment Information*, *Note 5 Income and Expenses Asset Impairment* and *Note 9 Property and Equipment Impairment of Certain Wireless Network Equipment and Facilities* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

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The carrying values of our property and equipment, investments in associates, joint ventures and deposits, goodwill and intangible assets, and prepayments are separately disclosed in *Notes 9, 10, 15 and 19*, respectively.

Estimating useful lives of property and equipment

We estimate the useful lives of each item of our property and equipment based on the periods over which our assets are expected to be available for use. Our estimate of the useful lives of our property and equipment is based on our collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful lives of our property and equipment are reviewed every year-end and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limitations on the use of our assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in our estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of our property and equipment would increase our recorded depreciation and amortization and decrease our property and equipment.

The total depreciation and amortization of property and equipment amounted to Php31,519 million, Php31,379 and Php30,304 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, while that from discontinued operations amounted to Php153 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. Total carrying values of property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, amounted to Php195,782 million and Php191,984 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See *Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Note 4 Operating Segment Information and Note 9 Property and Equipment* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Estimating useful lives of intangible assets with finite lives

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their expected useful lives using the straight-line method of amortization. At a minimum, the amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in our consolidated income statement.

The total amortization of intangible assets with finite lives amounted to Php1,076 million, Php1,149 million and Php1,020 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, while that from discontinued operations amounted to Php55 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. Total carrying values of intangible assets with finite lives amounted to Php5,219 million and Php6,173 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See *Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Note 4 Operating Segment Information and Note 15 Goodwill and Intangible Assets* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Business combinations

Our consolidated financial statements and financial performance reflect acquired businesses after the completion of the respective acquisition. We account for the acquired businesses using the acquisition method, which requires extensive use of accounting judgments and estimates to allocate the purchase price to the fair market values of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities, if any, at the acquisition date. Any excess in the purchase price over the estimated fair market values of the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill in our consolidated statement of financial position. Thus, the numerous judgments made in estimating the fair market value to be assigned to the acquiree's assets and liabilities can materially affect our financial performance and position. See *Note 14 Business Combinations* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Recognition of deferred income tax assets

We review the carrying amounts of deferred income tax assets at the end of each reporting period and reduce these to the extent that these are no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized. Our assessment on the recognition of deferred income tax assets on deductible temporary differences is based on the level and timing of forecasted taxable income of the subsequent reporting periods. This forecast is based on our past results and future expectations on revenues and expenses as well as future tax planning strategies. However, there is no assurance that we will generate sufficient taxable income to allow all or part of our deferred income tax assets to be utilized. We also review the level of projected gross margin for the use of Optional Standard Deduction, or OSD method, and assess the future tax consequences for the recognition of deferred income tax assets.

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For taxable year 2015, Smart shifted to itemized deduction method in computing its taxable income due to decline in gross margin and based on the most recent approved forecast, Smart expects itemized deduction method to be more favorable moving forward. Unrecognized deferred tax assets and liabilities, which were previously valued using the OSD method, are now fully recognized.

Based on the above assessment, our consolidated unrecognized deferred income tax assets amounted to Php10,759 million and Php10,248 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Total consolidated benefit from deferred income tax amounted to Php4,710 million, Php1,024 million and Php4,401 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, while provision for deferred income tax from discontinued operations amounted to Php30 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. Total consolidated net deferred income tax assets amounted to Php21,941 million and Php17,131 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See *Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, *Note 4 Operating Segment Information* and *Note 7 Income Taxes* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Table of Contents*Estimating allowance for doubtful accounts*

If we assessed that there was objective evidence that an impairment loss was incurred in our trade and other receivables, we estimate the allowance for doubtful accounts related to our trade and other receivables that are specifically identified as doubtful of collection. The amount of allowance is evaluated by management on the basis of factors that affect the collectability of the accounts. In these cases, we use judgment based on all available facts and circumstances, including, but not limited to, the length of our relationship with the customer and the customer's credit status based on third party credit reports and known market factors, to record specific reserves for customers against amounts due in order to reduce our receivables to amounts that we expect to collect. These specific reserves are re-evaluated and adjusted as additional information received affects the amounts estimated.

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

Total provision for doubtful accounts for trade and other receivables recognized in our consolidated income statements amounted to Php3,391 million, Php2,023 million and Php3,171 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Trade and other receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, amounted to Php24,898 million and Php29,151 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See *Note 4 Operating Segment Information, Note 5 Income and Expenses Asset Impairment, Note 17 Trade and Other Receivables and Note 28 Financial Assets and Liabilities* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Estimating pension benefit costs and other employee benefits

The cost of defined benefit and present value of the pension obligation are determined using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation includes making various assumptions which consists, among other things, discount rates, rates of compensation increases and mortality rates. See *Note 26 Employee Benefits*. Due to complexity of valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in assumptions. While we believe that our assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in our actual experience or significant changes in our assumptions may materially affect our cost for pension and other retirement obligations. All assumptions are reviewed every year-end.

Net consolidated pension benefit costs amounted to Php1,882 million, Php1,702 million and Php856 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, while net consolidated pension benefit costs from discontinued operations amounted to Php9 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The prepaid benefit costs amounted to Php306 million and Php65 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The accrued benefit costs amounted to Php10,197 million and Php13,131 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See *Note 5 Income and Expenses Compensation and Employee Benefits, Note 19 Prepayments and Note 26 Employee Benefits Defined Benefit Pension Plans* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

To ensure the proper execution of our strategic and operational business plans while taking into account the acquisition of Digitel in 2011 and other recent market developments, the 2012 to 2014 long term incentive plan, or the 2012 to 2014 LTIP, covering the period from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2014, was approved by the Board of Directors with the endorsement of the Executive Compensation Committee, or ECC, on March 22, 2012. The awards in the 2012 to 2014 LTIP were contingent upon the successful achievement of certain profit targets, intended to align the execution of the business strategies of the expanded PLDT Group, including Digitel, over the three-year period 2012 to 2014. In addition, the 2012 to 2014 LTIP allowed for the participation of a number of senior executives and certain newly hired executives and ensured the continuity of management in line with the succession planning of the PLDT Group. LTIP costs recognized for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 amounted to Php168 million and Php1,638 million, respectively. Total outstanding liability and fair value of the 2012 to 2014 LTIP amounted to Php33 million and Php3,297 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The LTIP liability amounting to Php3,264 million as at December 31, 2014 was paid in 2015. See *Note 5 Income and Expenses Compensation and Employee Benefits, Note 24 Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities and Note 26 Employee Benefits Other Long-term Employee Benefits* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Provision for asset retirement obligations

Provision for asset retirement obligations are recognized in the period in which these are incurred if a reasonable estimate can be made. This requires an estimation of the cost to restore/dismantle on a per square meter basis, depending on the location, and is based on the best estimate of

the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the future restoration/dismantlement date, discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risk specific to the liability. Total provision for asset retirement obligations amounted to Php1,437 million and Php2,068 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See *Note 22 Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

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Provision for legal contingencies and tax assessments

We are currently involved in various legal proceedings and tax assessments. Our estimates of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims have been developed in consultation with our counsel handling the defense in these matters and are based upon our analysis of potential results. We currently do not believe these proceedings could materially reduce our revenues and profitability. It is possible, however, that future financial position and performance could be materially affected by changes in our estimates or effectiveness of our strategies relating to these proceedings and assessments. See *Note 27 Provisions and Contingencies* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Based on management's assessment, appropriate provisions were made; however, management has decided not to disclose further details of these provisions as they may prejudice our position in certain legal proceedings.

Revenue recognition

Our revenue recognition policies require us to make use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of our revenues and receivables.

Our agreements with domestic and foreign carriers for inbound and outbound traffic subject to settlements require traffic reconciliations before actual settlement is done, which may not be the actual volume of traffic as measured by us. Initial recognition of revenues is based on our observed traffic adjusted by our normal experience adjustments, which historically are not material to our consolidated financial statements. Differences between the amounts initially recognized and the actual settlements are taken up in the accounts upon reconciliation.

Revenues earned from multiple element arrangements offered by our fixed line and wireless businesses are split into separately identifiable components based on their relative fair value in order to reflect the substance of the transaction. Where fair value is not directly observable, the total consideration is allocated using an appropriate allocation method. We account for mobile contracts in accordance with *IAS 18, Revenue Recognition*, and have concluded that the handset and the mobile services may be accounted for as separate identifiable components. The handset (with activation) is delivered first, followed by the mobile service (which is provided over the contract/lock-in period, generally one or two years). Because some amount of the arrangement consideration that may be allocated to the handset generally is contingent on providing the mobile service, the amount that is allocated to the handset is limited to the cash received (i.e., the amount paid for the handset) at the time of the handset delivery.

Under certain arrangements with our knowledge processing solutions services, if there is uncertainty regarding the outcome of the transaction for which service was rendered, revenue is recognized only to the extent of expenses incurred for rendering the service and only to such amount as determined to be recoverable.

We recognize our revenues from installation and activation related fees and the corresponding costs over the expected average periods of customer relationship for fixed line and cellular services. We estimate the expected average period of customer relationship based on our most recent churn rate analysis.

Determination of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

Other than those whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of fair values, total fair values of noncurrent financial assets and noncurrent financial liabilities as at December 31, 2015 amounted to Php3,277 million and Php165,572 million, respectively, while the total fair values of noncurrent financial assets and noncurrent financial liabilities as at December 31, 2014 amounted to Php3,315 million and Php139,207 million, respectively. See *Note 28 Financial Assets and Liabilities* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations to Existing Standards Effective Subsequent to December 31, 2015

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See *Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements for the discussion of new accounting standards that will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2015 and their anticipated impact on our consolidated financial statements for the current and future periods.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

The table below shows the contribution by each of our business segments to our consolidated revenues, expenses, other income (expense), income (loss) before income tax, net income (loss), Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA margin and core income for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. In each of the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, a majority of our revenues are derived from our operations within the Philippines. Our revenues derived from outside the Philippines consist primarily of revenues from incoming international calls to the Philippines.

	Wireless	Fixed Line	Others (in millions)	Inter-segment Transactions	Consolidated
For the year ended December 31, 2015					
Revenues	Php 115,513	Php 68,865	Php	(Php 13,275)	Php 171,103
Expenses	95,358	58,459	5,183	(14,566)	144,434
Other income (expenses)	(1,958)	(2,557)	5,775	(1,291)	(31)
Income before income tax	18,197	7,849	592		26,638
Provision for income tax	2,763	1,656	144		4,563
Net income/Segment profit	15,434	6,193	448		22,075
Adjusted EBITDA	44,237	24,749	(59)	1,291	70,218
Adjusted EBITDA margin ⁽¹⁾	40%	38%			43%
Core income	22,512	6,539	6,161		35,212
For the year ended December 31, 2014 ⁽²⁾					
Revenues	118,879	66,178		(14,222)	170,835
Expenses	89,102	56,855	56	(15,556)	130,457
Other income (expenses)	(724)	217	5,611	(1,334)	3,770
Income before income tax	29,053	9,540	5,555		44,148
Provision for (Benefit from) income tax	7,158	2,818	82		10,058
Net income/Segment profit	21,895	6,722	5,473		34,090
Adjusted EBITDA	50,917	24,555	(56)	1,334	76,750
Adjusted EBITDA margin ⁽¹⁾	44%	38%			47%
Core income	25,176	6,691	5,543		37,410
For the year ended December 31, 2013 ⁽²⁾					
Revenues	119,323	62,531		(13,643)	168,211
Expenses	84,674	55,975	5	(15,139)	125,515
Other income (expenses)	(3,866)	555	3,597	(1,350)	(1,064)
Income before income tax	30,783	7,111	3,592	146	41,632
Provision for (Benefit from) income tax	8,862	(698)	84		8,248
Net income/Segment profit	21,921	7,809	3,508	146	35,453
Continuing operations	21,921	7,809	3,508	146	33,384
Discontinued operations					2,069
Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations	54,703	21,238	(5)	1,496	77,432
Adjusted EBITDA margin ⁽¹⁾	47%	35%			47%
Core income	26,499	9,061	3,110	146	38,717
Continuing operations	26,499	9,061	3,110	146	38,816
Discontinued operations					(99)

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted EBITDA margin for the period is measured as Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations divided by service revenues.

⁽²⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 and 2013 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014**On a Consolidated Basis****Revenues**

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We reported consolidated revenues of Php171,103 million in 2015, an increase of Php268 million as compared with Php170,835 million in 2014, primarily due to higher revenues from data and other network, local exchange and miscellaneous services from our fixed line business, higher wireless broadband revenues, and an increase in our non-service revenues, partially offset by lower revenues from cellular and other services from our wireless business, and lower revenues from international and national long distance services from our fixed line business.

The following table shows the breakdown of our consolidated revenues by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	%	2014 ⁽¹⁾ (in millions)	%	Change Amount	%
Wireless	Php 115,513	68	Php 118,879	69	(Php 3,366)	(3)
Fixed line	68,865	40	66,178	39	2,687	4
Inter-segment transactions	(13,275)	(8)	(14,222)	(8)	947	(7)
Consolidated	Php 171,103	100	Php 170,835	100	Php 268	

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Table of Contents**Expenses**

Consolidated expenses increased by Php13,977 million, or 11%, to Php144,434 million in 2015 from Php130,457 million in 2014, as a result of higher expenses related to asset impairment, cost of sales, and operating expenses related to compensation and employee benefits, professional and other contracted services, repairs and maintenance, taxes and licenses, and other operating expenses, partially offset by lower expenses related to selling and promotions, rent, communication, training and travel, interconnection costs, insurance and security services, and amortization of intangible assets.

The following table shows the breakdown of our consolidated expenses by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	%	2014 ⁽¹⁾	%	Change Amount	%
	(in millions)					
Wireless	Php 95,358	66	Php 89,102	68	Php 6,256	7
Fixed line	58,459	40	56,855	44	1,604	3
Others	5,183	4	56		5,127	9,155
Inter-segment transactions	(14,566)	(10)	(15,556)	(12)	990	(6)
Consolidated	Php 144,434	100	Php 130,457	100	Php 13,977	11

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Other Income (Expenses)

Consolidated other expenses amounted to Php31 million in 2015, a change of Php3,801 million, or 101%, from consolidated other income of Php3,770 million in 2014, primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (i) higher foreign exchange losses by Php2,654 million on account of revaluation of net foreign currency-denominated liabilities due to higher depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar; (ii) higher net financing costs by Php939 million due to higher outstanding loan balance and weighted average interest rate, a higher weighted average foreign exchange rate and a decrease in capitalized interest, partly offset by lower financing charges; (iii) a decrease in equity share in net earnings of associates by Php600 million due to lower share in net earnings of Beta, and share in net losses of Cignal TV, Inc., or Cignal TV, in 2015, partially offset by higher net earnings of Beacon; (iv) a decrease in other income by Php176 million due to gain on fair value adjustment of investment property and gain on purchase price adjustment in 2014 in relation to the acquisition of Digitel, partially offset by higher realized portion of deferred gain on the sale of Meralco shares; (v) higher interest income by Php47 million due to higher weighted average peso and dollar interest rates, increase in principal amount of dollar temporary cash investments and the depreciation of the Philippine peso to the U.S. dollar; and (vi) gains on derivative financial instruments of Php420 million in 2015 as against losses on derivative financial instruments of Php101 million in 2014 on account of a higher mark-to-market gain on long-term currency swaps and forward purchase contracts due to the depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar and wider dollar and peso interest rate differentials.

The following table shows the breakdown of our consolidated other income (expenses) by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014 ⁽¹⁾	Change Amount	%
	(in millions)			
Wireless	(Php 1,958)	(Php 724)	(Php 1,234)	170
Fixed line	(2,557)	217	(2,774)	(1,278)
Others	5,775	5,611	164	3
Inter-segment transactions	(1,291)	(1,334)	43	(3)

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Consolidated	(Php 31)	Php 3,770	(Php 3,801)	(101)
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⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Net Income

Consolidated net income decreased by Php12,015 million, or 35%, to Php22,075 million in 2015, from Php34,090 million in 2014. The decrease was mainly due to the combined effects of the following: (i) an increase in consolidated expenses by Php13,977 million; (ii) a decrease in consolidated other income net by Php3,801 million; (iii) a decrease in consolidated provision for income tax by Php5,495 million; and (iv) an increase in consolidated revenues by Php268 million. Our consolidated basic and diluted EPS decreased to Php101.85 in 2015 from consolidated basic and diluted EPS of Php157.51 in 2014. Our weighted average number of outstanding common shares was approximately 216.06 million in each of 2015 and 2014.

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The following table shows the breakdown of our consolidated net income by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	%	2014 (in millions)	%	Change Amount	%
Wireless	Php 15,434	70	Php 21,895	64	(Php 6,461)	(30)
Fixed line	6,193	28	6,722	20	(529)	(8)
Others	448	2	5,473	16	(5,025)	(92)
Consolidated	Php 22,075	100	Php 34,090	100	(Php 12,015)	(35)

Table of Contents**Adjusted EBITDA**

Our consolidated Adjusted EBITDA amounted to Php70,218 million in 2015, a decrease of Php6,532 million, or 9%, as compared with Php76,750 million in 2014, primarily due to higher cost of sales and provision for doubtful accounts, as well as higher operating expenses driven by compensation and employee benefits, professional and other contracted services, and other operating expenses, partially offset by lower selling and promotions, rent, communication, training and travel, and interconnection costs, as well as higher consolidated revenues.

The following table shows the breakdown of our consolidated Adjusted EBITDA by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	%	2014 ⁽¹⁾ (in millions)	%	Change Amount	%
Wireless	Php 44,237	63	Php 50,917	66	(Php 6,680)	(13)
Fixed line	24,749	35	24,555	32	194	1
Others	(59)		(56)		(3)	5
Inter-segment transactions	1,291	2	1,334	2	(43)	(3)
Consolidated	Php 70,218	100	Php 76,750	100	(Php 6,532)	(9)

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Core Income

Our consolidated core income amounted to Php35,212 million in 2015, a decrease of Php2,198 million, or 6%, as compared with Php37,410 million in 2014 primarily due to higher consolidated operating expenses and lower other income, partially offset by lower provision for income tax and higher consolidated revenues. Our consolidated basic and diluted core EPS, decreased to Php162.70 in 2015 from Php172.88 in 2014.

The following table shows the breakdown of our consolidated core income by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	%	2014 (in millions)	%	Change Amount	%
Wireless	Php 22,512	64	Php 25,176	67	(Php 2,664)	(11)
Fixed line	6,539	19	6,691	18	(152)	(2)
Others	6,161	17	5,543	15	618	11
Consolidated	Php 35,212	100	Php 37,410	100	(Php 2,198)	(6)

On a Business Segment Basis**Wireless****Revenues**

We generated revenues from our wireless business of Php115,513 million in 2015, a decrease of Php3,366 million, or 3%, from Php118,879 million in 2014.

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The following table summarizes our total revenues from our wireless business for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 by service segment:

	2015	%	2014 ⁽¹⁾ (in millions)	%	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
Service Revenues:						
Cellular	Php 97,738	85	Php 102,780	87	(Php 5,042)	(5)
Wireless broadband and others						
Wireless broadband	10,991	9	10,019	8	972	10
Others	936	1	1,182	1	(246)	(21)
Digital platforms and mobile financial services	1,051	1	1,056	1	(5)	
	110,716	96	115,037	97	(4,321)	(4)
Non-Service Revenues:						
Sale of cellular handsets, cellular subscriber identification module, or SIM,-packs and broadband data modems	4,797	4	3,842	3	955	25
Total Wireless Revenues	Php 115,513	100	Php 118,879	100	(Php 3,366)	(3)

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Service Revenues

Our wireless service revenues in 2015 decreased by Php4,321 million, or 4%, to Php110,716 million as compared with Php115,037 million in 2014, mainly as a result of lower revenues from voice and text messaging services, as well as other services, partially offset by higher revenues from mobile internet and broadband revenues. As a percentage of our total wireless revenues, service revenues accounted for 96% and 97% in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Table of Contents*Cellular Service*

Our cellular service revenues in 2015 amounted to Php97,738 million, a decrease of Php5,042 million, or 5%, from Php102,780 million in 2014. Cellular service revenues accounted for 88% and 89% of our wireless service revenues in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The following table shows the breakdown of our cellular service revenues for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014 ⁽¹⁾ (in millions)	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
Cellular service revenues	Php 97,738	Php 102,780	(Php 5,042)	(5)
<i>By service type</i>				
Prepaid	95,454	100,777	(5,323)	(5)
Postpaid	71,781	79,124	(7,343)	(9)
	23,673	21,653	2,020	9
<i>By component</i>				
Voice	95,454	100,777	(5,323)	(5)
Data	45,481	51,065	(5,584)	(11)
	49,973	49,712	261	1
<i>Others⁽²⁾</i>	2,284	2,003	281	14

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

⁽²⁾ Refers to other non-subscriber-related revenues consisting primarily of inbound international roaming fees, share in revenues from Smart Money, PLDT's WeRoam and PLDT Landline Plus, or PLP, services, a small number of leased line contracts, and revenues from and other Smart subsidiaries.

The following table shows other key measures of our cellular business as at and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
Cellular subscriber base	64,938,074	69,857,060	(4,918,986)	(7)
Prepaid	61,980,425	67,091,612	(5,111,187)	(8)
<i>Smart</i>	22,892,303	24,877,144	(1,984,841)	(8)
<i>TNT</i>	28,054,160	28,149,360	(95,200)	
<i>Sun Cellular</i>	11,033,962	14,065,108	(3,031,146)	(22)
Postpaid	2,957,649	2,765,448	192,201	7
<i>Sun Cellular</i>	1,727,923	1,725,227	2,696	
<i>Smart</i>	1,229,726	1,040,221	189,505	18
Systemwide traffic volumes (in million minutes)				
Calls	56,987	52,766	4,221	8
Domestic	54,505	49,525	4,980	10
<i>Inbound</i>	983	1,120	(137)	(12)
<i>Outbound</i>	53,522	48,405	5,117	11
International	2,482	3,241	(759)	(23)
<i>Inbound</i>	2,136	2,770	(634)	(23)
<i>Outbound</i>	346	471	(125)	(27)
SMS/Data count (in million hits)	380,436	424,344	(43,908)	(10)
Text messages	378,475	422,358	(43,883)	(10)
Domestic	377,663	421,476	(43,813)	(10)

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Bucket-Priced/Unlimited	342,653	389,321	(46,668)	(12)
Standard	35,010	32,155	2,855	9
International	812	882	(70)	(8)
Value-Added Services	1,961	1,986	(25)	(1)

Revenues generated from our prepaid cellular services amounted to Php71,781 million in 2015, a decrease of Php7,343 million, or 9%, as compared with Php79,124 million in 2014. Prepaid cellular service revenues accounted for 75% and 79% of cellular voice and data revenues in 2015 and 2014, respectively. The decrease in revenues from our prepaid cellular services was primarily due to lower voice and text messaging revenues, as well as lower prepaid cellular subscriber base, partially offset by an increase in mobile internet revenues. Revenues generated from postpaid cellular service amounted to Php23,673 million in 2015, an increase of Php2,020 million, or 9%, as compared with Php21,653 million earned in 2014, and accounted for 25% and 21% of cellular voice and data revenues in 2015 and 2014, respectively. The increase in our postpaid cellular service revenues was primarily due to our growing postpaid subscriber base.

Voice Services

Cellular revenues from our voice services, which include all voice traffic and voice VAS, such as voicemail and outbound international roaming, decreased by Php5,584 million, or 11%, to Php45,481 million in 2015 from Php51,065 million in 2014 primarily due to lower international and domestic voice revenues, and preference for alternative calling options and other OTT, services such as *Skype, Viber, Line, Facebook Messenger, GoogleTalk* and *WhatsApp*. Cellular voice services accounted for 47% and 50% of our cellular service revenues in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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The following table shows the breakdown of our cellular voice revenues for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014 ⁽¹⁾	Decrease Amount	%
	(in millions)			
Voice services:				
<i>Domestic</i>				
Inbound	Php 3,819	Php 4,324	(Php 505)	(12)
Outbound	30,685	32,556	(1,871)	(6)
	34,504	36,880	(2,376)	(6)
<i>International</i>				
Inbound	9,608	12,302	(2,694)	(22)
Outbound	1,369	1,883	(514)	(27)
	10,977	14,185	(3,208)	(23)
Total	Php 45,481	Php 51,065	(Php 5,584)	(11)

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Domestic voice service revenues decreased by Php2,376 million, or 6%, to Php34,504 million in 2015 from Php36,880 million in 2014, due to domestic outbound and inbound voice service revenues decreasing by Php1,871 million and Php505 million, respectively.

Revenues from our domestic inbound voice service decreased by Php505 million, or 12%, to Php3,819 million in 2015 from Php4,324 million in 2014 due to lower traffic originating from other mobile carriers. Domestic inbound call volumes decreased by 137 million minutes, or 12%, to 983 million minutes in 2015 from 1,120 million minutes in 2014.

Revenues from domestic outbound voice service decreased by Php1,871 million, or 6%, to Php30,685 million in 2015 from Php32,556 million in 2014 mainly due to lower standard and bucket voice revenues. Domestic outbound call volumes, however, increased by 5,117 million minutes, or 11%, to 53,522 million minutes in 2015 from 48,405 million minutes in 2014 resulting in lower yield. The increase was primarily attributable to higher unlimited and bucket voice traffic, partially offset by lower standard voice traffic.

International voice service revenues decreased by Php3,208 million, or 23%, to Php10,977 million in 2015 from Php14,185 million in 2014 primarily due to lower international inbound and outbound voice service revenues as a result of lower international voice traffic, partially offset by the effect of a higher weighted average exchange rate of the Philippine peso to the U.S. dollar. International inbound and outbound calls totaled 2,482 million minutes in 2015, a decrease of 759 million minutes, or 23%, from 3,241 million minutes in 2014.

Data Services

Cellular revenues from our data services, which include all text messaging-related services, as well as VAS, mobile internet and other data revenues, increased by Php261 million, or 1%, to Php49,973 million in 2015 from Php49,712 million in 2014 primarily due to higher mobile internet revenues, partially offset by lower text messaging revenues. Cellular data services accounted for 51% and 48% of our cellular service revenues in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The following table shows the breakdown of our cellular data service revenues for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

Increase (Decrease)

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	2015	2014 ⁽¹⁾	Amount	%
	(in millions)			
Text messaging				
Domestic	Php 35,422	Php 36,605	(Php 1,183)	(3)
<i>Bucket-Priced/Unlimited</i>	24,680	25,111	(431)	(2)
<i>Standard</i>	10,742	11,494	(752)	(7)
International	2,536	3,189	(653)	(20)
	37,958	39,794	(1,836)	(5)
Mobile internet⁽²⁾	10,421	8,253	2,168	26
Value-added services ⁽³⁾	1,594	1,665	(71)	(4)
Total	Php 49,973	Php 49,712	Php 261	1

- (1) *Certain comparative information for 2014 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.*
- (2) *Includes revenues from web-based services, net of allocated discounts and content provider costs.*
- (3) *Includes revenues from Smart Pasa Load, Sun Cellular Give-a-load and Dial*SOS, net of allocated discounts; Music (Spinnr and Deezer, music subscription mainly ring back tunes and music downloads, net of allocated discounts and content provider costs); Gaming (games subscriptions, downloads, and purchases, net of allocated discounts and content provider costs); Videos (video subscriptions, downloads and video and movie streaming via iFlix and Fox, net of allocated discounts and content provider costs); Infotainment (subscriptions and downloads of broadcast materials that are intended both to entertain and to inform, as well as info-on-demand, net of allocated discounts and content provider costs); financial services (revenues from Smart Money Clicks via Smart Menu and mobile banking); Communicate, (revenues from group chat, text and voice messaging services net of allocated discounts and content provider costs); and Other VAS (includes revenues from API downloads, info-on-demand and voice text services, net of allocated discounts and content provider costs).*

Text messaging-related services contributed revenues of Php37,958 million in 2015, a decrease of Php1,836 million, or 5%, as compared with Php39,794 million in 2014, and accounted for 76% and 80% of our total cellular data service revenues in 2015 and 2014, respectively. The decrease in revenues from text messaging-related services resulted mainly from lower outbound standard and bucket-priced/unlimited SMS, as well as lower international text messaging revenues. Text messaging revenues from various bucket-priced/unlimited SMS offers totaled Php24,680 million in 2015, a decrease of Php431 million, or 2%, as compared with Php25,111 million in 2014. Bucket-priced/unlimited text messages decreased by 46,668 million, or 12%, to 342,653 million in 2015 from 389,321 million in 2014.

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Standard text messaging revenues, which include inbound and outbound standard SMS revenues, decreased by Php752 million, or 7%, to Php10,742 million in 2015 from Php11,494 million in 2014, mainly due to a decrease in outbound standard SMS revenues primarily as a result of increased preference for messaging through various mobile apps, social networking sites and other OTT services, and partly offset by an increase in domestic inbound SMS revenues. Inbound standard text messages increased by 4,953 million, or 24%, to 25,197 million in 2015 from 20,244 million in 2014, partially offset by the decline in outbound standard text messages by 2,098 million, or 18%, to 9,813 million in 2015 from 11,911 million in 2014.

International text messaging revenues amounted to Php2,536 million in 2015, a decrease of Php653 million, or 20%, from Php3,189 million in 2014. The decline in revenues was mainly due to lower international SMS rates driven by enhanced bucket offers combined with the impact of lower international text messages which declined by 70 million, or 8%, to 812 million in 2015 from 882 million in 2014, partly offset by the favorable effect of a higher weighted average exchange rate of the Philippine peso to the U.S. dollar.

Mobile internet service revenues increased by Php2,168 million, or 26%, to Php10,421 million in 2015 from Php8,253 million in 2014 as a result of higher traffic for mobile internet browsing mainly due to prevalent use of mobile apps, social networking sites and other OTT services. Mobile internet usage includes traffic generated from various promotions, such as *Free Mobile Internet*, *Internet for All* and *Free Instagram*. Other data offerings, such as *Smart Big Bytes*, *Smart Life Entertainment* bundles and *Internet.org*, were also introduced during the year to boost data usage.

Cellular Others

Revenues from our other cellular services, which include non-subscriber-related revenues consisting of inbound international roaming fees and share in revenues from *PLDT WeRoam* and *PLP*, increased by Php281 million, or 14%, to Php2,284 million in 2015 from Php2,003 million in 2014 primarily due to higher share of Smart in PayMaya's peer-to-peer (P2P) transaction fees and other subscriber-related income, partially offset by lower revenues from inbound roaming. Other cellular services accounted for 2% of our cellular service revenues in each of 2015 and 2014.

Subscriber Base, Average Revenue Per User, or ARPU, and Churn Rates

As at December 31, 2015, our cellular subscribers totaled 64,938,074 a decrease of 4,918,986, or 7%, from the cellular subscriber base of 69,857,060 as at December 31, 2014. Our cellular prepaid subscriber base decreased by 5,111,187, or 8%, to 61,980,425 as at December 31, 2015 from 67,091,612 as at December 31, 2014, while our cellular postpaid subscriber base increased by 192,201, or 7%, to 2,957,649 as at December 31, 2015 from 2,765,448 as at December 31, 2014. The decrease in cellular subscriber base was primarily due to net decreases in Smart and Sun Cellular subscribers by 1,795,336 and 3,028,450, respectively, and lower TNT subscribers by 95,200, which is attributable to increased competition. Prepaid subscribers accounted for 95% and 96% of our total subscriber base as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Our net subscriber activations (reductions) for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	2015	2014	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
Prepaid	(5,111,187)	(576,138)	(4,535,049)	787
Smart	(1,984,841)	268,457	(2,253,298)	(839)
TNT	(95,200)	(1,335,657)	1,240,457	(93)
Sun Cellular ⁽¹⁾	(3,031,146)	491,062	(3,522,208)	(717)
Postpaid	192,201	387,571	(195,370)	(50)
Smart	189,505	150,525	38,980	26
Sun Cellular ⁽²⁾	2,696	237,046	(234,350)	(99)
Total	(4,918,986)	(188,567)	(4,730,419)	2,509

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- (1) *Net of 1,400,331 adjustment in the number of subscribers resulting from our periodic clean-up. Excluding the clean-up adjustment, net reductions in 2015 should have been 1,630,815, which registered a decrease of 2,121,877, or 432%, from 491,062 activations in 2014.*
- (2) *Net of 218,497 adjustment in the number of subscribers resulting from our periodic clean-up. Excluding the clean-up adjustment, activations in 2015 should have been 221,193, which registered a decrease of 15,853, or 7%, from 237,046 in 2014.*

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The following table summarizes our average monthly churn rates for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014
	(in %)	
Prepaid		
<i>Smart</i>	6.5	5.8
<i>TNT</i>	5.7	5.8
<i>Sun Cellular</i>	11.4	9.7
Postpaid		
<i>Smart</i>	2.8	2.7
<i>Sun Cellular</i>	3.7	1.8

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The following table summarizes our average monthly cellular ARPUs for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Gross ⁽¹⁾				Decrease		Net ⁽²⁾				Decrease	
	2015	2014	Amount	%	2015	2014	Amount	%	2015	2014	Amount	%
Prepaid												
Smart	Php 126	Php 143	(17)	(12)	Php 115	Php 129	(14)	(11)				
TNT	91	97	(6)	(6)	84	88	(4)	(5)				
Sun Cellular	71	72	(1)	(1)	66	66						
Postpaid												
Smart	1,048	1,088	(40)	(4)	1,035	1,078	(43)	(4)				
Sun Cellular	448	481	(33)	(7)	445	477	(32)	(7)				

⁽¹⁾ Gross monthly ARPU is calculated by dividing gross cellular service revenues for the month, gross of discounts, allocated content provider costs and interconnection income but excluding inbound roaming revenues, by the average number of subscribers in the month.

⁽²⁾ Net monthly ARPU is calculated by dividing gross cellular service revenues for the month, including interconnection income, but excluding inbound roaming revenues, net of discounts and content provider costs, by the average number of subscribers in the month.

Our average monthly prepaid and postpaid ARPUs per quarter of 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	Smart		Prepaid TNT		Sun Cellular		Postpaid Smart		Sun Cellular	
	Gross ⁽¹⁾	Net ⁽²⁾	Gross ⁽¹⁾	Net ⁽²⁾	Gross ⁽¹⁾	Net ⁽²⁾	Gross ⁽¹⁾	Net ⁽²⁾	Gross ⁽¹⁾	Net ⁽²⁾
2015										
First Quarter	Php 130	Php 118	Php 93	Php 85	Php 68	Php 63	Php 1,049	Php 1,039	Php 452	Php 449
Second Quarter	127	114	91	83	70	64	1,080	1,065	422	419
Third Quarter	127	115	90	82	71	65	1,034	1,021	439	436
Fourth Quarter	122	113	91	83	77	71	1,029	1,014	479	475
2014										
First Quarter	147	132	97	87	75	67	1,098	1,086	478	476
Second Quarter	149	134	99	89	73	66	1,081	1,074	471	467
Third Quarter	139	124	96	87	70	64	1,080	1,068	473	469
Fourth Quarter	138	125	98	89	71	65	1,095	1,084	501	497

⁽¹⁾ Gross monthly ARPU is calculated based on the average of the gross monthly ARPUs for the quarter.

⁽²⁾ Net monthly ARPU is calculated based on the average of the net monthly ARPUs for the quarter.

Wireless Broadband and Other Services

Our revenues from wireless broadband and other services consist mainly of wireless broadband service revenues from SBI and DMPI and service revenues generated by MVNOs of PLDT Global's subsidiaries.

Wireless Broadband

Revenues from our wireless broadband services increased by Php972 million, or 10%, to Php10,991 million in 2015 from Php10,019 million in 2014, primarily due to an increase in prepaid revenues by Php1,189 million, or 37%, to Php4,362 million in 2015 from Php3,173 million in 2014, partially offset by lower postpaid revenues by Php217 million, or 3%, to Php6,629 million in 2015 from Php6,846 million in 2014 mainly due to the migration of Canopy and WiMax subscribers to TD-LTE and other PLDT fixed broadband plans.

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The following table shows information of our wireless broadband revenues for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and subscriber base as at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015		2014 ⁽¹⁾		Increase (Decrease)	
	Php		Php		Amount	%
Wireless Broadband Revenues (in millions)	10,991		10,019		972	10
Prepaid	4,362		3,173		1,189	37
Postpaid	6,629		6,846		(217)	(3)
Wireless Broadband Subscribers	3,932,820		2,986,146		946,674	32
Prepaid	3,083,435		2,142,566		940,869	44
Smart	2,526,230		1,795,039		731,191	41
Sun	557,205		347,527		209,678	60
Postpaid	849,385		843,580		5,805	1
Smart	531,728		514,327		17,401	3
Sun	317,657		329,253		(11,596)	(4)

Smart Broadband and *Sun Broadband Wireless*, which offer a number of wireless broadband services, had a total of 3,932,820 subscribers as at December 31, 2015, a net increase of 946,674 subscribers, or 32%, as compared with 2,986,146 subscribers as at December 31, 2014, primarily due to a net increase in Smart Broadband subscribers by 748,592, or 32%, complemented by an increase in *Sun Broadband* subscribers by 198,082, or 29%, as at December 31, 2015. Our prepaid wireless broadband subscriber base increased by 940,869 subscribers, or 44%, to 3,083,435 subscribers as at December 31, 2015 from 2,142,566 subscribers as at December 31, 2014, and our postpaid wireless broadband subscriber base also increased by 5,805 subscribers, or 1%, to 849,385 subscribers as at December 31, 2015 from 843,580 subscribers as at December 31, 2014.

Others

Revenues from our other services decreased by Php246 million, or 21%, to Php936 million in 2015 from Php1,182 million in 2014, primarily due to a decrease in the number of ACeS Philippines subscribers, lower revenue contribution from MVNOs of PLDT Global, partially offset by the impact of higher weighted average exchange rate of Php45.51 for the year ended December 31, 2015 from Php44.40 for the year ended December 31, 2014 on our U.S. dollar and U.S. dollar-linked other service revenues.

Table of Contents*Digital Platforms and Mobile Financial Services*

Revenues from digital platforms and mobile financial services, as reported by Voyager, decreased by Php5 million to Php1,051 million in 2015 from Php1,056 million in 2014 mainly attributable to the decrease in Chikka s value-added services.

Non-Service Revenues

Our wireless non-service revenues consist of proceeds from sales of cellular handsets, cellular SIM-packs and broadband data modems, tablets and accessories. Our wireless non-service revenues increased by Php955 million, or 25%, to Php4,797 million in 2015 from Php3,842 million in 2014, primarily due to increased availments for broadband *Pocket WiFi*, *HOMEBro LTE*, broadband tablets accessories and computer packages, as well as higher postpaid cellular activation and retention packages, partly offset by lower quantity of broadband *Plug-It* modems issued.

Expenses

Expenses associated with our wireless business amounted to Php95,358 million in 2015, an increase of Php6,256 million, or 7%, from Php89,102 million in 2014. A significant portion of the increase was attributable to higher expenses related to asset impairment, cost of sales, depreciation and amortization, compensation and employee benefits, professional and other contracted services, interconnection costs, taxes and licenses, and other operating expenses, partially offset by lower selling and promotions, rent, communications, training and travel, repairs and maintenance, insurance and security services, and amortization of intangible assets. As a percentage of our total wireless revenues, expenses associated with our wireless business accounted for 83% and 75% in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The following table summarizes the breakdown of our total wireless-related expenses for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the percentage of each expense item in relation to the total:

	2015	%	2014 ⁽¹⁾	%	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
			(in millions)			
Depreciation and amortization	Php 17,218	18	Php 16,375	18	Php 843	5
Cost of sales	13,873	15	11,632	13	2,241	19
Rent	10,657	11	11,008	12	(351)	(3)
Repairs and maintenance	8,577	9	8,666	10	(89)	(1)
Interconnection costs	8,513	9	8,229	9	284	3
Asset impairment	8,446	9	5,620	6	2,826	50
Compensation and employee benefits	7,725	8	6,944	8	781	11
Selling and promotions	7,712	8	8,512	10	(800)	(9)
Professional and other contracted services	5,613	6	5,299	6	314	6
Taxes and licenses	3,124	3	2,944	3	180	6
Insurance and security services	1,190	1	1,274	2	(84)	(7)
Amortization of intangible assets	1,076	1	1,149	1	(73)	(6)
Communication, training and travel	958	1	1,072	1	(114)	(11)
Other expenses	676	1	378	1	298	79
Total	Php 95,358	100	Php 89,102	100	Php 6,256	7

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Depreciation and amortization charges increased by Php843 million, or 5%, to Php17,218 million primarily due to a higher depreciable asset base and accelerated depreciation on service delivery platforms equipment.

Cost of sales increased by Php2,241 million, or 19%, to Php13,873 million primarily due to increased modems and devices issued for *Pocket WiFi*, *HOMEBro LTE*, broadband accessories, as well as an increase in handset costs attributable to higher cellular postpaid activation and retention, partially offset by lower quantity of broadband *Plug-It* modems issued.

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Rent expenses decreased by Php351 million, or 3%, to Php10,657 million primarily due to lower leased circuit and dark fiber rental charges, as well as lower site, office building and pole rentals.

Repairs and maintenance expenses decreased by Php89 million, or 1%, to Php8,577 million mainly due to lower site fuel consumption costs and maintenance costs on IT hardware, partially offset by higher maintenance and technical support costs on expanded network and site facilities, an increase in site electricity and higher maintenance costs on IT software.

Interconnection costs increased by Php284 million, or 3%, to Php8,513 million primarily due to an increase in interconnection charges on domestic voice and SMS services, partially offset by lower interconnection cost on international voice and SMS services.

Asset impairment increased by Php2,826 million, or 50%, to Php8,446 million primarily due to higher fixed asset impairment provision, provision for inventory obsolescence and provision for doubtful accounts.

Compensation and employee benefits increased by Php781 million, or 11%, to Php7,725 million primarily due to higher salaries, manpower rightsizing program, or MRP, costs, and provision for pension, partly offset by lower incentives and employee benefits. Employee headcount decreased to 7,505 as at December 31, 2015 as compared with 7,786 as at December 31, 2014.

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Selling and promotion expenses decreased by Php800 million, or 9%, to Php7,712 million primarily due to lower costs of events, advertising, commissions and public relations expenses.

Professional and other contracted service fees increased by Php314 million, or 6%, to Php5,613 million primarily due to an increase in facility usage costs, legal and other service fees, partly offset by lower consultancy, audit and contracted service fees.

Taxes and licenses increased by Php180 million, or 6%, to Php3,124 million due to higher business-related taxes and tax settlements in 2015.

Insurance and security services decreased by Php84 million, or 7%, to Php1,190 million primarily due to lower site and office security expenses, as well as lower group health insurance premiums.

Amortization of intangible assets decreased by Php73 million, or 6%, to Php1,076 million primarily due to lower license fees.

Communication, training and travel expenses decreased by Php114 million, or 11%, to Php958 million primarily due to lower fuel costs for vehicles as a result of lower average fuel cost per liter, partially offset by higher travel expenses.

Other expenses increased by Php298 million, or 79%, to Php676 million primarily due to higher various business and operational-related expenses.

Other Expenses

The following table summarizes the breakdown of our total wireless-related other income (expenses) for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014 ⁽¹⁾	Change	
		(in millions)	Amount	%
Other Income (Expenses):				
Financing costs net	(Php 1,799)	(Php 1,646)	(Php 153)	9
Foreign exchange losses net	(1,622)	(464)	(1,158)	250
Equity share in net losses of associates	(81)	(11)	(70)	636
Loss on derivative financial instruments net		(34)	34	(100)
Interest income	308	217	91	42
Other income net	1,236	1,214	22	2
Total	(Php 1,958)	(Php 724)	(Php 1,234)	170

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Our wireless business other expenses amounted to Php1,958 million in 2015, an increase of Php1,234 million, or 170%, from Php724 million in 2014, primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (i) higher net foreign exchange losses by Php1,158 million on account of the revaluation of net foreign currency-denominated liabilities due to higher depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar; (ii) higher net financing costs by Php153 million primarily due to higher outstanding loan balances, higher weighted average interest rates on loans, an increase in accretion on financial liabilities, partly offset by lower financing charges and higher capitalized interest; (iii) higher equity share in net losses of Automated Fare Collection Services, Inc. by Php70 million; (iv) an increase in other income net by Php22 million mainly due to higher income from consultancy and higher gain on sale of fixed assets, partly offset by lower gain on insurance claims; and (v) higher interest income by Php91 million mainly due to higher weighted average peso and dollar interest rates, increase in principal amount of temporary cash investments and the depreciation of the Philippine peso to the U.S. dollar.

Provision for Income Tax

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Provision for income tax decreased by Php4,395 million, or 61%, to Php2,763 million in 2015 from Php7,158 million in 2014 primarily due to lower taxable income and recognition of deferred tax assets. The effective tax rates for our wireless business were 15% and 25% in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, our wireless business net income decreased by Php6,461 million, or 30%, to Php15,434 million in 2015 from Php21,895 million in 2014.

Adjusted EBITDA

Our wireless business Adjusted EBITDA decreased by Php6,680 million, or 13%, to Php44,237 million in 2015 from Php50,917 million in 2014.

Core Income

Our wireless business core income decreased by Php2,664 million, or 11%, to Php22,512 million in 2015 from Php25,176 million in 2014 on account of higher wireless-related operating and other expenses and lower wireless revenues, partially offset by lower provision for income tax.

Table of Contents**Fixed Line****Revenues**

Revenues generated from our fixed line business amounted to Php68,865 million in 2015, an increase of Php2,687 million, or 4%, from Php66,178 million in 2014.

The following table summarizes our total revenues from our fixed line business for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 by service segment:

	2015	%	2014 ⁽¹⁾ (in millions)	%	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
Service Revenues:						
Local exchange	Php 17,076	25	Php 16,587	25	Php 489	3
International long distance	9,219	13	11,404	17	(2,185)	(19)
National long distance	3,958	6	4,365	7	(407)	(9)
Data and other network	33,748	49	30,332	46	3,416	11
Miscellaneous	1,474	2	1,419	2	55	4
	65,475	95	64,107	97	1,368	2
Non-Service Revenues:						
Sale of computers, phone units and SIM cards, and point-product sales	3,390	5	2,071	3	1,319	64
Total Fixed Line Revenues	Php 68,865	100	Php 66,178	100	Php 2,687	4

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Service Revenues

Our fixed line business provides local exchange service, national and international long distance services, data and other network services, and miscellaneous services. Our fixed line service revenues increased by Php1,368 million, or 2%, to Php65,475 million in 2015 from Php64,107 million in 2014 due to increases in revenues from our data and other network, local exchange and miscellaneous services, partially offset by lower national and international long distance service revenues.

Local Exchange Service

The following table summarizes the key measures of our local exchange service business as at and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014 ⁽¹⁾	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
Total local exchange service revenues (in millions)	Php 17,076	Php 16,587	Php 489	3
Number of fixed line subscribers	2,303,454	2,207,889	95,565	4
Postpaid	2,269,883	2,149,846	120,037	6
Prepaid	33,571	58,043	(24,472)	(42)
Number of fixed line employees	7,039	7,405	(366)	(5)
Number of fixed line subscribers per employee	327	298	29	10

⁽¹⁾ *Certain comparative information for 2014 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.*

Revenues from our local exchange service increased by Php489 million, or 3%, to Php17,076 million in 2015 from Php16,587 million in 2014, primarily due to higher weighted average postpaid billed lines. The percentage contribution of local exchange revenues to our total fixed line service revenues was 26% in each of 2015 and 2014.

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International Long Distance Service

The following table shows our international long distance service revenues and call volumes for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014 ⁽¹⁾	Decrease Amount	%
Total international long distance service revenues (in millions)	Php 9,219	Php 11,404	(Php 2,185)	(19)
Inbound	8,138	10,237	(2,099)	(21)
Outbound	1,081	1,167	(86)	(7)
International call volumes (in million minutes, except call ratio)	1,590	2,028	(438)	(22)
Inbound	1,359	1,739	(380)	(22)
Outbound	231	289	(58)	(20)
Inbound-outbound call ratio	5.9:1	6.0:1		

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Our total international long distance service revenues decreased by Php2,185 million, or 19%, to Php9,219 million in 2015 from Php11,404 million in 2014, primarily due to lower call volumes for both inbound and outbound traffic as a result of popularity of OTT service providers (e.g. *Skype*, *Viber*, *Line*, *Facebook Messenger*, *GoogleTalk* and *WhatsApp*) over traditional long distance services, as well as lower average settlement rate in dollar terms, partially offset by the increase in average billing rate in dollar terms and the effect of a higher weighted average exchange rate of the Philippine peso to the U.S. dollar to Php45.51 for the year ended December 31, 2015 from Php44.40 for the year ended December 31, 2014. The percentage contribution of international long distance service revenues to our total fixed line service revenues accounted for 14% and 18% in 2015 and 2014, respectively. Correspondingly, our total international long distance service revenues, net of interconnection costs, decreased by Php916 million, or 21%, to Php3,487 million in 2015 from Php4,403 million in 2014.

Table of Contents*National Long Distance Service*

The following table shows our national long distance service revenues and call volumes for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014 ⁽¹⁾	Decrease Amount	%
Total national long distance service revenues (in millions)	Php 3,958	Php 4,365	(Php 407)	(9)
National long distance call volumes (in million minutes)	769	819	(50)	(6)

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Our national long distance service revenues decreased by Php407 million, or 9%, to Php3,958 million in 2015 from Php4,365 million in 2014, primarily due to a decrease in call volumes. The percentage contribution of national long distance revenues to our fixed line service revenues were 6% and 7% in 2015 and 2014, respectively. Our national long distance service revenues, net of interconnection costs, decreased by Php333 million, or 10%, to Php3,091 million in 2015 from Php3,424 million in 2014.

Data and Other Network Services

The following table shows information of our data and other network service revenues for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015		2014 ⁽¹⁾		Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
Data and other network service revenues (in millions)	Php	33,748	Php	30,332	Php 3,416	11
Domestic		23,816		21,848	1,968	9
<i>Broadband</i>		16,141		14,076	2,065	15
<i>Leased Lines and Others</i>		7,675		7,772	(97)	(1)
International						
<i>Leased Lines and Others</i>		7,328		6,412	916	14
Data Center and ICT		2,604		2,072	532	26
Subscriber base						
<i>Broadband</i>		1,255,864		1,105,368	150,496	14

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Our data and other network services posted revenues of Php33,748 million in 2015, an increase of Php3,416 million, or 11%, from Php30,332 million in 2014, primarily due to higher domestic data revenues from DSL, *Fibr* and *Shops.Work*, international data revenues primarily from i-Gate, and data center and ICT revenues. The percentage contribution of this service segment to our fixed line service revenues was 52% and 47% in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Domestic

Domestic data services contributed Php23,816 million in 2015, an increase of Php1,968 million, or 9%, as compared with Php21,848 million in 2014 mainly due to sustained market traction on Broadband such as DSL and *Fibr*, as a result of higher internet connectivity requirements, and key Private Networking Solutions such as IP-VPN, Metro Ethernet and *Shops.Work*. The percentage contribution of domestic data service revenues to total data and other network services were 70% and 72% in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Broadband

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Broadband data revenues amounted to Php16,141 million in 2015, an increase of Php2,065 million, or 15%, from Php14,076 million in 2014 as a result of the increase in the number of subscribers by 150,496, or 14%, to 1,255,864 subscribers as at December 31, 2015 from 1,105,368 subscribers as at December 31, 2014. Broadband revenues accounted for 48% and 46% of total data and other network service revenues in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Leased Lines and Others

Leased lines and other data service revenues contributed Php7,675 million in 2015, a decrease of Php97 million, or 1%, from Php7,772 million in 2014. The percentage contribution of leased lines and other data service revenues to the total data and other network services were 22% and 26% in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

International

Leased Lines and Others

International data service revenues increased by Php916 million, or 14%, to Php7,328 million in 2015 from Php6,412 million in 2014, primarily due to higher i-Gate revenues and IP-VPN local access services, an increase in revenues from various global service providers and the favorable effect of a higher weighted average exchange rate of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar. The percentage contribution of international data service revenues to total data and other network service revenues were 22% and 21% in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Table of Contents**Data Center and ICT**

As at December 31, 2015, ePLDT Group had a total of 3,150 rack capacity in six locations covering Metro Manila, Subic and Cebu. Data center revenues increased by Php532 million, or 26%, to Php2,604 million in 2015 from Php2,072 million in 2014 mainly due to higher revenues from colocation, cloud and big data services. Cloud services include cloud contact center, cloud IaaS, cloud SaaS, managed security services and cloud professional services and accounted for 22% and 20% of data center revenues in 2015 and 2014, respectively. The percentage contribution of this service segment to our total data and other network service revenues were 8% and 7% in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Miscellaneous Services

These service revenues increased by Php55 million, or 4%, to Php1,474 million in 2015 from Php1,419 million in 2014 mainly due to higher outsourcing and management fees, and royalties from directory services. The percentage contribution of miscellaneous service revenues to our total fixed line service revenues was 2% in each of 2015 and 2014.

Non-service Revenues

Non-service revenues increased by Php1,319 million, or 64%, to Php3,390 million in 2015 from Php2,071 million in 2014, primarily due to higher sale of *Telpad* units, equipment for *PLDT UNO*, a managed unified communications offering, *FabTAB* for *myDSL* retention and computer-bundled sales, partially offset by lower sale of *TVolution* units and several managed *PABX* and *OnCall* solutions.

Expenses

Expenses related to our fixed line business totaled Php58,459 million in 2015, an increase of Php1,604 million, or 3%, as compared with Php56,855 million in 2014. The increase was primarily due to higher expenses related to compensation and employee benefits, asset impairment, cost of sales, professional and other contracted services, repairs and maintenance, and rent, partly offset by lower expenses related to interconnection costs, depreciation and amortization, taxes and licenses, communication, training and travel, and other operating expenses. As a percentage of our total fixed line revenues, expenses associated with our fixed line business accounted for 85% and 86% in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The following table shows the breakdown of our total fixed line-related expenses for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the percentage of each expense item to the total:

	2015	%	2014 ⁽¹⁾	%	Increase (Decrease)		
			(in millions)			Amount	%
Depreciation and amortization	Php14,301	24	Php 15,004	27	(Php 703)	(5)	
Compensation and employee benefits	13,899	24	11,825	21	2,074	18	
Repairs and maintenance	7,028	12	6,956	12	72	1	
Interconnection costs	6,666	11	8,030	14	(1,364)	(17)	
Professional and other contracted services	4,382	8	4,171	7	211	5	
Rent	2,768	5	2,706	5	62	2	
Cost of sales	2,759	5	1,903	3	856	45	
Selling and promotions	2,036	4	2,126	4	(90)	(4)	
Taxes and licenses	1,425	2	1,568	3	(143)	(9)	
Asset impairment	1,286	2	426	1	860	202	
Insurance and security services	715	1	717	1	(2)		
Communication, training and travel	549	1	643	1	(94)	(15)	
Other expenses	645	1	780	1	(135)	(17)	
Total	Php58,459	100	Php 56,855	100	Php 1,604	3	

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⁽¹⁾ *Certain comparative information for 2014 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.*

Depreciation and amortization charges decreased by Php703 million, or 5%, to Php14,301 million due to lower depreciable asset base as a result of higher accelerated depreciation in 2014.

Compensation and employee benefits expenses increased by Php2,074 million, or 18%, to Php13,899 million primarily due to higher MRP costs, salaries and employee benefits and provision for pension. Employee headcount decreased to 9,671 as at December 31, 2015 as compared with 9,710 as at December 31, 2014 as a result of the MRP in 2015.

Repairs and maintenance expenses increased by Php72 million, or 1%, to Php7,028 million primarily due to higher repairs and maintenance costs on cable and wire facilities, and an increase in site electricity expenses, partially offset by lower office electricity charges and lower maintenance costs on buildings.

Interconnection costs decreased by Php1,364 million, or 17%, to Php6,666 million primarily due to lower international interconnection/settlement costs as a result of a decrease in international inbound calls that terminated to other domestic carriers, and lower international and national outbound calls, and data and other network interconnection/settlement costs, particularly Fibernet and Infonet.

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Professional and other contracted service expenses increased by Php211 million, or 5%, to Php4,382 million primarily due to higher contracted service fees, mailing and courier charges, and legal fees, partially offset by lower consultancy fees.

Rent expenses increased by Php62 million, or 2%, to Php2,768 million primarily due to higher leased circuit, partially offset by lower customer premises equipment and pole rental charges.

Cost of sales increased by Php856 million, or 45%, to Php2,759 million primarily due to higher sale of *Telpad* units and equipment for *PLDT UNO*, *FabTAB* for *myDSL* retention and higher computer-bundled sales, partially offset by lower sale of several managed *PABX*, *OnCall* solution and *TVolution* units.

Selling and promotion expenses decreased by Php90 million, or 4%, to Php2,036 million primarily due to lower cost of events and public relations, partially offset by higher commissions expenses.

Taxes and licenses decreased by Php143 million, or 9%, to Php1,425 million as a result of lower business-related taxes, partly offset by a higher tax settlement in 2015.

Asset impairment increased by Php860 million to Php1,286 million mainly due to higher provision for uncollectible receivables in 2015, partly offset by fixed asset impairment provision in 2014.

Insurance and security services decreased by Php2 million to Php715 million primarily due to lower expenses on office security services, partially offset by higher insurance and bond premiums, and group health insurance premiums.

Communication, training and travel expenses decreased by Php94 million, or 15%, to Php549 million mainly due to lower fuel consumption costs, partly offset by higher training and travel, and communication, and mailing and courier charges.

Other expenses decreased by Php135 million, or 17%, to Php645 million primarily due to lower various business and operational-related expenses.

Other Income (Expenses)

The following table summarizes the breakdown of our total fixed line-related other income (expenses) for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014 ⁽¹⁾	Change Amount	%
	(in millions)			
Other Income (Expenses):				
Financing costs net	(Php 4,509)	(Php 3,724)	(Php 785)	21
Foreign exchange losses net	(892)	(39)	(853)	2,187
Equity share in net earnings of associates	38	63	(25)	(40)
Gains on derivative financial instruments net	420	11	409	3,718
Interest income	620	350	270	77
Other income net	1,766	3,556	(1,790)	(50)
Total	(Php 2,557)	Php 217	(Php 2,774)	(1,278)

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Our fixed line business other expenses amounted to Php2,557 million in 2015, a change of Php2,774 million as against other income of Php217 million in 2014 mainly due to the combined effects of the following: (i) a decrease in other income net by Php1,790 million due to gain on purchase price adjustment in 2014 in relation to the acquisition of Digitel, gain on fair value adjustment of investment property in 2014 and

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higher loss on sale of fixed assets in 2015; (ii) higher foreign exchange losses by Php853 million on account of revaluation of net foreign currency-denominated liabilities due to higher depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar; (iii) higher financing costs by Php785 million mainly due to higher outstanding loan balances, higher weighted average interest rates on loans, effect of a higher weighted average exchange rate of the Philippine peso to the U.S. dollar and lower capitalized interest; (iv) lower equity share in net earnings of associates by Php25 million mainly due to the share in net losses of Cignal TV; (v) an increase in interest income by Php270 million due to higher weighted average peso and dollar interest rates, increase in principal amount of dollar temporary cash investments and the depreciation of the Philippine peso to the U.S. dollar; and (vi) higher gain on derivative financial instruments by Php409 million on account of mark-to-market gain on long-term currency swaps and forward purchase contracts due to higher level of depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar and wider dollar and peso interest rate differentials.

Provision for Income Tax

Provision for income tax amounted to Php1,656 million in 2015, a decrease of Php1,162 million, or 41%, from Php2,818 million in 2014 primarily due to lower taxable income and reversal of deferred tax liability. The effective tax rates for our fixed line business were 21% and 30% in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, our fixed line business contributed a net income of Php6,193 million in 2015, a decrease of Php529 million, or 8%, as compared with Php6,722 million in 2014.

Adjusted EBITDA

Our fixed line business Adjusted EBITDA increased by Php194 million, or 1%, to Php24,749 million in 2015 from Php24,555 million in 2014.

Table of Contents**Core Income**

Our fixed line business core income decreased by Php152 million, or 2%, to Php6,539 million in 2015 from Php6,691 million in 2014, primarily as a result of higher fixed line operating expenses and higher other expenses, partially offset by higher fixed line revenues and lower provision for income tax.

Others**Expenses**

Expenses related to our other business totaled Php5,183 million in 2015, an increase of Php5,127 million as compared with Php56 million in 2014 primarily due to recognition of impairment loss on our investment in Rocket, resulting from the decline in Rocket share price to 28.24 with a fair value of Php14,587 million as at December 31, 2015 as compared with our original acquisition cost of Php19,711 million in August 2014.

Other Income

The following table summarizes the breakdown of other income net for other business segment for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014	Change	
		(in millions)	Amount	%
Other Income (Expenses):				
Equity share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	Php 3,284	Php 3,789	(Php 505)	(13)
Interest income	99	295	(196)	(66)
Losses on derivative financial instruments net		(78)	78	(100)
Financing costs net	(179)	(60)	(119)	198
Foreign exchange gains (losses) net	(522)	121	(643)	(531)
Other income net	3,093	1,544	1,549	100
Total	Php 5,775	Php 5,611	Php 164	3

Other income increased by Php164 million, or 3%, to Php5,775 million in 2015 from Php5,611 million in 2014 primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (i) higher other income net by Php1,549 million due to higher realized portion of deferred gain on the sale of Meralco shares; (ii) an increase in financing costs by Php119 million for the year ended December 31, 2015; (iii) a decrease in interest income by Php196 million; (iv) lower equity share in net earnings of associates by Php505 million mainly due to equity share in net losses of Cignal TV in 2015 and a decrease in the equity share in net earnings of Beta; and (v) foreign exchange losses of Php522 million in 2015 as against foreign exchange gains of Php121 million in 2014.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, our other business segment registered a net income of Php448 million, a decrease of Php5,025 million, or 92%, in 2015 from Php5,473 million in 2014.

Core Income

Our other business segment's core income amounted to Php6,161 million in 2015, an increase of Php618 million, or 11%, as compared with Php5,543 million in 2014 mainly as a result of higher other income.

Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013**On a Consolidated Basis**

Revenues

We reported consolidated revenues of Php170,835 million in 2014, an increase of Php2,624 million, or 2%, as compared with Php168,211 million in 2013, primarily due to higher revenues from data and other network, local exchange and miscellaneous services from our fixed line business, higher wireless broadband revenues, and an increase in our non-service revenues, partially offset by lower revenues from international and national long distance services from our fixed line business, and lower cellular and other services from our wireless business.

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The following table shows the breakdown of our consolidated revenues by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014 ⁽¹⁾	%	2013 ⁽¹⁾ (in millions)	%	Change Amount	%
Wireless	Php 118,879	69	Php 119,323	71	(Php 444)	
Fixed line	66,178	39	62,531	37	3,647	6
Inter-segment transactions	(14,222)	(8)	(13,643)	(8)	(579)	4
Consolidated	Php 170,835	100	Php 168,211	100	Php 2,624	2

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 and 2013 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Table of Contents**Expenses**

Consolidated expenses increased by Php4,942 million, or 4%, to Php130,457 million in 2014 from Php125,515 million in 2013, as a result of higher expenses related to repairs and maintenance, cost of sales, depreciation and amortization, selling and promotions, taxes and licenses, professional and other contracted services, rent, asset impairment, communication, training and travel, amortization of intangible assets, and insurance and security, partially offset by lower expenses related to compensation and employee benefits, interconnection costs and other operating expenses.

The following table shows the breakdown of our consolidated expenses by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014 ⁽¹⁾	%	2013 ⁽¹⁾	%	Change Amount	%
			(in millions)			
Wireless	Php 89,102	68	Php 84,674	67	Php 4,428	5
Fixed line	56,855	44	55,975	45	880	2
Others	56		5		51	1,020
Inter-segment transactions	(15,556)	(12)	(15,139)	(12)	(417)	3
Consolidated	Php 130,457	100	Php 125,515	100	Php 4,942	4

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 and 2013 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Other Income (Expenses)

Consolidated other income amounted to Php3,770 million in 2014, a change of Php4,834 million as against other expenses of Php1,064 million in 2013, primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (i) a decrease in foreign exchange losses by Php2,511 million mainly due to narrower dollar and peso interest rate differentials and lower level of depreciation of the Philippine peso to the U.S. dollar; (ii) a decrease in net financing costs by Php1,269 million mainly due to decreases on accretion on financial liabilities and financing charges, partly offset by a higher outstanding debt balance; (iii) an increase in the equity share in net earnings of associates by Php1,099 million mainly due to the increase in the equity share in net earnings of Beacon, Beta, and Cignal TV; (iv) an increase in other income by Php747 million mainly due to the realized portion of deferred gain on the transfer of Meralco shares, gain on fair value adjustment on investment property, gain on purchase price adjustment in relation with the acquisition of Digitel and higher gain on insurance claims, partly offset by the gain on sale of Philweb shares in 2013; (v) lower interest income by Php180 million due to lower weighted average interest rates, partly offset by higher principal amounts of placements and the depreciation of the weighted average exchange rate of the Philippine peso to the U.S. dollar; and (vi) net loss on derivative financial instruments of Php101 million in 2014 as against net gains on derivative financial instruments of Php511 million due to losses on matured Euro/U.S. dollar forward purchase contracts due to the appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Euro and on matured U.S. dollar/Philippine peso forward purchase contracts in the second quarter of 2014 due to the appreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar.

The following table shows the breakdown of our consolidated other income (expenses) by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	Change Amount	%
	(in millions)			
Wireless	(Php 724)	(Php 3,866)	Php 3,142	(81)
Fixed line	217	555	(338)	(61)
Others	5,611	3,597	2,014	56
Inter-segment transactions	(1,334)	(1,350)	16	(1)
Consolidated	Php 3,770	(Php 1,064)	Php 4,834	(454)

⁽¹⁾ *Certain comparative information for 2014 and 2013 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.*

Net Income

Consolidated net income decreased by Php1,363 million, or 4%, to Php34,090 million in 2014, from Php35,453 million, including net income from discontinued operations of Php2,069 million, in 2013. The decrease was mainly due to the combined effects of the following: (i) an increase in consolidated expenses by Php4,942 million; (ii) an increase in consolidated provision for income tax by Php1,810 million, which was mainly due to higher taxable income from our fixed line business; (iii) income from discontinued operations of Php2,069 million in 2013; (iv) an increase in consolidated revenues by Php2,624 million; and (v) an increase in consolidated other income net by Php4,834 million. Our consolidated basic and diluted EPS decreased to Php157.51 in 2014 from consolidated basic and diluted EPS of Php163.67 in 2013. Our weighted average number of outstanding common shares was approximately 216.06 million in each of the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

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The following table shows the breakdown of our consolidated net income by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014	%	2013	%	Change Amount	%
	(in millions)					
Wireless	Php 21,895	64	Php 21,921	62	(Php 26)	
Fixed line	6,722	20	7,809	22	(1,087)	(14)
Others	5,473	16	3,508	10	1,965	56
Inter-segment transactions			146		(146)	(100)
Continuing operations	34,090	100	33,384	94	706	2
Discontinued operations			2,069	6	(2,069)	(100)
Consolidated	Php 34,090	100	Php 35,453	100	(Php 1,363)	(4)

Adjusted EBITDA

Our consolidated Adjusted EBITDA amounted to Php76,750 million in 2014, a decrease of Php865 million, or 1%, as compared with Php77,615 million in 2013, primarily due to higher cost of sales and operating expenses driven by repairs and maintenance costs, selling and promotions, taxes and licenses, professional and other contracted services, and rent, partially offset by higher consolidated revenues, and lower compensation and employee benefits, and provision for doubtful accounts.

The following table shows the breakdown of our consolidated Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014 ⁽¹⁾	%	2013 ⁽¹⁾	%	Change Amount	%
	(in millions)					
Wireless	Php 50,917	66	Php 54,703	71	(Php 3,786)	(7)
Fixed line	24,555	32	21,238	27	3,317	16
Others	(56)		(5)		(51)	1,020
Inter-segment transactions	1,334	2	1,496	2	(162)	(11)
Continuing operations	Php 76,750	100	Php 77,432	100	(Php 682)	(1)
Discontinued operations			183		(183)	(100)
Consolidated	Php 76,750	100	Php 77,615	100	(Php 865)	(1)

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 and 2013 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Core Income

Our consolidated core income amounted to Php37,410 million in 2014, a decrease of Php1,307 million, or 3%, as compared with Php38,717 million, including negative core income from discontinued operations of Php99 million, in 2013, primarily due to higher consolidated expenses and higher provision for income tax, partially offset by higher other income and consolidated revenues. Our consolidated basic and diluted core EPS, decreased to Php172.88 in 2014 from Php178.93 in 2013.

The following table shows the breakdown of our consolidated core income by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014 ⁽¹⁾	%	2013	%	Change	
			(in millions)		Amount	%
Wireless	Php 25,176	67	Php 26,499	69	(Php 1,323)	(5)
Fixed line	6,691	18	9,061	23	(2,370)	(26)
Others	5,543	15	3,110	8	2,433	78
Inter-segment transactions			146		(146)	(100)
Continuing operations	37,410	100	38,816	100	(1,406)	(4)
Discontinued operations			(99)		99	(100)
Consolidated	Php 37,410	100	Php 38,717	100	(Php 1,307)	(3)

On a Business Segment Basis*Wireless**Revenues*

We generated revenues from our wireless business of Php118,879 million in 2014, a decrease of Php444 million from Php119,323 million in 2013.

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The following table summarizes our total revenues from our wireless business for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 by service segment:

	2014 ⁽¹⁾	%	2013 ⁽¹⁾	%	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
	(in millions)					
Service Revenues:						
Cellular	Php 102,780	87	Php 105,583	89	(Php 2,803)	(3)
Wireless broadband, satellite and others						
Wireless broadband	10,019	8	9,432	8	587	6
Others	1,182	1	1,372	1	(190)	(14)
Digital platforms and mobile financial	1,056	1	292		764	262
	115,037	97	116,679	98	(1,642)	(1)
Non-Service Revenues:						
Sale of cellular handsets, cellular SIM-packs and broadband data modems	3,842	3	2,644	2	1,198	45
Total Wireless Revenues	Php 118,879	100	Php 119,323	100	(Php 444)	

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 and 2013 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Service Revenues

Our wireless service revenues in 2014 decreased by Php1,642 million, or 1%, to Php115,037 million as compared with Php116,679 million in 2013, mainly as a result of lower revenues from our cellular services due to lower domestic and international text messaging and voice revenues, and other service revenues, partially offset by higher mobile internet, domestic voice and VAS revenues, as well as the increase in broadband service revenues. Our dollar-linked revenues were affected by the depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar, which increased to a weighted average exchange rate of Php44.40 for the year ended December 31, 2014 from Php42.44 for the year ended December 31, 2013. As a percentage of our total wireless revenues, service revenues accounted for 97% and 98% in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Cellular Service

Our cellular service revenues in 2014 amounted to Php102,780 million, a decrease of Php2,803 million, or 3%, from Php105,583 million in 2013. Cellular service revenues accounted for 89% and 91% of our wireless service revenues in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

We have focused on segmenting the market by offering sector-specific, value-driven packages for our subscribers. These include load buckets which provide a fixed number of messages with prescribed validity months and call packages which allow a fixed number of calls of preset duration. Starting out as purely on-net packages, buckets now also offer voice, text and hybrid bundles available to all networks. Smart and Sun Cellular also provide packages with unlimited voice, text, data, and combinations thereof, whose denominations depend on the duration and nature of the unlimited packages.

The following table shows the breakdown of our cellular service revenues for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
	(in millions)			
Cellular service revenues	Php 102,780	Php 105,583	(Php 2,803)	(3)
By service type	100,777	103,642	(2,865)	(3)

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Prepaid	79,124	84,600	(5,476)	(6)
Postpaid	21,653	19,042	2,611	14
<i>By component</i>	<i>100,777</i>	<i>103,642</i>	<i>(2,865)</i>	<i>(3)</i>
Voice	51,065	51,384	(319)	(1)
Data	49,712	52,258	(2,546)	(5)
<i>Others⁽²⁾</i>	<i>2,003</i>	<i>1,941</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>3</i>

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 and 2013 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

⁽²⁾ Refers to other non-subscriber-related revenues consisting primarily of inbound international roaming fees, share in revenues from PLDT's WeRoam and PLP services, a small number of leased line contracts, and revenues from Chikka, SMI and other Smart subsidiaries.

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The following table shows other key measures of our cellular business as at and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014	2013	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
Cellular subscriber base	69,857,060	70,045,627	(188,567)	
Prepaid	67,091,612	67,667,750	(576,138)	(1)
<i>Smart</i>	24,877,144	24,608,687	268,457	1
<i>TNT</i>	28,149,360	29,485,017	(1,335,657)	(5)
<i>Sun Cellular</i>	14,065,108	13,574,046	491,062	4
Postpaid	2,765,448	2,377,877	387,571	16
<i>Sun Cellular</i>	1,725,227	1,488,181	237,046	16
<i>Smart</i>	1,040,221	889,696	150,525	17
Systemwide traffic volumes (in million minutes)				
Calls	52,766	55,344	(2,578)	(5)
Domestic	49,525	51,504	(1,979)	(4)
<i>Inbound</i>	1,120	1,228	(108)	(9)
<i>Outbound</i>	48,405	50,276	(1,871)	(4)
International	3,241	3,840	(599)	(16)
<i>Inbound</i>	2,770	3,216	(446)	(14)
<i>Outbound</i>	471	624	(153)	(25)
SMS/Data count (in million hits)	424,344	506,702	(82,358)	(16)
Text messages	422,358	504,050	(81,692)	(16)
Domestic	421,476	503,176	(81,700)	(16)
Bucket-Priced/Unlimited	389,321	471,298	(81,977)	(17)
Standard	32,155	31,878	277	1
International	882	874	8	1
Value-Added Services	1,986	2,652	(666)	(25)

Revenues generated from our prepaid cellular services amounted to Php79,124 million in 2014, a decrease of Php5,476 million, or 6%, as compared with Php84,600 million in 2013. Prepaid cellular service revenues accounted for 79% and 82% of cellular voice and data revenues in 2014 and 2013, respectively. Revenues generated from postpaid cellular service amounted to Php21,653 million in 2014, an increase of Php2,611 million, or 14%, as compared with Php19,042 million earned in 2013, and which accounted for 21% and 18% of cellular voice and data revenues in 2014 and 2013, respectively. The decrease in revenues from our prepaid cellular services was primarily due to lower text messaging and international voice revenues, partially offset by an increase in mobile internet and domestic outbound voice revenues. The increase in our postpaid cellular service revenues was primarily due to a higher subscriber base.

Voice Services

Cellular revenues from our voice services, which include all voice traffic and voice VAS, such as voice mail and outbound international roaming, decreased by Php319 million, or 1%, to Php51,065 million in 2014 from Php51,384 million in 2013 primarily due to the decline in international voice revenues, partially offset by higher domestic voice revenues. Cellular voice services accounted for 50% and 49% in our cellular service revenues in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The following table shows the breakdown of our cellular voice revenues for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
	(in millions)			
Voice services:				
<i>Domestic</i>				
<i>Inbound</i>	Php 4,324	Php 4,655	(Php 331)	(7)
<i>Outbound</i>	32,556	30,619	1,937	6

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	36,880	35,274	1,606	5
<i>International</i>				
Inbound	12,302	13,922	(1,620)	(12)
Outbound	1,883	2,188	(305)	(14)
	14,185	16,110	(1,925)	(12)
Total	Php 51,065	Php 51,384	(Php 319)	(1)

(1) Certain comparative information for 2014 and 2013 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Domestic voice service revenues increased by Php1,606 million, or 5%, to Php36,880 million in 2014 from Php35,274 million in 2013, primarily due to an increase in domestic outbound voice service revenues by Php1,937 million, partially offset by lower domestic inbound voice service revenues by Php331 million.

Revenues from domestic outbound voice service increased by Php1,937 million, or 6%, to Php32,556 million in 2014 from Php30,619 million in 2013 mainly due to higher bucket and unlimited revenues, partially offset by the decline in standard voice revenues. Domestic outbound call volumes of 48,405 million minutes decreased by 1,871 million minutes, or 4%, from 50,276 million minutes in 2013 primarily due to lower unlimited and standard voice traffic, partially offset by higher bucket voice traffic.

Revenues from our domestic inbound voice service decreased by Php331 million, or 7%, to Php4,324 million in 2014 from Php4,655 million in 2013 due to lower traffic originating from other mobile carriers. Domestic inbound call volumes of 1,120 million minutes in 2014, decreased by 108 million minutes, or 9%, from 1,228 million minutes in 2013.

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International voice service revenues decreased by Php1,925 million, or 12%, to Php14,185 million in 2014 from Php16,110 million in 2013 primarily due to lower international inbound voice service revenues by Php1,620 million, or 12%, to Php12,302 million in 2014 from Php13,922 million in 2013, as well as the decline in international outbound voice service revenues by Php305 million, or 14%, to Php1,883 million in 2014 from Php2,188 million in 2013. The decrease in international voice service revenues was due to lower international voice traffic and average international inbound termination rate in U.S. dollar, partially offset by the favorable effect of higher weighted average exchange rate of the Philippine peso to the U.S. dollar. International inbound and outbound calls totaled 3,241 million minutes, a decrease of 599 million minutes, or 16%, from 3,840 million minutes in 2013. We believe that our international voice services will continue to be negatively affected by OTT services such as *Skype* and *Viber*.

Data Services

Cellular revenues from our data services, which include all text messaging-related services, as well as VAS and mobile internet, decreased by Php2,546 million, or 5%, to Php49,712 million in 2014 from Php52,258 million in 2013 primarily due to lower text messaging and VAS revenues, partially offset by higher mobile internet revenues. Cellular data services accounted for 48% and 49% of our cellular service revenues in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The following table shows the breakdown of our cellular data service revenues for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	Increase (Decrease)	
	(in millions)		Amount	%
Text messaging				
Domestic	Php 36,605	Php 41,822	(Php 5,217)	(12)
<i>Bucket-Priced/Unlimited</i>	25,111	29,411	(4,300)	(15)
<i>Standard</i>	11,494	12,411	(917)	(7)
International	3,189	3,519	(330)	(9)
	39,794	45,341	(5,547)	(12)
Mobile internet⁽²⁾	8,253	4,968	3,285	66
Value-added services ⁽³⁾	1,665	1,949	(284)	(15)
Total	Php 49,712	Php 52,258	(Php 2,546)	(5)

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 and 2013 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

⁽²⁾ Includes revenues from web-based services, net of allocated discounts and content provider costs.

⁽³⁾ Includes revenues from SMS-based VAS (info-on-demand and voice text services, net of allocated discounts and content provider costs); multi-media messaging system, or MMS-based VAS (point-to-point MMS and content download services, such as ringtone, logo or music downloads, net of allocated discounts and content provider costs); Pasa Load/Give-a-load (which allows prepaid and postpaid subscribers to transfer small denominations of air time credits to other prepaid subscribers and Dial *SOS which allows Smart and TNT prepaid subscribers to borrow Php4 of load (Php3 on-net SMS plus Php1 air time) from Smart which will be deducted upon their next top-up); and revenues for financial services which include revenues from Smart Money Clicks via Smart Menu and mobile banking. Smart Money Clicks includes the following services: balance inquiry, re-load prepaid accts, bills payment, card management and internet purchases.

Text messaging-related services contributed revenues of Php39,794 million in 2014, a decrease of Php5,547 million, or 12%, as compared with Php45,341 million in 2013, and accounted for 80% and 87% of our total cellular data service revenues in 2014 and 2013, respectively. The decrease in revenues from text messaging-related services resulted mainly from lower bucket-priced/unlimited and standard SMS, as well as lower international text messaging revenues. Text messaging revenues from various bucket-priced/unlimited SMS offers totaled Php25,111 million in 2014, a decrease of Php4,300 million, or 15%, as compared with Php29,411 million in 2013. Bucket-priced/unlimited text messages decreased by 81,977 million, or 17%, to 389,321 million in 2014 from 471,298 million in 2013.

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Standard text messaging revenues, which includes inbound and outbound standard SMS revenues, decreased by Php917 million, or 7%, to Php11,494 million in 2014 from Php12,411 million in 2013, mainly due to a decrease in outbound standard SMS revenues primarily as a result of increased preference for messaging through various mobile applications, social networking sites and other OTT services, partly offset by the increase in domestic inbound SMS revenues. Outbound standard text messages decreased by 1,744 million, or 13%, to 11,910 million in 2014 from 13,654 million in 2013, while inbound standard text messages more than offset the decrease, increasing by 2,021 million, or 11%, to 20,245 million in 2014 from 18,224 million in 2013.

International text messaging revenues amounted to Php3,189 million in 2014, a decrease of Php330 million, or 9%, from Php3,519 million in 2013. Despite higher SMS traffic, revenues declined due mainly to lower international SMS rates driven by various promotions launched and enhanced bucket offers, partially offset by the favorable effect of higher weighted average exchange rate of the Philippine peso to the U.S. dollar.

Mobile internet service revenues increased by Php3,285 million, or 66%, to Php8,253 million in 2014 from Php4,968 million in 2013 as a result of higher traffic for mobile internet browsing mainly due to widened utilization of mobile applications, social networking sites and other OTT services.

Subscriber Base, ARPU and Churn Rates

As at December 31, 2014, our cellular subscribers totaled 69,857,060 a decrease of 188,567, over the cellular subscriber base of 70,045,627 as at December 31, 2013. Our cellular prepaid subscriber base decreased by 576,138, or 1%, to 67,091,612 as at December 31, 2014 from 67,667,750 as at December 31, 2013, while our cellular postpaid subscriber base increased by 387,571, or 16%, to 2,765,448 as at December 31, 2014 from 2,377,877 as at December 31, 2013. The decrease in subscriber base was primarily due to lower *TNT* subscribers by 1,335,657, or 5%, partially offset by an increase in *Sun Cellular* subscribers by 728,108, or 5%, and an increase in Smart subscribers by 418,982, or 2%. Prepaid subscribers exclude those subscribers whose minimum balance is derived via accumulation from its rewards program. Prepaid subscribers accounted for 96% and 97% of our total subscriber base as at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

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Our net subscriber activations (reductions) for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	2014	2013	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
Prepaid				
<i>Smart</i>	268,457	(452,766)	721,223	(159)
<i>TNT</i>	(1,335,657)	1,039,964	(2,375,621)	(228)
<i>Sun Cellular</i>	491,062	(530,985)	1,022,047	(192)
Postpaid				
<i>Smart</i>	150,525	206,216	(55,691)	(27)
<i>Sun Cellular</i>	237,046	(83,260)	320,306	(385)
Total	(188,567)	179,169	(367,736)	(205)

The following table summarizes our average monthly churn rates for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014	2013
	(in %)	
Prepaid		
<i>Smart</i>	5.8	5.3
<i>TNT</i>	5.8	5.2
<i>Sun Cellular</i>	9.7	10.6
Postpaid		
<i>Smart</i>	2.7	2.7
<i>Sun Cellular</i>	1.8	3.2

For *Smart Prepaid* subscribers, the average monthly churn rate in 2014 and 2013 were 5.8% and 5.3%, respectively, while the average monthly churn rate for *TNT* subscribers were 5.8% and 5.2% in 2014 and 2013, respectively. The average monthly churn rate for *Sun Cellular* prepaid subscribers were 9.7% and 10.6% in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The average monthly churn rate for *Smart Postpaid* subscribers in each of 2014 and 2013 was 2.7%, while for *Sun Cellular* postpaid subscribers were 1.8% and 3.2% in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The following table summarizes our average monthly cellular ARPUs for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Gross ⁽¹⁾		Increase (Decrease)		Net ⁽²⁾		Increase (Decrease)	
	2014	2013	Amount	%	2014	2013	Amount	%
Prepaid								
<i>Smart</i>	Php 143	Php 164	(Php 21)	(13)	Php 129	Php 144	(Php 15)	(10)
<i>TNT</i>	97	96	1	1	88	85	3	4
<i>Sun Cellular</i>	72	68	4	6	66	61	5	8
Postpaid								
<i>Smart</i>	1,088	1,140	(52)	(5)	1,078	1,127	(49)	(4)
<i>Sun Cellular</i>	481	483	(2)		477	480	(3)	(1)

⁽¹⁾ Gross monthly ARPU is calculated by dividing gross cellular service revenues for the month, gross of discounts, allocated content provider costs and interconnection income but excluding inbound roaming revenues, by the average number of subscribers in the month.

⁽²⁾ *Net monthly ARPU is calculated by dividing gross cellular service revenues for the month, including interconnection income, but excluding inbound roaming revenues, net of discounts and content provider costs, by the average number of subscribers in the month.*

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Our average monthly prepaid and postpaid ARPUs per quarter of 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	Smart		Prepaid TNT		Sun Cellular		Postpaid Smart		Sun Cellular	
	Gross ⁽¹⁾	Net ⁽²⁾	Gross ⁽¹⁾	Net ⁽²⁾	Gross ⁽¹⁾	Net ⁽²⁾	Gross ⁽¹⁾	Net ⁽²⁾	Gross ⁽¹⁾	Net ⁽²⁾
2014										
First Quarter	147	132	97	87	75	67	1,098	1,086	478	476
Second Quarter	149	134	99	89	73	66	1,081	1,074	471	467
Third Quarter	139	124	96	87	70	64	1,080	1,068	473	469
Fourth Quarter	138	125	98	89	71	65	1,095	1,084	501	497
2013										
First Quarter	160	141	98	87	66	57	1,168	1,154	458	455
Second Quarter	160	141	98	87	66	58	1,167	1,153	499	495
Third Quarter	161	142	92	82	66	60	1,111	1,099	479	476
Fourth Quarter	174	153	96	85	72	68	1,113	1,102	495	493

⁽¹⁾ Gross monthly ARPU is calculated based on the average of the gross monthly ARPUs for the quarter.

⁽²⁾ Net monthly ARPU is calculated based on the average of the net monthly ARPUs for the quarter.

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Our revenues from wireless broadband and other services consist mainly of wireless broadband service revenues from SBI and DMPI and service revenues generated by the MVNO of PLDT Global's subsidiary.

Wireless Broadband

Revenues from our wireless broadband services increased by Php587 million, or 6%, to Php10,019 million in 2014 from Php9,432 million in 2013, primarily due to an increase in prepaid revenues by Php350 million, or 12%, to Php3,173 million in 2014 from Php2,823 million in 2013, and higher postpaid revenues by Php237 million, or 4%, to Php6,846 million in 2014 from Php6,609 million in 2013.

The following table shows information of our wireless broadband revenues and subscriber base as at and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014		2013		Increase (Decrease)	
	Php		Php		Amount	%
Wireless Broadband Revenues (in millions)	10,019		9,432		587	6
Prepaid	3,173		2,823		350	12
Postpaid	6,846		6,609		237	4
Wireless Broadband Subscribers	2,986,146		2,453,826		532,320	22
Prepaid	2,142,566		1,669,618		472,948	28
Smart	1,795,039		1,359,862		435,177	32
Sun	347,527		309,756		37,771	12
Postpaid	843,580		784,208		59,372	8
Smart	514,327		549,347		(35,020)	(6)
Sun	329,253		234,861		94,392	40

Smart Broadband and *Sun Broadband Wireless*, SBI's and DMPI's broadband services, respectively, offer a number of wireless broadband services and had a total of 2,986,146 subscribers as at December 31, 2014, a net increase of 532,320 subscribers, or 22%, as compared with 2,453,826 subscribers as at December 31, 2013, primarily due to a net increase in *Smart Broadband* subscribers by 400,157, or 21%, complemented by an increase in *Sun Broadband* subscribers by 132,163, or 24%, as at December 31, 2014. Our prepaid wireless broadband subscriber base increased by 472,948 subscribers, or 28%, to 2,142,566 subscribers as at December 31, 2014 from 1,669,618 subscribers as at December 31, 2013, while our postpaid wireless broadband subscriber base increased by 59,372 subscribers, or 8%, to 843,580 subscribers as at December 31, 2014 from 784,208 subscribers as at December 31, 2013.

Others

Revenues from our other services decreased by Php190 million, or 14%, to Php1,182 million in 2014 from Php1,372 million in 2013, primarily due to a decrease in the number of ACeS Philippines' subscribers and lower revenue contribution from MVNO's of PLDT Global, partially offset by the effect of higher weighted average exchange rate of Php44.40 in the year ended December 31, 2014 from Php42.44 for the year ended December 31, 2013 on our U.S. dollar and U.S. dollar-linked satellite and other service revenues.

Digital platforms and mobile financial services

Revenues from digital platforms and mobile financial services, as reported by Voyager, increased by Php764 million to Php1,056 million in 2014 from Php292 million in 2013 mainly attributable to PayMaya's share in Smart Money's peer-to-peer (P2P) transaction fees and revenues.

Non-Service Revenues

Our wireless non-service revenues consist of proceeds from sales of cellular handsets, cellular SIM-packs and broadband data modems and accessories. Our wireless non-service revenues increased by Php1,198 million, or 45%, to Php3,842 million in 2014 from Php2,644 million in 2013, primarily due to increased availments for broadband *Pocket WiFi*, broadband accessories and computer packages, as well as higher cellular activation and retention packages, partly offset by lower quantity of broadband *Plug-It* modems issued.

Expenses

Expenses associated with our wireless business amounted to Php89,102 million in 2014, an increase of Php4,428 million, or 5%, from Php84,674 million in 2013. A significant portion of this increase was attributable to higher expenses related to asset impairment, cost of sales, rent, repairs and maintenance, selling and promotions, taxes and licenses, professional and other contracted services, and amortization of intangible assets, partially offset by lower compensation and employee benefits, and other operating expenses. As a percentage of our total wireless revenues, expenses associated with our wireless business accounted for 75% and 71% in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

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The following table summarizes the breakdown of our total wireless-related expenses for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 and the percentage of each expense item in relation to the total:

	2014 ⁽¹⁾	%	2013 ⁽¹⁾	%	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
			(in millions)			
Depreciation and amortization	Php 16,375	18	Php 16,358	19	Php 17	
Cost of sales	11,632	13	10,182	12	1,450	14
Rent	11,008	12	10,148	12	860	8
Repairs and maintenance	8,666	10	7,861	9	805	10
Selling and promotions	8,512	10	7,944	10	568	7
Interconnection costs	8,229	9	8,141	10	88	1
Compensation and employee benefits	6,944	8	8,730	10	(1,786)	(20)
Asset impairment	5,620	6	3,918	5	1,702	43
Professional and other contracted services	5,299	6	4,841	6	458	9
Taxes and licenses	2,944	3	2,410	3	534	22
Insurance and security services	1,274	2	1,156	1	118	10
Amortization of intangible assets	1,149	1	1,018	1	131	13
Communication, training and travel	1,072	1	1,029	1	43	4
Other expenses	378	1	938	1	(560)	(60)
Total	Php 89,102	100	Php 84,674	100	Php 4,428	5

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 and 2013 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Depreciation and amortization charges increased by Php17 million to Php16,375 million primarily due to a higher depreciable asset base.

Cost of sales increased by Php1,450 million, or 14%, to Php11,632 million primarily due to increased handset and modem issuances for cellular and broadband activation and retention, and higher average cost of cellular handsets/SIM-packs and broadband modems.

Rent expenses increased by Php860 million, or 8%, to Php11,008 million primarily due to an increase in site and leased circuit rental charges as a result of our expanded network, and an increase in office building rental.

Repairs and maintenance expenses increased by Php805 million, or 10%, to Php8,666 million mainly due to higher site maintenance and technical support on cellular and broadband network facilities as a result of our expanded network, higher electricity and fuel consumption, and higher IT hardware, partially offset by lower building maintenance costs.

Selling and promotion expenses increased by Php568 million, or 7%, to Php8,512 million primarily due to higher advertising costs, premium items and prizes, as well as higher commissions expense, partially offset by lower public relations expense.

Interconnection costs increased by Php88 million, or 1%, to Php8,229 million primarily due to an increase in interconnection charges on international roaming and domestic SMS services, partially offset by lower interconnection cost on domestic voice and international SMS services.

Compensation and employee benefits expenses decreased by Php1,786 million, or 20%, to Php6,944 million primarily due to lower manpower rightsizing program, or MRP, and LTIP costs, and salaries and employee benefits, partly offset by higher provision for pension benefits. Employee headcount increased to 7,786 as at December 31, 2014 as compared with 7,745 as at December 31, 2013.

Asset impairment increased by Php1,702 million, or 43%, to Php5,620 million primarily due to higher impairment on certain network equipment and higher provision for uncollectible receivables.

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Professional and other contracted service fees increased by Php458 million, or 9%, to Php5,299 million primarily due to an increase in audit, outsourced and contracted service fees, market research and collection agency fees, partly offset by lower consultancy service fees.

Taxes and licenses increased by Php534 million, or 22%, to Php2,944 million due to higher business-related taxes.

Insurance and security services increased by Php118 million, or 10%, to Php1,274 million primarily due to higher group health insurance, bond premiums, and site security expenses, partly offset by lower office security expenses.

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Amortization of intangible assets increased by Php131 million, or 13%, to Php1,149 million primarily due to license fees paid for exclusive partnership and use of music catalogues.

Communication, training and travel expenses increased by Php43 million, or 4%, to Php1,072 million primarily due to higher fuel consumption costs for vehicles, and freight and hauling, partially offset by lower communication charges and local training expenses.

Other expenses decreased by Php560 million, or 60%, to Php378 million primarily due to lower various business and operational-related expenses.

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The following table summarizes the breakdown of our total wireless-related other income (expenses) for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014		2013		Change	
			(in millions)		Amount	%
Other Income (Expenses):						
Interest income	Php	217	Php	324	(Php 107)	(33)
Equity share in net losses of associates		(11)		(54)	43	(80)
Losses on derivative financial instruments net		(34)		(18)	(16)	89
Foreign exchange losses net		(464)		(1,814)	1,350	(74)
Financing costs net		(1,646)		(3,232)	1,586	(49)
Other income net		1,214		928	286	31
Total	(Php	724)	(Php	3,866)	Php 3,142	(81)

Our wireless business other expenses amounted to Php724 million in 2014, a decrease of Php3,142 million, or 81%, from Php3,866 million in 2013, primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (i) lower net financing costs by Php1,586 million primarily due to a decrease on accretion on financial liabilities as a result of lower amortization of debt discount, and lower average interest rates on loans, partly offset by lower capitalized interest; (ii) lower net foreign exchange losses by Php1,350 million on account of the revaluation of net foreign currency-denominated liabilities due to lower level of depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar; (iii) an increase in other income by Php286 million mainly due to net gain on insurance claims; (iv) lower equity share in net losses of associates by Php43 million; (v) higher net losses on derivative financial instruments by Php16 million mainly due to the forward contracts that matured in the second quarter of 2014 where the Philippine peso appreciated relative to the U.S. dollar as against a depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar in 2013; and (vi) a decrease in interest income by Php107 million mainly due to lower weighted average peso and dollar interest rates on account of low interest rate environment.

Provision for Income Tax

Provision for income tax decreased by Php1,704 million, or 19%, to Php7,158 million in 2014 from Php8,862 million in 2013 primarily due to lower taxable income and recognition of deferred income tax. The effective tax rates for our wireless business were 25% and 29% in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, our wireless business net income decreased by Php26 million to Php21,895 million in 2014 from Php21,921 million recorded in 2013.

Adjusted EBITDA

Our wireless business Adjusted EBITDA decreased by Php3,786 million, or 7%, to Php50,917 million in 2014 from Php54,703 million in 2013.

Core Income

Our wireless business core income decreased by Php1,323 million, or 5%, to Php25,176 million in 2014 from Php26,499 million in 2013 on account of higher wireless-related operating expenses and a decrease in wireless revenues, partially offset by a decrease in other expenses and lower provision for income tax.

Fixed Line**Revenues**

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Revenues generated from our fixed line business amounted to Php66,178 million in 2014, an increase of Php3,647 million, or 6%, from Php62,531 million in 2013.

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The following table summarizes our total revenues from our fixed line business for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 by service segment:

	2014 ⁽¹⁾	%	2013 ⁽¹⁾ (in millions)	%	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
Service Revenues:						
Local exchange	Php 16,587	25	Php 16,274	26	Php 313	2
International long distance	11,404	17	11,422	18	(18)	
National long distance	4,365	7	4,583	7	(218)	(5)
Data and other network	30,332	46	27,472	44	2,860	10
Miscellaneous	1,419	2	1,083	2	336	31
	64,107	97	60,834	97	3,273	5
Non-Service Revenues:						
Sale of computers, phone units and SIM cards	2,071	3	1,697	3	374	22
Total Fixed Line Revenues	Php 66,178	100	Php 62,531	100	Php 3,647	6

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 and 2013 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Table of Contents**Service Revenues**

Our fixed line business provides local exchange service, national and international long distance services, data and other network services, and miscellaneous services. Our fixed line service revenues increased by Php3,273 million, or 5%, to Php64,107 million in 2014 from Php60,834 million in 2013 due to an increase in revenues from our data and other network, miscellaneous, and local exchange services, partially offset by a decrease in national and international long distance service revenues.

Local Exchange Service

The following table summarizes the key measures of our local exchange service business as at and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014 ⁽¹⁾		2013 ⁽¹⁾		Increase (Decrease)		
					Amount	%	
Total local exchange service revenues (in millions)	Php	16,587	Php	16,274	Php	313	2
Number of fixed line subscribers		2,207,889		2,069,419		138,470	7
Postpaid		2,149,846		2,009,593		140,253	7
Prepaid		58,043		59,826		(1,783)	(3)
Number of fixed line employees		7,405		7,350		55	1
Number of fixed line subscribers per employee		298		279		19	7

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 and 2013 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Revenues from our local exchange service increased by Php313 million, or 2%, to Php16,587 million in 2014 from Php16,274 million in 2013, primarily due to higher weighted average postpaid billed lines, an increase in ARPU and higher installation and activation charges, partially offset by lower other local services. The percentage contribution of local exchange revenues to our total fixed line service revenues were 26% and 27% in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

International Long Distance Service

The following table shows our international long distance service revenues and call volumes for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014		2013		Increase (Decrease)		
					Amount	%	
Total international long distance service revenues (in millions)	Php	11,404	Php	11,422	(Php)	18	
Inbound		10,237		10,105		132	1
Outbound		1,167		1,317		(150)	(11)
International call volumes (in million minutes, except call ratio)		2,028		2,185		(157)	(7)
Inbound		1,739		1,806		(67)	(4)
Outbound		289		379		(90)	(24)
Inbound-outbound call ratio		6.0:1		4.8:1			

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Our total international long distance service revenues decreased by Php18 million to Php11,404 million in 2014 from Php11,422 million in 2013, primarily due to lower call volumes, partially offset by the favorable effect of higher weighted average exchange rate of the Philippine peso to the U.S. dollar to Php44.40 for the year ended December 31, 2014 from Php42.44 for the year ended December 31, 2013 and the increase in average billing and settlement rates in dollar terms. The percentage contribution of international long distance service revenues to our total fixed line service revenues accounted for 18% and 19% in 2014 and 2013, respectively. Correspondingly, our total international long distance service revenues, net of interconnection costs, decreased by Php151 million, or 3%, to Php4,403 million in 2014 from Php4,554 million

in 2013.

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National Long Distance Service

The following table shows our national long distance service revenues and call volumes for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	Decrease Amount	%
Total national long distance service revenues (in millions)	Php 4,365	Php 4,583	(Php 218)	(5)
National long distance call volumes (in million minutes)	819	852	(33)	(4)

⁽¹⁾ *Certain comparative information for 2014 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.*

Our national long distance service revenues decreased by Php218 million, or 5%, to Php4,365 million in 2014 from Php4,583 million in 2013, primarily due to a decrease in call volumes, partially offset by higher average revenue per minute of our national long distance services as a result of higher calls terminating to cellular mobile subscribers. The percentage contribution of national long distance revenues to our fixed line service revenues was 7% in each of 2014 and 2013. Our national long distance service revenues, net of interconnection costs, decreased by Php123 million, or 3%, to Php3,424 million in 2014 from Php3,547 million in 2013, primarily due to a decrease in call volumes.

Table of Contents*Data and Other Network Services*

The following table shows information of our data and other network service revenues for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014 ⁽¹⁾		2013 ⁽¹⁾		Increase	
	Php		Php		Amount	%
Data and other network service revenues (in millions)	30,332		27,472		2,860	10
Domestic	21,848		19,917		1,931	10
<i>Broadband</i>	14,076		12,481		1,595	13
<i>Leased Lines and Others</i>	7,772		7,436		336	5
International						
<i>Leased Lines and Others</i>	6,412		5,787		625	11
Data Center and ICT	2,072		1,768		304	17
Subscriber base						
<i>Broadband</i>	1,105,368		979,384		125,984	13

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 and 2013 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Our data and other network services posted revenues of Php30,332 million in 2014, an increase of Php2,860 million, or 10%, from Php27,472 million in 2013, primarily due to higher domestic data revenues from DSL, *Fibr*, *Shops.Work* and Diginet, international data revenues primarily from i-Gate, and data centers revenues. The percentage contribution of this service segment to our fixed line service revenues was 47% and 45% in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Domestic

Domestic data services contributed Php21,848 million in 2014, an increase of Php1,931 million, or 10%, as compared with Php19,917 million in 2013 mainly due to higher DSL and *Fibr* revenues, *Shops.Work* subscribers as customer locations and bandwidth requirements continued to expand and higher demand for offshoring and outsourcing services and higher Diginet revenues. The percentage contribution of domestic data service revenues to total data and other network services were 72% and 73% in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Broadband

Broadband data revenues amounted to Php14,076 million in 2014, an increase of Php1,595 million, or 13%, from Php12,481 million in 2013 as a result of the increase in the number of subscribers by 125,984, or 13%, to 1,105,368 subscribers as at December 31, 2014 from 979,384 subscribers as at December 31, 2013. Broadband revenues accounted for 46% of total data and other network service revenues in each of 2014 and 2013.

Leased Lines and Others

Leased lines and other data revenues amounted to Php7,772 million in 2014, an increase of Php336 million, or 5%, from Php7,436 million in 2013, primarily due to higher revenues from *Shops.Work*, Diginet and IP-VPN. The percentage contribution of leased lines and other data service revenues to the total data and other network services were 26% and 27% in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

*International**Leased Lines and Others*

International data service revenues increased by Php625 million, or 11%, to Php6,412 million in 2014 from Php5,787 million in 2013, primarily due to higher i-Gate revenues and IP-VPN local access services, and an increase in revenues from various global service providers, as well as the favorable effect of higher weighted average exchange rate of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar. The percentage contribution of international data service revenues to total data and other network service revenues was 21% in each of 2014 and 2013.

Data Center and ICT

As at December 31, 2014, ePLDT Group has a total of 2,340 rack capacity in three locations covering Metro Manila, Subic and Cebu. Data center revenues increased by Php304 million, or 17%, to Php2,072 million in 2014 from Php1,768 million in 2013 mainly due to higher revenues from colocation and managed services. The percentage contribution of this service segment to our total data and other network service revenues were 7% and 6% in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Miscellaneous Services

Miscellaneous service revenues are derived mostly from rental, outsourcing and facilities management fees, and directory advertising. These service revenues increased by Php336 million, or 31%, to Php1,419 million in 2014 from Php1,083 million in 2013 mainly due to higher outsourcing and management fees. The percentage contribution of miscellaneous service revenues to our total fixed line service revenues was 2% in each of 2014 and 2013.

Table of Contents**Non-service Revenues**

Non-service revenues increased by Php374 million, or 22%, to Php2,071 million in 2014 from Php1,697 million in 2013, primarily due to higher revenues as a result of the launching of 2-in-1 wireless HOME bundles, *FabTAB* for *myDSL* retention and *Tvolution* units and from the sale of several managed *PABX* and *OnCall* solution, *Telpad* units and equipment for *PLDT UNO*, a managed unified communications offering, partially offset by lower *PLP* units and computer-bundled sales.

Expenses

Expenses related to our fixed line business totaled Php56,855 million in 2014, an increase of Php880 million, or 2%, as compared with Php55,975 million in 2013. The increase was primarily due to higher expenses related to depreciation and amortization, repairs and maintenance, professional and other contracted services, selling and promotions, cost of sales, communication, training and travel, and taxes and licenses, partly offset by lower expenses related to asset impairment, compensation and employee benefits, rent and interconnection costs. As a percentage of our total fixed line revenues, expenses associated with our fixed line business accounted for 86% and 90% in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The following table shows the breakdown of our total fixed line-related expenses for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 and the percentage of each expense item to the total:

	2014 ⁽¹⁾	%	2013 ⁽¹⁾	%	Increase (Decrease) Amount	%
	(in millions)					
Depreciation and amortization	Php 15,004	27	Php 13,946	25	Php 1,058	8
Compensation and employee benefits	11,825	21	12,668	23	(843)	(7)
Interconnection costs	8,030	14	8,196	15	(166)	(2)
Repairs and maintenance	6,956	12	5,930	10	1,026	17
Professional and other contracted services	4,171	7	3,794	7	377	10
Rent	2,706	5	2,794	5	(88)	(3)
Selling and promotions	2,126	4	1,860	3	266	14
Cost of sales	1,903	3	1,665	3	238	14
Taxes and licenses	1,568	3	1,515	3	53	3
Insurance and security services	717	1	762	1	(45)	(6)
Communication, training and travel	643	1	546	1	97	18
Asset impairment	426	1	1,625	3	(1,199)	(74)
Amortization of intangible assets			2		(2)	(100)
Other expenses	780	1	672	1	108	16
Total	Php 56,855	100	Php 55,975	100	Php 880	2

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 and 2013 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Depreciation and amortization charges increased by Php1,058 million, or 8%, to Php15,004 million due to a higher depreciable asset base.

Compensation and employee benefits expenses decreased by Php843 million, or 7%, to Php11,825 million primarily due to lower MRP, LTIP costs, and salaries and employee benefits, partially offset by higher provision for pension benefits. Employee headcount decreased to 9,710 in 2014 as compared with 10,154 in 2013 mainly due to a decrease in ePLDT Group's headcount.

Interconnection costs decreased by Php166 million, or 2%, to Php8,030 million primarily due to lower national interconnection/settlement costs due to lower national sent paid calls that terminated to other domestic carriers and data and other network interconnection/settlement costs particularly Fibernet and Infonet, partially offset by higher international interconnection/settlement costs as a result of higher average settlement rate to other domestic carriers.

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Repairs and maintenance expenses increased by Php1,026 million, or 17%, to Php6,956 million primarily due to higher repairs and maintenance costs on cable and wire facilities, as well as central office/telecoms equipment, an increase in office electricity expenses, higher IT software and hardware maintenance costs, and higher site gas and fuel, partially offset by lower repairs and maintenance costs for buildings.

Professional and other contracted service expenses increased by Php377 million, or 10%, to Php4,171 million primarily due to higher contracted, payment facility and technical service fees, partially offset by lower consultancy, legal fees, outsource costs and bill printing fees.

Rent expenses decreased by Php88 million, or 3%, to Php2,706 million primarily due to decrease in leased circuit rental charges.

Selling and promotion expenses increased by Php266 million, or 14%, to Php2,126 million primarily due to higher advertising, commissions, and events costs partially offset by lower public relations expenses.

Cost of sales increased by Php238 million, or 14%, to Php1,903 million primarily due to the launching of 2-in-1 wireless HOME bundles, *FabTab* for *myDSL* retention and *TVolution* units, and higher sales of *Telpad* units, partially offset by lower *PLP* units sold.

Taxes and licenses increased by Php53 million, or 3%, to Php1,568 million as a result of higher business-related taxes.

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Insurance and security services decreased by Php45 million, or 6%, to Php717 million primarily due to lower insurance and bond premiums, partially offset by higher expenses on office security services and group health insurance premiums.

Communication, training and travel expenses increased by Php97 million, or 18%, to Php643 million mainly due to higher training and travel, and communication charges, and mailing and courier charges, partly offset by lower fuel consumption costs.

Asset impairment decreased by Php1,199 million, or 74%, to Php426 million mainly due to lower provision for uncollectible receivables, partly offset by fixed asset impairment on certain transmission facilities in 2014.

Amortization of intangible assets amounted to Php2 million in 2013.

Other expenses increased by Php108 million, or 16%, to Php780 million primarily due to higher various business and operational-related expenses.

Other Income

The following table summarizes the breakdown of our total fixed line-related other income (expenses) for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	Change	%
		(in millions)	Amount	
Other Income (Expenses):				
Interest income	Php 350	Php 392	(Php 42)	(11)
Equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates	63	(86)	149	(173)
Gains on derivative financial instruments net	11	523	(512)	(98)
Foreign exchange losses net	(39)	(1,503)	1,464	(97)
Financing costs net	(3,724)	(3,390)	(334)	10
Other income net	3,556	4,619	(1,063)	(23)
Total	Php 217	Php 555	(Php 338)	(61)

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative information for 2014 and 2013 were reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Our fixed line business other income amounted to Php217 million in 2014, a decrease of Php338 million, or 61%, from Php555 million in 2013 due to the combined effects of the following: (i) a decrease in other income by Php1,063 million due to gain on sale of Philweb shares in 2013 and lower gain on insurance claims, partially offset by higher gain on fair value adjustment on investment properties and gain on purchase price adjustment in relation with the acquisition of Digitel recognized in 2014; (ii) lower gain on derivative financial instruments by Php512 million due to narrower dollar and peso interest rate differentials in 2014 as compared with 2013, and losses on matured Euro/U.S. dollar forward purchase contracts due to the appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Euro; (iii) higher financing costs by Php334 million mainly due to higher outstanding debt balance and the effect of the depreciation of the weighted average exchange rate of the Philippine peso to the U.S. dollar, partly offset by lower financing charges, lower average interest rate, and higher capitalized interest; (iv) a decrease in interest income by Php42 million due to lower weighted average peso and dollar interest rates, partly offset by higher amount of placements and the depreciation of the Philippine peso to the U.S. dollar; (v) lower foreign exchange losses by Php1,464 million on account of revaluation of net foreign currency-denominated liabilities due to lower level of depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar; and (vi) equity share in net earnings of associates of Php63 million in 2014 as against equity share in net losses of associates of Php86 million in 2013 mainly due the increase in the share of net earnings of Cignal TV.

Provision for (Benefit from) Income Tax

Provision for income tax amounted to Php2,818 million in 2014, an increase of Php3,516 million, from a tax benefit of Php698 million in 2013 primarily due to higher taxable income and the recognition of deferred tax assets in 2013. The effective tax rates for our fixed line business were

30% and negative 10% in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, our fixed line business contributed a net income of Php6,722 million in 2014, a decrease of Php1,087 million, or 14%, as compared with Php7,809 million in 2013.

Adjusted EBITDA

Our fixed line business Adjusted EBITDA increased by Php3,317 million, or 16%, to Php24,555 million in 2014 from Php21,238 million in 2013.

Core Income

Our fixed line business core income decreased by Php2,370 million, or 26%, to Php6,691 million in 2014 from Php9,061 million in 2013, primarily as a result of higher provision for income tax, higher fixed line expenses and a decrease in other income, partially offset by higher fixed line revenues.

Table of Contents**Others****Other Income**

The following table summarizes the breakdown of other income for other business segment for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014	2013	Change Amount	%
	(in millions)			
Other Income (Expenses):				
Equity share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	Php 3,789	Php 2,882	Php 907	31
Interest income	295	249	46	18
Foreign exchange gains net	121	424	(303)	(71)
Financing costs-net	(60)		(60)	(100)
Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments net	(78)	6	(84)	(1,400)
Other income net	1,544	36	1,508	4,189
Total	Php 5,611	Php 3,597	Php 2,014	56

Other income increased by Php2,014 million, or 56%, to Php5,611 million in 2014 from Php3,597 million in 2013 primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (i) higher other income by Php1,508 million due to the realized portion of deferred gain on the transfer of Meralco shares; (ii) higher equity share in net earnings of associates by Php907 million mainly due to the increase in equity share in the net earnings of Beacon and Beta; (iii) an increase in interest income by Php46 million; (iv) increase in financing costs of Php60 million; (v) losses on derivative financial instruments of Php78 million in 2014 as against gains on derivative financial instruments of Php6 million in 2013; and (vi) decrease in net foreign exchange gains of Php303 million.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, our other business segment registered a net income of Php5,473 million, an increase of Php1,965 million, or 56%, in 2014 from Php3,508 million in 2013.

Core Income

Our other business segment's core income amounted to Php5,543 million in 2014, an increase of Php2,433 million, or 78%, as compared with Php3,110 million in 2013 mainly as a result of higher other income.

Plans

We are the largest telecommunications company in the Philippines in terms of revenues and subscribers. We offer the broadest range of telecommunications services among all operators in the Philippines. We intend to reinforce our leading position in network quality and reach while offering a broader range and higher quality of products and services.

Our 2016 estimated consolidated capital expenditures is approximately Php43 billion, of which approximately Php29 billion is estimated to be spent by our wireless segment and approximately Php14 billion is estimated to be spent by our fixed line segment. Our wireless segment's capital spending is currently anticipated to focus on network quality improvement and capacity expansion, as well as building transmission capacity and resiliency. We also contemplate enhancing network and platforms infrastructure and systems to support solutions deployment, campaign analytics and service delivery to enable customized and targeted services, as well as to further expand mainstream services and integration with the PLDT Group core and transmission network to increase penetration to achieve greater business benefits from a closely synergized environment. Our fixed line segment's capital spending is currently intended principally to finance the facility roll-out and expansion of our domestic fiber optic network, cable fortification and resiliency in various locations and acquisition of new platforms to complement introduction of new products and services, as well as the expansion of our data center.

Our capital expenditure budget includes projects addressing the following objectives:

- (1) **Technical Objectives** these include the transformation of service delivery platform of the group in order to realize operating and cost efficiencies, the provision of greater resilience and redundancy for the network, as well as investments in additional cable systems;
- (2) **Commercial Objectives** these include the expansion of capacity and footprint of wired and wireless, as well as new platforms to expand service offerings; and
- (3) **IT/Support Systems** these include the upgrade of our IT and support systems.

Given the favorable state of our financial position, we expect to fund incremental capital expenditures from both debt and free cash flow.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

The following table shows our consolidated cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 as well as our consolidated capitalization and other consolidated selected financial data as at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014 (in millions)	2013
Cash Flows			
Net cash from operations	Php 69,744	Php 66,015	Php 73,763
Net cash used in investing activities	(39,238)	(51,686)	(21,045)
<i>Capital expenditures</i>	43,175	34,759	28,838
Net cash used in financing activities	(11,385)	(19,897)	(59,813)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	19,796	(5,246)	(6,391)

	2015 (in millions)	2014
Capitalization		
Interest-bearing financial liabilities:		
Long-term financial liabilities:		
Long-term debt	Php 143,982	Php 115,399
Obligations under finance lease		1
	143,982	115,400
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities:		
Long-term debt maturing within one year	16,910	14,724
Obligations under finance lease maturing within one year	1	5
	16,911	14,729
Total interest-bearing financial liabilities	160,893	130,129
Total equity attributable to equity holders of PLDT	113,608	134,364
	Php 274,501	Php 264,493

Other Selected Financial Data		
Total assets	Php 455,095	Php 436,295
Property and equipment	195,782	191,984
Cash and cash equivalents	46,455	26,659
Short-term investments	1,429	643

Our consolidated cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments totaled Php47,884 million as at December 31, 2015. Principal sources of consolidated cash and cash equivalents in 2015 were cash flows from operations amounting to Php69,744 million, proceeds from availment of long-term debt of Php44,367 million, dividends received of Php5,544 million, interest received of Php939 million, proceeds from disposal of property and equipment of Php334 million, net additions to capital expenditures under long-term financing of Php311 million and proceeds from redemption of investment in debt securities of Php292 million. These funds were used principally for: (1) capital outlays, including capitalized interest, of Php43,175 million; (2) dividend payments of Php32,532 million; (3) debt principal and interest payments of Php17,084 million and Php5,407 million, respectively; (4) purchase of investment in associates and joint ventures of Php1,274 million; (5) payment for purchase of available-for-sale financial investments of Php925 million; (6) net payment for purchase of short-term investments of Php725 million; and (7) settlement of derivative financial instruments of Php638 million.

Our consolidated cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments totaled Php27,302 million as at December 31, 2014. Principal sources of consolidated cash and cash equivalents in 2014 were cash flows from operations amounting to Php66,015 million, proceeds from availment of

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long-term debt of Php41,329 million, dividends received of Php1,855 million, net proceeds from maturity and redemption of investment in debt securities of Php1,602 million, interest received of Php582 million and proceeds from disposal of property and equipment of Php253 million. These funds were used principally for: (1) dividend payments of Php39,900 million; (2) capital outlays, including capitalized interest, of Php34,759 million; (3) purchase of available-for-sale financial investments of Php19,711 million; (4) debt principal and interest payments of Php15,726 million and Php4,736 million, respectively; (5) settlement of derivative financial instruments of Php596 million; (6) deposit for future PDRs subscription of Php300 million; (7) investment in joint ventures and associates of Php300 million; and (8) payment for acquisition of shares of minority shareholders and purchase of investment in subsidiaries net of cash acquired of Php202 million.

Operating Activities

Our consolidated net cash flows from operations increased by Php3,729 million, or 6%, to Php69,744 million in 2015 from Php66,015 million in 2014, primarily due to higher level of collection of outstanding receivables, lower level of settlement of accounts payable and lower corporate taxes paid, partially offset by lower operating income, settlement of LTIP in 2015, higher pension contribution and higher prepayments.

Our consolidated net cash flows from operations decreased by Php7,748 million, or 11%, to Php66,015 million in 2014 from Php73,763 million in 2013, primarily due to a lower level of collection of receivables, higher pension contribution and higher corporate taxes paid, partially offset by lower settlement of accounts payable and other liabilities, and higher prepayments.

Cash flows from operations of our wireless business decreased by Php2,965 million, or 6%, to Php46,919 million in 2015 from Php49,884 million in 2014 primarily due to lower operating income, settlement of LTIP in 2015, higher pension contribution and higher prepayments, partially offset by lower corporate taxes paid, lower level of settlement of accounts payable and higher level of collection of outstanding receivables. Cash flows from operations of our fixed line business increased by Php4,411 million, or 24%, to Php22,556 million in 2015 from Php18,145 million in 2014, primarily due to higher level of collection of accounts receivable, lower level of settlement of accounts payable and higher operating income, partially offset by the settlement of LTIP in 2015, higher pension contribution and higher level of settlement of other liabilities. Cash flows from operations of our other business amounted to Php740 million in 2015 as against cash flows used in operations of Php1,818 million in 2014 primarily due to higher level of collection of accounts receivables, lower settlement of accounts payable and higher operating income, partly offset by higher level of settlement of accrued expenses and other liabilities.

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Cash flows from operations of our fixed line business decreased by Php11,724 million, or 39%, to Php18,145 million in 2014 from Php29,869 million in 2013, primarily due to a lower level of collection of accounts receivable and other receivables, higher pension contribution, higher prepayments and lower operating income, partially offset by lower level of settlement of accounts payable. Cash flows from operations of our wireless business decreased by Php717 million, or 1%, to Php49,884 million in 2014 from Php50,601 million in 2013, primarily due to lower operating income and lower level of collection of outstanding receivables, partially offset by lower level of settlement of accounts payable and other liabilities, and lower pension contribution. Cash flows used in operations of our other business amounted to Php1,818 million in 2014 as against cash flows from operations of Php3,155 million in 2013, primarily due to collection of receivables and lower level of settlement of accounts payable in 2013.

Investing Activities

Consolidated net cash flows used in investing activities amounted to Php39,238 million in 2015, a decrease of Php12,448 million, or 24%, from Php51,686 million in 2014, primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (1) lower purchase of available-for-sale financial investments by Php18,786 million; (2) higher dividends received by Php3,689 million; (3) higher interest received by Php357 million; (4) higher capital expenditures by Php8,416 million; (5) net proceeds from redemption of investment in debt securities by Php1,310 million; (6) higher payment for purchase of investment in joint ventures and associates by Php974 million; and (7) higher payment for purchase of short-term investments by Php806 million.

Consolidated net cash flows used in investing activities increased by Php30,641 million, or 146%, to Php51,686 million in 2014 from Php21,045 million in 2013, primarily due to the combined effects of the following: (1) higher purchase of available-for-sale financial investments of Php19,695 million mainly due to our investment in Rocket in 2014 (see related discussion in Other Information); (2) net proceeds from disposal of investments, including sale of Philweb shares, of Php14,370 million in 2013; (3) the increase in capital expenditures by Php5,921 million; (4) higher net proceeds from maturity and redemption of investment in debt securities of Php3,648 million; (5) higher payment for acquisition of shares of minority shareholders and purchase of investment in subsidiaries net of cash acquired of Php196 million; (6) lower interest received by Php263 million; (7) higher dividends received by Php1,417 million; and (8) a decrease in payment for deposit for future PDRs subscription of Php5,250 million.

Our consolidated capital expenditures, including capitalized interest, in 2015 totaled Php43,175 million, an increase of Php8,416 million, or 24%, as compared with Php34,759 million in 2014, primarily due to Smart Group's and PLDT's higher capital spending. Smart Group's capital spending, which increased by Php7,919 million, or 36%, to Php30,043 million in 2015 from Php22,124 million in 2014, primarily focuses on expanding coverage and reach, as well as service enhancement. PLDT's capital spending, which increased by Php562 million, or 5%, to Php11,259 million in 2015 from Php10,697 million in 2014, was principally used to finance the facility roll-out and expansion of our domestic fiber optic network, cable fortification and resiliency in various locations and acquisition of new platforms to complement introduction of new products and services. The balance represented other subsidiaries' capital spending.

Our consolidated capital expenditures, including capitalized interest, in 2014 totaled Php34,759 million, an increase of Php5,921 million, or 21%, as compared with Php28,838 million in 2013, primarily due to Smart Group's higher capital spending, partially offset by PLDT's and DMPI's lower capital spending. PLDT's capital spending of Php10,697 million in 2014 was principally used to finance the full public switched telephone network migration, aggressive FTTH and NGN roll-out and expansion, outside plant rehabilitation, build and upgrade of various submarine cable facilities, fortification of transport backbone, expansion of access fiber and acquisition of various equipment for installation at customer premises to complement introduction of new products and services. Smart Group's capital spending of Php22,124 million in 2014 was used primarily to modernize and expand its 3G and 4G cellular and mobile broadband networks, including the roll-out of its LTE network, as well as to purchase additional equipment for installation at customer premises for the fixed wireless broadband business. DMPI's capital spending of Php917 million in 2014 was intended principally to finance the continued upgrade of its core and transmission network to increase penetration, particularly in provincial areas. As at December 31, 2014, we had a total of 26,242 cellular/broadband base stations, including 11,083 active 4G/HSPA+/LTE-base stations. The balance represented other subsidiaries' capital spending.

As part of our growth strategy, we may from time to time, continue to make acquisitions and investments in companies or businesses.

Financing Activities

On a consolidated basis, net cash flows used in financing activities amounted to Php11,385 million in 2015, a decrease of Php8,512 million, or 43%, from Php19,897 million in 2014, resulting largely from the combined effects of the following: (1) lower cash dividend payments by Php7,368 million; (2) higher proceeds from availment of long-term debt by Php3,038 million; (3) net additions to capital expenditures under long-term financing by Php395 million; (4) higher net payments of long-term debt by Php1,358 million; (5) higher interest payments by Php671 million; and (6) proceeds from issuance of capital stock of Php166 million in 2014.

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On a consolidated basis, cash flows used in financing activities amounted to Php19,897 million in 2014, a decrease of Php39,916 million, or 67%, from Php59,813 million in 2013, resulting largely from the combined effects of the following: (1) lower net payments of long-term debt by Php41,307 million; (2) higher proceeds from availment of long-term debt by Php1,531 million; (3) lower interest payment by Php223 million; (4) higher cash dividend payments of Php2,096 million; (5) net reductions to capital expenditures under long-term financing by Php952 million; and (6) settlement of derivative financial instruments of Php143 million.

Debt Financing

Proceeds from availment of long-term debt for the year ended December 31, 2015 amounted to Php44,367 million, mainly from PLDT's and Smart's drawings related to the financing of our capital expenditure requirements and refinancing maturing loan obligations. Payments of principal and interest on our total debt amounted to Php17,084 million and Php5,407 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Proceeds from availment of long-term debt for the year ended December 31, 2014 amounted to Php41,329 million, mainly from PLDT's and Smart's drawings related to the financing of our capital expenditure requirements and maturing loan obligations. Payments of principal and interest on our total debt amounted to Php15,726 million and Php4,736 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Our consolidated long-term debt increased by Php30,769 million, or 24%, to Php160,892 million as at December 31, 2015 from Php130,123 million as at December 31, 2014 primarily due to drawings from our term loan facilities and the effect of the depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar to Php47.12 as at December 31, 2015 from Php44.74 as at December 31, 2014, partially offset by debt amortizations and prepayments. As at December 31, 2015, the long-term debt levels of PLDT and Smart increased by 19% and 45% to Php94,124 million and Php61,864 million, respectively, while DMPI's long-term debt level decreased by 43% to Php4,904 million, as compared with December 31, 2014.

Our consolidated long-term debt increased by Php26,033 million, or 25%, to Php130,123 million as at December 31, 2014 from Php104,090 million as at December 31, 2013, primarily due to our issuance of Php15 billion fixed rate retail bonds in 2014, drawings from our term loan facilities and the effect of the depreciation of the Philippine peso relative to the U.S. dollar to Php44.74 as at December 31, 2014 from Php44.40 as at December 31, 2013, partially offset by debt amortizations and prepayments. As at December 31, 2014, the long-term debt levels of PLDT and Smart increased by 38% and 20%, to Php78,812 million and Php42,730 million, respectively, while DMPI's long-term debt level decreased by 25%, to Php8,581 million, as compared with December 31, 2013.

For details on our long-term debt, see *Note 21 Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities Long-term Debt* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Debt Covenants

Our debt instruments contain restrictive covenants, including covenants that require us to comply with specified financial ratios and other financial tests, calculated in conformity with PFRS, at relevant measurement dates, principally at the end of each quarterly period. We have complied with all of our maintenance financial ratios as required under our loan covenants and other debt instruments. Furthermore, certain of DMPI's debt instruments contain provisions wherein DMPI may be declared in default in case of a change in control in DMPI.

As at December 31, 2015 and 2014, we are in compliance with all of our debt covenants.

See *Note 21 Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities Debt Covenants* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements for a more detailed discussion of our debt covenants.

Financing Requirements

We believe that our available cash, including cash flow from operations, will provide sufficient liquidity to fund our projected operating, investment, capital expenditures and debt service requirements for the next 12 months; however, we may finance a portion of these costs from external sources if we consider it prudent to do so.

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The following table shows the dividends declared to common and preferred shareholders from the earnings for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

Earnings	Date			Amount Per share (in millions, except per share amount)	Total Declared	
	Approved	Record	Payable			
2015						
Common						
Regular Dividend	August 4, 2015	August 27, 2015	September 25, 2015 ⁽¹⁾	65.00	Php	14,044
	February 29, 2016	March 14, 2016	April 1, 2016	57.00		12,315
Preferred						
10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock	May 5, 2015	May 19, 2015	May 30, 2015	1.00		
Series IV Cumulative Non-convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock ⁽²⁾	Various	Various	Various			49
Voting Preferred Stock	Various	Various	Various			10
Charged to Retained Earnings						26,418
2014						
Common						
Regular Dividend	August 5, 2014	August 28, 2014	September 26, 2014	69.00		14,908
	March 3, 2015	March 17, 2015	April 16, 2015	61.00		13,179
Special Dividend	March 3, 2015	March 17, 2015	April 16, 2015	26.00		5,618
Preferred						
Series IV Cumulative Non-convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock ⁽¹⁾	Various	Various	Various			49
10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock	Various	Various	Various	1.00		
Voting Preferred Stock	Various	Various	Various			10
Charged to Retained Earnings					Php	33,764

⁽¹⁾ Payment was moved to September 28, 2015 in view of Proclamation No. 1128, Series of 2015, dated September 15, 2015, declaring September 25, 2015 a regular holiday.

⁽²⁾ Dividends are declared based on total amount paid up.

See Item 3 Key Information Dividends Declared and Dividends Paid and Note 20 Equity to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements for further information on our dividend payments.

Credit Ratings

None of our existing indebtedness contains provisions under which credit rating downgrades would trigger a default, changes in applicable interest rates or other similar terms and conditions.

PLDT's current credit ratings are as follows:

Rating Agency	Credit Rating	Outlook
Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, or S&P	Long-term Foreign Issuer Credit ASEAN regional scale	BBB+ axA+
Moody's Investor Service, or Moody's		Baa2 Stable

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	Foreign Currency Senior Unsecured Debt Rating		
	Local Currency Issuer Rating	Baa2	Stable
Fitch Ratings, or Fitch	Long-term Foreign Currency Issuer Default Rating	BBB	Stable
	Long-term Local Currency Issuer Default Rating	BBB+	Stable
	National Long-term Rating	AAA(ph1)	Stable
CRISP	Issuer rating	AAA	Stable

On May 25, 2015, S&P affirmed our long-term foreign issuer credit rating at BBB+ , with a stable outlook. This rating is considered as investment grade. On the S&P Asean regional scale, PLDT s rating affirmed at axA+.

On August 18, 2015, Moody s affirmed PLDT s foreign currency bond rating and local currency issuer rating at Baa2 . Both ratings are considered investment grade. The outlook in both ratings is stable.

On October 1, 2015, Fitch affirmed PLDT s long-term foreign currency issuer default rating and senior notes at BBB but downgraded PLDT s long-term local currency issuer default rating to BBB+ from A- . These ratings are considered investment grade . Also, our national long-term rating has been affirmed at AAA(ph1) . The outlook for these ratings is stable. The ratings reflect PLDT s market leadership position in the Philippine telecommunications industry across the wireless, fixed line and broadband segments.

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On January 6, 2014, CRISP rated PLDT's inaugural peso retail bonds as AAA issuer rating with a stable outlook, the highest on the scale. CRISP cited PLDT's market leadership, strong historical financial performance and excellent management and governance as key considerations for providing their rating.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have any current or future effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows, changes in stockholders' equity, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors.

Equity Financing

On August 5, 2014, the PLDT Board of Directors approved an amendment to our dividend policy, increasing the dividend payout rate to 75% from 70% of our core earnings per share as regular dividends. In declaring dividends, we take into consideration the interest of our shareholders, as well as our working capital, capital expenditures and debt servicing requirements. The retention of earnings may be necessary to meet the funding requirements of our business expansion and development programs. Further, in the event that no investment opportunities arise, we may consider the option of returning additional cash to our shareholders in the form of special dividends or share buybacks. We were able to pay out approximately 100% of our core earnings for seven consecutive years from 2007 to 2013 and approximately 90% of our core earnings for 2014. In 2015, we were able to pay out dividends of approximately 75% of our core earnings. The accumulated equity in the net earnings of our subsidiaries, which form part of our retained earnings, is not available for distribution unless realized in the form of dividends from such subsidiaries. Dividends are generally paid in Philippine pesos. In the case of shareholders residing outside the Philippines, PLDT's transfer agent in Manila, Philippines, which acts as the dividend-disbursing agent, converts the Philippine peso dividends into U.S. dollars at the prevailing exchange rates and remits the dollar dividends abroad, net of any applicable withholding tax.

Our subsidiaries pay dividends subject to the requirements of applicable laws and regulations and availability of unrestricted retained earnings, without any restriction imposed by the terms of contractual agreements. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the subsidiaries of PLDT may, at any time, declare and pay such dividends depending upon the results of operations and future projects and plans, the respective subsidiary's earnings, cash flow, financial condition, capital investment requirements and other factors.

Consolidated cash dividend payments in 2015 amounted to Php32,532 million as compared with Php39,900 million paid to shareholders in 2014.

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The following table discloses a summary of maturity profile of our financial liabilities based on our consolidated contractual undiscounted obligations outstanding as at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
	(in million pesos)				
December 31, 2015					
<i>Debt</i> ⁽¹⁾ :	195,603	1,716	78,007	41,890	73,990
Principal	161,568	1,411	61,847	34,355	63,955
Interest	34,035	305	16,160	7,535	10,035
<i>Lease obligations</i> :	17,920	10,161	3,640	2,003	2,116
Operating lease	17,919	10,160	3,640	2,003	2,116
Finance lease	1	1			
<i>Unconditional purchase obligations</i> ⁽²⁾	150	27	47	47	29
<i>Other obligations</i> :	139,148	110,874	23,378	3,012	1,884
Derivative financial liabilities ⁽³⁾ :	6,067	10	6,050	7	
Long-term currency swap	5,670		5,670		
Interest rate swap	397	10	380	7	
Various trade and other obligations:	133,081	110,864	17,328	3,005	1,884
Suppliers and contractors	66,229	46,487	16,788	2,954	
Utilities and related expenses	38,155	38,155			
Liability from redemption of preferred shares	7,906	7,906			
Employee benefits	6,262	6,262			
Carriers and other customers	3,014	3,014			
Customers deposits	2,430		495	51	1,884
Dividends	1,461	1,461			
Others	7,624	7,579	45		
Total contractual obligations	352,821	122,778	105,072	46,952	78,019
December 31, 2014					
<i>Debt</i> ⁽¹⁾ :	157,607	575	71,798	27,100	58,134
Principal	130,634	377	57,918	21,107	51,232
Interest	26,973	198	13,880	5,993	6,902
<i>Lease obligations</i> :	18,190	9,446	4,302	2,132	2,310
Operating lease	18,184	9,446	4,296	2,132	2,310
Finance lease	6		6		
<i>Unconditional purchase obligations</i> ⁽²⁾	211	72	45	45	49
<i>Other obligations</i> :	122,486	98,452	17,073	5,160	1,801
Derivative financial liabilities ⁽³⁾ :	2,057	131	1,926		
Long-term currency swap	1,712		1,712		
Interest rate swap	345	131	214		
Various trade and other obligations:	120,429	98,321	15,147	5,160	1,801
Suppliers and contractors	55,288	35,857	14,356	5,075	
Utilities and related expenses	35,049	35,021	6	5	17
Employee benefits	8,234	8,234			
Liability from redemption of preferred shares	7,922	7,922			
Carriers and other customers	2,799	2,799			
Customers deposits	2,438		574	80	1,784

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Dividends	1,070	1,070			
Others	7,629	7,418	211		
Total contractual obligations	298,494	108,545	93,218	34,437	62,294

(1) Consists of long-term debt, including current portion; gross of unamortized debt discount and debt issuance costs.

(2) Based on the Amended Air Time Purchase Agreement, or ATPA, with AIL. See Note 25 Related Party Transactions Air Time Purchase Agreement between PLDT and AIL Related Party Agreements to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

(3) Gross liabilities before any offsetting application.

For a detailed discussion of our consolidated contractual undiscounted obligations as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, see Note 28 Financial Assets and Liabilities to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Commercial Commitments

Our outstanding consolidated commercial commitments, in the form of letters of credit, amounted to Php46 million and Php32 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These commitments will expire within one year.

Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices

Inflation can be a significant factor in the Philippine economy, and we are continually seeking ways to minimize its impact. The average inflation rate in the Philippines in 2015 and 2014 was 1.4% and 4.1%, respectively. Moving forward, we currently expect inflation to remain low, which may have an impact on our operations.

See Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risks Foreign Currency Exchange Risk for a description of the impact of foreign currency fluctuations on our business.

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

Directors and Executive Officers

The Board is principally responsible for PLDT's overall direction and governance. PLDT's Articles of Incorporation provide for 13 members of the Board, who shall be elected by the stockholders. At present, three of PLDT's 13 directors are independent directors. The Board holds office for a one year period and until their successors are elected, and are qualified in accordance with the By-Laws.

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The name, age and period of service, of each of the current directors, including independent directors, of PLDT as at January 31, 2016 are as follows:

Name	Age	Period during which individual has served as such
Manuel V. Pangilinan	69	November 24, 1998 to present
Napoleon L. Nazareno	66	November 24, 1998 to present
Tony Tan Caktiong	63	July 8, 2008 to present
Helen Y. Dee	71	June 18, 1986 to present
Ray C. Espinosa	59	November 24, 1998 to present
James L. Go	76	November 3, 2011 to present
Bernido H. Liu ⁽¹⁾	53	September 28, 2015 to present
Tadashi Miyashita	54	July 7, 2015 to present
Hideaki Ozaki	50	December 6, 2011 to present
Ret. Chief Justice Artemio V. Panganiban ⁽¹⁾	79	April 23, 2013 to present
Pedro E. Roxas ⁽¹⁾	59	March 1, 2001 to present
Juan B. Santos	77	January 25, 2011 to present
Ma. Lourdes C. Rausa-Chan	62	March 29, 2011 to present

⁽¹⁾ Independent Director.

The name, age, position and period of service of the executive officers of PLDT as at January 31, 2016 are as follows:

Name	Age	Position(s)	Period during which individual has served as such
Executive Officers:			
Manuel V. Pangilinan	69	Chairman of the Board	February 19, 2004 to present
		President and CEO	December 31, 2015 to present
Ernesto R. Alberto	54	Executive Vice President	January 1, 2012 to present
		Enterprise, International and Carrier Business Head	September 16, 2011 to present
		Customer Sales and Marketing Head	February 1, 2008 to September 15, 2011
		Corporate Business Head	May 15, 2003 to January 31, 2008
Isaias P. Fermin	47	Executive Vice President	January 1, 2012 to present
		Consumer Business Head	May 18, 2015 to present
		HOME Business Head	January 1, 2012 to May 17, 2015
Ray C. Espinosa	59	Regulatory Affairs and Policies Head	March 4, 2008 to present
Ma. Lourdes C. Rausa-Chan	62	Senior Vice President	January 5, 1999 to present
		Corporate Secretary	November 24, 1998 to present
		Corporate Affairs and Legal Services Head	January 5, 1999 to present
		Chief Governance Officer	March 4, 2008 to present
Anabelle L. Chua	55	Senior Vice President	February 26, 2002 to present
		Corporate Finance and Treasury Head	March 1, 1998 to present
		Treasurer	February 1, 1999 to May 17, 2015
		Chief Financial Officer of Smart	December 1, 2005 to May 17, 2015
		Chief Financial Officer of PLDT	May 18, 2015 to present
Rene G. Bañez ⁽¹⁾	60	Senior Vice President	January 25, 2005 to present
		Supply Chain, Asset Protection and Management Head	January 1, 2008 to present
		Chief Governance Officer	October 5, 2004 to March 3, 2008
Jun R. Florencio	59	Senior Vice President	June 14, 2005 to present

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		Internal Audit and Fraud Risk Management Head	February 16, 2006 to present
		Audit and Assurance Head	September 1, 2000 to February 15, 2006
Menardo G. Jimenez, Jr.	52	Senior Vice President	December 9, 2004 to present
		Human Resources Head and Business Transformation Office Head	August 1, 2010 to present
		Business Transformation Office Revenue Team Head	January 1, 2008 to July 2010
		Retail Business Head	June 16, 2004 to December 31, 2007
		Corporate Communications and Public Affairs Head	December 1, 2001 to June 15, 2004
Alejandro O. Caeg	55	Senior Vice President	January 1, 2012 to present
		International and Carrier Business Head	March 1, 2009 to present
June Cheryl A. Cabal-Revilla	42	First Vice President	May 6, 2008 to present
		Financial Reporting and Controllership Head	November 15, 2006 to present
		Financial Reporting and Planning Head	May 1, 2002 to November 15, 2006
		Chief Financial Officer of Smart and DMPI	May 18, 2015 to present
Leo I. Posadas	49	First Vice President	March 6, 2007 to present
		Treasurer	May 18, 2015 to present

⁽¹⁾ Retired effective February 16, 2016.

The following is a brief description of the business experiences of each of our directors and executive officers for at least the past five years:

Mr. Manuel V. Pangilinan, 69 years old, has been a director of PLDT since November 24, 1998. He was appointed as Chairman of the Board of Directors of PLDT after serving as its President and Chief Executive Officer from November 1998 to February 2004. Effective January 1, 2016, he concurrently holds the position of President and Chief Executive Officer of PLDT and Smart Communications, Inc. (Smart). He is the Chairman of the Governance and Nomination, Executive Compensation and Technology Strategy Committees of the Board of Directors of PLDT. He also serves as Chairman of Metro Pacific Investments Corporation (MPIC), Manila Electric Company (Meralco) and Philex Mining Corporation, all of which are PSE-listed companies, and of several subsidiaries or affiliates of PLDT or MPIC, including, among others, Smart, Beacon Electric Assets Holdings Inc. (Beacon), Manila North Tollways Corporation, Maynilad Water Services Corporation (Maynilad), Landco Pacific Corporation, Medical Doctors Incorporated (Makati Medical Center), Colinas Verdes Corporation (Cardinal Santos Medical Center), Davao Doctors Incorporated, Riverside Medical Center Incorporated, Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital and Asian Hospital Incorporated. He is also the Chairman of the PLDT-Smart Foundation, Inc.

Mr. Pangilinan founded First Pacific Company Limited (First Pacific), a Hongkong Stock Exchange-listed company, in 1981 and served as Managing Director until 1999. He was appointed as Executive Chairman until June 2003, when he was named as Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director. Within the First Pacific Group, he also holds the position of President Commissioner of P.T. Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk, the largest food company in Indonesia.

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Outside the First Pacific Group, Mr. Pangilinan is the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of San Beda College and the Hong Kong Bayanihan Trust, a non-stock, non-profit foundation which provides vocational, social and cultural activities for Hongkong's foreign domestic helpers. He is a Co-Chairman of the Philippine Disaster Resiliency Foundation, Inc., a non-stock, non-profit foundation established to formulate and implement a reconstruction strategy to rehabilitate and rebuild areas devastated by floods and other calamities, and of the US-Philippine Business Society, a non-profit society which seeks to broaden the relationship between the United States and the Philippines in the areas of trade, investment, education, foreign and security policies and culture.

Mr. Pangilinan has received numerous prestigious awards including the Business Icon Gold Award for having greatly contributed to the Philippine economy through achievements in business and society by Biz News Asia magazine (2008), Global Filipino Executive of the Year for 2010 by Asia CEO Awards, and Philippines Best CEO for 2012 by Finance Asia.

Mr. Pangilinan graduated cum laude from the Ateneo de Manila University, with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Economics. He received his Master's Degree in Business Administration from Wharton School of Finance & Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was a Procter & Gamble Fellow. He was conferred a Doctor of Humanities Degree (Honoris Causa) by the San Beda College (2002), Xavier University (2007), Holy Angel University (2009) and Far Eastern University (2010).

Mr. Napoleon L. Nazareno, 66 years old, has been a director of PLDT since November 24, 1998 and is a member of the Technology Strategy Committee of the Board of Directors of PLDT. He served as President and Chief Executive Officer of PLDT and Smart until December 31, 2015. He also served as Chairman of several subsidiaries of PLDT and Smart including PLDT Communications and Energy Ventures, Inc. (PCEV), Smart Broadband, Inc., Smart e-Money, Inc., Connectivity Unlimited Resources Enterprises, Inc. I-CONTACTS Corporation, ePLDT, Inc. (ePLDT), Mabuhay Investments Corporation (Mabuhay Investments), ACeS Philippines Cellular Corporation (ACeS Philippines), Digital Telecommunications Phils, Inc. (Digitel) Digital Mobile Phils, Inc. (Digitel Mobile), PLDT Global Investments Holdings, Inc. and PLDT Global Corporation (PLDT Global). His other directorships include Meralco, a PSE-listed company, Meralco Powergen Corporation and Rufino Pacific Tower Condominium Corporation. He is a non-executive director of First Pacific, a Hongkong Stock Exchange-listed company, and a Supervisory Board Member of Rocket Internet AG, a company which provides a platform for the rapid creation and scaling of consumer internet businesses outside the U.S. and China.

Mr. Nazareno's business experience spans several countries in over 30 years and his exposure cuts across a broad range of industries, namely, packaging, bottling, petrochemicals, real estate and, in the last 14 years, telecommunications and information technology. In 1981, he started a successful career in the international firm Akerlund & Rausing, occupying senior management to top level positions and, in 1989, became the President and Chief Executive Officer of Akerlund & Rausing (Phils.), Inc. In August 1995, he moved to Metro Pacific Corporation where he served as President and Chief Executive Officer until December 1999.

Mr. Nazareno is also the Chairman of the Board of Trustees and Governors of Asian Institute of Management, the President and Trustee of First Pacific Leadership Academy, a trustee of IdeaSpace Foundation, Inc. and Philippine Disaster Resiliency Foundation, Inc., a director of Operation Smile and a member of Analitika. He was a board member of the GSM Association Worldwide from November 2004 to November 2012 and Wholesale Applications Community from July 2010 to 2012. He was appointed to the Private Sector Advisory Board of the Commission on Information and Communications Technology under the Office of the President of the Philippines in February 2006. He was voted Corporate Executive Officer of the Year (Philippines) for three consecutive years at the 2004, 2005 and 2006 Best-Managed Companies and Corporate Governance Polls conducted by Asiamoney, was awarded the Telecom CEO of the Year at the 15th Telecoms Asia Awards, an influential Asian telecommunications industry magazine in Bangkok, and was cited as Best Telecom CEO in Asia 2013 by the All-Asia Executive Team Survey conducted by the New York-based Institutional Investor.

Mr. Nazareno received his Master's Degree in Business Management from the Asian Institute of Management, completed the INSEAD Executive Program of the European Institute of Business Administration in Fountainbleu, France, and was conferred a Doctor of Technology Degree (Honoris Causa) by the University of San Carlos.

Mr. Tony Tan Caktiong, 63 years old, has been a director of PLDT since July 8, 2008. He is the Chairman of Jollibee Foods Corporation, a PSE-listed company and a leader in the fastfood business, which owns and operates a chain of restaurants nationwide and abroad. He is Co-Chairman of DoubleDragon Properties Corporation and an independent director of First Gen Corporation, both PSE-listed companies. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of Jollibee Group Foundation, Temasek Foundation and St. Luke's Medical Center. Mr. Tan Caktiong obtained his Bachelor of Science Degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of Santo Tomas and honed his business skills by attending various courses and seminars in several educational institutions including, among others, the Asian Institute of Management, Stanford University (Singapore) and Harvard University.

Ms. Helen Y. Dee, 71 years old, has been a director of PLDT since June 18, 1986. She is the Chairperson or a director of EEI Corporation, House of Investments, National Reinsurance Corporation of the Philippines, Petro Energy Resources Corporation, Rizal Commercial Banking

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Corporation and Seafront Resources Corporation, all of which are PSE-listed companies. She is the Chairperson, Vice Chairperson or a director of several companies engaged in banking, insurance and real property businesses. She is also the President and/or Chief Executive Officer of Hyde Management and Resource Corp., Moira Management, Inc., Tameena Resources, Inc., YGC Corporate Services, Inc., Financial Brokers Insurance Agency, Inc., GPL Holdings, Inc. and Mijo Holdings, Inc., the Vice President of A.T. Yuchengco, Inc., and the Treasurer of Business Harmony Realty, Inc. Ms. Dee received her Master's Degree in Business Administration from De La Salle University.

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Atty. Ray C. Espinosa, 59 years old, has been a director of PLDT since November 24, 1998, and is member of the Technology Strategy Committee of the Board of Directors of PLDT. He is the Head of Regulatory Affairs and Policies of PLDT since March 2008, and General Counsel of Meralco since 2009. In June 2013, he joined First Pacific and was appointed as First Pacific Group's Head of Government and Regulatory Affairs and Head of Communications Bureau for the Philippines. Atty. Espinosa is also a director of Meralco, Metro Pacific Investments Corporation and Roxas Holdings, Inc., and an independent director and Chairman of the Audit Committee of Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company, which are PSE-listed companies. He is the Chairman of PhilStar Group of Companies, Business World Publication Corporation, a director and Corporate Secretary of Philippine Telecommunications Investment Corporation, a director of Metro Pacific Resources, Inc. and BTF Holdings, Inc. and a trustee of the Beneficial Trust Fund of PLDT and PLDT-Smart Foundation, Inc.

Atty. Espinosa served as President & CEO of MediaQuest, TV5 and Cignal TV until May 2013 and, prior thereto, was the President & CEO of ePLDT and its subsidiaries until April 2010.

Atty. Espinosa has a Master of Laws degree from the University of Michigan Law School and is a member of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines. He was a partner at Sycip Salazar Hernandez & Gatmaitan from 1982 to 2000, and a foreign associate at Covington and Burling (Washington, D. C., USA) from 1987 to 1988.

Mr. James L. Go, 76 years old, has been a director of PLDT since November 3, 2011, and is a member of the Technology Strategy and Risk Committees and Advisor of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of PLDT. He is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of JG Summit Holdings, Inc. and Oriental Petroleum and Minerals Corporation, the Chairman of Universal Robina Corporation and Robinsons Land Corporation, the Vice Chairman and Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Robinsons Retail Holdings, Inc., which are PSE-listed companies. He is also the Chairman of JG Summit Petrochemical Corporation and JG Summit Olefins Corporation, and a director of Cebu Air, Inc., CFC Corporation, United Industrial Corporation, Marina Center Holdings Private Limited and Hotel Marina City Private Limited. He is also the President and a Trustee of the Gokongwei Brothers Foundation. He was the Vice Chairman and President and Chief Executive Officer of Digital until October 26, 2011. Mr. Go received his Bachelor of Science Degree and Master of Science Degree in Chemical Engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA.

Mr. Bernido H. Liu, 53 years old, has been an independent director of the Company and an independent member of the Audit, Governance and Nomination, Executive Compensation and Risk Committees of the Board of Directors of PLDT since September 28, 2015. He is the Chairman, President and the Chief Executive Officer of Golden ABC, Inc. (GABC), a fashion retail company which creates and sells its own clothing, personal care and accessory lines marketed and retailed under a fast-growing dynamic portfolio of well-differentiated proprietary brands. He is the Group Chairman and President of LH Paragon Incorporated, a business holdings company which has under its management GABC and other companies from different industries, namely, Matimco Incorporated, Oakridge Realty Development Corporation, Basic Graphics Incorporated, Essentia Medical Group Incorporated, where he is a director, and Red Logo Lifestyle Inc. He is also a director of Greentree Food Solutions, Inc., GABC International Pte Limited, Children's Hour Philippines and Mga Likha ni Inay, Inc., a trustee of Philippine Retailers Association, and a member of the Visayas Advisory Council of Habitat for Humanity Philippines.

Mr. Liu graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Architecture from the University of San Carlos, Cebu, and completed the Executive Education Owner/President Program of the Harvard Business School. Over the years, Mr. Liu has been recognized by different award-giving bodies. His awards include, among others, the Agora Award for Outstanding Achievement in Entrepreneurship from the Philippine Marketing Association, Ten Outstanding Young Men for Entrepreneurship, and Grand Bossing from PLDT SME Nation.

Mr. Tadashi Miyashita, 54 years old, has been a director of PLDT since July 7, 2015. He is a member of the Governance and Nomination, Executive Compensation, Risk and Technology Strategy Committees, and Advisor of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of PLDT. From 2012 to 2014, he served as Director of Technology Group, Voice and Video Services Division, and from 2010 to 2012, as Director of Service Network Department, Network Business Division of NTT Communications Corporation. Prior to that, he was the President & CEO of NTT Taiwan Co. Ltd from 2008 to 2010 and Director of Product Management Group, Global Business Division of NTT Communications Corporation from 2005 to 2008. Mr. Miyashita obtained his Bachelor of Engineering Degree and Master of Engineering Degree from Tokyo Institute of Technology.

Mr. Hideaki Ozaki, 50 years old, has been a director of PLDT since December 6, 2011. He is the Vice President of Corporate Planning and Carrier Relations, Global Business of NTT Communications Corporation (NTT Com), a company which provides telecommunication and ICT services such as Global Network, Data Centre, Cloud Services inside and outside of Japan. He served as part-time Director of NTT Communications Philippines from July 2009 to February 2012. Prior to that, he served as Vice President of Global Strategy, Global Business Division of NTT Com since 2006 and as Director of Legal and Internal Audit Department of NTT Com from 2003 to 2006. He also served as Vice President of Sales and Corporate Planning of NTT Communications (Thailand) Co., Ltd. from 1999 to 2003 and as Manager of Overseas Business Planning, Global Service Division of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation from 1995 to 1999. Mr. Ozaki obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Law from University of Tokyo and Master's Degree in Law from University of Pennsylvania.

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Hon. Artemio V. Panganiban, 79 years old, has been an independent director of PLDT since April 23, 2013 and is an independent member of the Audit, Governance and Nomination, Executive Compensation and Risk Committees of the Board of Directors of PLDT. He served as an independent member of the Advisory Board and an independent non-voting member of the Governance and Nomination Committee of the Board of Directors of PLDT from June 9, 2009 to May 6, 2013. Currently, he is also an independent director of Meralco, Petron Corporation, Bank of the Philippine Islands, First Philippine Holdings Corporation, Metro Pacific Investments Corporation, Robinsons Land Corporation, GMA Network, GMA Holdings, and Asian Terminals, Inc., and a regular director of Jollibee Foods Corporation, all of which are PSE-listed companies. He also holds directorships in Metro Pacific Tollways Corporation, Tollways Management Corporation and Team Energy Corporation. He is the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation for Liberty and Prosperity, a trustee of Claudio Teehankee Foundation, Tan Yan Kee Foundation, Chairman-Emeritus of the Philippine Dispute Resolution Center, Inc., President of the Manila Metropolitan Cathedral-Basilica Foundation, Chairman of the Board of Advisers of Metrobank Foundation, Inc., and University of Asia and the Pacific College of Law, member of the Board of Advisers of De La Salle University College of Law and Johann Strauss Society, member of the Advisory Board of World Bank (Philippines), senior adviser of the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company and V. Mapa Falcon Honor Society, adviser of Double Dragon Properties Corp., member of the Philippine National Committee of the Asean Law Association, and a column writer of the Philippine Daily Inquirer.

Hon. Panganiban served the Supreme Court of the Philippines for more than 11 years, first as Justice (October 10, 1995 to December 20, 2005) and later, as Chief Justice (December 21, 2005 to December 6, 2006) during which he sat concurrently as Chairperson of the Presidential Electoral Tribunal, Judicial and Bar Council and Philippine Judicial Academy.

He has received numerous awards in recognition of his role as jurist, practising lawyer, professor, civic leader, Catholic lay worker and business entrepreneur, including as *The Renaissance Jurist of the 21st Century* given by the Supreme Court on the occasion of his retirement from the Court. Hon. Panganiban obtained his Bachelor of Laws Degree (Cum Laude) from the Far Eastern University in 1960, and was conferred a Doctor of Laws Degree (Honoris Causa) by the University of Iloilo (1997), Far Eastern University (2002), University of Cebu (2006), Angeles University (2006) and Bulacan State University (2006). He was co-founder and past president of the National Union of Students of the Philippines.

Mr. Pedro E. Roxas, 59 years old, has been a director of PLDT since March 1, 2001 and qualified as an independent director since 2002. He is the Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committees and serves as an independent member of the Governance and Nomination and Executive Compensation Committees of the Board of Directors of PLDT. He is the Chairman of Roxas Holdings, Inc., Chairman and President/CEO of Roxas and Company, Inc., and an independent director of Meralco and BDO Private Bank, which are reporting or PSE-listed companies. He is also the Chairman, President or a director of companies or associations in the fields of agri-business, sugar manufacturing and real estate development including Brightnote Assets Corporation, Club Punta Fuego, Inc. and Hawaiian-Philippine Co., and a member of the Board of Trustees of Philippine Business for Social Progress and Fundacion Santiago (where he is also the President). Mr. Roxas received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration from the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, U.S.A.

Mr. Juan B. Santos, 77 years old, has been a director of PLDT since January 25, 2011. He is the Chairman of Social Security Commission/Social Security System, and a member of the Board of Directors of Alaska Milk Corporation, First Philippine Holdings Corporation and Philex Mining Corporation, which are PSE-listed companies. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of Philippine Investment Management (PHINMA), Inc., Sun Life Grepa Financial, Inc., a member of the Board of Advisors of Coca-Cola FEMSA Philippines, East-West Seeds Company, Inc., Mitsubishi Motors Corporation, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Dualtech Training Center Foundation, Inc., a trustee of St. Luke's Medical Center, and a consultant of the Marsman-Drysdale Group of Companies.

Mr. Santos retired as Chief Executive Officer of Nestle Philippines, Inc. (NPI) in 2003 and continued to serve as Chairman of NPI until 2005. Prior to his appointment as President and CEO of NPI, he was the CEO of the Nestle Group of Companies in Thailand and Singapore. He served as Secretary of Trade and Industry from February to July 2005 and was designated as a member of the Governance Advisory Council, and Private Sector Representative for the Public-Private Sector Task Force for the Development of Globally Competitive Philippine Service Industries.

Mr. Santos was bestowed the prestigious Management Man of the Year Award for 1994 by the Management Association of the Philippines and was the Agora Awardee for Marketing Management given by the Philippine Marketing Association in 1992. He obtained his Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration from Ateneo de Manila University, pursued post graduate studies at the Thunderbird Graduate School of Management in Arizona, USA and completed the Advanced Management Course at IMD in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Atty. Ma. Lourdes C. Rausa-Chan, 62 years old, has been a director of PLDT since March 29, 2011 and is a non-voting member of the Governance and Nomination Committee of the Board of Directors of PLDT. She has been serving as Corporate Secretary, Corporate Affairs and Legal Services Head and Chief Governance Officer of PLDT since November 1998, January 1999 and March 2008, respectively. She is a director of ePLDT, PLDT Global Investments Holdings, Inc. (PLDT Global Investments) and PLDT Communications and Energy Ventures, Inc.

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(PCEV) and also serves as Corporate Secretary of several subsidiaries of PLDT, PLDT-Smart Foundation Inc. and Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation, Inc. Prior to joining PLDT, she was the Group Vice President for Legal Affairs of Metro Pacific Corporation and the Corporate Secretary of some of its subsidiaries. Ms. Rausa-Chan obtained her Bachelor of Arts Degree in Political Science and Bachelor of Laws Degree from the University of the Philippines.

Mr. Ernesto R. Alberto, 54 years old, has been the Enterprise, International and Carrier Business Head since September 2011. Prior to that, he was the Customer Sales and Marketing Group Head since February 2008. He leads all revenue generation relationship initiatives of the Enterprise and International and Carrier Business, including product/market development, product management, marketing, sales and distribution, and customer relationship management. Concurrently, he is the President and CEO of ePLDT and the Chairman or a member of the Board of Directors of several subsidiaries of PLDT and ePLDT. Mr. Alberto has over 20 years of work experience in the areas of corporate banking, relationship management and business development and, prior to joining PLDT in 2003, was a Vice President and Head of the National Corporate Group of Citibank N.A., Manila from 1996 to May 2003. He previously served as Vice President and Head of the Relationship Management Group of Citytrust Banking Corporation. Mr. Alberto obtained his Master's Degree in Economic Research from the University of Asia and the Pacific.

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Mr. Isaias P. Fermin, 47 years old, was appointed as Head of Consumer (Home and Wireless) Business of the PLDT Group on May 18, 2015. Prior to that, he was the Head of Home Business of PLDT from January 2012. He is responsible for delivering revenue and profit growth for the Consumer Business through a much defined brand positioning that consistently engages the consumer in all touch points, a balanced product portfolio that propels both subscriber and ARPU growth and introduction of a new line of products and services that significantly improves the consumer use experience. Concurrently, he is the Chairman or a member of the Board of Directors of several subsidiaries of Smart and ePLDT. Mr. Fermin has over 20 years of experience covering general management, consumer marketing, wholesale and retail sales, and retail store management gained from leading fast moving consumer group companies locally and globally. Prior to joining the PLDT Group, he was the President of Greenwich Food Corporation and Chowking Food Corporation of the Jollibee Foods Corporation from 2008 to 2011. He also served as Country Director of Nike Philippines from 2006 – 2008 and handled various posts in Unilever- Bestfoods from 1998 to 2005 as senior executive for sales, marketing, media and innovation process management. Mr. Fermin obtained his Bachelor of Science Degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of the Philippines.

Ms. Anabelle L. Chua, 55 years old, was appointed as Chief Financial Officer of the PLDT Group effective May 18, 2015 and concurrently holds the position of Corporate Finance and Treasury Head of PLDT. She was the Chief Financial Officer of Smart from 2006 and Digital Mobile from 2013 until May 2015. She holds directorships in several subsidiaries of PLDT, Smart and Digitel. She is also a member of the Board of Directors of Philippine Stock Exchange and Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines and the Board of Trustees of the PLDT-Smart Foundation and PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund, and a member of the Finance and Audit Committees of the Board of Directors of Meralco. Ms. Chua has over 20 years of experience in the areas of corporate finance, treasury, financial control and credit risk management and was a Vice President at Citibank, N.A. where she worked for 10 years prior to joining PLDT in 1998. Ms. Chua graduated magna cum laude from the University of the Philippines with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration and Accountancy.

Mr. Rene G. Bañez, 60 years old, Supply Chain, Asset Protection and Management Group Head, was the Chief Governance Officer of PLDT from October 2004 to March 3, 2008 and the Support Services and Tax Management Group Head of PLDT from January 1999 to January 2001. Mr. Bañez retired from PLDT as the Head of Supply Chain, Asset Protection and Management effective February 16, 2016. He was a director of FEP Printing Corp., Meralco Industrial Engineering Services Corp., PLDT ClarkTel, PLDT SubicTel, PLDT Maratel and PLDT Philcom until his retirement from PLDT. He served as Commissioner of the Philippine Bureau of Internal Revenue from February 2001 to August 2002. Prior to joining PLDT, he was the Group Vice President for Tax Affairs of Metro Pacific Corporation for three years until December 1998. He obtained his Bachelor of Laws Degree from the Ateneo de Manila University.

Mr. Jun R. Florencio, 59 years old, Internal Audit and Fraud Risk Management Head, handles the overall coordination of the internal audit function of the PLDT Group and is in-charge of the fraud risk management function of the PLDT Fixed Line business. He has over 25 years of work experience in the areas of external and internal audit, revenue assurance, credit management, information technology, financial management, and controllership. He was the Financial Controller of Smart for four years before he joined PLDT in April 1999 as Head of Financial Management Sector. He held various positions in the finance organization of another telecommunications company prior to joining Smart. Mr. Florencio obtained his Bachelor of Science Degree in Commerce, Major in Accounting from the University of Santo Tomas and attended the Management Development Program of the Asian Institute of Management.

Mr. Menardo G. Jimenez, Jr., 52 years old, Human Resources Group Head, and concurrently Fixed Line Business Transformation Office Head, was Revenue Team Head of the Business Transformation Office from January 2008 to July 2010, the Retail Business Head of PLDT from June 2004 to December 31, 2007 and, prior to that, the Corporate Communications and Public Affairs Head. He holds directorships in several subsidiaries of PLDT. Prior to joining PLDT, he had a stint at GMA Network, Inc., where he served as head of a creative services and network promotions. Mr. Jimenez obtained his AB Economics Degree from the University of the Philippines.

Mr. Alejandro O. Caeg, 55 years old, is the President and CEO of PLDT Global Corporation and concurrently the Head of PLDT, Smart, Digitel and Sun International & Carrier Business. He is Smart's representative to the Conexus Mobile Alliance (one of Asia's largest cellular roaming alliances), where he was also designated as its Deputy Chairman until 2012 and Conexus Chairman until 2014. Prior to joining PLDT in 2009, he worked in PT Smart Telecom (Indonesia) as its Chief Commercial Strategy Officer from July 2008 to December 2008 and as Chief Commercial Officer from January 2006 to June 2008. He also held various sales, marketing and customer service-related positions in Smart including that of Group Head of Sales and Distribution (2003-2005), Group Head of Customer Care and National Wireless Centers (1998-2001) and Marketing Head of International Gateway Facilities and Local Exchange Carrier (1997-1998). He also served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Telecommunications Distributors Specialist, Inc. in 2002 and as Chief Operations Adviser of I-Contacts Corporation (Smart's Call Center subsidiary) from 2001 to 2002. Mr. Caeg graduated with a Bachelor's Degree in AB Applied Economics and obtained MBA credits from De La Salle University Manila.

Ms. June Cheryl A. Cabal-Revilla, 42 years old, Controller and Financial Reporting and Controllership Head, is concurrently the Chief Financial Officer of Smart and DMPI effective May 18, 2015. She is also a director and/or the Chief Financial Officer/Treasurer of several subsidiaries of PLDT, the Treasurer of PLDT-Smart Foundation and the Philippine Disaster Resiliency Foundation, Comptroller of First Pacific

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Leadership Academy Foundation and the President of Tahanan Mutual Building and Loan Association. Prior to joining PLDT in June 2000 as an executive trainee in the Finance Group, she was a senior associate in the business audit and advisory group of SGV & Co. Ms. Cabal-Revilla obtained her Bachelor of Science Degree in Accountancy from De La Salle University and Master's Degree in Business Management Major in Finance from Asian Institute of Management.

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Mr. Leo I. Posadas, 49 years old, was appointed as Treasurer of PLDT effective May 18, 2015, and concurrently holds the position of Treasury Head. He has been in PLDT's service since September 2000. He handles the treasury management and treasury operations of the Company. He is a director and Vice President for Treasury of Mabuhay Investments, Treasurer and Head of Treasury of Smart, Treasurer of ePLDT and also the Treasurer of some subsidiaries of PLDT. Prior to joining PLDT, he served as Treasury Manager of Total Petroleum Philippines. He also served as Manager for Foreign Exchange Management of San Miguel Corporation. Mr. Posadas obtained his Bachelor of Arts Degree in Economics and Bachelor of Science Degree in Commerce Major in Management of Financial Institutions from the De La Salle University.

Below is a list of directorships in other private and public companies of the director named below. All directorships of our other director are included in their respective biographies in the preceding pages.

Name of Director	Names of Companies	
	Public	Private
Helen Y. Dee	EEI Corporation (Regular Director)	AY Holdings, Inc. (Regular Director)
	House of Investments (Regular Director/Chairman)	ET Yuchengco, Inc. (Regular Director)
	National Reinsurance Corporation of the Philippines (Regular Director/Chairman)	GPL Holdings, Inc. (Regular Director)
	Petro Energy Resources Corporation (Regular Director/Chairman)	Financial Brokers Insurance Agency, Inc. (Regular Director/Chairman)
	Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation (Regular Director/Chairman)	Hi-Eisai Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Regular Director/Chairman)
	Seafront Resources Corporation (Regular Director/Chairman)	Honda Cars, Kaloocan (Regular Director)
		Honda Cars Philippines, Inc. (Regular Director)
		Hydee Management & Resource Corp. (Regular Director/Chairman)
		iPeople, Inc. (Regular Director)
		Isuzu Philippines, Inc. (Regular Director)
		La Funeraria Paz Sucat (Regular Director/Chairman)
		Landev Corp. (Regular Director/Chairman)
		Luisita Industrial Park Corporation (Regular Director)
		Maibarara Geothermal, Inc. (Regular Director/Chairman)
		Malayan Insurance Company (Regular Director/Chairman)
	Malayan High School of Science, Inc. (Regular Director/Chairman)	
	Manila Memorial Park Cemetery, Inc. (Regular Director/Chairman)	

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Mapua Information Technology Center, Inc. (Regular Director/Chairman)

MICO Equities, Inc. (Regular Director)

Mijo Holdings, Inc. (Regular Director/Chairman)

Moira Management, Inc. (Regular Director)

Pan Malayan Express (Regular Director)

Pan Malayan Management and Investment Corporation (Regular Director/Vice Chairman)

Pan Malayan Realty Corp. (Regular Director/Chairman)

Petro Green Energy Corporation (Regular Director/Chairman)

Petrowind Energy, Inc. (Regular Director/Chairman)

Philippine Integrated Advertising Agency, Inc. (Regular Director)

RCBC Forex Brokers Corp. (Regular Director)

RCBC Leasing & Finance Corp. (Regular Director/Chairman)

RCBC Realty Corporation (Regular Director)

RCBC Savings Bank (Regular Director/Chairman)

Sunlife Grepa Financial, Inc. (Regular Director)

Tameena Resources, Inc. (Regular Director/Chairman)

West Spring Development Corp. (Regular Director/Vice Chairman)

Xamdu Motors, Inc. (Regular Director/Chairman)

YGC Corporate Services, Inc. (Regular Director)

Y Realty, Inc. (Regular Director)

Terms of Office

The directors of PLDT are elected each year to serve until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until their successors are elected and qualified, except in case of death, resignation, disqualification or removal from office. The term of office of all officers is coterminous with that of the board of directors that elected or appointed them.

Family Relationships

None of the directors/independent directors and officers of PLDT or persons nominated to such positions has any family relationships up to the fourth civil degree either by consanguinity or affinity, except Mr. James L. Go and Ms. Anabelle L. Chua who are relatives to the fourth civil degree by consanguinity.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

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The aggregate compensation paid to our executive officers and directors named above, as a group, for 2015 amounted to approximately Php770 million.

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The following table below sets forth the aggregate amount of compensation paid in 2015 and 2014 and estimated amount of compensation expected to be paid in 2016 to: (1) the President and CEO and four most highly compensated officers of PLDT, as a group, namely, Anabelle L. Chua, Ernesto R. Alberto, Isaias P. Fermin and Ma. Lourdes C. Rausa-Chan; and (2) all other executive officers, other officers and directors, as a group.

	2016 Estimate	2015 Actual (in millions)	2014
President and CEO and four most highly compensated executive officers:			
Salary ⁽¹⁾	Php 122	Php 123	Php 114
Bonus ⁽²⁾	29	32	51
Other compensation ⁽³⁾	44	256	66
	195	411	231
All other executive officers, other officers and directors as a group (excluding the President and CEO and four most highly compensated executive officers):			
Salary ⁽¹⁾	251	275	257
Bonus ⁽²⁾	65	69	65
Other compensation ⁽³⁾	146	657	237
	Php 462	Php 1,001	Php 559

⁽¹⁾ Basic monthly salary.

⁽²⁾ Includes longevity pay, mid-year bonus, 13th month and Christmas bonus.

⁽³⁾ Includes variable pay and other payments. Variable pay is based on an annual incentive system that encourages and rewards both the individual and group team performance and is tied to the achievement of corporate/unit/customer satisfaction objectives. It covers regular officers and executives of PLDT and is based on a percentage of their guaranteed annual cash compensation. The 2015 other compensation includes LTIP payments during the year. See Note 26 Employee Benefits Defined Benefit Pension Plans to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements for further discussion.

Each of the directors of the Company is entitled to a director's fee of Php250 thousand for each meeting of the Board of Directors attended. In addition, the directors who serve in the committees of the Board of Directors, namely, the Audit, Governance and Nomination, Executive Compensation and Technology Strategy Committees, are each entitled to a fee of Php125 thousand for each committee meeting attended.

Except for the fees mentioned above, the directors are not compensated, directly or indirectly, for their services as such directors. The aggregate amount of *per diems* paid to the directors for their attendance in Board and Board Committee meetings is included in other compensation in the above table. The total amount of *per diems* paid in 2015 and 2014 were approximately Php55 million and Php45 million, respectively. The total amount of *per diems* estimated to be paid in 2016 is approximately Php57 million.

There are no agreements between PLDT Group and any of its key management personnel providing for benefits upon termination of employment, except for such benefits to which they may be entitled under PLDT Group's retirement and incentive plans.

Long-term Incentive Plan

Our LTIP is a cash plan that is intended to provide meaningful, contingent, financial incentive compensation for eligible executives, officers and advisors of the PLDT Group, who are consistent performers and contributors to the achievement of the long-term strategic plans and objectives, as well as the functional strategy and goals of the PLDT Group, and administered by the ECC which has the authority to determine the

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following: (a) eligibility and identity of participants; (b) the award attributable to each participant based on the participant's annual base compensation and taking into account such participant's seniority, responsibility level, performance potential, tenure with the PLDT Group, job difficulty and such other measures as the Committee deems appropriate; (c) the level of achievement of the performance objectives; and (d) the actual award payable to each participant based on the level of achievement of the performance objectives.

To ensure the proper execution of our strategic and operational business plans while taking into account the acquisition of Digitel in 2011 and other recent market developments, the 2012 to 2014 LTIP, covering the period from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2014, was approved by the Board of Directors with the endorsement of the ECC on March 22, 2012. The awards in the 2012 to 2014 LTIP are contingent upon the successful achievement of certain profit targets, intended to align the execution of the business strategies of the expanded Group, including Digitel, over the three-year period from 2012 to 2014. In addition, the 2012 to 2014 LTIP allowed for the participation of a number of senior executives and certain newly hired executives and ensured the continuity of management in line with the succession planning of the PLDT Group. LTIP costs recognized for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 amounted to Php168 million and Php1,638 million, respectively. Total outstanding liability and fair value of the 2012 to 2014 LTIP amounted to Php33 million and Php3,297 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The LTIP liability amounting to Php3,264 million as at December 31, 2014 was already paid as at December 31, 2015.

There are no other warrants or options held by PLDT's officers or directors either singly or collectively.

See *Note 3 Management's Use of Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions*, *Note 5 Income and Expenses*, *Note 24 Accrued and Other Current Liabilities* and *Note 26 Employee Benefits* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements for related discussion.

Table of Contents**Share Ownership**

The following table sets forth information regarding ownership of our common stock, as at January 31, 2016 by our continuing directors and executive officers. Each individual below owns less than 1% of our outstanding common shares.

Name of Owner	Shares of Common Stock	Percentage of Class
Manuel V. Pangilinan	246,450	0.114068
Napoleon L. Nazareno	20,299 ⁽¹⁾	0.009395
Tony Tan Caktiong	1	
Helen Y. Dee	23,135 ⁽²⁾	0.010708
Ray C. Espinosa	15,743 ⁽¹⁾	0.007287
James L. Go	75,914 ⁽¹⁾	0.035136
Bernido H. Liu	1	
Tadashi Miyashita	1	
Artemio V. Panganiban	1,771 ⁽¹⁾	0.000820
Hideaki Ozaki	1	
Pedro E. Roxas	231 ⁽³⁾	0.000107
Juan B. Santos	2	0.000001
Ma. Lourdes C. Rausa-Chan	199 ⁽¹⁾	0.000092
Ernesto R. Alberto		
Rene G. Bañez	1	
Anabelle L. Chua	12,028 ⁽¹⁾	0.005567
Jun R. Florencio	515 ⁽¹⁾	0.000238
Menardo G. Jimenez, Jr.	22	0.000010
Isaias P. Fermin		
Alejandro O. Caeg	200 ⁽¹⁾	0.000093
June Cheryl A. Cabal-Revilla		
Leo I. Posadas	10	0.000005

⁽¹⁾ Includes PLDT common shares that have been lodged with the Philippine Depository and Trust Co., or PDTC.

⁽²⁾ Includes 835 shares thru PCD Nominee Corporation for the account of Michelle Y. Dee-Santos and 21,957 shares owned by Hydee Management Corporation. As chairperson and president of Hydee Management Corporation, Ms. Dee may exercise the voting rights in respect of the 21,957 shares of Hydee Management Corporation.

⁽³⁾ Includes 210 shares which were bought by a Trust controlled by Mr. Pedro E. Roxas for his children.

The aggregate number of shares of common stock directly and indirectly owned by directors and executive officers listed above, as at January 31, 2016, was 396,524, or approximately 0.183529% of PLDT's outstanding shares of common stock.

Board Practices**Board of Directors Independent Directors**

At least three of our directors, namely, Artemio V. Panganiban, Pedro E. Roxas and Bernido H. Liu, are independent directors who are neither officers nor employees of PLDT or any of its subsidiaries, and who are free from any business or other relationship with PLDT or any of its subsidiaries which could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out their responsibilities as independent directors. The independence standards/criteria are provided in our By-Laws and PLDT's Manual on Corporate Governance, or PLDT's CG Manual pursuant to which, in general, a director may not be deemed independent if such director is, or in the past five years had been, employed in an executive capacity by us or any company controlling, controlled by or under common control with us or he is, or within the past five years had been, retained as a professional adviser by us or any of our related companies, or he is not free from any business or other relationships with us which could, or could reasonably be perceived, to materially interfere with his exercise of independent judgment in carrying out his responsibilities as a director.

Audit, Governance and Nomination, Executive Compensation and Technology Strategy Committees

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Our Board of Directors is authorized under the By-Laws to create committees, as it may deem necessary. We currently have five Board committees, namely, the Audit, Governance and Nomination, Executive Compensation, Technology Strategy, and Risk Committees, the purpose of which is to assist our Board of Directors. Each of these committees has a Board-approved written charter that provides for such committee's composition, membership qualifications, functions and responsibilities, conduct of meetings, and reporting procedure to the Board of Directors.

Audit Committee

Our Audit Committee is composed of three members, all of whom are independent directors. As at March 17, 2016, the Audit Committee members are retired Supreme Court Chief Justice Artemio V. Panganiban, Mr. Pedro E. Roxas and Mr. Bernido H. Liu. Mr. Tadashi Miyashita and Mr. James L. Go, non-independent members of our Board of Directors, Mr. Roberto R. Romulo, a member of our Advisory Board/Committee, and Ms. Corazon de la Paz-Bernardo, a former member of our Board of Directors, serve as advisors to the Audit Committee. All of the members of our Audit Committee are financially literate and Ms. Corazon S. de la Paz-Bernardo has expertise in accounting and financial management. She was a former Chairman and Senior Partner of Joaquin Cunanan & Company, now Isla Lipana & Co., a member firm of Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC).

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As provided for in the Audit Committee charter, the purpose of the Audit Committee is to assist our Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibility for: (i) PLDT's accounting and financial reporting principles and policies, and system of internal controls, including the integrity of PLDT's financial statements and the independent audit thereof; (ii) PLDT's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements; and (iii) the performance of the internal audit organization and the external auditors.

To carry its direct responsibility for the appointment, setting of compensation, retention and removal of the external auditors, the Audit Committee has the following duties and powers:

review and evaluate the qualifications, performance and independence of the external auditors and its lead audit partner;

select and appoint the external auditors and to remove or replace the external auditor;

review and approve in consultation with the head of the internal audit organization and the head of the finance organization all audit and non-audit services to be performed by the external auditors and the fees to be paid to the external auditor for such services, and ensure disclosure of any allowed non-audit services in PLDT's annual report;

periodically review fees for non-audit services paid to the external auditor and disallow non-audit services that will conflict with the external auditor's duties to PLDT or pose a threat to the external auditor's independence;

ensure that the external auditor prepares and delivers annually a statement as to its independence, discuss with the external auditor any relationships or services disclosed in such statement that may impact the objectivity, independence or quality of services of said external auditor and take appropriate action in response to such statement to satisfy itself of the external auditor's independence;

review the external auditor's internal quality-control procedures based on the external auditor's statement submitted at least annually, any material issues raised by recent internal quality-control review or peer review of the external auditor, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities within the preceding five years, regarding one or more independent audits carried out by the external auditor and steps taken to deal with any such issues;

ensure that the external auditor or its lead audit partner having the primary responsibility for the audit of PLDT's financial accounts is rotated at least once every five years or such shorter or longer period provided under applicable laws and regulations;

advise the external auditor that it is expected to provide the Audit Committee a timely analysis of significant/critical financial reporting issues and practices;

obtain assurance from the external auditors that the audit was conducted in a manner consistent with certain procedures to be followed in any audit of financial statements required under applicable rules; and

resolve disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting.

The Audit Committee has the authority to retain or obtain advice from special counsel or other experts or consultants in the discharge of their responsibilities without the need for board approval.

Governance and Nomination Committee

Our governance and nomination committee, or GNC, is composed of five voting members, all of whom are regular members of our Board of Directors and two non-voting members. Three of the voting members are independent directors namely, retired Supreme Court Chief Justice Artemio V. Panganiban, Mr. Pedro E. Roxas and Mr. Bernido H. Liu. Two are non-independent directors namely, Mr. Tadashi Miyashita and Mr. Manuel V. Pangilinan who is the chairman of this committee. Mr. Menardo G. Jimenez, Jr. and Atty. Ma. Lourdes C. Rausa-Chan are the non-voting members.

The principal functions and responsibilities of our GNC are to:

1. Oversee the development and implementation of corporate governance principles and policies;
2. Review and evaluate the qualifications of the persons nominated to the Board as well as those nominated to other positions requiring appointment by the Board;
3. Identify persons believed to be qualified to become members of the Board and/or the Board committees;
4. Assist the Board in making an assessment of the Board's effectiveness in the process of replacing or appointing new members of the Board and/or Board committees; and
5. Assist the Board in developing and implementing the Board's performance evaluation process.

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Executive Compensation Committee

Our ECC is composed of five voting members, all of whom are regular members of our Board of Directors, and one non-voting member. Three of the voting members are independent directors, namely retired Supreme Court Chief Justice Artemio V. Panganiban, Mr. Pedro E. Roxas and Mr. Bernido H. Liu, and two are non-independent directors, namely, Mr. Tadashi Miyashita and Mr. Manuel V. Pangilinan, who is chairman of this committee. Mr. Menardo G. Jimenez, Jr. is the non-voting member.

The principal functions and responsibilities of our ECC are to:

1. Provide guidance to and assist the Board in developing a compensation philosophy or policy consistent with the culture, strategy and control environment of PLDT;
2. Oversee the development and administration of PLDT's executive compensation programs, including long term incentive plans and equity based plans for officers and executives; and
3. Assist the Board in the performance evaluation of and succession planning for officers, including the CEO, and in overseeing the development and implementation of professional development programs for officers.

Technology Strategy Committee

Our technology strategy committee, or TSC, is composed of five voting members and two non-voting members. The five voting members are non-independent directors Mr. Manuel V. Pangilinan, who serves as chairman, Mr. Napoleon L. Nazareno, Atty. Ray C. Espinosa, Mr. James L. Go, and Mr. Tadashi Miyashita, and the two non-voting members are Mr. Oscar S. Reyes and Mr. Orlando B. Veja who are members of our Advisory Board/Committee.

The principal functions and responsibilities of our TSC are to assist and enable the Board to:

1. Review and approve the strategic vision for the role of technology in PLDT's overall business strategy, including the technology strategy and roadmap of PLDT;
2. Fulfill its oversight responsibilities for PLDT's effective execution of its technology related strategies; and
3. Ensure the optimized use and contribution of technology to PLDT's business and strategic objectives and growth targets.

Risk Committee

Our risk committee, or RC, was created by the Board of Directors on June 9, 2015. The RC is composed of five voting members, all of whom are regular members of our Board of Directors. Three of the voting members are independent directors namely, retired Supreme Court Chief Justice Artemio V. Panganiban, Mr. Bernido H. Liu and Mr. Pedro E. Roxas who is the chairman of this committee. Two are non-independent directors namely, Mr. Tadashi Miyashita and Mr. James L. Go.

The primary purpose of the Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its governance functions relating to risk management, which include the functions to:

- 1.

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Oversee management's adoption and implementation of a system for identifying, assessing, monitoring and managing key risk areas;

2. Review management's reports on the Company's major risk exposures; and
3. Review management's plans and actions to minimize, control or manage the impact of such risks.

Advisory Committee

Our Advisory Board/Committee is composed of Mr. Roberto R. Romulo, Mr. Benny S. Santoso, Mr. Orlando B. Vea, Mr. Christopher H. Young, Mr. Oscar S. Reyes and Mr. Washington Z. Sycip. The Advisory Board/Committee provides guidance and suggestions, as necessary, on matters deliberated upon during Board meetings.

Directors and Officers Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

The Company is not aware, and none of the directors/independent directors and officers or persons nominated for election to such positions has informed the Company, of any of the following events that occurred during the past five years:

- (a) any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which a director/independent director or officer or person nominated for election as a director/independent director or officer was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;

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- (b) any conviction by final judgment in a criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, or any criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, pending against any director/independent director or officer or person nominated for election as a director/independent director or officer, except as noted below;
- (c) any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, domestic or foreign, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting the involvement of any director/independent director or officer or person nominated for election as a director/independent director or officer in any type of business, securities, commodities or banking activities; or
- (d) any finding by a domestic or foreign court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Philippine SEC or comparable foreign body, or a domestic or foreign exchange or electronic marketplace or self-regulatory organization, that any director/independent director or officer or person nominated for election as a director/independent director or officer, has violated a securities or commodities law or regulation, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated.

The following is a description of a complaint in which our director and President and CEO, Mr. Napoleon L. Nazareno and our director and Corporate Secretary, Atty. Ma. Lourdes C. Rausa-Chan are respondents:

Mr. Napoleon L. Nazareno and Atty. Ma. Lourdes C. Rausa-Chan, in their respective capacities as director and corporate secretary of Steniel Cavite Packaging Corporation, are impleaded as private respondents in a Supplemental Complaint docketed as OMB C-C-05-0473-1, filed by the Field Investigation of the Office of the Ombudsman, or OMB, before the OMB.

The Supplemental Complaint dated April 16, 2012 is for the alleged commission of: (a) violation of Section 3(e) of R. A. No. 3019 (otherwise known as the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act); and (b) estafa through falsification of public documents in relation to Article 171 and Article 172 of the Revised Penal Code. The case relates to the alleged illegal and fraudulent acquisition by Mannequin International Corporation of several tax credit certificates, or TCCs from the One Stop Shop Inter Agency Tax Credit and Duty Drawback Center purportedly through the use of fake and spurious documents and the subsequent transfer of said TCCs to several transferee corporations, including Steniel Cavite Packaging Corporation.

Mr. Nazareno and Atty. Rausa-Chan have informed the Company that they each had no participation or involvement in the alleged anomalous acquisition and transfer of the subject TCCs and had accordingly filed their counter-affidavits on March 1, 2013 and March 5, 2013, respectively, seeking the dismissal of the supplemental complaint. The case has been dismissed under OMB resolution dated October 10, 2014, a copy of which we received on June 23, 2015.

Employees and Labor Relations

As at December 31, 2015, we had 17,176 employees within the PLDT Group, with 7,505 and 9,671 employees in our wireless and fixed line businesses, respectively. PLDT had 6,705 employees as at December 31, 2015, of which 17% were rank-and-file employees, 76% were management/supervisory staff and 7% were executives. From a peak of 20,312 employees, as at December 31, 1994, PLDT's number of employees declined by 3,136 employees, or 15%, as at December 31, 2015 mainly due to the implementation of the MRP.

We and our business units had the following employees as at December 31 of each of the following years:

	December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
PLDT Group	17,176	17,496	17,899
<i>Wireless</i>	7,505	7,786	7,745
<i>Fixed Line</i>	9,671	9,710	10,154
<i>LEC</i>	7,039	7,405	7,350
<i>Others</i>	2,632	2,305	2,804
PLDT Only	6,705	7,041	6,882

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The decrease in the number of employees within the PLDT Group was primarily due to the sale of iPlus in 2014 and the implementation of the MRP by Smart and DMPI in 2013.

PLDT has three employee unions, representing in the aggregate 5,484, or 32% of the employees of the PLDT Group. PLDT considers its relationship with our rank-and-file employees union, our supervisors union and our sales supervisors union to be good.

Pension and Retirement Benefits

Defined benefit pension plans

PLDT has separate and distinct retirement plans for itself and majority of its Philippine-based operating subsidiaries, administered by the respective Fund s Trustees, covering permanent employees. Retirement costs are separately determined using the projected unit credit method. This method reflects services rendered by employees to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees projected salaries.

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Smart and certain of its subsidiaries maintain a defined contribution plan that covers all regular full-time employees under which it pays fixed contributions based on the employees' monthly salaries.

See Note 2 *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Retirement Benefits* and Note 26 *Employee Benefits* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements for a discussion of our defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution plans.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

The following table sets forth information regarding ownership of shares of PLDT's voting stocks (common and voting preferred stocks) as at January 31, 2016, of all shareholders known to us to beneficially own 5% or more of PLDT's shares of voting stocks, or, collectively, PLDT's Major Shareholders. All shares of PLDT's voting stocks have one vote per share. PLDT's Major Shareholders do not have voting rights that are different from other holders of shares of PLDT's voting stocks.

Shareholder	Common Shares	Percentage of Common Shares (%)	Voting Preferred Shares	Percentage of Voting Preferred Shares (%)	Percentage of Voting Securities (%)
1. First Pacific Company Limited's affiliates	55,244,642 ⁽¹⁾	25.6			15.1
a. Philippine Telecommunications Investment Corporation	26,034,263	12.0			7.1
b. Metro Pacific Resources, Inc.	21,556,676	10.0			5.9
2. Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation's affiliates	43,963,642 ⁽²⁾	20.3			12.0
a. NTT Communications Corporation	12,633,487	5.8			3.5
b. NTT DOCOMO, Inc.	31,330,155 ⁽³⁾	14.5			8.6
3. JG Summit Holdings, Inc. and its affiliates	17,305,624 ⁽⁴⁾	8.0			4.7
4. Deutsche Bank AG Manila Branch Clients A/C	16,028,684 ⁽⁵⁾	7.4			4.4
5. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited Clients Acct.	21,019,134 ⁽⁵⁾	9.7			5.7
6. BTF Holdings, Inc.⁽⁶⁾			150,000,000	100	41.0

⁽¹⁾ Includes (a) 26,034,263 shares of common stock held by PTIC, a Philippine affiliate of First Pacific, (b) 21,556,676 shares of common stock held by MPRI, a Philippine affiliate of First Pacific and (c) 7,653,703 American Depositary Receipts, or ADRs, held by a non-Philippine wholly-owned subsidiary of First Pacific.

⁽²⁾ Includes (a) 22,796,902 shares of common stock held by NTT DOCOMO, Inc., a Japanese corporation which is a majority-owned and publicly traded subsidiary of NTT, (b) 8,533,253 ADRs held by NTT DOCOMO, Inc. and (c) 12,633,487 shares of common stock held by NTT Communications, a Japanese corporation which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of NTT.

⁽³⁾ Includes 8,533,253 ADRs held by NTT DOCOMO.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes (a) 17,208,753 shares of common stock beneficially owned by JG Summit Holdings, Inc., (b) 86,723 shares of common stock beneficially owned by Express Holdings, Inc., and (c) 10,148 shares of common stock beneficially owned by Ms. Elizabeth Yu Gokongwei.

⁽⁵⁾ Represents shares held on behalf of clients. PLDT has no knowledge if any client beneficial owners of common shares held 5% or more of PLDT's outstanding shares of common stock as at January 31, 2016.

⁽⁶⁾ A wholly-owned company of the Board of Trustees for the Account of the Beneficial Trust Fund created pursuant to the Benefit Plan of PLDT Co. or PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund.

As at January 31, 2016, approximately 69.86% of the outstanding voting stocks and 83.44% of the outstanding capital stock of PLDT were owned by Philippine persons.

As a result of their respective stockholdings, the FP Parties and/or NTT Communications and/or NTT DOCOMO and/or BTFHI are able to influence our actions and corporate governance, including (i) elections of our directors; and (ii) approval of major corporate actions, which require the vote of holders of common and voting preferred stocks.

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Additionally, First Pacific and certain of its affiliates, or the FP Parties, NTT Communications, NTT DOCOMO and PLDT entered into a Cooperation Agreement, dated January 31, 2006, pursuant to which, among other things, certain rights of NTT Communications under the Stock Purchase and Strategic Investment Agreement dated September 28, 1999, or the Strategic Agreement, and the Shareholders Agreement dated March 24, 2000, or the Shareholders Agreement, were extended to NTT DOCOMO. As a result of the Cooperation Agreement, NTT Communications and NTT DOCOMO, in coordination with each other, have contractual rights relating to a number of major decisions and transactions that PLDT could make or enter into.

Specifically, PLDT may not take any of the following actions described without the approval of NTT DOCOMO and NTT Communications, acting in coordination with each other (however, NTT DOCOMO and NTT Communications may not withhold their consent to such actions in circumstances where PLDT proposes to invest in a business that competes with Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation and its subsidiaries and where the board of directors of PLDT has among other things, approved the transaction):

capital expenditures in excess of US\$50 million;

any investments, if the aggregate amount of all investments for the previous 12 months is greater than US\$25 million in the case of all investments to any existing investees and US\$100 million in the case of all investments to any new or existing investees, determined on a rolling monthly basis; and

any investments in a specific investee, if the cumulative value of all investments made by us in that investee is greater than US\$10 million in the case of an existing investee and US\$50 million in the case of a new investee.

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PLDT also may not issue common stock or stock that is convertible into common stock except where NTT Communications and NTT DOCOMO have first been offered the opportunity to purchase their pro rata portion of PLDT's shares of common stock.

PLDT is also aware that each of NTT Communications and NTT DOCOMO has agreed (pursuant to the Shareholders Agreement in the case of NTT Communications and pursuant to the Cooperation Agreement in the case of NTT DOCOMO) to use its best efforts to procure that PLDT not take the following actions without the consent of First Pacific and certain of its affiliates, as well as other parties bound by the provisions of the Shareholders Agreement:

new business activities other than those we currently engage in;

merger or consolidation;

winding up or liquidation of PLDT; and

applying to a court to order a meeting of creditors or to sanction any compromise or arrangement between creditors and shareholders of PLDT.

As PLDT is not a party to the Shareholders Agreement, these contractual rights held by NTT Communications, NTT DOCOMO, First Pacific and certain of First Pacific's affiliates are not directly enforceable against PLDT.

Pursuant to amendments effected by the Cooperation Agreement to the Stock Purchase and Strategic Investment Agreement and the Shareholders Agreement, upon NTT Communications and NTT DOCOMO and their respective subsidiaries owning in the aggregate 20% or more of PLDT's shares of common stock and for as long as they continue to own in the aggregate at least 17.5% of PLDT's shares of common stock then outstanding, NTT DOCOMO has additional rights under the Stock Purchase and Strategic Investment Agreement and Shareholders Agreement. See *Note 25 Related Party Transactions Transactions with Major Stockholders, Directors and Officers Cooperation Agreement with First Pacific and certain affiliates, or the FP Parties, NTT Communications and NTT DOCOMO* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Related Party Transactions

PLDT, in the ordinary course of business, engages in transactions with stockholders, its subsidiaries and affiliates, and directors and officers and their close family members. For PLDT's Guidelines on the Proper Handling of Related Party Transactions, please refer to:

<http://pldt.com/docs/default-source/policies/pldt-code-of-business-conduct-and-ethics.pdf?sfvrsn=4>

This website does not form part of this annual report on Form 20-F.

Except for the transactions discussed in *Note 19 Prepayments* and *Note 25 Related Party Transactions* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements , there were no other material related party transactions during the last three financial years, nor are there any material transactions currently proposed between PLDT and any: (i) director, officer, direct or indirect owner of 10% or more of the outstanding shares in PLDT; (ii) close family member of such director, officer or owner; (iii) associates of PLDT; (iv) enterprises controlling, controlled by or under common control with PLDT; or (v) enterprises in which a substantial interest in the voting power is owned, directly or indirectly, by any director, officer or owner of 10% or more of the outstanding shares in PLDT or any close family member of such director, key officer or owner, or collectively, the Related Parties.

Item 8. Financial Information **Consolidated Financial Statements and Other Financial Information**

See Item 18 Financial Statements.

Legal Proceedings

Except as disclosed below and in *Note 27 Provisions and Contingencies* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements, neither PLDT nor any of its subsidiaries is a party to, and none of their respective properties is subject to, any pending legal proceedings that PLDT considers to be potentially material to its and its subsidiaries' business.

Foreign Ownership Requirements

Although we currently believe we are in compliance with the foreign ownership restrictions under the Philippine Constitution, if the Philippine SEC or the other relevant authorities in the Philippines determine otherwise, for example, in connection with the petition filed by Jose M. Roy III, we could be subject to penalties. Exceeding the foreign ownership restrictions imposed under the Philippine Constitution may subject the Company to (1) sanctions set out in Section 14 of the Philippine Foreign Investments Act of 1991, as amended, comprising a fine not exceeding (a) the lower of (x) 0.5% of the total paid in capital of the Company and (y) Php5 million, in the case of a corporate entity, (b) Php200,000, in the case of the president of the Company or other responsible officers, and (c) Php100,000, in the case of other natural persons, which we refer to collectively as the Monetary Sanctions, and/or (2) the Philippine government commencing a *quo warranto* case in the name of the Republic of the Philippines against the Company to revoke the Company's franchise that permits the Company to engage in telecommunications activities.

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While the law is still unsettled on this issue, PLDT has been advised by its Philippine counsel that once a sufficient number of PLDT's shares are issued or transferred to or are otherwise acquired by qualified Philippine nationals so as to result in PLDT's foreign ownership percentage being in compliance with the foreign ownership restriction threshold, such a *quo warranto* case would not have merit, and if already initiated, would be subject to dismissal prior to the time that a judgment becomes final and executory. If an adverse decision becomes final and executory without the necessary transfer of shares having been made, PLDT would have to secure a new franchise from the Philippine Congress (after the foreign ownership violation has been cured) if it still desires to engage in the telecommunications industry. In the case of a violation of the foreign ownership restrictions, the monetary sanctions described above would continue to apply notwithstanding any curative issuance or transfer of shares to Philippine nationals. See *Note 27 Provisions and Contingencies In the Matter of the Wilson Gamboa Case and Jose M. Roy III Petition* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements for further discussion.

Taxation

Local Business and Franchise Taxes

Smart and DMPI currently face various local business and franchise tax assessments by different local government units.

In some of these cases, Smart and DMPI are contesting these tax assessments due to tax exemptions or questions on how the tax assessments were computed.

PLDT has no contested local government unit assessments for franchise taxes based on gross receipts received or collected for services within their respective territorial jurisdiction as at December 31, 2015. However, PLDT is contesting the imposition of business tax in addition to franchise tax on the same gross receipts received or collected.

Arbitration with Eastern Telecommunications Philippines, Inc., or ETPI

See *Note 27 Provisions and Contingencies Arbitration with Eastern Telecommunications Philippines, Inc., or ETPI*, to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Dividend Distribution Policy

See Item 3. Key Information Dividends Declared for a description of our dividend distribution policy, and *Note 20 Equity* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements for tables that show dividends declared in 2015.

Item 9. The Offer and Listing Common Capital Stock and ADSs

The shares of common stock of PLDT are listed and traded on the PSE. On October 19, 1994, an ADR facility was established, pursuant to which Citibank, N.A., as the depository, issued ADRs evidencing ADSs with each ADS representing one PLDT common share with a par value of Php5.00 per share. Effective February 10, 2003, PLDT appointed JP Morgan Chase Bank as successor depository of PLDT's ADR facility. The ADSs are listed on the NYSE and are traded on the NYSE under the symbol of PHI .

The public ownership level of PLDT common shares listed on the PSE as at January 31, 2016 is 53.89%.

As at January 31, 2016, 10,327 stockholders were Philippine persons and held approximately 48.94% of PLDT's common capital stock. In addition, as at January 31, 2016, there were a total of approximately 40 million ADSs outstanding, substantially all of which PLDT believes were held in the United States by 285 holders.

For the period from January 1 to 31, 2016, a total of 2.7 million shares of PLDT's common capital stock were traded on the PSE. During the same period, the volume of trading was 1.6 million ADSs on the NYSE.

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High and low sales prices for PLDT's common shares on the PSE and ADSs on the NYSE for each of the five most recent fiscal years, each full quarterly period during the two most recent fiscal years, and each month in the most recent six months were as follows:

	Philippine Stock Exchange		New York Stock Exchange	
	High	Low	High	Low
2016				
First Quarter	Php 2,360.00	Php 1,675.00	Php 50.48	Php 35.52
January	2,220.00	1,886.00	47.07	38.72
February	2,360.00	1,830.00	50.48	38.23
March (March 1 to 16, 2016)	1,985.00	1,675.00	40.70	35.52
2015				
First Quarter	3,214.00	2,780.00	72.93	60.95
Second Quarter	2,984.00	2,748.00	66.48	61.21
Third Quarter	2,950.00	2,168.00	68.00	45.46
Fourth Quarter	2,430.00	1,959.00	50.86	39.70
October	2,430.00	2,124.00	50.86	44.91
November	2,268.00	1,959.00	47.65	39.70
December	2,190.00	1,970.00	45.85	41.10
2014				
First Quarter	2,826.00	2,604.00	63.63	56.88
Second Quarter	3,000.00	2,716.00	68.08	60.54
Third Quarter	3,486.00	2,950.00	79.04	66.85
Fourth Quarter	3,292.00	2,748.00	72.40	61.18
2013				
2012	2,940.00	2,290.00	69.44	52.34
2011	2,598.00	1,990.00	58.95	46.08

Item 10. Additional Information
Share Capital

Not applicable.

Amended Articles of Incorporation

See *Note 20 Equity Decrease in Authorized Capital Stock* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18.

Financial Statements for a discussion of additional amendments to the Articles of Incorporation. A copy of the Articles of Incorporation, as amended, is furnished under Item 19. Exhibits .

By-Laws

On December 2, 2014, PLDT amended its By-Laws to revise the description of its registered address. A copy of the By-Laws, as amended, is hereby furnished under Item 19. Exhibits .

Issuance and Redemption of Preferred Stock

All outstanding shares of PLDT 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock Series A to Series FF, Series GG and Series HH, which were issued in 2007 and 2008, were redeemed and retired effective on January 19, 2012, August 30, 2012, May 16, 2013 and May 16, 2014, respectively.

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On January 26, 2016, the Board authorized and approved effective May 11, 2016, the redemption of shares of the Company's Series II 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock (also known as the Subscriber Investment Plan, or SIP, Shares), which were issued in 2010. The record date for the determination of the holders of outstanding SIP Shares available for redemption is February 10, 2016. The Board also approved the creation of 20,000 shares of Non-Voting Preferred Stock constituting Series KK 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of the Company, for issuance in the implementation of the SIP from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2020.

Material Contracts

Other than the contracts described below and in Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions, we have not entered into any material contract that is not in the ordinary course of business within the two years preceding the date of this annual report.

On August 7, 2014, PLDT and Rocket entered into a global strategic partnership to drive the development of online and mobile payment solutions in emerging markets. A copy of the investment agreement relating to PLDT's investment in Rocket is furnished as Exhibit 4(f). Pursuant to the terms of the investment agreement, PLDT invested \$333 million, or Php19,577 million, in cash, for new shares equivalent to a 10% stake in Rocket as at August 2014. These new shares are of the same class and bear the same rights as the Rocket shares held by the current investors, as at the date of the agreement, namely: Investment AB Kinnevik and Access Industries, in addition to Global Founders GmbH (formerly: European Founders Fund GmbH). PLDT made the \$333 million investment in two payments (one on September 8 and one on September 15, 2014), which it funded from available cash and new debt. In accordance with PLDT's right to appoint one member of Rocket's nine-person supervisory board, on August 22, 2014, PLDT's then President and Chief Executive Officer, Napoleon L. Nazareno, was appointed to the supervisory board.

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On January 6, 2015, PLDT, through Smart, entered into a joint venture agreement with Rocket, pursuant to which the two parties agreed to form MePay Global, of which each partner will hold a 50% equity interest. MePay Global is a joint venture for payment services with a focus on emerging markets. Smart will contribute the intellectual property, platforms and business operations of its market-leading mobile-first platform, SMI, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Smart, to the venture. Rocket will contribute, among other things, its participations in Paymill Holding GmbH and Payleven Holding GmbH, two of the leading payment platforms for high growth, small-and-medium sized e-commerce businesses across Europe. A copy of the joint venture agreement is furnished as Exhibit 4(h).

Exchange Controls and Other Limitations Affecting Securities Holders

In Circular No. 1389 dated November 10, 1993, as amended by Circular No. 224 dated January 26, 2000, of the BSP, foreign investments in the shares of stock of Philippine companies listed in the PSE may be registered either with the BSP or with an investor's designated custodian bank. The foreign investments in listed shares of stock, which are duly registered with the BSP or with a custodian bank duly designated by the foreign investor, are entitled to full and immediate capital repatriation and dividend and interest remittance privileges. Without the need to obtain prior BSP approval, commercial banks are authorized to sell and to remit the equivalent foreign exchange (at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of actual remittance) representing sales and divestment proceeds or dividends of a duly registered foreign equity investment upon presentation of a BSP Registration Document, or BSRD, together with other supporting documents. The BSRD is issued by the BSP or the custodian bank upon registration of the foreign investment and serves as the authority to repatriate such divestment and sales proceeds or remittance of cash dividends. Effective April 3, 2000, only pre-numbered BSRD forms, printed on BSP security paper may be used and issued as proof of registration of foreign investments in accordance with existing BSP rules. The remitting commercial bank must submit to the BSP a statement of remittance together with the supporting documents within two banking days from date of actual remittance. Foreign investments not duly registered with the BSP or with the investor's designated custodian bank are not entitled to repatriation and remittance privileges through the banking system except capital repatriation or dividend remittance of direct foreign equity investments made prior to March 15, 1973 when BSP registration was not yet required. The BSP should be notified of the transfer of sale of foreign investments in equity or securities already registered with the BSP, in order that the registration of the foreign investment may be transferred in the name of the transferee or purchaser.

Cash dividends on PLDT's stock are paid in Philippine peso, except dividends on the Series VI Convertible Preferred Stock, which were paid in U.S. dollars. PLDT's Transfer Agent for its common stock, The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which also acts as dividend paying agent, converts and remits in U.S. dollars, at the prevailing exchange rate, cash dividends due to all common shareholders residing outside the Philippines. Under the above-mentioned regulations, PLDT has been able to remit the cash dividends due to shareholders residing outside the Philippines. As at December 31, 2015, approximately 87% of PLDT's outstanding shares of common and preferred stock were held by Philippine persons. For certain restrictions on the declaration and payment of dividends by PLDT, see *Note 20 Equity* and *Note 21 Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements.

Principal of and interest on PLDT's 8.35% Notes due March 2017 are payable in U.S. dollars which may be paid through the local banking system either pursuant to the registration of such notes with the BSP or otherwise pursuant to specific BSP approval of such payment. Such principal and interest may also be paid utilizing PLDT's own dollar resources without necessity of BSP approval. The BSP, with the approval of the President of the Philippines, may, however, restrict the availability of foreign exchange during an exchange crisis, when an exchange crisis is imminent, or in times of national emergency.

Taxation

The following is a description of the material Philippine and United States federal income tax consequences to United States Holders (as defined below) of owning shares of common stock and ADSs. It applies to you only if you hold your common stock or ADSs as capital assets for tax purposes. This section does not apply to you if you are a member of a special class of holders subject to special rules, including a dealer in securities, a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for securities holdings, a tax-exempt organization, a life insurance company, a person liable for alternative minimum tax, a person that actually or constructively owns 10% or more of PLDT's voting stock, a person that holds common stock or ADSs as part of a straddle or a hedging or conversion transaction, or a person whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

This section is based on the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the U.S. Tax Code), its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations, published rulings and court decisions, and the laws of the Philippines including the Philippine National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, or the Philippine Tax Code, all as currently in effect, as well as on the Convention between the Philippines and the United States, or the Philippines-United States Tax Treaty. These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. In addition, this section is based in part on the representations of the Depositary and the assumption that each obligation in the Deposit Agreement and any related agreement will be performed according to its terms.

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You are a United States Holder if you are a beneficial owner of common stock or ADSs and you are a citizen or resident of the United States, a domestic corporation, an estate whose income is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source, or a trust if a United States court can exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more United States persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

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This discussion addresses only United States federal income taxation and Philippine income taxation, estate and donor's taxation, stock transaction taxation and documentary stamp taxes.

Philippine Taxation

Taxes on Exchange of ADSs for Common Stock

Philippine capital gains or stock transaction taxes and documentary stamp taxes may be payable upon the transfer of shares of common stock to a holder of ADRs or to a holder of Global Depository Receipts, or GDRs. See [Capital Gains Tax and Stock Transaction Tax](#) and [Documentary Stamp Taxes](#).

Taxation of Dividends

Under the Philippine Tax Code, dividends paid by a Philippine corporation to citizens of the Philippines and resident aliens in the Philippines are subject to a final withholding tax of 10% while those paid to non-resident aliens engaged in trade or business within the Philippines are subject to a final withholding tax of 20%. Dividends paid to non-resident aliens not engaged in trade or business within the Philippines are subject to a final withholding tax of 25%. Dividends paid by a Philippine corporation to other Philippine corporations or to resident non-Philippine corporations are not subject to tax. Dividends paid by Philippine corporations to non-resident non-Philippine corporations not engaged in a trade or business in the Philippines shall be subject to a final withholding tax of 15%, subject to the condition that the country in which the non-resident non-Philippine corporation is domiciled either: (i) allows a credit against the tax due from the non-resident non-Philippine corporation taxes deemed to have been paid in the Philippines equivalent to 15% effective January 1, 2009 (which represents the difference between the regular income tax on non-resident non-Philippine corporations of 30% effective January 1, 2009 and the 15% tax on dividends) (this condition is not satisfied in the case of corporations domiciled in the United States if such corporations own less than 10% of the voting stock of PLDT) or (ii) imposes no income taxes on dividends received by such non-resident non-Philippine corporations from Philippine corporations (this condition is not satisfied in the case of corporations domiciled in the United States). If neither of the foregoing conditions are met, the dividends paid to the non-resident non-Philippine corporation shall be subject to the regular income tax (in the form of final withholding tax) at the rate of 30% effective January 1, 2009. Under rulings issued by Philippine tax authorities, Hong Kong is viewed as falling within clause (ii) and, thus, companies that are organized in Hong Kong that are not engaged in trade or business in the Philippines may be entitled to the benefit of the 15% rate. Such rulings, however, were based upon the laws of Hong Kong as in effect at the time such rulings were issued, and any subsequent changes in the relevant laws of Hong Kong may affect the validity of such rulings. PLDT reserves the right to change the rate at which it makes payments of withholding tax whenever it deems it appropriate under applicable law.

If the holder of common stock is a non-resident foreign partnership, which is treated as a corporation for Philippine tax purposes, dividends on the common stock should be subject to a final withholding tax of 30% effective January 1, 2009. Cede & Co., the partnership nominee of Depository Trust Company, should qualify as a non-resident foreign partnership that would be treated as a corporation for Philippine tax purposes.

In certain circumstances where the holder has common stock, a tax treaty rate may be applicable with respect to the Philippine withholding tax. For instance, holders under such circumstances and as to which the Philippines-United States Tax Treaty would be applicable would be eligible for a treaty rate of 25% (or 20% in certain instances). The 20% treaty rate is generally not applicable in the case of non-resident non-Philippine corporations domiciled in the United States which own less than 10% of the voting stock of PLDT. Holders are required, however, to establish to the Philippine taxing authorities their eligibility for such treaty rate. As clarified in a Philippine Supreme Court decision in 2013, failure to strictly comply with the administrative requirement to file within the prescribed deadline should not operate to divest the entitlement to the tax treaty relief. Nonetheless, holders may be required to comply with the administrative requirement even after the prescribed deadline in order to justify their eligibility to the treaty rate in case of an audit by the Philippine tax authorities. Provided that it complies with the procedures for availment of tax treaty relief, PLDT intends to pay withholding tax at the reduced treaty rate in respect of shares the registered holder of which is Cede & Co., on the basis that Cede & Co. is a resident of the United States for purposes of the Philippines-United States Tax Treaty. PLDT reserves the right to change the rate at which it makes payments of withholding tax whenever it deems it appropriate under applicable law.

Capital Gains Tax and Stock Transaction Tax

The Philippine Tax Code provides that gain from the sale of shares of stock in a Philippine corporation shall be treated as derived entirely from sources within the Philippines, regardless of where the shares are sold. Subject to applicable tax treaty rates, the rate of tax on such gain, where the share is not disposed of through the PSE, is a final tax (i.e., capital gains tax) of 5% for gains not exceeding Php100,000 and 10% for gains in excess of that amount. The rate is the same for both non-resident individuals and non-resident non-Philippine corporations. While this tax is not collected through withholding, the Philippine Tax Code prohibits a sale or transfer of shares of stock from being recorded in the Stock and

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Transfer Books of the corporation unless the Philippine Commissioner of Internal Revenue certifies that the tax has been paid or certain other conditions are met.

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The sale of shares which are listed in and sold through the PSE are subject to the stock transaction tax imposed at the rate of 1/2 of 1% of the gross selling price. This tax is required to be collected and paid to the government by the selling stockbroker on behalf of his client. In a letter from the BIR dated December 28, 2010 and addressed to the SEC, the BIR sets out the policy that, for tax purposes: (i) listed companies should continually maintain, if not surpass, their initial public ownership requirement (the minimum public ownership, or MPO) in order to continually enjoy the preferential tax rate of 1/2 of 1% of the gross selling price of gross value on money arising from the disposal by the stockholders of their listed shares through the PSE; and (ii) failure of listed companies to do so exposes the stockholders selling their shares to the 5%/10% capital gains tax as these companies are no longer compliant with their public ownership status and will, thus, not be considered publicly-listed companies for taxation purposes. On November 7, 2012, the BIR issued Revenue Regulations No. 16-2012 prescribing the tax treatment of sales, barter, exchanges or other dispositions of shares of stock of publicly-listed companies that do not meet the MPO. The salient provisions of such BIR issuance are as follows: (i) publicly-listed companies which are not compliant with the MPO level will be allowed up to December 31, 2012 to comply; (ii) from and after January 1, 2013, the sale, barter, transfer or assignment of shares of stock of publicly-listed companies which is not compliant with the MPO shall be subject to the 5%/10% capital gains tax; and (iii) listed companies are required to submit to the BIR certain reportorial requirements to enable the BIR to monitor compliance with the MPO requirement. As at December 31, 2015, the MPO required by SEC is 10% of the publicly-listed companies issued and outstanding shares, exclusive of any treasury shares.

Sales of shares other than through a Philippine stock exchange will be subject to Philippine capital gains tax in the manner described above.

Under the Philippines-United States Tax Treaty, gains derived by a United States resident from the sale of shares of stock of a Philippine corporation will not be subject to capital gains tax (i.e., where the share is not disposed of through the PSE), unless the shares are those of a corporation of which over 50% of the assets (in terms of value) consist of real property interests located in the Philippines. PLDT does not believe that it currently is such a corporation. Holders are required, however, to establish to the Philippine taxing authorities their eligibility for such treaty exemption. Philippine tax authorities have prescribed, through an administrative issuance, procedures for availment of tax treaty relief.

Documentary Stamp Taxes

The Philippines imposes a documentary stamp tax upon transfers of shares of stock issued by a Philippine corporation at a rate of Php0.75 on each Php200, or fractional part thereof, of the par value of the shares. The documentary stamp tax is collectible wherever the document is made, signed, issued, accepted or transferred, when the obligation or right arises from Philippine sources or the property is situated in the Philippines. The sale, barter, transfer or exchange of shares of stock of a Philippine Corporation which is listed and traded through the facilities of the Philippine Stock Exchange is exempt from the documentary stamp tax. However, Revenue Regulations No. 16-2012 provides that transfers of shares of stock of publicly-listed companies which are not compliant with the MPO requirement shall be subject to documentary stamp tax.

Estate and Donor's Taxes

Shares of stock issued by a corporation organized or constituted in accordance with Philippine law are deemed to have a Philippine situs and their transfer by way of succession or donation is subject to Philippine estate and gift taxes. The transfer of shares of stock by a deceased individual to his heirs by way of succession, whether such an individual was a citizen of the Philippines or an alien, regardless of residence, will be subject to Philippine estate tax at progressive rates ranging from 5% to 20% if the net estate is over Php200,000. Individual shareholders, whether or not citizens or residents of the Philippines, who transfer the Equity Securities by way of gift or donation will be liable for Philippine donor's tax on such transfers at progressive rates ranging from 2% to 15%, if the net gifts made during the calendar year exceed Php100,000. The rate of tax with respect to net gifts made to a stranger, who is not a brother, sister, spouse, ancestor, lineal descendant or relative by consanguinity in the collateral line within the fourth degree of relationship of the donor, is a flat rate of 30%. Donations to or from corporations are considered donations from a stranger for donor's tax purposes. Estate and gift taxes will not be collected in respect of intangible personal property such as the Equity Securities:

if the deceased at the time of death, or the donor at the time of donation, was a citizen and resident of a foreign country which at the time of his death or donation did not impose a transfer tax of any character in respect of intangible personal property of citizens of the Philippines not residing in that foreign country; or

if the laws of the foreign country of which the deceased or the donor was a citizen and resident at the time of his death or donation allow a similar exemption from transfer or death taxes of every character or description in respect of intangible personal property owned by citizens of the Philippines not residing in that foreign country.

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Shares of stock of a deceased shareholder or shares that have been donated may not be transferred on the books of the corporation without a certificate from the Philippine Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the applicable estate or donor's taxes have been paid. In the case of ADRs, however, there is no corresponding requirement, unless a transfer of the ADRs would also entail a change in the registration of the underlying shares.

United States Federal Taxation

In general, taking into account the earlier assumptions that each obligation of the Deposit Agreement and any related agreement will be performed according to its terms, for United States federal income tax purposes, if you hold ADRs evidencing ADSs, you will be treated as the owner of the shares represented by those ADRs. Exchanges of shares of common stock for ADRs, and ADRs for shares of common stock, generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

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Taxation of Dividends

Under the United States federal income tax laws, and subject to the passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, rules discussed below, if you are a United States Holder, the gross amount of any dividend we pay out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for United States federal income tax purposes) is subject to United States federal income taxation. If you are a non-corporate United States Holder, dividends paid to you that constitute qualified dividend income will be taxable to you at the preferential rates applicable to long-term capital gains provided that, in the case of common stock or ADSs you hold the common stock or ADSs for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date. Dividends we pay with respect to the common stock or ADSs generally will be qualified dividend income.

You must include any Philippine tax withheld from the dividend payment in this gross amount even though you do not in fact receive it. The dividend is taxable to you when you, in the case of common stock, or the Depositary, in the case of ADSs, receive the dividend, actually or constructively. The dividend will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to United States corporations in respect of dividends received from other United States corporations. The amount of the dividend distribution that you must include in your income as a United States Holder will be the U.S. dollar value of the Philippine peso payments made, determined at the spot Philippine peso/U.S. dollar rate on the date the dividend distribution is includible in your income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date you include the dividend payment in income to the date you convert the payment into U.S. dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss and will not be eligible for the special tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income. The gain or loss generally will be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for United States federal income tax purposes, will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of your basis in the common stock or ADSs and thereafter as capital gain. However, we do not expect to calculate earnings and profits in accordance with United States federal income tax principles. Accordingly, you should expect to generally treat distributions we make as dividends.

Subject to certain limitations, the Philippine tax withheld in accordance with the Philippines-United States Tax Treaty and paid over to the Philippines will be creditable or deductible against your United States federal income tax liability. Special rules apply in determining the foreign tax credit limitation with respect to dividends that are subject to the preferential rates applicable to long-term capital gains.

Dividends will be income from sources outside the United States. Dividends will, depending on your circumstances, be either passive or general income for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit allowable to you.

Sale or Other Disposition of Equity Securities

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, a United States Holder will recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale of common stock or ADSs in an amount equal to the difference between such United States Holder's basis in the common stock or ADSs and the amount realized upon the sale, determined in U.S. dollars. Such gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if, at the time of sale, exchange or retirement, the common stock or ADSs have been held for more than one year. Capital gain of a non-corporate U.S. holder is generally taxed at preferential rates where the property is held for more than one year. Generally, any such gain or loss will be treated as realized income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. United States Holders may not be eligible to credit against their United States federal income tax liability amounts paid in respect of the Philippine stock transaction tax. See Item 10. Additional Information Philippine Taxation Capital Gains Tax and Stock Transaction Tax.

The U.S. Tax Code does not authorize a comparable credit for foreign gift or donor's taxes such as those imposed by the Philippines. See Item 10. Additional Information Philippine Taxation Estate and Donor's Taxes.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

We believe that the common stock and ADSs should not be treated as stock of a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes, but this conclusion is a factual determination that is made annually and thus may be subject to change. If we were to be treated as a PFIC, gain realized on the sale or other disposition of your common stock or ADSs would in general not be treated as capital gain. Instead, unless you elect to be taxed annually on a mark-to-market basis with respect to your common stock or ADSs, you would be treated as if you had realized such gain and certain excess distributions ratably over your holding period for the common stock or ADSs and would be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for each such year to which the gain was allocated, together with an interest charge in respect of the tax attributable to each such year. With certain exceptions, your shares of ADSs will be treated as stock in a PFIC if we were a PFIC at any time during your holding period in your shares or ADSs. Dividends that you receive from us will not be eligible for the special tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income if we are a PFIC (or are treated as a PFIC with respect to you) either in the taxable year of the distribution or the preceding taxable year, but instead will

be taxable at rates applicable to ordinary income.

Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

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Documents on Display

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Exchange Act, and file reports and other information with the Commission, as required by this Act. Reports and other information filed by us with the Commission may be inspected and copied at the Commission's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Commission's Public Reference Room by calling the Commission in the United States at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Commission also maintains a website that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the Commission. Copies of these materials may be obtained by mail from the public reference section of the Commission, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. These reports and other information may also be inspected at the offices of the NYSE, 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005, on which the ADSs representing our common stock are listed.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks

The main risks arising from our financial instruments are liquidity risk, foreign currency exchange risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. The importance of managing those risks has significantly increased in light of the considerable change and volatility in both the Philippine and international financial markets. Our Board of Directors reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks. Our policies for managing these risks are summarized below. We also monitor the market price risk arising from all financial instruments.

Liquidity Risk

Our exposure to liquidity risk refers to the risk that our financial requirements, working capital requirements and planned capital expenditures are not met.

We manage our liquidity profile to be able to finance our operations and capital expenditures, service our maturing debts and meet our other financial obligations. To cover our financing requirements, we use internally generated funds and proceeds from debt and equity issues and sales of certain assets.

As part of our liquidity risk management program, we regularly evaluate our projected and actual cash flows, including our loan maturity profiles, and continuously assess conditions in the financial markets for opportunities to pursue fund-raising initiatives. These activities may include bank loans, export credit agency-guaranteed facilities, debt capital and equity market issues.

Any excess funds are primarily invested in short-term and principal-protected bank products that provide flexibility of withdrawing the funds anytime. We also allocate a portion of our cash in longer tenor investments such as fixed income securities issued or guaranteed by the Republic of the Philippines, and Philippine banks and corporates, managed funds and other structured products linked to the Republic of the Philippines. We regularly evaluate available financial products and monitor market conditions for opportunities to enhance yields at acceptable risk levels. Our investments are also subject to certain restrictions contained in our debt covenants. Our funding arrangements are designed to keep an appropriate balance between equity and debt and to provide financing flexibility while enhancing our businesses.

Our cash position remains sufficient to support our planned capital expenditure requirements and service our debt and financing obligations; however, we may be required to finance a portion of our future capital expenditures from external financing sources. We have cash and cash equivalents, and short-term investments amounting to Php46,455 million and Php1,429 million, respectively, as at December 31, 2015, which we can use to meet our short-term liquidity needs. See Note 16 *Cash and Cash Equivalents* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18 *Financial Statements* .

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The following table discloses a summary of maturity profile of our financial assets based on our consolidated contractual undiscounted claims outstanding as at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years (in million pesos)	3-5 years	More than 5 years
December 31, 2015					
<i>Cash equivalents</i>	39,103	39,103			
<i>Loans and receivables:</i>	52,875	49,499	2,697	516	163
Advances and other noncurrent assets	10,717	7,936	2,102	516	163
Short-term investments	744	744			
Investment in debt securities and other long-term investments	595		595		
Retail subscribers	19,750	19,750			
Corporate subscribers	9,263	9,263			
Foreign administrations	5,514	5,514			
Domestic carriers	540	540			
Dealers, agents and others	5,752	5,752			
<i>HTM investments:</i>	408	51	207	150	
Investment in debt securities and other long-term investments	408	51	207	150	
<i>Financial instruments at FVPL:</i>	685	685			
Short-term investments	685	685			
<i>Available-for-sale financial investments</i>	15,711				15,711
Total	108,782	89,338	2,904	666	15,874
December 31, 2014					
<i>Cash equivalents</i>	19,843	19,843			
<i>Loans and receivables:</i>	56,198	52,693	1,303	1,086	1,116
Advances and other noncurrent assets	10,912	7,953	1,070	773	1,116
Short-term investments	18	18			
Investment in debt securities and other long-term investments	546		233	313	
Retail subscribers	17,053	17,053			
Foreign administrations	8,420	8,420			
Corporate subscribers	7,941	7,941			
Domestic carriers	823	823			
Dealers, agents and others	10,485	10,485			
<i>HTM investments:</i>	709	295	264		150
Investment in debt securities and other long-term investments	709	295	264		150
<i>Financial instruments at FVPL:</i>	625	625			
Short-term investments	625	625			
<i>Available-for-sale financial investments</i>	28,086				28,086
Total	105,461	73,456	1,567	1,086	29,352

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The following table discloses a summary of maturity profile of our financial liabilities based on our consolidated contractual undiscounted obligations outstanding as at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
(in million pesos)					
December 31, 2015					
<i>Debt</i> ⁽¹⁾ :	195,603	1,716	78,007	41,890	73,990
Principal	161,568	1,411	61,847	34,355	63,955
Interest	34,035	305	16,160	7,535	10,035
<i>Lease obligations</i> :	17,920	10,161	3,640	2,003	2,116
Operating lease	17,919	10,160	3,640	2,003	2,116
Finance lease	1	1			
<i>Unconditional purchase obligations</i> ⁽²⁾	150	27	47	47	29
<i>Other obligations</i> :	139,148	110,874	23,378	3,012	1,884
Derivative financial liabilities ⁽³⁾ :	6,067	10	6,050	7	
Long-term currency swap	5,670		5,670		
Interest rate swap	397	10	380	7	
Various trade and other obligations:	133,081	110,864	17,328	3,005	1,884
Suppliers and contractors	66,229	46,487	16,788	2,954	
Utilities and related expenses	38,155	38,155			
Liability from redemption of preferred shares	7,906	7,906			
Employee benefits	6,262	6,262			
Carriers and other customers	3,014	3,014			
Customers deposits	2,430		495	51	1,884
Dividends	1,461	1,461			
Others	7,624	7,579	45		
Total contractual obligations	352,821	122,778	105,072	46,952	78,019
December 31, 2014					
<i>Debt</i> ⁽¹⁾ :	157,607	575	71,798	27,100	58,134
Principal	130,634	377	57,918	21,107	51,232
Interest	26,973	198	13,880	5,993	6,902
<i>Lease obligations</i> :	18,190	9,446	4,302	2,132	2,310
Operating lease	18,184	9,446	4,296	2,132	2,310
Finance lease	6		6		
<i>Unconditional purchase obligations</i> ⁽²⁾	211	72	45	45	49
<i>Other obligations</i> :	122,486	98,452	17,073	5,160	1,801
Derivative financial liabilities ⁽³⁾ :	2,057	131	1,926		
Long-term currency swap	1,712		1,712		
Interest rate swap	345	131	214		
Various trade and other obligations:	120,429	98,321	15,147	5,160	1,801
Suppliers and contractors	55,288	35,857	14,356	5,075	
Utilities and related expenses	35,049	35,021	6	5	17
Employee benefits	8,234	8,234			
Liability from redemption of preferred shares	7,922	7,922			
Carriers and other customers	2,799	2,799			
Customers deposits	2,438		574	80	1,784
Dividends	1,070	1,070			
Others	7,629	7,418	211		
Total contractual obligations	298,494	108,545	93,218	34,437	62,294

- (1) Consists of long-term debt, including current portion; gross of unamortized debt discount and debt issuance costs.
- (2) Based on the Amended ATPA with AIL. See Note 25 Related Party Transactions Air Time Purchase Agreement (ATPA) between PLDT and AIL Related Party Agreements to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .
- (3) Gross liabilities before any offsetting application.

Debt

See Note 21 Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities Long-term Debt to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements for a detailed discussion of our debt.

Operating Lease Obligations

The PLDT Group has various lease contracts for periods ranging from one to ten years covering certain offices, warehouses, cell sites telecommunications equipment locations and various office equipment. These lease contracts are subject to certain escalation clauses

The consolidated future minimum lease commitments payable with non-cancellable operating leases as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
	(in million pesos)	
Within one year	10,318	9,570
After one year but not more than five years	5,485	6,304
More than five years	2,116	2,310
Total	17,919	18,184

Finance Lease Obligations

See Note 21 Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities Obligations under Finance Leases to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements for the detailed discussion of our long-term finance lease obligations.

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Unconditional Purchase Obligations

See *Note 25 Related Party Transactions Air Time Purchase Agreement (ATPA) between PLDT and AIL Related Agreements* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements for a detailed discussion of PLDT's obligation under the Original and the Amended ATPA.

Under the Amended ATPA, PLDT's aggregate remaining minimum obligation is approximately Php150 million and Php211 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Other Obligations Various Trade and Other Obligations

PLDT Group has various obligations to suppliers for the acquisition of phone and network equipment, contractors for services rendered on various projects, foreign administrations and domestic carriers for the access charges, shareholders for unpaid dividends distributions, employees for benefits and other related obligations, and various business and operational related agreements. Total obligations under these various agreements amounted to approximately Php133,081 million and Php120,429 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See *Note 23 Accounts Payable* and *Note 24 Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities* to the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements in Item 18. Financial Statements .

Commercial Commitments

Our outstanding consolidated commercial commitments, in the form of letters of credit, amounted to Php46 million and Php32 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These commitments will expire within one year.

Collateral

We have not made any pledges as collateral with respect to our financial liabilities as at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

Foreign currency exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The revaluation of our foreign currency-denominated financial assets and liabilities as a result of the appreciation or depreciation of the Philippine peso is recognized as foreign exchange gains or losses as at the end of the reporting period. The extent of foreign exchange gains or losses is largely dependent on the amount of foreign currency debt. While a certain percentage of our revenues are either linked to or denominated in U.S. dollars, a substantial portion of our indebtedness and related interest expense, a substantial portion of our capital expenditures and a portion of our operating expenses are denominated in foreign currencies, mostly in U.S. dollars. As such, a strengthening or weakening of the Philippine peso against the U.S. dollar will decrease or increase in Philippine peso terms both the principal amount of our foreign currency-denominated debts and the related interest expense, our foreign currency-denominated capital expenditures and operating expenses as well as our U.S. dollar-linked and U.S. dollar-denominated revenues. In addition, many of our financial ratios and other financial tests are affected by the movements in the Philippine peso to U.S. dollar exchange rate.

To manage our foreign exchange risks and to stabilize our cash flows in order to improve investment and cash flow planning, we enter into forward foreign exchange contracts, currency swap contracts, currency option contracts and other hedging products aimed at reducing and/or managing the adverse impact of changes in foreign exchange rates on our operating results and cash flows. We use forward foreign exchange sale and purchase contracts, currency swap contracts and foreign currency option contracts to manage the foreign currency risks associated with our foreign currency-denominated loans. We also enter into forward foreign exchange sale contracts to manage foreign currency risks associated with our U.S. dollar-linked and U.S. dollar-denominated revenues. We accounted for these instruments as either cash flow hedges, wherein changes in the fair value are recognized in our consolidated other comprehensive income until the hedged transaction affects our consolidated income statement or transactions not designated as hedges, wherein changes in the fair value are recognized directly as income or expense for the period.

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The following table shows our consolidated foreign currency-denominated monetary financial assets and liabilities and their Philippine peso equivalents as at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015		2014	
	U.S. Dollar	Php ⁽¹⁾	U.S. Dollar	Php ⁽²⁾
(in millions)				
Noncurrent Financial Assets				
Investment in debt securities and other long-term investments	26	1,206	7	313
Derivative financial assets net of current portion	3	145	2	94
Advances and other noncurrent assets net of current portion		16		17
Total noncurrent financial assets	29	1,367	9	424
Current Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	379	17,874	149	6,665
Short-term investments	24	1,156	14	625
Trade and other receivables net	142	6,690	210	9,414
Current portion of derivative financial assets	1	26		2
Current portion of advances and other noncurrent assets		19		10
Total current financial assets	546	25,765	373	16,716
Total Financial Assets	575	27,132	382	17,140
Noncurrent Financial Liabilities				
Interest-bearing financial liabilities net of current portion	1,104	52,040	1,046	46,812
Derivative financial liabilities net of current portion	16	736	33	1,460
Other noncurrent liabilities		6		
Total noncurrent financial liabilities	1,120	52,782	1,079	48,272
Current Financial Liabilities				
Accounts payable	99	4,685	121	5,438
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	153	7,216	153	6,856
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities	341	16,058	316	14,124
Current portion of derivative financial liabilities	7	306	6	254
Total current financial liabilities	600	28,265	596	26,672
Total Financial Liabilities	1,720	81,047	1,675	74,944

⁽¹⁾ The exchange rate used to convert the U.S. dollar amounts into Philippine peso was Php47.12 to US\$1.00, the Philippine peso-U.S. dollar exchange rate as quoted through the Philippine Dealing System as at December 31, 2015.

⁽²⁾ The exchange rate used to convert the U.S. dollar amounts into Philippine peso was Php44.74 to US\$1.00, the Philippine peso-U.S. dollar exchange rate as quoted through the Philippine Dealing System as at December 31, 2014.

As at March 15, 2016, the Philippine peso-U.S. dollar exchange rate was Php46.73 to US\$1.00. Using this exchange rate, our consolidated net foreign currency-denominated financial liabilities would have decreased in Philippine peso terms by Php447 million as at December 31, 2015.

Approximately 42% and 47% of our total consolidated debts (net of consolidated debt discount) were denominated in U.S. dollars as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Consolidated foreign currency-denominated debt increased to Php67,620 million as at December 31, 2015 from Php60,632 million as at December 31, 2014. See Note 21 *Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities* to the accompanying audited

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consolidated financial statements in Item 18 Financial Statements . The aggregate notional amount of PLDT's outstanding long-term principal only-currency swap contracts were US\$392 million and US\$202 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Consequently, the unhedged portion of our consolidated debt amounts was approximately 30% (or 17%, net of our consolidated U.S. dollar cash balances) and 40% (or 34%, net of our consolidated U.S. dollar cash balances) as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Approximately, 18% of our consolidated service revenues were denominated in U.S. dollars and/or were linked to U.S. dollars for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared with approximately 20% and 21% for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Approximately, 9% of our consolidated expenses were denominated in U.S. dollars and/or linked to the U.S. dollar for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared with approximately 10% and 11% for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. In this respect, the higher weighted average exchange rate of the Philippine peso against the U.S. dollar increased our revenues and expenses, and consequently, affects our cash flow from operations in Philippine peso terms. In view of the anticipated continued decline in dollar-denominated/dollar-linked revenues, which provide a natural hedge against our foreign currency exposure, we are progressively refinancing our dollar-denominated debt in Philippine pesos.

The Philippine peso depreciated by 5.32% against the U.S. dollar to Php47.12 to US\$1.00 as at December 31, 2015 from Php44.74 to US\$1.00 as at December 31, 2014. As at December 31, 2014, the Philippine peso depreciated by 0.77% against the U.S. dollar to Php44.74 to US\$1.00 from Php44.40 to US\$1.00 as at December 31, 2013. As a result of our consolidated foreign exchange movements, as well as the amount of our consolidated outstanding net foreign currency financial assets and liabilities, we recognized net consolidated foreign exchange losses of Php3,036 million, Php382 million and Php2,893 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Management conducted a survey among our banks to determine the outlook of the Philippine peso-U.S. dollar exchange rate until March 31, 2016. Our outlook is that the Philippine peso-U.S. dollar exchange rate may either weaken or strengthen by 2.93% as compared to the exchange rate of Php47.12 to US\$1.00 as at December 31, 2015. If the Philippine peso-U.S. dollar exchange rate had weakened or strengthened by 2.93% as at December 31, 2015, with all other variables held constant, profit after tax for the year end 2015 would correspondingly have been approximately Php897 million lower or higher and our consolidated stockholders' equity as at year end 2015 would have been approximately Php810 million lower or higher, mainly as a result of consolidated foreign exchange gains and losses on conversion of U.S. dollar-denominated net assets/liabilities and mark-to-market valuation of derivative financial instruments.

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Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates.

Our exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to our long-term debt obligations and short-term borrowings with floating interest rates.

Our policy is to manage interest cost through a mix of fixed and variable rate debts. We evaluate the fixed to floating ratio of our loans in line with movements of relevant interest rates in the financial markets. Based on our assessment, new financing will be priced either on a fixed or floating rate basis. On a limited basis, we enter into interest rate swap agreements in order to manage our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. We make use of hedging instruments and structures solely for reducing or managing financial risk associated with our liabilities and not for trading purposes.

The following tables set out the carrying amounts, by maturity, of our financial instruments that are expected to have exposure on interest rate risk as at December 31, 2015 and 2014. Financial instruments that are not subject to interest rate risk were not included in the table.

As at December 31, 2015

	In U.S. Dollars						Discount/ Debt Issuance Cost In Php	Carrying Value In Php (in millions)	Fair Val In U.S. Dollar
	Below 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years	Total	In Php		
ent									
es									
er									
m									
ents									
llar		11	2			13	596	596	13
rate		4.0000% to 10.0000%	3.5000%						
ne									
rate		5		3		8	407	407	9
		4.2500%		4.8400%					
llar	35					35	1,651	1,651	35
rate	0.0100% to 1.0000%								
ne									
rate	82					82	3,880	3,880	82
	0.0010% to 2.0000%								
es	1					1	24	24	1
rate	0.0100% to 0.5000%								
ry									
ents									
llar	315					315	14,829	14,829	315
rate	0.2500% to 4.7500%								

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ne	515				515	24,274		24,274	515	
rate	0.2500% to 4.6875%									
rm ents										
lar	24				24	1,156		1,156	24	
rate	2.1622% to 3.9940%									
ne	6				6	273		273	6	
rate	1.5000%									
	978	16	2	3	999	47,090		47,090	1,000	
es:										
m										
ate										
lar		228			228	10,761	29	10,732	247	
rate		8.3500%								
lar										
oans	5	51	42	17	11	126	5,945	41	5,904	134
rate	1.9000%	1.4100% to 3.9550%	1.4100% to 3.9550%	1.4100% to 3.9550%	2.8850%					
ne										
rate		205	21	337	1,243	1,806	85,100	171	84,929	1,803
		4.4850% to 6.2600%	4.4850% to 6.2600%	4.4850% to 6.2600%	4.5500% to 6.2600%					
lar	25	542	217	273	34	1,091	51,397	413	50,984	1,091
rate	0.8500% to 1.0000%	0.3000% to 1.8000%	0.7900% to 1.8000%	0.7900% to 1.4500%	0.9500%					
	over LIBOR	over LIBOR	over LIBOR	over LIBOR	over LIBOR					
ne										
rate		4	2	102	70	178	8,365	22	8,343	177
		BSP overnight rate - 0.3500%	BSP overnight rate - 0.3500%	BSP overnight rate - 0.3500%	BSP overnight rate - 0.3500%					
		to BSP	to BSP	to BSP	to BSP					
		overnight rate	overnight rate	overnight rate	overnight rate					
	30	1,030	282	729	1,358	3,429	161,568	676	160,892	3,452

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As at December 31, 2014

	In U.S. Dollars					Total	In Php	Discount/ Debt Issuance Cost In Php	Carrying Value In Php (in millions)	Fair Value	
	Below 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years					In U.S. Dollar	In Php
Assets:											
<i>Investment in Debt Securities and Other Long-term Investments</i>											
U.S. Dollar			5	7		12	546		546	12	558
Interest rate				3.5000 to							
			10.0000%	4.000%							
Philippine Peso	7	1	5		3	16	709		709	16	706
Interest rate	2.9310%	4.2188%	4.2500%		4.8371%						
<i>Cash in Bank</i>											
U.S. Dollar	23					23	1,044		1,044	23	1,044
Interest rate	0.0100% to										
	0.5000%										
Philippine Peso	82					82	3,675		3,675	82	3,675
Interest rate	0.0010% to										
	1.5500%										
<i>Other Currencies</i>											
U.S. Dollar	1					1	23		23	1	23
Interest rate	0.0100% to										
	0.5000%										
<i>Temporary Cash Investments</i>											
U.S. Dollar	88					88	3,929		3,929	88	3,929
Interest rate	0.2500% to										
	1.5000%										
Philippine Peso	356					356	15,914		15,914	356	15,914
Interest rate	0.5000% to										
	5.0000%										
<i>Short-term Investments</i>											
U.S. Dollar	14					14	625		625	14	625
Interest rate	4.9570%										
Philippine Peso							18		18		18
Interest rate	1.3750%										
	571	1	10	7	3	592	26,483		26,483	592	26,492
Liabilities:											
<i>Long-term Debt</i>											

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<i>Fixed Rate</i>										
U.S. Dollar										
Notes		228			228	10,218	48	10,170	263	11,738
Interest rate		8.3500%								
U.S. Dollar										
Fixed Loans	5	61	26	20	112	4,998	74	4,924	111	4,972
Interest rate	2.9900%	1.4100% to 3.9550%	1.4100% to 3.9550%	1.4100% to 3.9550%						
Philippine										
Peso		31	184	331	823	1,369	61,240	173	61,067	1,403
Interest rate		3.9250% to 6.2600%	3.9250% to 6.3462%	3.9250% to 6.3462%	4.4850% to 6.3462%					
<i>Variable Rate</i>										
U.S. Dollar	4	546	213	116	143	1,022	45,728	190	45,538	1,022
Interest rate		0.3000% to 1.9000%	0.3000% to 1.9000%	0.9500% to 1.8000%	1.4000% to 1.4500%					
	0.3500% to 0.5500%									
	over LIBOR	over LIBOR	over LIBOR	over LIBOR	over LIBOR					
Philippine										
Peso		4	2	4	179	189	8,450	26	8,424	189
Interest rate		BSP overnight rate - 0.3500%	BSP overnight rate - 0.3500%	BSP overnight rate - 0.3500%	BSP overnight rate - 0.3500%					
		to BSP	to BSP	to BSP	to BSP					
		overnight rate	overnight rate	overnight rate	overnight rate					
	9	642	653	471	1,145	2,920	130,634	511	130,123	2,988
										133,668

Fixed rate financial instruments are subject to fair value interest rate risk while floating rate financial instruments are subject to cash flow interest rate risk.

Repricing of floating rate financial instruments is mostly done on intervals of three months or six months. Interest on fixed rate financial instruments is fixed until maturity of the particular instrument.

Management conducted a survey among our banks to determine the outlook of the U.S. dollar and Philippine peso interest rates until March 31, 2016. Our outlook is that the U.S. dollar and Philippine peso interest rates may move 10 basis points, or bps, and 18 bps higher/lower, respectively, as compared to levels as at December 31, 2015. If U.S. dollar interest rates had been 26 bps higher/lower as compared to market levels as at December 31, 2015, with all other variables held constant, profit after tax for the year end 2015 and our consolidated stockholders equity as at year end 2015 would have been approximately Php73 million and Php173 million, respectively, lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings and loss/gain on derivative transactions. If Philippine peso interest rates had been 23 bps higher/lower as compared to market levels as at December 31, 2015, with all other variables held constant, profit after tax for the year end 2015 and our consolidated stockholders equity as at year end 2015 would have been approximately Php17 million and Php24 million, respectively, lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings and loss/gain on derivative transactions.

Table of Contents**Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk that we will incur a loss arising from our customers, clients or counterparties that fail to discharge their contracted obligations. We manage and control credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk we are willing to accept for individual counterparties and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

We trade only with recognized and creditworthy third parties. It is our policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an on-going basis to reduce our exposure to bad debts.

We established a credit quality review process to provide regular identification of changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties. Counterparty limits are established and reviewed periodically based on latest available financial data on our counterparties' credit ratings, capitalization, asset quality and liquidity. Our credit quality review process allows us to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which we are exposed and allow us to take corrective actions.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of our consolidated statements of financial position, including derivative financial instruments as at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Gross Maximum Exposure	December 31, 2015 Collateral and Other Credit Enhancements* (in million pesos)	Net Maximum Exposure
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>	46,455	272	46,183
<i>Loans and receivables:</i>			
Advances and other noncurrent assets	10,516		10,516
Short-term investments	744		744
Investment in debt securities and other long-term investments	595		595
Retail subscribers	10,210	46	10,164
Foreign administrations	5,199		5,199
Corporate subscribers	4,812	160	4,652
Domestic carriers	454		454
Dealers, agents and others	4,223	2	4,221
<i>HTM investments:</i>			
Investment in debt securities and other long-term investments	408		408
<i>Financial instruments at FVPL:</i>			
Short-term investments	685		685
Forward foreign exchange contracts	10		10
<i>Available-for-sale financial investments</i>	15,711		15,711
<i>Derivatives used for hedging:</i>			
Interest rate swap	90		90
Long-term currency swap	71		71
Total	100,183	480	99,703

* Includes bank insurance, security deposits and customer deposits. We have no collateral held as at December 31, 2015.

	Gross Maximum Exposure	December 31, 2014 Collateral and Other Credit Enhancements*	Net Maximum Exposure
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	(in million pesos)		
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>	26,659	266	26,393
<i>Loans and receivables:</i>			
Advances and other noncurrent assets	10,711	1	10,710
Short-term investments	18		18
Investment in debt securities and other long-term investments	546		546
Retail subscribers	8,920	46	8,874
Foreign administrations	7,872		7,872
Corporate subscribers	3,615	139	3,476
Domestic carriers	730		730
Dealers, agents and others	8,014	1	8,013
<i>HTM investments:</i>			
Investment in debt securities and other long-term investments	709		709
<i>Available-for-sale financial investments</i>	28,086		28,086
<i>Financial instruments at FVPL:</i>			
Short-term investments	625		625
<i>Derivatives used for hedging:</i>			
Interest rate swap	96		96
Total	96,601	453	96,148

* Includes bank insurance, security deposits and customer deposits. We have no collateral held as at December 31, 2014.

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The table below provides information regarding the credit quality by class of our financial assets according to our credit ratings of counterparties as at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Total	Neither past due nor impaired		Past due but not impaired	Impaired
		Class A ⁽¹⁾	Class B ⁽²⁾		
		(in million pesos)			
December 31, 2015					
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>	46,455	41,509	4,946		
<i>Loans and receivables:</i>	52,875	15,962	7,087	13,704	16,122
Advances and other noncurrent assets	10,717	10,204	307	5	201
Short-term investments	744	744			
Investment in debt securities and other long-term investments	595	595			
Retail subscribers	19,750	1,549	3,449	5,212	9,540
Corporate subscribers	9,263	1,162	1,316	2,334	4,451
Foreign administrations	5,514	933	1,744	2,522	315
Domestic carriers	540	88	100	266	86
Dealers, agents and others	5,752	687	171	3,365	1,529
<i>HTM investments:</i>	408	408			
Investment in debt securities and other long-term investments	408	408			
<i>Financial instruments at FVPL⁽³⁾:</i>	695	695			
Short-term investments	685	685			
Forward foreign exchange contracts	10	10			
<i>Available-for-sale financial investments</i>	15,711	14,721	990		
<i>Derivatives used for hedging:</i>	161	161			
Interest rate swaps	90	90			
Long-term currency swap	71	71			
Total	116,305	73,456	13,023	13,704	16,122
December 31, 2014					
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>	26,659	23,952	2,707		
<i>Loans and receivables:</i>	56,198	19,778	8,376	12,272	15,772
Advances and other noncurrent assets	10,912	8,978	1,732	1	201
Short-term investments	18	18			
Investment in debt securities and other long-term investments	546	546			
Retail subscribers	17,053	2,115	2,894	3,911	8,133
Foreign administrations	8,420	2,825	535	4,512	548
Corporate subscribers	7,941	1,008	654	1,953	4,326
Domestic carriers	823	90	158	482	93
Dealers, agents and others	10,485	4,198	2,403	1,413	2,471
<i>HTM investments:</i>	709	709			
Investment in debt securities and other long-term investments	709	709			
<i>Available-for-sale financial investments</i>	28,086	28,024	62		
<i>Financial instruments at FVPL⁽³⁾:</i>	625	625			
Short-term investments	625	625			
<i>Derivatives used for hedging:</i>	96	96			
Interest rate swaps	96	96			
Total	112,373	73,184	11,145	12,272	15,772

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- (1) *This includes low risk and good paying customer accounts with no history of account treatment for a defined period and no overdue accounts as at report date; and deposits or placements to counterparties with good credit rating or bank standing financial review.*
- (2) *This includes medium risk and average paying customer accounts with no overdue accounts as at report date, and new customer accounts for which sufficient credit history has not been established; and deposits or placements to counterparties not classified as Class A.*
- (3) *Gross receivables from counterparties, before any offsetting arrangements.*

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The aging analysis of past due but not impaired class of financial assets as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Total	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired			Impaired
			1-60 days	61-90 days	Over 91 days	
(in million pesos)						
December 31, 2015						
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>	46,455	46,455				
<i>Loans and receivables:</i>	52,875	23,049	5,436	1,306	6,962	16,122
Advances and other noncurrent assets	10,717	10,511			5	201
Short-term investments	744	744				
Investment in debt securities and other long-term investments	595	595				
Retail subscribers	19,750	4,998	2,064	499	2,649	9,540
Corporate subscribers	9,263	2,478	1,165	335	834	4,451
Foreign administrations	5,514	2,677	314	290	1,918	315
Domestic carriers	540	188	63	62	141	86
Dealers, agents and others	5,752	858	1,830	120	1,415	1,529
<i>HTM investments:</i>	408	408				
Investment in debt securities and other long-term investments	408	408				
<i>Financial instruments at FVPL:</i>	695	695				
Short-term investments	685	685				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	10	10				
<i>Available-for-sale financial investments</i>	15,711	15,711				
<i>Derivatives used for hedging:</i>	161	161				
Interest rate swaps	90	90				
Long-term currency swap	71	71				
Total	116,305	86,479	5,436	1,306	6,962	16,122
December 31, 2014						
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>	26,659	26,659				
<i>Loans and receivables:</i>	56,198	28,154	5,285	1,149	5,838	15,772
Advances and other noncurrent assets	10,912	10,710			1	201
Short-term investments	18	18				
Investment in debt securities and other long-term investments	546	546				
Retail subscribers	17,053	5,009	1,949	325	1,637	8,133
Foreign administrations	8,420	3,360	932	468	3,112	548
Corporate subscribers	7,941	1,662	951	234	768	4,326
Domestic carriers	823	248	166	97	219	93
Dealers, agents and others	10,485	6,601	1,287	25	101	2,471
<i>HTM investments:</i>	709	709				
Investment in debt securities and other long-term investments	709	709				
<i>Available-for-sale financial investments</i>	28,086	28,086				
<i>Financial instruments at FVPL:</i>	625	625				
Short-term investments	625	625				
<i>Derivatives used for hedging:</i>	96	96				
Interest rate swaps	96	96				
Total	112,373	84,329	5,285	1,149	5,838	15,772

Impairment Assessments

The main consideration for the impairment assessment include whether any payments of principal or interest are overdue by more than 90 days or whether there are any known difficulties in the cash flows of counterparties, credit rating downgrades, or infringement of the original terms of the contract. Our impairment assessments are classified into two areas: individually assessed allowance and collectively assessed allowances.

Individually assessed allowance

We determine the allowance appropriate for each individually significant loan or advance on an individual basis. Items considered when determining allowance amounts include the sustainability of the counterparty's business plan, its ability to improve performance once a financial difficulty has arisen, projected receipts and the expected dividend payout should bankruptcy ensue, the availability of other financial support, the realizable value of collateral, if any, and the timing of the expected cash flows. We also recognize an impairment for accounts specifically identified to be doubtful of collection when there is information on financial incapacity after considering the other contractual obligations between us and the subscriber. The impairment losses are evaluated at each reporting date, unless unforeseen circumstances require more careful attention.

Collectively assessed allowances

Allowances are assessed collectively for losses on loans and advances that are not individually significant and for individually significant loans and advances where there is no objective evidence of individual impairment. Allowances are evaluated on each reporting date with each portfolio receiving a separate review.

The collective assessment takes account of impairment that is likely to be present in the portfolio even though there is no objective evidence of the impairment in an individual assessment. Impairment losses are estimated by taking into consideration the following information: historical losses on the portfolio, current economic conditions, the approximate delay between the time a loss is likely to have been incurred and the time it is identified as requiring an individually assessed impairment allowance, and expected receipts and recoveries once impaired. The impairment allowance is then reviewed by credit management to ensure alignment with our policy.

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Capital Management Risk

We aim to achieve an optimal capital structure in pursuit of our business objectives which include maintaining healthy capital ratios and strong credit ratings, and maximizing shareholder value.

In recent years, our cash flow from operations has allowed us to substantially reduce debts and, in 2005, resume payment of dividends on common shares. Since 2005, our strong cash flow has enabled us to make investments in new areas and pay higher dividends.

Our approach to capital management focuses on balancing the allocation of cash and the incurrence of debt as we seek new investment opportunities for new businesses and growth areas. On August 5, 2014, the PLDT Board of Directors approved an amendment to our dividend policy, increasing the dividend payout rate to 75% from 70% of our core EPS as regular dividends. In declaring dividends, we take into consideration the interest of our shareholders, as well as our working capital, capital expenditures and debt servicing requirements. The retention of earnings may be necessary to meet the funding requirements of our business expansion and development programs. Further, in the event no investment opportunities arise, we may consider the option of returning additional cash to our shareholders in the form of special dividends or share buybacks. Philippine corporate regulations prescribe, however, that we can only pay out dividends or make capital distribution up to the amount of our unrestricted retained earnings.

Some of our debt instruments contain covenants that impose maximum leverage ratios. In addition, our credit ratings from the international credit ratings agencies are based on our ability to remain within certain leverage ratios.

No changes were made in our objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities

Fees and Charges for Holders of American Depositary Receipts

JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., or the depository, as depository of our ADS collects fees from each person to whom ADS are issued, US\$5.00 for each 100 ADS (or portion thereof) issued, delivered, reduced, cancelled or surrendered.

The depository also collects the following fees from holders of ADRs or intermediaries acting in their behalf:

US\$0.02 or less per ADS (or portion thereof) for any cash distribution made;

US\$1.50 per ADR for transfers made (to the extent such fee is not prohibited by the rules of the primary stock exchange upon which the ADSs are listed);

a fee in an amount equal to the fee for the execution and delivery of ADSs for the distribution or sale of securities, which would have been charged as a result of the deposit of such securities but which securities or the net proceeds from the sale thereof are instead distributed by the depository to the holders entitled thereto;

US\$0.02 per ADS (or a portion thereof) per year for the services rendered by the depository for administering the ADR program (which fee shall be assessed as of the record date or dates set by the depository not more than once each calendar year and shall be payable at the sole discretion of the depository by billing such holders or by deducting such charge from one or more cash dividends or other cash distribution);

such fees and expenses as are incurred by the depository (including without limitation expenses incurred on behalf of holders in compliance with foreign exchange control regulations or any law or regulation relating to foreign investment) in the delivery of the

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common stock or otherwise in connection with the depositary's or its custodian's compliance with applicable laws, rules or regulations;

stock transfer and other taxes and governmental charges (which are payable by the holder or person depositing the common stock), cable, telex and facsimile transmission and delivery charges incurred at the request of the person depositing the common stock or holder delivering the common stock, ADRs or deposited common stock (which are payable by such person or holder), transfer or registration fees for the registration or transfer of deposited common stock in connection with the deposit or withdrawal of the deposited common stock (which are payable by the person depositing or withdrawing deposited common stock), expense by the depositary in the conversion of foreign currency into U.S. dollars; and

any other charge payable by the depositary or its agents in connection with its service as depositary in implementation of the Company's ADR Program pursuant to Section 4.02, 4.03, 4.04, or 4.05 of the Deposit Agreement, as amended.

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Fees and Other Payments Made by the Depositary to Us

The depositary has agreed to reimburse certain reasonable expenses of PLDT related to PLDT's ADR program and incurred by PLDT in connection with the ADR program. The amounts reimbursable by the depositary are not necessarily related to the fees collected by the depositary from ADR holders. The total amount that the depositary has agreed to reimburse and the amounts reimbursable for the year ended December 31, 2015 was US\$1,588,122.54.

PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

None.

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 15. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, carried out an evaluation on the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as at December 31, 2015. Based on this evaluation, our CEO and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at December 31, 2015.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. The Management of Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company and Subsidiaries (PLDT Group) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Our internal control over financial reporting is designed and implemented under the supervision of our principal executive officers and principal finance officers, in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the PLDT Group; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and that receipts and expenditures of the PLDT Group are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and board of directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of any unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the PLDT Group's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, a system of internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statements preparation and presentation, and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the PLDT Group's internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2015, based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in 2013.

Based on this assessment, management has determined that the internal control over financial reporting of the PLDT Group was effective as at December 31, 2015.

We reviewed the results of management's assessment with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

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SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co., or SGV & Co., (a member firm of the Ernst & Young Global Limited), an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report and has issued an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2015. This attestation report is dated March 16, 2016 and is set forth in Item 18 Financial Statements of the Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

In 2015, no change to our internal control over financial reporting occurred that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our Board of Directors has determined that currently none of the members of the Audit Committee is an audit committee financial expert as defined under the applicable rules of the U.S. SEC issued pursuant to Section 407 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Because our Board of Directors believes that the Audit Committee members along with its advisors, possess sufficient financial knowledge and experience, our Board of Directors has not separately appointed an audit committee member who qualifies as an audit committee financial expert. Our Board of Directors has appointed Ms. Corazon de la Paz-Bernardo, a former member of our Board of Directors, as Audit Committee advisor to render advice on complex financial reporting or accounting issues that may be raised in our Audit Committee's evaluation of our financial statements and other related matters. Formerly the Chairman and Senior Partner of Joaquin Cunanan & Co., now Isla Lipana & Co., a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers Worldwide, Ms. Corazon de la Paz-Bernardo is a certified public accountant and possesses in-depth knowledge of accounting principles (including IFRS), internal controls and procedures for financial reporting and audit committee functions, as well as extensive experience in overseeing or actively supervising the preparation, audit, analysis or evaluation of financial statements and in addressing complex and general financial reporting, accounting and audit issues.

Table of Contents**Item 16B. Code of Business Conduct and Ethics**

PLDT has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, or PLDT's Code of Ethics which constitutes a code of ethics as defined in Item 16.B of Form 20-F. PLDT's Code of Ethics applies to its directors, officers, including its principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer or controller, and employees.

A copy of the PLDT's Code of Ethics is posted on our website at

<http://www.pldt.com/docs/default-source/policies/pldt-code-of-business-conduct-and-ethics.pdf> under the Corporate Governance section. The Company has undertaken to provide a copy, without charge, to any person requesting for a copy of PLDT's Code of Ethics from our Chief Governance Officer, Atty. Ma. Lourdes C. Rausa-Chan, who can be reached at e-mail address lrchan@pldt.com.ph or telephone number +632-816-8556.

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The following table summarizes the fees paid or accrued for services rendered by SGV & Co., our independent auditors for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014
	(in millions)	
Audit Fees	Php42	Php42
All Other Fees	18	21
Total	Php60	Php63

Audit Fees. This category includes the audit of our annual financial statements, review of interim financial statements and services that are normally provided by the independent auditors in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for those fiscal years.

Audit-Related Fees. Other than the audit fees, we did not have any other audit-related fees for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Tax Fees. We did not have any tax fees for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

All Other Fees. This category consists primarily of fees with respect to our Sarbanes-Oxley Act 404 assessment in 2015 and 2014, and educational training regarding transition to the 2013 Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in 2014, and other non-audit engagements.

The fees presented above include out-of-pocket expenses incidental to our independent auditors' work, the amount of which do not exceed 5% of the agreed-upon engagement fees.

Our audit committee pre-approved all audit and non-audit services as these are proposed or endorsed before these services are performed by our independent auditors.

Audit Committee's Pre-approval Policies and Procedures

Audit Committee pre-approval of services rendered by our independent auditor follows:

The Audit Committee has adopted a policy for pre-approval of audit, audit-related and permitted non-audit services to be rendered by our independent auditor, that should be interpreted in conjunction with the Audit Committee's policy on auditor independence.

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The Audit Committee does not engage our independent auditor for prohibited services at any point during the audit and professional engagement period.

To ensure the prompt handling of unexpected matters, the Audit Committee may delegate its authority to specifically pre-approve services to one or more of its members. The member(s) to whom such authority is delegated must report any pre-approval decisions to the Audit Committee at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

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The Audit Committee is directly responsible for the appointment, setting of compensation, retention, removal and oversight of the work of our independent auditor.

Item 16D. Exemption from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

Not applicable.

Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchaser

We did not repurchase any of our shares in the year ended December 31, 2015.

Item 16F. Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant

Not applicable.

Item 16G. Corporate Governance

PLDT is a Philippine company with its shares of common stock listed on the PSE and ADSs listed on the NYSE. As a foreign private issuer, PLDT is permitted under the NYSE listing standards to follow Philippine corporate governance practices on most corporate governance matters, and, accordingly, PLDT complies with the Philippine SEC Revised Code of Corporate Governance (Philippine SEC Governance Code) in respect of its corporate governance practices as well as with the NYSE listing standards applicable to foreign private issuers. PLDT's corporate governance practices are generally consistent with the NYSE listing standards, except that PLDT's corporate governance practices differ from U.S. companies under the NYSE listing standards in the significant ways summarized below.

Number of Independent Directors. The NYSE listing standards require a majority of the board of directors to be independent. We have three independent directors out of 13 directors, which meets the requirements under the Philippine SEC Governance Code that at least two members or 20% of the board of directors must be independent.

Director Independence Tests. There are differences between the director independence tests applied in PLDT's corporate governance practice and those under the NYSE listing standards. In some cases, the independence tests set forth in the NYSE listing standards are more stringent than those under PLDT's corporate governance practice and *vice versa*.

Examples where the NYSE listing standards impose more stringent standards than PLDT's corporate governance practices include the auditor affiliation test. In contrast to the NYSE listing standards, under PLDT's By-Laws and Board Committee charters, present or previous affiliation or employment of a director's immediate family member with the external auditors, or a director's past or present affiliation with a firm that is PLDT's internal auditor do not preclude a determination that such director is independent.

Examples where PLDT's corporate governance practices impose more stringent standards than NYSE listing standards include the look back periods for the independence tests and the material relationship with the listed company test. The look back period for each of the past employment and the auditor affiliation tests under PLDT's corporate governance practices is five years compared to three years under the NYSE listing standards. Furthermore, in respect of material relationships that preclude an independence finding, PLDT's Manual on Corporate Governance (PLDT's CG Manual) provides that a director who owns more than 2% of the shares of stock of PLDT, or whose relative is, a substantial shareholder of PLDT, any of its related companies or any of its substantial shareholders cannot be considered as independent.

Meetings of non-management/independent directors. The NYSE listing standards require regularly scheduled executive sessions of non-management directors without management participation or regularly scheduled executive sessions consisting of only independent directors. PLDT's CG Manual mandates the holding of executive sessions with non-management directors only at least once a year and at such other times as the Board may deem necessary or appropriate.

Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee and Compensation Committee. The NYSE listing standards require a listed company to maintain a nominating/corporate governance committee and a compensation committee, both composed entirely of independent directors. Our GNC and our ECC is each normally composed of five voting members, a majority of whom are normally independent directors, which exceeds the requirements under the Philippine SEC Governance Code that one of the at least three voting members of the nominating/corporate governance committee and one of the at least three members of the compensation committee must be independent. The NYSE listing standards require the compensation committee to conduct an independent assessment with respect to any compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser that provides advice to the compensation committee. There is no such requirement under the Philippine SEC Governance Code and PLDT's CG Manual.

Audit Committee. As required by NYSE listing standards, PLDT maintains an audit committee in full compliance with Rule 10A-3 promulgated under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 303A.06 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual. All of the members of PLDT's Audit Committee are independent directors meeting the independence requirements of Rule 10A-3 as well as those under Section 303A.07 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual, except in those areas where our independence tests under the Philippine SEC Governance Code differ from those under the NYSE listing standards, as discussed above.

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PLDT's disclosure containing a summary of differences on corporate governance practices based on requirements of Philippine law on one hand, and U.S. law on the other, is found in this link: http://pldt.com/docs/default-source/compliance/nyse-pldt_303a-11_2013.pdf?sfvrsn=2. This website does not form part of this annual report on Form 20-F.

Item 16H. Mine Safety Disclosure

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 17. Financial Statements

PLDT has elected to provide the financial statements and related information specified in Item 18. Financial Statements in lieu of Item 17.

Item 18. Financial Statements

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and the Stockholders

Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company

We have audited Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as PLDT Group) internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission 2013 framework (the COSO criteria). The PLDT Group's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the PLDT Group's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the PLDT Group maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2015, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated statements of financial position of the PLDT Group as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the consolidated income statements, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, and our report dated March 16, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co.
Makati City, Philippines
March 16, 2016

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and the Stockholders

Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as PLDT Group) as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the consolidated income statements, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the PLDT Group s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the PLDT Group as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the PLDT Group s internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission 2013 framework and our report dated March 16, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co.
Makati City, Philippines
March 16, 2016

Table of Contents**PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

As at December 31, 2015 and 2014

(in million pesos)

	2015	2014
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Noncurrent Assets		
Property and equipment (Notes 3, 5, 9, 13 and 21)	195,782	191,984
Investments in associates, joint ventures and deposits (Notes 3, 4, 10 and 25)	48,703	42,046
Available-for-sale financial investments (Notes 6, 11 and 28)	15,711	28,086
Investment in debt securities and other long-term investments net of current portion (Notes 12 and 28)	952	960
Investment properties (Notes 3, 6, 9 and 13)	1,825	1,816
Goodwill and intangible assets (Notes 3, 14 and 15)	72,117	72,842
Deferred income tax assets net (Notes 3, 4 and 7)	21,941	17,131
Derivative financial assets net of current portion (Note 28)	145	94
Prepayments net of current portion (Notes 3, 7, 19, 25 and 26)	3,475	2,924
Advances and other noncurrent assets net of current portion (Note 28)	3,003	3,218
Total Noncurrent Assets	363,654	361,101
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 16 and 28)	46,455	26,659
Short-term investments (Note 28)	1,429	643
Trade and other receivables (Notes 3, 5, 17, 25 and 28)	24,898	29,151
Inventories and supplies (Notes 5 and 18)	4,614	3,706
Current portion of derivative financial assets (Note 28)	26	2
Current portion of investment in debt securities and other long-term investments (Notes 12 and 28)	51	295
Current portion of prepayments (Note 19)	5,798	6,406
Current portion of advances and other noncurrent assets (Notes 20 and 28)	8,170	8,332
Total Current Assets	91,441	75,194
TOTAL ASSETS	455,095	436,295
<u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u>		
Equity (Note 28)		
Non-voting serial preferred stock (Notes 8 and 20)	360	360
Voting preferred stock (Note 20)	150	150
Common stock (Notes 8 and 20)	1,093	1,093
Treasury stock (Notes 8 and 20)	(6,505)	(6,505)
Capital in excess of par value (Note 20)	130,517	130,521
Retained earnings (Note 20)	6,195	17,030
Other comprehensive loss (Note 6)	(18,202)	(8,285)
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of PLDT (Note 28)	113,608	134,364
Noncontrolling interests (Note 6)	290	304

TOTAL EQUITY

113,898 134,668

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)**

As at December 31, 2015 and 2014

(in million pesos)

	2015	2014
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Interest-bearing financial liabilities net of current portion (Notes 3, 9, 21 and 28)	143,982	115,400
Deferred income tax liabilities net (Notes 4 and 7)	3,704	4,427
Derivative financial liabilities net of current portion (Note 28)	736	1,460
Customers deposits (Note 28)	2,430	2,438
Pension and other employee benefits (Notes 3, 5 and 26)	10,197	13,131
Deferred credits and other noncurrent liabilities (Notes 3, 5, 9, 22 and 28)	21,482	21,924
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	182,531	158,780
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable (Notes 23, 25, 27 and 28)	52,679	40,923
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Notes 3, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26 and 28)	84,286	82,678
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities (Notes 3, 9, 21 and 28)	16,911	14,729
Provision for claims and assessments (Notes 3 and 27)	897	897
Dividends payable (Notes 20 and 28)	1,461	1,070
Current portion of derivative financial liabilities (Note 28)	306	254
Income tax payable (Note 7)	2,126	2,296
Total Current Liabilities	158,666	142,847
TOTAL LIABILITIES	341,197	301,627
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	455,095	436,295

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS****For the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013****(in million pesos, except earnings per common share amounts which are in pesos)**

	2015	2014	2013
REVENUES			
Service revenues (Notes 3 and 4)	162,930	164,943	163,932
Non-service revenues (Notes 3, 4 and 5)	8,173	5,892	4,279
	171,103	170,835	168,211
EXPENSES			
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 3, 4 and 9)	31,519	31,379	30,304
Compensation and employee benefits (Notes 3, 5 and 26)	21,606	18,749	21,369
Cost of sales (Notes 5, 18 and 25)	16,614	13,512	11,806
Repairs and maintenance (Notes 13, 18 and 25)	15,035	14,988	13,107
Asset impairment (Notes 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18 and 28)	14,856	6,046	5,543
Interconnection costs	10,317	10,420	10,610
Selling and promotions (Note 25)	9,747	10,619	9,776
Professional and other contracted services (Note 25)	8,234	7,748	7,173
Rent (Notes 3 and 25)	6,376	6,692	6,041
Taxes and licenses (Note 27)	4,592	4,563	3,925
Insurance and security services (Note 25)	1,797	1,884	1,815
Communication, training and travel (Note 25)	1,349	1,552	1,417
Amortization of intangible assets (Notes 3, 4 and 15)	1,076	1,149	1,020
Other expenses	1,316	1,156	1,609
	144,434	130,457	125,515
	26,669	40,378	42,696
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)			
Equity share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures (Notes 4 and 10)	3,241	3,841	2,742
Interest income (Notes 4, 5, 12 and 16)	799	752	932
Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments net (Notes 4 and 28)	420	(101)	511
Foreign exchange losses net (Notes 4, 9 and 28)	(3,036)	(382)	(2,893)
Financing costs net (Notes 4, 5, 9, 21 and 28)	(6,259)	(5,320)	(6,589)
Other income net (Notes 3, 4 and 13)	4,804	4,980	4,233
	(31)	3,770	(1,064)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (Note 4)	26,638	44,148	41,632
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Notes 3, 4 and 7)	4,563	10,058	8,248
NET INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (Note 4)	22,075	34,090	33,384
NET INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Notes 2, 4 and 8)			2,069

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NET INCOME (Note 4)	22,075	34,090	35,453
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Equity holders of PLDT (Notes 4 and 8)	22,065	34,091	35,420
Noncontrolling interests (Notes 4 and 8)	10	(1)	33
	22,075	34,090	35,453
Earnings Per Share Attributable to Common Equity Holders of PLDT (Notes 4 and 8)			
Basic	101.85	157.51	163.67
Diluted	101.85	157.51	163.67

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****For the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013****(in million pesos)**

	2015	2014	2013
NET INCOME (Note 4)	22,075	34,090	35,453
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) NET OF TAX (Note 6)			
Foreign currency translation differences of subsidiaries	45	(3)	794
Net transactions on cash flow hedges:	31	(74)	(16)
Net fair value gains (losses) on cash flow hedges (Note 28)	5	(94)	
Income tax related to fair value adjustments charged directly to equity (Note 7)	26	20	(16)
Share in the other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method (Note 10)	(14)	34	(92)
Net gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial investments:	(8,135)	8,144	(8)
Gains (losses) from changes in fair value recognized during the year (Note 11)	(13,258)	8,144	(7)
Income tax related to fair value adjustments charged directly to equity (Note 7)	(1)		(1)
Impairment loss recognized in profit or loss (Notes 3, 4, 5 and 11)	5,124		
Net other comprehensive income (loss) to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years	(8,073)	8,101	678
Revaluation increment on investment properties:	(1)	364	(1)
Depreciation of revaluation increment in investment properties transferred to property and equipment (Note 9)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Fair value adjustment to property and equipment transferred to investment properties during the year (Note 13)		476	
Income tax related to revaluation increment charged directly to equity (Note 7)	1	(110)	1
Share in the other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures (Note 10)	(235)	(391)	1,112
Actuarial losses on defined benefit obligations:	(1,598)	(4,874)	(9,156)
Remeasurement in actuarial losses on defined benefit obligations	(2,356)	(6,952)	(13,005)
Income tax related to remeasurement adjustments (Note 7)	758	2,078	3,849
Net other comprehensive loss not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years	(1,834)	(4,901)	(8,045)
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Net of Tax	(9,907)	3,200	(7,367)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	12,168	37,290	28,086
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Equity holders of PLDT	12,148	37,287	28,061
Noncontrolling interests	20	3	25
	12,168	37,290	28,086

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

For the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

(in million pesos)

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Loss	Reserves of a Disposal Group as Classified Held-for-Sale	Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of PLDT	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
Balances as at January 1, 2015	510	1,093	(6,505)	130,521	17,030	(8,285)		134,364	304	134,668
Total comprehensive income:					22,065	(9,917)		12,148	20	12,168
Net income (Notes 4 and 8)					22,065			22,065	10	22,075
Other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 6)						(9,917)		(9,917)	10	(9,907)
Cash dividends (Note 20)					(32,900)			(32,900)	(21)	(32,921)
Acquisition and dilution of noncontrolling interests				(4)				(4)	(13)	(17)
Balances as at December 31, 2015	510	1,093	(6,505)	130,517	6,195	(18,202)		113,608	290	113,898
Balances as at January 1, 2014	510	1,093	(6,505)	130,562	22,968	(11,481)		137,147	179	137,326
Total comprehensive income:					34,091	3,196		37,287	3	37,290
Net income (Notes 4 and 8)					34,091			34,091	(1)	34,090
Other comprehensive income (Note 6)						3,196		3,196	4	3,200
Cash dividends (Note 20)					(40,029)			(40,029)	(29)	(40,058)
Issuance of capital stock (Note 20)									163	163
Acquisition and dilution of noncontrolling interests				(41)				(41)	(12)	(53)
Balances as at December 31, 2014	510	1,093	(6,505)	130,521	17,030	(8,285)		134,364	304	134,668
Balances as at January 1, 2013	510	1,093	(6,505)	130,566	25,416	(3,387)	(2,143)	145,550	184	145,734
Total comprehensive income:					35,420	(7,359)		28,061	25	28,086
Net income (Notes 4 and 8)					35,420			35,420	33	35,453
Other comprehensive loss (Note 6)						(7,359)		(7,359)	(8)	(7,367)
Cash dividends (Note 20)					(37,868)			(37,868)	(46)	(37,914)
Discontinued operations						(735)	2,143	1,408		1,408
Acquisition and dilution of noncontrolling interests				(4)				(4)	16	12
	510	1,093	(6,505)	130,562	22,968	(11,481)		137,147	179	137,326

Balances as at December 31,
2013

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****For the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013****(in million pesos)**

	2015	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax and noncontrolling interest from continuing operations (Note 4)	26,638	44,148	41,632
Income before income tax and noncontrolling interest from discontinued operations (Note 2)			2,124
Income before income tax (Note 4)	26,638	44,148	43,756
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 3, 4 and 9)	31,519	31,379	30,457
Asset impairment (Notes 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 17 and 18)	14,856	6,046	5,545
Interest on loans and other related items net (Notes 4, 5, 9, 21 and 28)	5,919	4,987	4,669
Foreign exchange losses net (Notes 4, 9 and 28)	3,036	382	2,889
Pension benefit costs (Notes 3, 5 and 26)	1,875	1,702	434
Amortization of intangible assets (Notes 3, 4 and 15)	1,076	1,149	1,075
Losses on disposal of property and equipment (Note 9)	298	42	86
Accretion on financial liabilities net (Notes 5, 21 and 28)	231	165	1,541
Losses (gains) on derivative financial instruments net (Notes 4 and 28)	(420)	101	(512)
Interest income (Notes 4, 5, 12 and 16)	(799)	(752)	(935)
Gain on disposal of associates	(2,838)	(1,448)	(2,056)
Equity share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures (Notes 4 and 10)	(3,241)	(3,841)	(2,604)
Incentive plans (Notes 3, 5 and 26)		168	1,749
Gain on disposal of investments in subsidiaries (Note 10)			(2,404)
Others	(1,968)	(950)	(401)
Operating income before changes in assets and liabilities	76,182	83,278	83,289
Decrease (increase) in:			
Trade and other receivables	(1,863)	(10,547)	(1,790)
Inventories and supplies	(1,122)	(507)	254
Prepayments	(617)	(150)	(663)
Advances and other noncurrent assets	147	(117)	(59)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accounts payable	11,242	5,383	4,299
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	4,969	6,146	2,615
Pension and other employee benefits	(10,629)	(5,586)	(2,611)
Customers deposits	(8)	(108)	17
Other noncurrent liabilities	(13)	4	(29)
Net cash flows generated from operations	78,288	77,796	85,322
Income taxes paid	(8,544)	(11,781)	(11,559)
Net cash flows from operating activities	69,744	66,015	73,763
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends received (Note 10)	5,544	1,855	438
Interest received	939	582	845
Proceeds from:			
Maturity of short-term investments	1,469	110	

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Disposal of property and equipment (Note 9)	334	253	1,546
Maturity of investment in debt securities	292	3,022	241
Disposal of investment properties (Note 13)	8	5	
Collection of notes receivable		25	
Disposal of investment (Note 2)		3	12,075
Sale of net assets held-for-sale			2,298

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (continued)****For the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013****(in million pesos)**

	2015	2014	2013
Payments for:			
Purchase of shares of noncontrolling interests net of cash acquired	(2)	(63)	(6)
Purchase of subsidiaries net of cash acquired (Note 14)	(151)	(139)	
Acquisition of intangible assets (Note 15)	(318)	(330)	(290)
Interest paid capitalized to property and equipment (Notes 4, 5, 9 and 21)	(370)	(442)	(421)
Purchase of available-for-sale financial investments	(925)	(19,711)	(16)
Purchase of investments in associates and joint ventures	(1,274)	(300)	(7)
Purchase of short-term investments	(2,194)	(29)	(114)
Deposit for future PDRs subscription (Note 10)		(300)	(5,550)
Purchase of investment in debt securities		(1,420)	(2,287)
Additions to property and equipment (Notes 4 and 9)	(42,805)	(34,317)	(28,417)
Increase in notes receivable			(1,224)
Decrease (increase) in advances and other noncurrent assets	215	(490)	(156)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(39,238)	(51,686)	(21,045)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from:			
Availments of long-term debt (Note 21)	44,367	41,329	39,798
Availments of long-term financing for capital expenditures	311		868
Issuance of capital stock (Note 20)		166	
Payments for:			
Redemption of shares	(1)	(51)	(5)
Obligations under finance leases	(5)	(6)	(12)
Debt issuance costs (Note 21)	(396)	(293)	(213)
Derivative financial instruments (Note 28)	(638)	(596)	(453)
Interest net of capitalized portion (Notes 5 and 21)	(5,407)	(4,736)	(4,959)
Long-term debt (Note 21)	(17,084)	(15,726)	(57,033)
Cash dividends (Note 20)	(32,532)	(39,900)	(37,804)
Long-term financing for capital expenditures		(84)	
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(11,385)	(19,897)	(59,813)
NET EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	675	322	704
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	19,796	(5,246)	(6,391)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR (Note 16)	26,659	31,905	38,296
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR (Note 16)	46,455	26,659	31,905

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**PHILIPPINE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****1. Corporate Information**

The Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, or PLDT, or the Parent Company, was incorporated under the old Corporation Law of the Philippines (Act 1459, as amended) on November 28, 1928, following the merger of four telephone companies under common U.S. ownership. Under its amended Articles of Incorporation, PLDT's corporate term is currently limited through 2028. In 1967, effective control of PLDT was sold by the General Telephone and Electronics Corporation, then a major shareholder since PLDT's incorporation, to a group of Filipino businessmen. In 1981, in furtherance of the then existing policy of the Philippine government to integrate the Philippine telecommunications industry, PLDT purchased substantially all of the assets and liabilities of the Republic Telephone Company, which at that time was the second largest telephone company in the Philippines. In 1998, certain subsidiaries of First Pacific Company Limited, or First Pacific, and its Philippine affiliates (collectively the First Pacific Group and its Philippine affiliates), acquired a significant interest in PLDT. On March 24, 2000, NTT Communications Corporation, or NTT Communications, through its wholly-owned subsidiary NTT Communications Capital (UK) Ltd., became PLDT's strategic partner with approximately 15% economic and voting interest in the issued and outstanding common stock of PLDT at that time. Simultaneous with NTT Communications' investment in PLDT, the latter acquired 100% of Smart Communications, Inc., or Smart. On March 14, 2006, NTT DOCOMO, Inc., or NTT DOCOMO, acquired from NTT Communications approximately 7% of PLDT's then outstanding common shares held by NTT Communications with NTT Communications retaining ownership of approximately 7% of PLDT's common shares. Since March 14, 2006, NTT DOCOMO has made additional purchases of shares of PLDT, and together with NTT Communications beneficially owned approximately 20% of PLDT's outstanding common stock as at December 31, 2015. NTT Communications and NTT DOCOMO are subsidiaries of NTT Holding Company. On February 28, 2007, Metro Pacific Asset Holdings, Inc., a Philippine affiliate of First Pacific, completed the acquisition of an approximately 46% interest in Philippine Telecommunications Investment Corporation, or PTIC, a shareholder of PLDT. This investment in PTIC represented an attributable interest of approximately 6% of the then outstanding common shares of PLDT and thereby raised First Pacific Group's and its Philippine affiliates' beneficial ownership to approximately 28% of PLDT's outstanding common stock as at that date. Since then, First Pacific Group's beneficial ownership interest in PLDT decreased by approximately 2%, mainly due to the holders of Exchangeable Notes, which were issued in 2005 by a subsidiary of First Pacific and exchangeable into PLDT shares owned by First Pacific Group, who fully exchanged their notes. First Pacific Group and its Philippine affiliates had beneficial ownership of approximately 26% in PLDT's outstanding common stock as at December 31, 2015. On October 26, 2011, PLDT completed the acquisition of a controlling interest in Digital Telecommunications Phils., Inc., or Digitel, from JG Summit Holdings, Inc., or JGSHI, and its affiliates, or JG Summit Group. As payment for the assets acquired from JGSHI, PLDT issued approximately 27.7 million common shares. In November 2011, JGSHI sold 5.81 million and 4.56 million PLDT shares to a Philippine affiliate of First Pacific and NTT DOCOMO, respectively, pursuant to separate option agreements that JGSHI had entered into with a Philippine affiliate of First Pacific and NTT DOCOMO, respectively. As at December 31, 2015, the JG Summit Group beneficially owned approximately 8% of PLDT's outstanding common shares.

On October 16, 2012, BTF Holdings, Inc., or BTFHI, a wholly-owned company of the Board of Trustees for the Account of the Beneficial Trust Fund, or PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund, created pursuant to PLDT's Benefit Plan, subscribed to 150 million newly issued shares of Voting Preferred Stock of PLDT, or Voting Preferred Shares, at a subscription price of Php1.00 per share for a total subscription price of Php150 million pursuant to a subscription agreement between BTFHI and PLDT dated October 15, 2012. As a result of the issuance of Voting Preferred Shares, the voting power of the NTT Group (NTT DOCOMO and NTT Communications), First Pacific Group and its Philippine affiliates, and JG Summit Group was reduced to 12%, 15% and 5%, respectively, as at December 31, 2015. See *Note 20 Equity Voting Preferred Stock* and *Note 27 Provisions and Contingencies In the Matter of the Wilson Gamboa Case and Jose M. Roy III Petition*.

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The common shares of PLDT are listed and traded on the Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc., or PSE. On October 19, 1994, an American Depositary Receipt, or ADR, facility was established, pursuant to which Citibank N.A., as the depository, issued American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, with each ADS representing one PLDT common share with a par value of Php5.00 per share. Effective February 10, 2003, PLDT appointed JP Morgan Chase Bank as successor depository for PLDT's ADR facility. The ADSs are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, in the United States and are traded on the NYSE under the symbol *PHI*. There were approximately 40 million ADSs outstanding as at December 31, 2015.

PLDT and our Philippine-based fixed line and wireless subsidiaries operate under the jurisdiction of the Philippine National Telecommunications Commission, or NTC, which jurisdiction extends, among other things, to approving major services offered and certain rates charged to customers.

We are the leading telecommunications service provider in the Philippines. Through our three business segments (Wireless, Fixed Line and Others), we offer the largest and most diversified range of telecommunications services which offers data and multi-media services across the Philippines' most extensive fiber optic backbone, wireless and fixed line networks. Our principal activities are discussed in *Note 4 Operating Segment Information*.

Our registered office address is Ramon Cojuangco Building, Makati Avenue, Makati City, Philippines.

Our consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 were approved and authorized for issuance by the Audit Committee on March 16, 2016, as duly delegated by the Board of Directors on February 29, 2016.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRSs, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, or IASB. The Parent Company files its separate financial statements with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission, or Philippine SEC.

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments, available-for-sale financial investments, certain short-term investments and investment properties that have been measured at fair values.

Our consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, PLDT's functional and presentation currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest million, except when otherwise indicated.

Table of Contents**Basis of Consolidation**

Our consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of PLDT and the following subsidiaries (collectively, the PLDT Group) as at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

Name of Subsidiary	Place of Incorporation	Principal Business Activity	2015 Percentage of Ownership		2014	
			Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Wireless						
Smart:	Philippines	Cellular mobile services	100.0		100.0	
Smart Broadband, Inc., or SBI, and Subsidiary	Philippines	Internet broadband distribution services		100.0		100.0
Primeworld Digital Systems, Inc., or PDSI	Philippines	Internet broadband distribution services		100.0		100.0
I-Contacts Corporation	Philippines	Operations support servicing business		100.0		100.0
Smart Money Holdings Corporation, or SMHC	Cayman Islands	Investment company		100.0		100.0
Far East Capital Limited, or FECL, and Subsidiary, or FECL Group	Cayman Islands	Cost effective offshore financing and risk management activities for Smart		100.0		100.0
PH Communications Holdings Corporation	Philippines	Investment company		100.0		100.0
Connectivity Unlimited Resource Enterprise, or CURE	Philippines	Cellular mobile services		100.0		100.0
Francom Holdings, Inc.:	Philippines	Investment company		100.0		100.0
Chikka Holdings Limited, or Chikka, and Subsidiaries, or Chikka Group	British Virgin Islands	Content provider, mobile applications development and services		100.0		100.0
Voyager Innovations, Inc., or Voyager ^(a)	Philippines	Mobile applications and digital platforms developer		100.0		100.0
eInnovations Holdings Pte. Ltd., or eInnovations (formerly Smarthub Pte. Ltd.) ^{(a)(b)(c)} :	Singapore	Investment company		100.0		100.0
Takatack Holdings Pte. Ltd., or Takatack Holdings (formerly Takatack Pte. Ltd.) ^(d)	Singapore	Investment company		100.0		100.0
Takatack Technologies Pte. Ltd., or Takatack Technologies (formerly Paywhere Pte. Ltd.) ^(e)	Singapore	Development and maintenance of IT-based solutions for communications and e-Commerce platforms		100.0		
iCommerce Investments Pte. Ltd., or iCommerce ^(c)	Singapore	Investment company		100.0		
eInnovations Ventures Pte. Ltd., or eVentures ^(f)	Singapore	Investment company		100.0		
ePay Investments Pte. Ltd., or ePay ^(c)	Singapore	Investment company		100.0		
PayMaya Philippines, Inc. or PayMaya (formerly Smart e-Money, Inc.) ^(g)	Philippines	Provide and market certain mobile payment services		100.0		100.0
PayMaya Operations Philippines, Inc., or PayMaya Ops (formerly mePay Operations Philippines, Inc.) ^(h)	Philippines	Market, sell and distribute payment solutions and other related services		100.0		
3 rd Brand Pte. Ltd., or 3 rd Brand	Singapore	Solutions and systems integration services		85.0		85.0
WiFun, Inc., or WiFun ⁽ⁱ⁾	Philippines	Software developer and selling of WiFi access equipment		100.0		87.0
Telesat, Inc. ^(j)	Philippines	Satellite communications services	100.0		100.0	
ACeS Philippines Cellular Satellite Corporation, or ACeS Philippines	Philippines	Satellite information and messaging services	88.5	11.5	88.5	11.5

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Digitel Mobile Philippines, Inc., or DMPI, (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Digitel)	Philippines	Cellular mobile services	99.6	99.6
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Name of Subsidiary	Place of Incorporation	Principal Business Activity	2015		2014	
			Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Fixed Line						
PLDT Clark Telecom, Inc., or ClarkTel	Philippines	Telecommunications services	100.0		100.0	
PLDT Subic Telecom, Inc., or SubicTel	Philippines	Telecommunications services	100.0		100.0	
PLDT Global Corporation, or PLDT Global, and Subsidiaries	British Virgin Islands	Telecommunications services	100.0		100.0	
Smart-NTT Multimedia, Inc. ^(j)	Philippines	Data and network services	100.0		100.0	
PLDT-Philcom, Inc., or Philcom, and Subsidiaries, or Philcom Group	Philippines	Telecommunications services	100.0		100.0	
Talas Data Intelligence, Inc., or Talas ^(k)	Philippines	Business infrastructure and solutions; intelligent data processing and implementation services and data analytics insight generation	100.0			
ePLDT, Inc., or ePLDT:	Philippines	Information and communications infrastructure for internet-based services, e-commerce, customer relationship management and IT related services	100.0		100.0	
IP Converge Data Services, Inc., or IPCDSI, and Subsidiary, or IPCDSI Group ^(l)	Philippines	Information and communications infrastructure for internet-based services, e-commerce, customer relationship management and IT related services		100.0		100.0
Curo Teknika, Inc., or Curo	Philippines	Managed IT outsourcing		100.0		100.0
ABM Global Solutions, Inc., or AGS, and Subsidiaries, or AGS Group ^(m)	Philippines	Internet-based purchasing, IT consulting and professional services		99.8		99.8
ePDS, Inc., or ePDS	Philippines	Bills printing and other related value-added services, or VAS		67.0		67.0
netGames, Inc. ⁽ⁿ⁾	Philippines	Gaming support services		57.5		57.5
iPlus Intelligent Network, Inc., or iPlus ^(o)	Philippines	Managed IT outsourcing				
Digitel:	Philippines	Telecommunications services	99.6		99.6	
Digitel Information Technology Services, Inc. ^(j)	Philippines	Internet services		99.6		99.6
PLDT-Maratel, Inc., or Maratel	Philippines	Telecommunications services	98.0		98.0	
Bonifacio Communications Corporation, or BCC	Philippines	Telecommunications, infrastructure and related VAS	75.0		75.0	
Pacific Global One Aviation Co., Inc., or PG1 ^(p)	Philippines	Air transportation business	65.0		65.0	
Pilipinas Global Network Limited, or PGNL, and Subsidiaries ^(q)	British Virgin Islands	Internal distributor of Filipino channels and content	64.6		64.6	
Others						
PLDT Global Investments Holdings, Inc., or PGIH	Philippines	Investment company	100.0		100.0	
PLDT Digital Investments Pte. Ltd., or PLDT Digital, and Subsidiaries ^(r)	Singapore	Investment company	100.0		100.0	
Mabuhay Investments Corporation, or MIC ^(j)	Philippines	Investment company	67.0		67.0	
PLDT Global Investments Corporation, or PGIC	British Virgin Islands	Investment company		100.0		100.0
PLDT Communications and Energy Ventures, Inc., or PCEV	Philippines	Investment company		99.9		99.9

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- (a) *On December 18, 2014, the Board of Directors of Smart approved the consolidation of various digital businesses under Voyager, wherein Voyager owns 100% of eInnovations, which in turn, directly owns the Takatack Holdings, 3rd Brand, ePay, iCommerce and eVentures. See Consolidation of Various Digital Businesses of Smart under Voyager below for further discussion.*
- (b) *On February 24, 2015, the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority, or ACRA, of Singapore, the national regulator of business entities in Singapore, approved the change in the business name of Smart Hub Pte. Ltd. to eInnovations.*
- (c) *On February 27, 2015, ePay and iCommerce were incorporated in Singapore to provide digital, internet, information, communication and IT-related activities. Both subsidiaries will serve as the holding companies of other digital investments. ePay and iCommerce are 100% owned by eInnovations, each having an initial capitalization of SGD10 thousand.*
- (d) *On October 1, 2015, the ACRA of Singapore approved the change in the business name of Takatack Pte. Ltd. to Takatack Holdings Pte. Ltd.*
- (e) *On August 6, 2015, Takatack Holdings acquired 100% equity interest in Paywhere Pte. Ltd. On October 1, 2015, the ACRA of Singapore approved the change in the business name of Paywhere Pte. Ltd. to Takatack Technologies Pte. Ltd. See Consolidation of Various Digital Businesses of Smart under Voyager below for further discussion.*
- (f) *On August 21, 2015, eVentures was incorporated in Singapore to serve as a holding company of other digital investments providing digital, internet, information, communication and IT-related activities. On January 12, 2016, the ACRA of Singapore approved the change in business name of eVentures to Voyager Fintech Ventures, Ltd.*
- (g) *Effective September 15, 2015, the Philippine SEC approved the amendment of Smart e-Money, Inc. s name to PayMaya Philippines, Inc.*
- (h) *On February 10, 2015, mePay Operations Philippines, Inc. was incorporated in the Philippines to market, sell and distribute payment solutions and other related services. Effective June 22, 2015, the Philippine SEC approved the amendment of mePay Operations Philippines, Inc. name to PayMaya Operations Philippines, Inc., or PayMaya Ops. PayMaya Ops is 60% and 40% owned by PayMaya and Smart, respectively, with initial capitalization of Php1 million.*
- (i) *On November 18, 2014, Smart acquired an 87% equity interest in WiFun. On November 25, 2015, Smart acquired the remaining 13% noncontrolling shares. See Note 14 Business Combinations Smart s Acquisition of WiFun.*
- (j) *Ceased commercial operations.*
- (k) *On June 16, 2015, Talas was incorporated in the Philippines to implement the Intelligent Data Fabric and immediate delivery of Big Data capability platform of the PLDT Group.*

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- (l) On January 28, 2014, IPCDSI acquired a 100% equity interest in Rack I.T. Data Center, Inc., or Rack IT. See Note 14 Business Combinations IPCDSI's Acquisition of Rack IT.
- (m) In 2014, ePLDT acquired an additional 0.6% equity interest in AGS from its minority shareholders for a total consideration of Php0.6 million, thereby increasing ePLDT's ownership in AGS from 99.2% to 99.8%.
- (n) Ceased commercial operations and under liquidation due to shortened corporate life to August 31, 2015.
- (o) On April 8, 2014, ePLDT sold its 100% stake in iPlus through a management buyout for a consideration of Php42 million.
- (p) On March 10, 2014, PLDT acquired an additional 37.5 million shares of PGI, thereby increasing its ownership from 50% to 65%. See Note 10 Investments in Associates, Joint Ventures and Deposits Investment in PGI and Note 14 Business Combinations PLDT's Additional Investment in PGI.
- (q) In September 2014, PLDT converted a receivable from PGNL amounting to US\$5.5 million as additional investment and infused additional cash into PGNL amounting to US\$1.3 million thereby increasing its interest in PGNL from 60.0% to 64.6%.
- (r) On August 1, 2014, PLDT Digital was incorporated to be the holding company of PLDT Online Investments Pte. Ltd., or PLDT Online, an entity that holds an investment in Rocket Internet SE (formerly Rocket Internet AG), or Rocket. See Note 3 Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions Accounting for investments in Phunware and Appcard, Note 10 Investments in Associates, Joint Ventures and Deposits and Note 11 Available-for-Sale Financial Investments PLDT Online's Investment in Rocket.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the PLDT Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. We control an investee when we are exposed, or have rights, to variable returns from our involvement with the investee and when we have the ability to affect those returns through our power over the investee.

The financial statements of our subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as PLDT. We prepare our consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events with similar circumstances. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

Noncontrolling interests share in losses even if the losses exceed the noncontrolling equity interest in the subsidiary.

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

If the PLDT Group loses control over a subsidiary, it: (a) derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary; (b) derecognizes the carrying amount of any noncontrolling interest; (c) derecognizes the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity; (d) recognizes the fair value of the consideration received; (e) recognizes the fair value of any investment retained; (f) recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and (g) reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

See Note 14 Business Combinations for further related disclosures.

Divestment of CURE

On October 26, 2011, PLDT received the Order issued by the NTC approving the application jointly filed by PLDT and Digitel for the sale and transfer of approximately 51.6% of the outstanding common stock of Digitel to PLDT. The approval of the application was subject to conditions which included the divestment by PLDT of CURE, in accordance with the Divestment Plan, as follows:

CURE is obligated to sell its *Red Mobile* business to Smart consisting primarily of its subscriber base, brand and fixed assets; and

Smart is obligated to sell all of its rights and interests in CURE whose remaining assets will consist of its congressional franchise, 10 Megahertz, or MHz, of 3G frequency in the 2100 band and related permits.

In compliance with the commitments in the divestment plan, CURE completed the sale and transfer of its *Red Mobile* business to Smart on June 30, 2012 for a total consideration of Php18 million through a series of transactions, which included: (a) the sale of CURE's *Red Mobile* trademark to Smart; (b) the transfer of CURE's existing *Red Mobile* subscriber base to Smart; and (c) the sale of CURE's fixed assets to Smart at net book value.

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In a letter dated July 26, 2012, Smart informed the NTC that it has complied with the terms and conditions of the divestment plan as CURE had rearranged its assets, such that, except for assets necessary to pay off obligations due after June 30, 2012 and certain tax assets, CURE's only remaining assets as at June 30, 2012 were its congressional franchise, the 10 MHz of 3G frequency in the 2100 band and related permits.

In a letter dated September 10, 2012, Smart informed the NTC that the minimum Cost Recovery Amount, or CRA, to enable the PLDT Group to recover its investment in CURE includes, among others, the total cost of equity investments in CURE, advances from Smart for operating requirements, advances from stockholders and associated funding costs. Smart also informed the NTC that the divestment will be undertaken through an auction sale of CURE's shares of stock to the winning bidder and submitted CURE's audited financial statements as at June 30, 2012 to the NTC. In a letter dated January 21, 2013, the NTC referred the computation of the CRA to the Commissioners of the NTC. Smart sent a reply agreeing to the proposal and is awaiting advice from the NTC on the bidding and auction of the 3G license of CURE.

As at March 16, 2016, CURE is still waiting for advice from the NTC on how to proceed with the planned divestment.

Due to the planned divestment, franchise and licenses related to CURE qualify as noncurrent assets held-for-sale as at December 31, 2015. However, these were not presented separately in our consolidated statements of financial position as the carrying amounts are not material.

Discontinued Operations

On December 4, 2012, our Board of Directors authorized the sale of our BPO segment, which sale was completed in April 2013. The results of operations of our BPO business for the four months ended April 30, 2013 (closing period of the sale) was presented as discontinued operations. See *Note 3 Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions Assets classified as held-for-sale and discontinued operations*.

On February 5, 2013, PLDT entered into an agreement to sell the BPO business owned by its wholly-owned subsidiary, PGIH, to Asia Outsourcing Gamma Limited, or AOGL, a company controlled by CVC Capital Partners, or CVC. The sale of the BPO business was completed on April 30, 2013. PLDT reinvested approximately US\$40 million of the proceeds from the sale in our acquisition of shares of Asia Outsourcing Beta Limited, or Beta, resulting in an approximately 18.24% economic interest, and will continue to participate in the growth of the business as a partner of CVC. Pursuant to the completion of the sale, PLDT is subject to certain obligations, including: (1) an obligation, for a period of five years, not to carry on or be engaged or concerned or interested in or assist any business which competes with the business process outsourcing business as carried on at the relevant time or at any time in the 12 months prior to such time in any territory in which business is carried on (excluding activities in the ordinary course of PLDT's business); and (2) an obligation, for a period of five years, to provide certain transitional services on a most-favored-nation basis (i.e., no less favorable material terms (including pricing) than those offered by PLDT or any of its controlled affiliates to any other customer in relation to services substantially similar to those provided or to be provided to AOGL and/or its designated companies). In addition, PLDT may be liable for certain damages actually suffered by AOGL until the time of sale arising out of, among others, breach of representation, tax matters and non-compliance with Indian employment laws by SPi Technologies India Pvt. Ltd., a joint subsidiary of SPi Technologies, Inc., or SPi, and SPi India Holdings (Mauritius), Inc., for the transactions that transpired up to the time of sale.

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The results of the BPO segment, net of intercompany transactions, classified as discontinued operations for the four months ended April 30, 2013 (closing period of the sale) are as follows:

	(in million pesos)
Revenues (Note 3)	3,132
Expenses:	
Compensation and employee benefits (Note 3)	2,047
Professional and other contracted services	267
Depreciation and amortization (Note 3)	153
Repairs and maintenance	129
Communication, training and travel	118
Rent (Note 3)	86
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 3)	55
Selling and promotions	27
Insurance and security services	21
Taxes and licenses	14
Other expenses	57
	2,974
	158
Other income (expenses):	
Foreign exchange gains net	4
Interest income	3
Gains on derivative financial instruments net	1
Financing costs	(4)
Other income net	1,962
	1,966
Income before income tax from discontinued operations	2,124
Provision for income tax (Note 3)	55
	2,069
Earnings per share:	
Basic income from discontinued operations	9.58
Diluted income from discontinued operations	9.58

As indicated above, the sale of BPO segment was completed on April 30, 2013. Thus, our consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2013 do not include any assets and liabilities of the BPO segment.

The net cash flows used by the BPO segment for the four months ended April 30, 2013 (closing period of the sale) are as follows:

	(in million pesos)
Operating activities	144
Investing activities	(1,202)
Financing activities	(10)
	(67)

Net effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents

(1,135)

PCEV s Common Stock

On June 24, 2014, PCEV s Board of Directors approved a program involving the repurchase or buyback program of its common shares, which are owned by its remaining minority stockholders and offered for sale at a price of not more than Php100,000 per share. After the buyback program which ended on June 30, 2015, the number of holders of PCEV common stock decreased to 96.

In 2014, the number of holders of PCEV common stock decreased to 97 and because the number of shareholders decreased below 100, PCEV filed a petition to the Philippine SEC for the suspension of duty to file reports under Section 17 of the Philippine SEC Regulation Code on December 22, 2014.

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On December 22, 2015, a year after submission of the petition, PCEV re-filed the notification of suspension of duty to file reports, advising the commission that PCEV will cease filing any reports required under Section 17 of the Philippine SEC Regulation Code beginning January 1, 2016.

Consolidation of Various Digital Businesses of Smart under Voyager

On December 18, 2014, the Board of Directors of Smart approved the consolidation of various digital businesses under Voyager. To facilitate the consolidation of these entities, the following were executed: (a) On February 25, 2015, Smart made an additional capital cash infusion to Voyager amounting to Php250 million and converted Php400 million Smart advances to Voyager into additional paid-in capital; (b) On March 4, 2015, Smart sold all of its shares in eInnovations to Voyager for SGD7.6 million; (c) On March 17, 2015, Smart granted an interest-bearing loan to eInnovations amounting to US\$13.5 million; and (d) On March 26, 2015, Smart sold all of its shares in PayMaya to ePay for Php603 million.

On August 3, 2015, the Board of Directors of Smart approved the additional equity infusion by Smart to Voyager of Php1,716 million via subscription to additional shares. Of this amount, Smart has invested additional capital of Php1,332 million as at December 31, 2015. The additional equity infusion is intended for Voyager's various investments, as well as capital expenditures and working capital requirements. The total investment of Smart in Voyager amounted to Php1,988 million as at December 31, 2015.

On August 21, 2015, eVentures was incorporated in Singapore to serve as a holding company of other digital investments providing digital, internet, information, communication and IT-related activities.

As at December 31, 2015, Voyager owns 100% of eInnovations, which in turn directly owns the following offshore digital businesses: Takatack Holdings, 3rd Brand, ePay, iCommerce, and eVentures.

The transactions above have no impact on our consolidated financial statements.

PayMaya's Investment in PayMaya Ops

PayMaya Ops was incorporated in the Philippines on February 10, 2015 to market, sell and distribute payment solutions and other related services. PayMaya Ops is 60% and 40% owned by PayMaya and Smart, respectively, with an initial capitalization of Php1 million.

On the mobile financial solutions side, Voyager launched *PayMaya Visa* card with *Beep*, a three-in-one product – a *Beep* card with stored Near Field Communication/value for use in Metro Manila's light rail system, a virtual *Visa* card which can be used to pay for online/e-commerce transactions and a physical *Visa* debit card.

Incorporation of Talas

On June 9, 2015, the PLDT Board of Directors approved the incorporation of Talas, a wholly-owned subsidiary of PLDT. Total subscription in Talas amounted to Php250 million, of which Php62.5 million was paid on May 28, 2015, for purposes of incorporation.

Talas is tasked with unifying the digital data assets of the PLDT Group which involves the implementation of the Intelligent Data Fabric, exploration of revenue opportunities and the delivery of the big data capability platform to PLDT and Smart.

Incorporation of PLDT Capital Pte. Ltd., or PLDT Capital

PLDT Capital was incorporated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of PLDT Online on August 12, 2015. As an investment arm, PLDT Capital is envisioned to be an important pillar in supporting the PLDT Group's digital pivot through collaboration with world-class pioneering companies in Silicon Valley, USA and around the world.

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In 2015, PLDT Capital made the following investments:

Investment in Phunware, Inc., or Phunware;

Investment in AppCard, Inc., or AppCard; and

Investment in Matrixx Software, Inc., or Matrixx

See *Note 10 Investments in Associates, Joint Ventures and Deposits* and *Note 11 Available-for-Sale Financial Investments*.

New and Amended Standards and Interpretations

The Group applied for the first time certain amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. The adoption of these amendments to the standards as at January 1, 2015 did not have any significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to International Accounting Standards, or IAS, 19, Employee Benefits: Employee Contributions

Annual improvements to IFRS (2010-2012 Cycle)

IFRS 2, Share-based Payment Definition of Vesting Condition

IFRS 3, Business Combinations Accounting for Contingent Consideration in a Business Combination

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

IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment Revaluation Method Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Depreciation, and IAS 38, Intangible Assets Revaluation Method Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Amortization

IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures Key Management Personnel

Annual improvements to IFRS (2011-2013 Cycle)

IFRS 3, Business Combinations Scope of Exceptions for Joint Arrangements

IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement Portfolio Exception

IAS 40, Investment Property

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following is the summary of significant accounting policies we applied in preparing our consolidated financial statements:

Business Combinations and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, we elect whether to measure the components of the noncontrolling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

When we acquire a business, we assess 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. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. The fair value of previously held equity interest is then included in the amount of total consideration transferred.

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Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for noncontrolling interests and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, we reassess whether we correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and review the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain on a bargain purchase is recognized in profit or loss.

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

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

Where goodwill acquired in a business combination has yet to be allocated to identifiable CGUs because the initial accounting is incomplete, such provisional goodwill is not tested for impairment unless indicators of impairment exist and we can reliably allocate the carrying amount of goodwill to a CGU or group of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination.

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

Investments in Associates

An associate is an entity in which we have significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but has no control nor joint control over those policies. The existence of significant influence is presumed to exist when we hold 20% or more, but less than 50% of the voting power of another entity. Significant influence is also exemplified when we have one or more of the following: (a) a representation on the board of directors or the equivalent governing body of the investee; (b) participation in policy-making processes, including participation in decisions about dividends or other distributions; (c) material transactions with the investee; (d) interchange of managerial personnel with the investee; or (e) provision of essential technical information.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognized at cost. The cost of the investments includes transaction costs. The details of our investments in associates are disclosed in *Note 10 Investments in Associates, Joint Ventures and Deposits Investments in Associates*.

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Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is carried at cost plus post acquisition changes in our share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill relating to an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized nor individually tested for impairment. Our consolidated income statement reflects our share in the financial performance of our associates. Where there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate, we recognize our share in such change and disclose this, when applicable, in our consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from our transactions with and among our associates are eliminated to the extent of our interests in those associates.

Our share in the profits or losses of our associates is shown on the face of our consolidated income statement. This is the profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the associate and therefore is profit or loss after tax and net of noncontrolling interest in the subsidiaries of the associate.

When our share of losses exceeds our interest in an associate, the carrying amount of the investment, including any long-term interests that form part thereof, is reduced to zero, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that we have an obligation or have made payments on behalf of the investee.

Our reporting dates and that of our associates are identical and our associates' accounting policies conform to those used by us for like transactions and events in similar circumstances. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring such accounting policies in line with our policies.

After application of the equity method, we determine whether it is necessary to recognize an additional impairment loss on our investments in associates. We determine at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that our investment in associate is impaired. If this is the case, we calculate the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of our investment in the associate and its carrying value and recognize the amount in our consolidated income statement.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, we measure and recognize any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amounts of our investment in the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the remaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

Joint Arrangements

Joint arrangements are arrangements with respect to which we have joint control, established by contracts requiring unanimous consent from the parties sharing control for decisions about the activities that significantly affect the arrangements' returns. They are classified and accounted for as follows:

Joint operation when we have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to an arrangement, we account for each of our assets, liabilities and transactions, including our share of those held or incurred jointly, in relation to the joint operation.

Joint venture when we have rights only to the net assets of the arrangements, we account for our interest using the equity method, the same as our accounting for investments in associates.

The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as our consolidated financial statements. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies of the joint venture in line with our policies. The details of our investments in joint ventures are disclosed in *Note 10 Investments in Associates, Joint Ventures and Deposits Investments in Joint Ventures*.

Adjustments are made in our consolidated financial statements to eliminate our share of unrealized gains and losses on transactions between us and our joint venture. Our investment in joint venture is carried at equity method until the date on which we cease to have joint control over the joint venture.

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Upon loss of joint control over the joint venture, we measure and recognize our retained investment at fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the former joint venture upon loss of joint control and the fair value of the remaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. When the remaining investment constitutes significant influence, it is accounted for as an investment in an associate.

Current Versus Noncurrent Classifications

We present assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current or noncurrent classification.

An asset is current when it is:

Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;

Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

Expected to be realized within twelve months after the 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 reporting period.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;

It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the period.

We classify all other liabilities as noncurrent.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities, respectively.

Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations

Our consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, which is also the Parent Company's functional currency. The Philippine peso is the currency of the primary economic environment in which we operate. This is also the currency that mainly influences the revenue from and cost of rendering products and services. Each entity in our Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

The functional and presentation currency of the entities under PLDT Group (except for SMHC, FECL Group, PLDT Global and certain of its subsidiaries, DCPL, PGNL and certain of its subsidiaries, Chikka and certain of its subsidiaries, PGIC, eInnovations, Takatack Holdings,

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Takatack Technologies, iCommerce, eVentures, ePay, 3rd Brand, Chikka Pte. Ltd., or CPL, ABM Global Solutions Pte. Ltd., or AGSPL, Chikka Communications Consulting (Beijing) Co. Ltd., or CCCBL, ABMGS Sdn. Bhd., or AGS Malaysia, and PT Advance Business Microsystems Global Solutions, or AGS Indonesia) is the Philippine peso.

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Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by entities under our Group at the respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the reporting period. All differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in our consolidated income statement except for foreign exchange differences that qualify as capitalizable borrowing costs for qualifying assets. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising on transaction of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of this gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

The functional currency of SMHC, FECL Group, PLDT Global and certain of its subsidiaries, DCPL, PGNL and certain of its subsidiaries, Chikka and certain of its subsidiaries and PGIC is the U.S. dollar; the functional currency of eInnovations, Takatack Holdings, Takatack Technologies, iCommerce, eVentures, ePay, 3rd Brand, CPL and AGSPL, is the Singapore dollar; the functional currency of CCCBL is the Chinese renminbi; the functional currency of AGS Malaysia is the Malaysian ringgit; and the functional currency of AGS Indonesia is the Indonesian rupiah. As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated into Philippine peso at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the reporting period, and income and expenses of these subsidiaries are translated monthly using the weighted average exchange rate for the month. The exchange differences arising on translation are recognized as a separate component of other comprehensive income as cumulative translation adjustments. On disposal of these subsidiaries, the amount of deferred cumulative translation adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income relating to subsidiaries is recognized in our consolidated income statement.

When there is a change in an entity's functional currency, the entity applies the translation procedures applicable to the new functional currency prospectively from the date of the change. The entity translates all assets and liabilities into the new functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the change. The resulting translated amounts for non-monetary items are treated as the new historical cost. Exchange differences arising from the translation of a foreign operation previously recognized in other comprehensive income are not reclassified from equity to profit or loss until the disposal of the operation.

Foreign exchange gains or losses of the Parent Company and our Philippine-based subsidiaries are treated as taxable income or deductible expenses in the period such exchange gains or losses are realized.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

Noncurrent Assets Held-for-Sale

Noncurrent assets and disposal groups classified as held-for-sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Noncurrent assets and disposal groups are classified as held-for-sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

In the consolidated income statements, income and expenses are reported separately down to the level of profit after taxes, even when we retain a noncontrolling interest in the subsidiary after the sale. The resulting profit or loss (after taxes) is reported separately in the consolidated income statements.

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Property and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held-for-sale are neither depreciated nor amortized.

Financial Instruments Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, or FVPL, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity, or HTM, investments, available-for-sale financial investments, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. We determine the classification of financial assets at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluate the designation of such assets at each financial year-end.

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset, except in the case of financial assets recorded at FVPL.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way purchases or sales) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that we commit to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial assets at FVPL

Financial assets at FVPL include financial assets held-for-trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at FVPL. Financial assets are classified as held-for-trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivative assets, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held-for-trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments as defined by IAS 39. Financial assets at FVPL are carried in our consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in our consolidated income statement under Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments net for derivative instruments (negative net changes in fair value) and Other income net for non-derivative financial assets (positive net changes in fair value). Interest earned and dividends received from financial assets at FVPL are recognized in our consolidated income statement under Interest income and Other income net, respectively.

Financial assets may be designated at initial recognition as at FVPL if any of the following criteria are met: (i) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or recognizing gains or losses on them on different bases; (ii) the assets are part of a group of financial assets which are managed and their performance are evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy and information about the company is provided internally on that basis to the entity's key management personnel; or (iii) the financial assets contain an embedded derivative, unless the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows or it is clear, with little or no analysis, that it would not be separately recorded.

An embedded derivative is separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative if all of the following conditions are met: (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivatives are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract; (b) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and (c) the hybrid or combined instrument is not recognized at FVPL. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with gains or losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in our consolidated income statement. Reassessment only occurs if there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required.

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Our financial assets at FVPL include certain short-term investments as at December 31, 2015 and 2014. See Note 28 *Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments which are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate, or EIR, method less impairment. This method uses an EIR that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Gains and losses are recognized in our consolidated income statement when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Interest earned is recorded in *Interest income* in our consolidated income statement. Assets in this category are included in the current assets except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which are classified as noncurrent assets.

Our loans and receivables include portions of investment in debt securities and other long-term investments, cash and cash equivalents, certain short-term investments, trade and other receivables and portions of advances and other noncurrent assets as at December 31, 2015 and 2014. See Note 12 *Investment in Debt Securities and Other Long-term Investments*, Note 16 *Cash and Cash Equivalents*, Note 17 *Trade and Other Receivables* and Note 28 *Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

HTM investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as HTM when we have the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, HTM investments are measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains or losses are recognized in our consolidated income statement when the investments are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Interest earned is recorded in *Interest income* in our consolidated income statement. Assets in this category are included in current assets except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which are classified as noncurrent assets.

Our HTM investments include portions of investment in debt securities and other long-term investments as at December 31, 2015 and 2014. See Note 12 *Investment in Debt Securities and Other Long-term Investments* and Note 28 *Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

Available-for-sale financial investments

Available-for-sale financial investments include equity investments and debt securities. Equity investments classified as available-for-sale are those that are neither classified as held-for-trading nor designated at FVPL. Debt securities in this category are those that are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and that may be sold in response to liquidity requirements or in response to changes in the market conditions.

After initial measurement, available-for-sale financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income in the *Net gains on available-for-sale financial investments* net of tax account until the investment is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss recorded in other comprehensive income is recognized in our consolidated income statement; or the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative loss recorded in other comprehensive income is recognized in our consolidated income statement. Available-for-sale investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured shall be measured at cost.

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Interest earned on holding available-for-sale financial investments are included under Interest income using the EIR method in our consolidated income statement. Dividends earned on holding available-for-sale equity investments are recognized in our consolidated income statement under Other income net when the right to receive payment has been established. These financial assets are included under noncurrent assets unless we intend to dispose of the investment within 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

We evaluate whether the ability and intention to sell our available-for-sale financial investments in the near term is still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, we are unable to trade these financial investments due to inactive markets and management's intention to do so significantly changes in the foreseeable future, we may elect to reclassify these financial investments. Reclassification to loans and receivables is permitted when the financial investments meet the definition of loans and receivables and we have the intent and ability to hold these assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity. Reclassification to the held-to-maturity category is permitted only when the entity has the ability and intention to hold the financial investment to maturity accordingly.

For a financial investment reclassified from the available-for-sale category, the fair value carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its new amortized cost and any previous gain or loss on the asset that has been recognized in other comprehensive income is amortized to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the EIR method. Any difference between the new amortized cost and the maturity amount is also amortized over the remaining life of the asset using the EIR method. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the consolidated income statement.

Our available-for-sale financial investments include listed and unlisted equity securities as at December 31, 2015 and 2014. See *Note 28 Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of *IAS 39* are classified as financial liabilities at FVPL, other financial liabilities or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. We determine the classification of our financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at FVPL

Financial liabilities at FVPL include financial liabilities held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held-for-trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Derivative liabilities, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as at FVPL unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments as defined by *IAS 39*. Financial liabilities at FVPL are carried in our consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with gains or losses on liabilities held-for-trading recognized in our consolidated income statement under Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments net for derivative instruments and Other income net for non-derivative financial liabilities.

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Financial liabilities may be designated at initial recognition as at FVPL if any of the following criteria are met: (i) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them on different bases; (ii) the liabilities are part of a group of financial liabilities which are managed and their performance are evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy and information about the company is provided internally on that basis to the entity's key management personnel; or (iii) the financial liabilities contain an embedded derivative, unless the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows or it is clear, with little or no analysis, that it would not be separately recorded.

Our financial liabilities at FVPL include long-term principal only-currency swaps and interest rate swaps as at December 31, 2015 and 2014. See *Note 28 Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

Other financial liabilities

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

Gains and losses are recognized in our consolidated income statement when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. 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. The EIR amortization is included under *Financing costs - net* in our consolidated income statement.

Our other financial liabilities include accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities (except for statutory payables), interest-bearing financial liabilities, customers' deposits, dividends payable, and accrual for long-term capital expenditures included under *Deferred credits and other noncurrent liabilities* account as at December 31, 2015 and 2014. See *Note 21 Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities*, *Note 22 Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities*, *Note 23 Accounts Payable*, and *Note 24 Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities*.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in our consolidated 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 assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Amortized cost of financial instruments

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

Day 1 difference

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique which variables include only data from observable market, we recognize the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a *Day 1 difference*) in our consolidated income statement unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset or liability. In cases where data used are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in our consolidated income statement when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, we determine the appropriate method of recognizing the *Day 1 difference* amount.

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Impairment of Financial Assets

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

Impairment of Trade and Other Receivables

Individual impairment

Retail subscribers

We recognize impairment losses for the whole amount of receivables from permanently disconnected wireless and fixed line subscribers. Permanent disconnections are made after a series of collection steps following nonpayment by postpaid subscribers. Such permanent disconnection usually occurs within a predetermined period from the last statement date.

We also recognize impairment losses for accounts with extended credit arrangements or promissory notes.

Regardless of the age of the account, additional impairment losses are also made for accounts specifically identified to be doubtful of collection when there is information on financial incapacity after considering the other contractual obligations between us and the subscriber.

Corporate subscribers

Receivables from corporate subscribers are provided with impairment losses when they are specifically identified as impaired. Full allowance is generally provided for the whole amount of receivables from corporate accounts based on aging of individual account balances. In making this assessment, we take into account normal payment cycle, counterparty's payment history and industry-observed settlement periods.

Foreign administrations and domestic carriers

For receivables from foreign administration and domestic carriers, impairment losses are recognized when they are specifically identified as impaired regardless of the age of balances. Full allowance is generally provided after quarterly review of the status of settlement with the carriers. In making this assessment, we take into account normal payment cycle, counterparty carrier's payment history and industry-observed settlement periods.

Dealers, agents and others

Similar to carrier accounts, we recognize impairment losses for the full amount of receivables from dealers, agents and other parties based on our specific assessment of individual balances based on age and payment habits, as applicable.

Table of Contents*Collective impairment**Postpaid wireless and fixed line subscribers*

We estimate impairment losses for temporarily disconnected accounts for both wireless and fixed line subscribers based on the historical trend of temporarily disconnected accounts which eventually become permanently disconnected. Temporary disconnection is initiated after a series of collection activities is implemented, including the sending of a collection letter, call-out reminders and collection messages via text messaging. Temporary disconnection generally happens 90 days after the due date of the unpaid balance. If the account is not settled within 60 days from temporary disconnection, the account is permanently disconnected.

We recognize impairment losses on our postpaid wireless and fixed line subscribers through net flow-rate methodology which is derived from account-level monitoring of subscriber accounts between different age brackets, from current to 120 days past due. The criterion adopted for making the allowance for doubtful accounts takes into consideration the calculation of the actual percentage of losses incurred on each range of accounts receivable.

Other subscribers

Receivables that have been assessed individually and found not to be impaired are then assessed collectively based on similar credit risk characteristics to determine whether provision should be made due to incurred loss events for which there is objective evidence but whose effects are not yet evident in the individual impairment assessment. Retail subscribers are provided with collective impairment based on a certain percentage derived from historical data/statistics.

See Note 3 *Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions - Estimating Allowance for Doubtful Accounts*, *Impairment of non-financial assets*, Note 17 *Trade and Other Receivables* and Note 28 *Financial Assets and Liabilities - Impairment Assessments* for further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, we first assess whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If we determine that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, we include the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assess them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original EIR. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized under *Asset impairment* in our consolidated income statement. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount based on the original EIR of the asset. The financial asset together with the associated allowance are written-off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to us. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in our consolidated income statement, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its original amortized cost at the reversal date. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is recognized in profit or loss.

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Available-for-sale financial investments

For available-for-sale financial investments, we assess at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale financial investments, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. The determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgment. We treat significant generally as decline of 20% or more below the original cost of investment, and prolonged as greater than 12 months assessed against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial investment has been recognized in other comprehensive income and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment even though the financial asset has not been derecognized. The amount of the cumulative loss that is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortization) and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss. If available-for-sale equity security is impaired, any further decline in the fair value at subsequent reporting date is recognized as impairment. Therefore, at each reporting period, for an equity security that was determined to be impaired, additional impairments are recognized for the difference between fair value and the original cost, less any previously recognized impairment. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed in profit or loss. Subsequent increases in the fair value after impairment are recognized in other comprehensive income.

In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale financial investments, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized cost. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortized cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in our consolidated income statement. Future interest income continues to be accrued based on the reduced carrying amount of the asset, using the rate of interest used to discount future cash flows for the purpose of measuring impairment loss. Such accrual is recorded as part of Interest income in our consolidated income statement. If, in a subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in our consolidated income statement, the impairment loss is reversed in profit or loss.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or where applicable as part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when: (1) the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired; or (2) we have transferred the right to receive cash flows from the asset or have 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) we have transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) we have neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but have transferred control of the asset.

When we have transferred the right to receive cash flows from an asset or have entered into a pass-through arrangement, and have neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, a new asset is recognized to the extent of our continuing involvement in the asset.

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

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When continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of our continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that we may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of our continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

Financial liabilities

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

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

The financial liability is also derecognized when equity instruments are issued to extinguish all or part of the financial liability. The equity instruments issued are recognized at fair value if it can be reliably measured, otherwise, it is recognized at the fair value of the financial liability extinguished. Any difference between the fair value of the equity instruments issued and the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished is recognized in profit or loss.

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

We use derivative financial instruments, such as long-term currency swaps, foreign currency options, forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge our risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations and interest rate. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The fair value of forward currency contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles. The fair value of long-term currency swaps, foreign currency options, forward currency contracts and interest rate swap contracts is determined using applicable valuation techniques. See *Note 28 Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value on derivatives during the period that do not qualify for hedge accounting are taken directly to the Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments net in our consolidated income statement.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as: (1) fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized financial asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment (except for foreign currency risk); or (2) cash flow hedges when hedging exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized financial asset or liability, a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognized firm commitment; or (3) hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

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At the inception of a hedge relationship, we formally designate and document the hedge relationship to which we wish to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how we will assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an on-going basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they are designated. In a situation when that hedged item is a forecast transaction, we assess whether the transaction is highly probable and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect our consolidated income statement.

Hedges which meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging derivative is recognized in our consolidated income statement. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk being hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognized in our consolidated income statement.

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the end of the reporting period is based on their quoted market price or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs. When current bid and asking prices are not available, the price of the most recent transaction provides evidence of the current fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances since the time of the transaction. For all other financial instruments not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, option pricing models and other relevant valuation models.

When an unrecognized firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognized as a financial asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognized in our consolidated income statement. The changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument are also recognized in our consolidated income statement.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in other comprehensive income, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in our consolidated income statement. See *Note 28 Financial Assets and Liabilities* for more details.

Amounts taken to other comprehensive income are transferred to our consolidated income statement when the hedged transaction affects our consolidated income statement, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognized or when a forecast sale occurs. Where the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts taken to other comprehensive income are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are transferred to our consolidated income statement. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income remain in other comprehensive income until the forecast transaction or firm commitment occurs.

We use an interest rate swap agreement to hedge our interest rate exposure on certain outstanding loan balances. See *Note 28 Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

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Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognized in our consolidated income statement. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to our consolidated income statement.

We use a loan as a hedge of its exposure to foreign exchange risk on its investment in foreign subsidiaries. See *Note 28 Financial Assets and Liabilities* for more details.

Current versus noncurrent classification

Derivative instruments that are not designated as effective hedging instruments are classified as current or noncurrent or separated into a current and noncurrent portion based on an assessment of the facts and circumstances (i.e., the underlying contracted cash flows).

Where we expect to hold a derivative as an economic hedge (and does not apply hedge accounting) for a period beyond 12 months after the reporting date, the derivative is classified as noncurrent (or separated into current and noncurrent portions) consistent with the classification of the underlying item.

Embedded derivatives that are not closely related to the host contract are classified consistent with the cash flows of the host contract.

Derivative instruments that are designated as effective hedging instruments are classified consistently with the classification of the underlying hedged item. The derivative instrument is separated into a current portion and a noncurrent portion only if a reliable allocation can be made.

We recognize transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, except for land, is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the property and equipment to its working condition and location for its intended use. Such cost includes the cost of replacing component parts of the property and equipment when the cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, we recognize such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciate them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the property and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognized as expense as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after use is included in the cost of the asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value.

Depreciation and amortization commence once the property and equipment are available for their intended use and are calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives used in depreciating our property and equipment are disclosed in *Note 9 Property and Equipment*.

The residual values, estimated useful lives, and methods of depreciation and amortization are reviewed at least at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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An item of property and equipment and any significant part initially recognized are derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Property under construction is stated at cost less any impairment in value. This includes cost of construction, plant and equipment, capitalizable borrowing costs and other direct costs associated to construction. Property under construction is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are completed and available for its intended use.

Construction-in-progress is transferred to the related property and equipment when the construction or installation and related activities necessary to prepare the property and equipment for their intended use have been completed, and the property and equipment are ready for operational use.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Asset Retirement Obligations

We are legally required under various lease agreements to dismantle the installation in leased sites and restore such sites to their original condition at the end of the lease contract term. We recognize the liability measured at the present value of the estimated costs of these obligations and capitalize such costs as part of the balance of the related item of property and equipment. The amount of asset retirement obligations are accreted and such accretion is recognized as interest expense. See *Note 9 Property and Equipment* and *Note 22 Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities*.

Investment Properties

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in our consolidated income statement in the period in which they arise, including the corresponding tax effect. Fair values are determined based on an amount evaluation performed by a Philippine SEC accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

Investment properties are derecognized when they are disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. Any gain or loss on the retirement or disposal of an investment property is recognized in our consolidated income statement in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, we account for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of change in use. The difference between the carrying amount of the owner-occupied property and its fair value at the date of change is accounted for as revaluation increment recognized in other comprehensive income. On subsequent disposal of the investment property, the revaluation increment recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to retained earnings.

No assets held under operating lease have been classified as investment properties.

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Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost on initial recognition. The cost of intangible assets acquired from business combinations is initially recognized at fair value on the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed at the individual asset level as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life using the straight-line method and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. At the minimum, the amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in our consolidated income statement.

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

The estimated useful lives used in amortizing our intangible assets are disclosed in *Note 15 Goodwill and Intangible Assets*.

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

Internally generated intangibles are not capitalized and the related expenditures are charged against operations in the period in which the expenditures are incurred.

Inventories and Supplies

Inventories and supplies, which include cellular and landline phone units, materials, spare parts, terminal units and accessories, are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Costs incurred in bringing inventories and supplies to its present location and condition are accounted for using the weighted average cost method. Net realizable value is determined by either estimating the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost to sell or determining the prevailing replacement costs.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

We assess at each reporting period whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when the annual impairment testing for an asset is required, we make an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent from those of other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining the fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. Impairment losses are recognized in our consolidated income statement.

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For assets, excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, we make an estimate of the recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in our consolidated income statement. After such reversal, the depreciation and amortization charges are adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining economic useful life.

The following assets have specific characteristics for impairment testing:

Property and equipment and intangible assets with definite useful lives

For property and equipment, we also assess for impairment on the basis of impairment indicators such as evidence of internal obsolescence or physical damage. See *Note 3 Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions Impairment of non-financial assets*, *Note 9 Property and Equipment* and *Note 15 Goodwill and Intangible Assets* for further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets.

Investments in associates and joint ventures

We determine at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that our investments in associates and joint ventures are impaired. If this is the case, the amount of impairment is calculated as the difference between the recoverable amount of the investments in associates and joint ventures, and its carrying amount. The amount of impairment loss is recognized in our consolidated income statement. See *Note 10 Investments in Associates, Joint Ventures and Deposits* for further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets.

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at December 31, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU, or group of CGUs, to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU, or group of CGUs, is less than the carrying amount of the CGU, or group of CGUs, to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized but are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the CGU level, as appropriate. We calculate the amount of impairment as being the difference between the recoverable amount of the intangible asset or the CGU, and its carrying amount and recognize the amount of impairment in our consolidated income statement. Impairment losses relating to intangible assets can be reversed in future periods.

See *Note 3 Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions Impairment of non-financial assets* and *Note 15 Goodwill and Intangible Assets Impairment Testing of Goodwill and Intangible Assets with Indefinite Life* for further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets.

Investment in Debt Securities

Investment in debt securities are government securities which are carried at amortized cost using the EIR method. Interest earned from these securities is recognized under *Interest income* in our consolidated income statement.

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Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash equivalents, which include temporary cash investments, are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition, and for which there is an insignificant risk of change in value.

Short-term Investments

Short-term investments are money market placements, which are highly liquid with maturities of more than three months but less than one year from the date of acquisition.

Fair value measurement

We measure financial instruments such as derivatives, available-for-sale financial investments, certain short-term investments and non-financial assets such as investment properties, at fair value at each reporting date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are disclosed in *Note 28 Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

Fair value is the estimated 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: (i) in the principal market for the asset or liability, or (ii) 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 by us.

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.

We use 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 financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole: (i) Level 1 Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; (ii) Level 2 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and (iii) Level 3 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

We determine the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as investment properties and unquoted available-for-sale financial assets, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operation.

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External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as certain short-term investments and investment properties. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. At each reporting date, we analyze the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per our accounting policies. For this analysis, we verify the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

We, in conjunction with our external valuers, also compare the changes in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, we have 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.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to us and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is received. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding value-added tax, or VAT, or overseas communication tax, or OCT, where applicable. When deciding the most appropriate basis for presenting revenue and cost of revenue, we assess our revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if we are acting as principal or agent. We consider both the legal form and the substance of our agreement, to determine each party's respective roles in the agreement. We are acting as a principal when we have the significant risks and rewards associated with the rendering of telecommunication services. When our role in a transaction is that of principal, revenue is presented on a gross basis, otherwise, revenue is presented on a net basis.

Service revenues from continuing operations

Our revenues are principally derived from providing the following telecommunications services: cellular voice and data services in the wireless business; and local exchange, international and national long distance, data and other network, and information and communications services in the fixed line business. When determining the amount of revenue to be recognized in any period, the overriding principle followed is to match the revenue with the cost of the provision of service. Services may be rendered separately or bundled with goods or other services. The specific recognition criteria are as follows:

Subscribers

We provide telephone, cellular and data communication services under prepaid and postpaid payment arrangements as follows:

Postpaid service arrangements include fixed monthly charges (including excess of consumable fixed monthly service fees) generated from postpaid cellular voice, short messaging services, or SMS, and data services through the postpaid plans of *Smart* and *Sun Cellular*, from cellular and local exchange services primarily through wireless, landline and related services, and from data and other network services primarily through broadband and leased line services, which we recognize on a straight-line basis over the customer's subscription period. Services provided to postpaid subscribers are billed throughout the month according to the billing cycles of subscribers. Services availed by subscribers in addition to these fixed fee arrangements are charged separately and recognized as the additional service is provided or as availed by the subscribers.

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Our prepaid services include over-the-air reloading channels and prepaid cards provided by *Smart Prepaid*, *Talk N Text Prepaid* and *Sun Cellular Prepaid*. Proceeds from over-the-air reloading channels and prepaid cards are initially recognized as unearned revenue and realized upon actual usage of the airtime value (i.e., the pre-loaded airtime value of subscriber identification module, or SIM, cards and subsequent top-ups) for voice, SMS, multimedia messaging services, or MMS, content downloading (inclusive of browsing), infotext services and prepaid unlimited and bucket-priced SMS and call subscriptions, net of free SMS allocation and bonus credits (load package purchased, i.e., free additional SMS or minute calls or Peso credits), or upon expiration of the usage period, whichever comes earlier. Interconnection fees and charges arising from the actual usage of airtime value or subscriptions are recorded as incurred.

Revenue from international and national long distance calls carried via our network is generally based on rates which vary with distance and type of service (direct dial or operator-assisted, paid or collect, etc.). Revenue from both wireless and fixed line long distance calls is recognized as the service is provided.

Nonrecurring upfront fees such as activation fees charged to subscribers for connection to our network are deferred and are recognized as revenue throughout the estimated average length of customer relationship. The related incremental costs are similarly deferred and recognized over the same period in our consolidated income statement.

Connecting carriers

Interconnection revenues for call termination, call transit and network usages are recognized in the period in which the traffic occurs. Revenues related to local, long distance, network-to-network, roaming and international call connection services are recognized when the call is placed or connection is provided and the equivalent amounts charged to us by other carriers are recorded under interconnection costs in our consolidated income statement. Inbound revenue and outbound charges are based on agreed transit and termination rates with other foreign and local carriers.

Value-Added Services, or VAS

Revenues from VAS include MMS, content downloading (inclusive of browsing) and infotext services. The amount of revenue recognized is net of payout to content provider's share in revenue. Revenue is recognized upon service availment.

Incentives

We operate customer loyalty programmes in our wireless business which allows customers to accumulate points when they purchase services or prepaid credits from us. The points can then be redeemed for free services and discounts, subject to a minimum number of points being obtained. Consideration received is allocated between the services and prepaid credits sold and the points issued, with the consideration allocated to the points equal to their value. The fair value of the points issued is deferred and recognized as revenue when the points are redeemed.

Product-based incentives provided to retailers and customers as part of a transaction are accounted for as multiple element arrangements and recognized when earned.

Multiple-deliverable arrangements

In revenue arrangements including more than one deliverable, the deliverables are assigned to one or more separate units of accounting and the arrangement consideration is allocated to each unit of accounting based on their relative fair value to reflect the substance of the transaction. Where fair value is not directly observable, the total consideration is allocated using an appropriate allocation method.

Other services

Revenue from server hosting, co-location services and customer support services are recognized as the service is performed.

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Service revenues from discontinued operations

Our revenues are principally derived from knowledge processing solutions and customer relationship management services in the business process outsourcing operations.

Revenue from outsourcing contracts under our knowledge processing solutions and customer relationship management businesses are recognized when evidence of an arrangement exists, the service has been provided, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. If the fee is not fixed or determinable, or collectability is not reasonably assured, revenue is not recognized until payment is received. For arrangements requiring specific customer acceptance, revenue recognition is deferred until the earlier of the end of the deemed acceptable period or until a written notice of acceptance is received from the customer. Revenue on services rendered to customers whose ability to pay is in doubt at the time of performance of services is also not recorded. Rather, revenue is recognized from these customers as payment is received. Revenue contingent on meeting specific performance conditions are recognized to the extent of costs incurred to provide the service. Outsourcing contracts may also include incentive payments dependent on achieving performance targets. Revenue relating to such incentive payments is recognized when the performance target is achieved.

Non-service revenues

Revenues from handset and equipment sales are recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. The related cost or net realizable value of handsets or equipment, sold to customers is presented as Cost of sales in our consolidated income statement.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized as it accrues on a time proportion basis taking into account the principal amount outstanding and the EIR.

Dividend income

Revenue is recognized when our right to receive the payment is established.

Expenses

Expenses are recognized as incurred.

Provisions

We recognize a provision when we have a present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, and when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When we expect some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain to be received if the entity settles the obligation. The expense relating to any provision is presented in our consolidated income statement, net of any reimbursements. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Table of Contents***Retirement Benefits****Defined benefit pension plans*

PLDT has separate and distinct retirement plans for itself and majority of its Philippine-based operating subsidiaries, administered by the respective Funds Trustees, covering permanent employees. Retirement costs are separately determined using the projected unit credit method. This method reflects services rendered by employees to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries.

Retirement costs consist of the following:

Service cost;

Net interest on the net defined benefit asset or obligation; and

Remeasurements of net defined benefit asset or obligation

Service cost (which includes current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements) is recognized as part of Compensation and employee benefits account in our consolidated income statement. These amounts are calculated periodically by an independent qualified actuary.

Net interest on the net defined benefit asset or obligation is the change during the period in the net defined benefit asset or obligation that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on the government bonds to the net defined benefit asset or obligation. Net deferred benefit asset is recognized as part of advances and other noncurrent assets and net defined benefit obligation is recognized as part of pension and other employee benefits in our consolidated statement of financial position.

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

The net defined benefit asset or obligation comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on government bonds, as explained in *Note 3 Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions - Estimating pension benefit costs and other employee benefits*), net of the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. Plan assets are assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies and are not available to our creditors nor can they be paid directly to us. Fair value is based on market price information and in the case of quoted securities, the published bid price and in the case of unquoted securities, the discounted cash flow using the income approach. The value of any defined benefit asset recognized is restricted to the asset ceiling which is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan. See *Note 26 Employee Benefits - Defined Benefit Pension Plans* for more details.

Defined contribution plans

Smart and certain of its subsidiaries maintain a defined contribution plan that covers all regular full-time employees under which it pays fixed contributions based on the employees' monthly salaries. Smart and certain of its subsidiaries, however, are covered under Republic Act 7641, or R.A. 7641, otherwise known as The Philippine Retirement Law, which provides for qualified employees to receive a defined benefit minimum guarantee. The defined benefit minimum guarantee is equivalent to a certain percentage of the monthly salary payable to an employee at normal retirement age with the required credited years of service based on the provisions of R.A. 7641.

Accordingly, Smart and certain of its subsidiaries account for their retirement obligation under the higher of the defined benefit obligation related to the minimum guarantee and the obligation arising from the defined contribution plan.

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For the defined benefit minimum guarantee plan, the liability is determined based on the present value of the excess of the projected defined benefit obligation over the projected defined contribution obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by a qualified independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Smart and certain of its subsidiaries determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense (income) and other expenses (income) related to the defined benefit plan are recognized in our profit or loss.

The defined contribution liability, on the other hand, is measured at the fair value of the defined contribution assets upon which the defined contribution benefits depend, with an adjustment for margin on asset returns, if any, where this is reflected in the defined contribution benefits.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in our other comprehensive income.

When the benefits of the plan are changed or when the plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in our profit or loss. Gains or losses on the settlement of the defined benefit plan are recognized when the settlement occurs. See *Note 26 Employee Benefits Defined Contribution Plans* for more details.

Other Long-term Employee Benefits

Our liability arising from the 2012 to 2014 Long-term Incentive Plan, or the 2012 to 2014 LTIP, is determined using the projected unit credit method. Employee benefit costs include current service cost, net interest on the net defined benefit obligation, and remeasurements of the net defined benefit obligation. Past service costs and actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in our profit or loss. See *Note 26 Employee Benefits Other Long-term Employee Benefits* for more details.

The long-term employee benefit liability comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on government bonds) at the end of the reporting period.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date. The arrangement is assessed for whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement. A reassessment is made after the inception of the lease only if one of the following applies: (a) there is a change in contractual terms, other than a renewal or extension of the agreement; (b) a renewal option is exercised or extension granted, unless the term of the renewal or extension was initially included in the lease term; (c) there is a change in the determination of whether the fulfillment is dependent on a specified asset; or (d) there is a substantial change to the asset.

Where a reassessment is made, lease accounting shall commence or cease from the date when the change in circumstances gave rise to the reassessment for scenarios (a), (c) or (d) and the date of renewal or extension period for scenario (b).

As a Lessor. Leases where we retain substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Any initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same bases as rental income. Rental income is recognized in our consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

All other leases are classified as finance leases. At the inception of the finance lease, the asset subject to lease agreement is derecognized and lease receivable is recognized. Interest income is accrued over the lease term using the EIR and lease amortization is accounted for as reduction of lease receivable.

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As a Lessee. Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the assets are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as expense in our consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

All other leases are classified as finance leases. A finance lease gives rise to the recognition of a leased asset and finance lease liability. Capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that we will obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term. Interest expense is recognized over the lease term using the EIR.

Income Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the end of the reporting period where we operate and generate taxable income.

Deferred income tax

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

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except: (1) when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and (2) with respect to taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interest in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from excess minimum corporate income tax, or MCIT, over regular corporate income tax, or RCIT, and unused net operating loss carry over, or NOLCO. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except: (1) when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and (2) with respect to deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized in Other comprehensive income account is included in our statement of comprehensive income and not in our consolidated income statement.

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

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Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, would be recognized subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances changed. The adjustment would either be treated as a reduction to goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it is incurred during the measurement period or in our profit or loss.

VAT

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT except: (1) where the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the tax authority, in which case, the VAT is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and (2) where receivables and payables are stated with the amount of VAT included.

Contingencies

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

Events After the End of the Reporting Period

Post year-end events up to the date of approval of the Board of Directors that provide additional information about our financial position at the end of the reporting period (adjusting events) are reflected in our consolidated financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to our consolidated financial statements when material.

Equity

Preferred and common stocks are measured at par value for all 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. Proceeds and/or fair value of considerations received in excess of par value are recognized as capital in excess of par value in our consolidated statements of changes in equity.

Treasury stocks are our own equity instruments which are reacquired and recognized at cost and presented as reduction in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in our consolidated income statement on the purchase, sale, reissuance or cancellation of our own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration upon reissuance or cancellation of shares is recognized as capital in excess of par value in our consolidated statements of changes in equity and statements of financial position.

Change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction and any impact is presented as part of capital in excess of par value in our consolidated statements of changes in equity.

Retained earnings represent our net accumulated earnings less cumulative dividends declared.

Other comprehensive income comprises of income and expense, including reclassification adjustments that are not recognized in our profit or loss as required or permitted by IFRSs.

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Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the financial statements are listed below. We will adopt these standards and amendments to existing standards which are relevant to us when these become effective. Except for *IFRS 9, Financial Instruments*, *IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, and *IFRS 16, Leases*, as discussed further below, we do not expect the adoption of these standards and amendments to IFRS to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2016

IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, and IAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investment entities: Applying the consolidation Exception (Amendments)

IAS 27, Separate Financial Statements – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendments)

IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests (Amendments)

IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosure Initiative (Amendments)

IFRS 14, Regulatory Deferral Accounts

IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment, and IAS 41, Agriculture – Bearer Plants

IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment, and IAS 38, Intangible Assets – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization (Amendments)

Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2012 – 2014 Cycle)

IFRS 5, Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations – Changes in Methods of Disposal

IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Servicing Contracts

IFRS 7, Applicability of the Amendments to IFRS 7 to Condensed Interim Financial Statements

IAS 19, Employee Benefits – regional market issue regarding discount rate

IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting – disclosure of information elsewhere in the interim financial report

Effective January 1, 2018

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of *IFRS 9, Financial Instruments*. The new standard (renamed as *IFRS 9*) reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces *IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, and all previous versions of *IFRS 9*. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. *IFRS 9* is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but providing comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions.

The adoption of *IFRS 9* will have an effect on the classification and measurement of our financial assets, but will have no impact on the classification and measurement of our financial liabilities. The adoption will also have an effect on our application of hedge accounting and on the amount of its credit losses. We are currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

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IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 by the IASB and establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under *IFRS 15*, revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in *IFRS 15* provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognizing revenue.

The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

IFRS 16, Leases

On January 13, 2016, the IASB issued its new standard, *IFRS 16*, which replaces *IAS 17, Leases*, the current leases standard, and the related Interpretations.

Under the new standard, lessees will no longer classify their leases as either operating or finance leases in accordance with *IAS 17*. Rather, lessees will apply the single-asset model. Under this model, lessees will recognize the assets and related liabilities for most leases on their balance sheets, and subsequently, will depreciate the lease assets and recognize interest on the lease liabilities in their profit or loss. Leases with a term of 12 months or less or for which the underlying asset is of low value are exempted from these requirements.

The accounting by lessors is substantially unchanged as the new standard carries forward the principles of lessor accounting under *IAS 17*. Lessors, however, will be required to disclose more information in their financial statements, particularly regarding risk exposure to residual value.

The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Entities may early adopt *IFRS 16* but only if they have also adopted *IFRS 15*. When adopting *IFRS 16*, an entity is permitted to use either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach, with options to use certain transition reliefs. We are currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

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

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires us to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of our revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. The uncertainties inherent in these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected in the future years.

Judgments

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

Table of Contents*Assets classified as held-for-sale and discontinued operations*

On December 4, 2012, our Board of Directors authorized the sale of our BPO segment, and in April 2013, the sale was completed. Consequently, the BPO segment as at December 31, 2012 has been classified as discontinued operations and a disposal group held-for-sale. The BPO segment met the criteria of an asset to be classified as held-for-sale as at December 31, 2012 for the following reasons: (1) the BPO segment was then available for immediate sale and could be sold to a potential buyer in its current condition; (2) the Board of Directors had approved the plan to sell the BPO segment and we had entered into preliminary negotiations with a potential buyer and a number of other potential buyers had been identified; and (3) the Board of Directors expected negotiations to be finalized and the sale to be completed in April 2013. The results of operations of our BPO business for the four months ended April 30, 2013 were presented as discontinued operations. See *Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Discontinued Operations*.

Determination of functional currency

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

The presentation currency of the PLDT Group is the Philippine peso. Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances relevant to the PLDT Group, the functional currency of all entities under PLDT Group is the Philippine peso, except for (a) SMHC, FECL Group, PLDT Global and certain of its subsidiaries, DCPL, PGNL and certain of its subsidiaries, Chikka and certain of its subsidiaries and PGIC, which use the U.S. dollar; (b) eInnovations, Takatack Holdings, Takatack Technologies, iCommerce, eVentures, ePay, 3rd Brand, CPL and AGSPL, which use the Singapore dollar; (c) CCCBL, which uses the Chinese renminbi; (d) AGS Malaysia, which uses the Malaysian ringgit; and (e) AGS Indonesia, which uses the Indonesian rupiah.

Leases

As a lessee, we have various lease agreements in respect of certain equipment and properties. We evaluate whether significant risks and rewards of ownership of the leased properties are transferred to us (finance lease) or retained by the lessor (operating lease) based on *IAS 17, Leases*. Total lease expense amounted to Php6,376 million, Php6,692 million and Php6,041 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, while that from discontinued operations amounted to Php86 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. Total finance lease obligations amounted to Php1 million and Php6 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See *Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Note 21 Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities Obligations under Finance Leases* and *Note 28 Financial Assets and Liabilities Liquidity Risk*.

Accounting for investments in MediaQuest Holdings, Inc., or MediaQuest, through Philippine Depositary Receipts, or PDRs

ePLDT made various investments in PDRs issued by MediaQuest in relation to its direct interest in Satventures, Inc., or Satventures, and Hastings Holdings, Inc., or Hastings, and indirect interest in Cignal TV, Inc., or Cignal TV.

Based on our judgment, at the PLDT Group level, ePLDT's investments in PDRs gives ePLDT a significant influence over Satventures, Hastings and Cignal TV as evidenced by inter-change of managerial personnel, provision of essential technical information and material transactions among PLDT, Smart, Satventures, Hastings and Cignal TV, thus accounted for as investments in associates using the equity method.

The carrying value of our investments in PDRs issued by MediaQuest amounted to Php12,749 million and Php9,575 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See related discussion on *Note 10 Investment in Associates, Joint Ventures and Deposits Investments in Associates Investment in MediaQuest PDRs*.

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Impairment of available-for-sale equity investments

For available-for-sale financial investments, we assess at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale financial investments, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. The determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgment. We treat significant generally as decline of 20% or more below the original cost of investment, and prolonged as greater than 12 months assessed against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost.

Based on our judgment, the decline in fair value of our investment in Rocket as at December 31, 2015 is considered significant as the cumulative net losses from changes in fair value amounting to Php5,124 million represents 26% decline in value below cost. As a result, we recognized in profit or loss impairment of the investment in Rocket Internet amounting to Php5,124 million. See related discussion on *Note 5 Income and Expenses* and *Note 11 Available-for-Sale Financial Investments*.

Accounting for investments in Phunware and AppCard

In 2015, PLDT Capital subscribed to preferred shares of Phunware and AppCard, see *Note 10 Investment in Associates, Joint Ventures and Deposits*. The investment in Phunware allows PLDT Capital to designate one director in the five-seat board (20% interest) of Phunware for as long as PLDT Capital beneficially owns at least a certain percentage of Phunware's preferred shares. Likewise, PLDT Capital was assigned one board seat out of the five board members of AppCard for so long as PLDT Capital, together with its affiliates, continues to own at least a certain percentage of AppCard's capital stock.

Based on our judgment, at the PLDT Group Level, PLDT Capital's investments in preferred shares give PLDT a significant influence over Phunware and AppCard as evidenced by the board seats assigned to us. This gives us the authority to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of Phunware and AppCard but neither control nor joint control of those policies. Hence, the investments are accounted for as investment in associates.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key estimates and assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in our consolidated financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below. We based our estimates and assumptions on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond our control. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of non-financial assets

IFRS requires that an impairment review be performed when certain impairment indicators are present. In the case of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life, at a minimum, such assets are subject to an impairment test annually and whenever there is an indication that such assets may be impaired. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the CGUs to which these assets are allocated. The value in use calculation requires us to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the CGU and to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. See *Note 15 Goodwill and Intangible Assets Impairment Testing of Goodwill and Intangible Assets with Indefinite Useful Life* for the key assumptions used to determine the value in use of the relevant CGUs.

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Determining the recoverable amount of property and equipment, investments in associates, joint ventures and deposits, intangible assets, prepayments and other noncurrent assets, requires us to make estimates and assumptions in the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets. Future events could cause us to conclude that property and equipment, investments in associates and joint ventures, intangible assets and other noncurrent assets associated with an acquired business are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on our financial position and financial performance.

The preparation of estimated future cash flows involves significant estimations and assumptions. While we believe that our assumptions are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in our assumptions may materially affect our assessment of recoverable values and may lead to future impairment charges under IFRS.

Total asset impairment on noncurrent assets amounted to Php10,954 million, Php3,844 million and Php2,143 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

See *Note 4 Operating Segment Information*, *Note 5 Income and Expenses Asset Impairment* and *Note 9 Property and Equipment Impairment of Certain Wireless Network Equipment and Facilities*.

The carrying values of our property and equipment, investments in associates, joint ventures and deposits, goodwill and intangible assets, and prepayments are separately disclosed in *Notes 9, 10, 15 and 19*, respectively.

Estimating useful lives of property and equipment

We estimate the useful lives of each item of our property and equipment based on the periods over which our assets are expected to be available for use. Our estimate of the useful lives of our property and equipment is based on our collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful lives of our property and equipment are reviewed every year-end and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limitations on the use of our assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in our estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of our property and equipment would increase our recorded depreciation and amortization and decrease our property and equipment.

The total depreciation and amortization of property and equipment amounted to Php31,519 million, Php31,379 and Php30,304 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, while that from discontinued operations amounted to Php153 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. Total carrying values of property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, amounted to Php195,782 million and Php191,984 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See *Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, *Note 4 Operating Segment Information* and *Note 9 Property and Equipment*.

Estimating useful lives of intangible assets with finite lives

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their expected useful lives using the straight-line method of amortization. At a minimum, the amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in our consolidated income statement.

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The total amortization of intangible assets with finite lives amounted to Php1,076 million, Php1,149 million and Php1,020 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, while that from discontinued operations amounted to Php55 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. Total carrying values of intangible assets with finite lives amounted to Php5,219 million and Php6,173 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See *Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Note 4 Operating Segment Information and Note 15 Goodwill and Intangible Assets.*

Business combinations

Our consolidated financial statements and financial performance reflect acquired businesses after the completion of the respective acquisition. We account for the acquired businesses using the acquisition method, which requires extensive use of accounting judgments and estimates to allocate the purchase price to the fair market values of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities, if any, at the acquisition date. Any excess in the purchase price over the estimated fair market values of the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill in our consolidated statement of financial position. Thus, the numerous judgments made in estimating the fair market value to be assigned to the acquiree's assets and liabilities can materially affect our financial performance and position. See *Note 14 Business Combinations.*

Recognition of deferred income tax assets

We review the carrying amounts of deferred income tax assets at the end of each reporting period and reduce these to the extent that these are no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized. Our assessment on the recognition of deferred income tax assets on deductible temporary differences is based on the level and timing of forecasted taxable income of the subsequent reporting periods. This forecast is based on our past results and future expectations on revenues and expenses as well as future tax planning strategies. However, there is no assurance that we will generate sufficient taxable income to allow all or part of our deferred income tax assets to be utilized. We also review the level of projected gross margin for the use of Optional Standard Deduction, or OSD method, and assess the future tax consequences for the recognition of deferred income tax assets.

For taxable year 2015, Smart shifted to itemized deduction method in computing its taxable income due to decline in gross margin and based on the most recent approved forecast, Smart expects itemized deduction method to be more favorable moving forward. Unrecognized deferred tax assets and liabilities, which were previously valued using the OSD method, are now fully recognized.

Based on the above assessment, our consolidated unrecognized deferred income tax assets amounted to Php10,759 million and Php10,248 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Total consolidated benefit from deferred income tax amounted to Php4,710 million, Php1,024 million and Php4,401 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, while provision for deferred income tax from discontinued operations amounted to Php30 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. Total consolidated net deferred income tax assets amounted to Php21,941 million and Php17,131 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See *Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Note 4 Operating Segment Information and Note 7 Income Taxes.*

Estimating allowance for doubtful accounts

If we assessed that there was objective evidence that an impairment loss was incurred in our trade and other receivables, we estimate the allowance for doubtful accounts related to our trade and other receivables that are specifically identified as doubtful of collection. The amount of allowance is evaluated by management on the basis of factors that affect the collectability of the accounts. In these cases, we use judgment based on all available facts and circumstances, including, but not limited to, the length of our relationship with the customer and the customer's credit status based on third party credit reports and known market factors, to record specific reserves for customers against amounts due in order to reduce our receivables to amounts that we expect to collect. These specific reserves are re-evaluated and adjusted as additional information received affects the amounts estimated.

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

Total provision for doubtful accounts for trade and other receivables recognized in our consolidated income statements amounted to Php3,391 million, Php2,023 million and Php3,171 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Trade and other receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, amounted to Php24,898 million and Php29,151 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See *Note 4 Operating Segment Information*, *Note 5 Income and Expenses Asset Impairment*, *Note 17 Trade and Other Receivables* and *Note 28 Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

Estimating pension benefit costs and other employee benefits

The cost of defined benefit and present value of the pension obligation are determined using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation includes making various assumptions which consists, among other things, discount rates, rates of compensation increases and mortality rates. See *Note 26 Employee Benefits*. Due to complexity of valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in assumptions. While we believe that our assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in our actual experience or significant changes in our assumptions may materially affect our cost for pension and other retirement obligations. All assumptions are reviewed every year-end.

Net consolidated pension benefit costs amounted to Php1,882 million, Php1,702 million and Php856 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, while net consolidated pension benefit costs from discontinued operations amounted to Php9 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The prepaid benefit costs amounted to Php306 million and Php65 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The accrued benefit costs amounted to Php10,197 million and Php13,131 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See *Note 5 Income and Expenses Compensation and Employee Benefits*, *Note 19 Prepayments* and *Note 26 Employee Benefits Defined Benefit Pension Plans*.

To ensure the proper execution of our strategic and operational business plans while taking into account the acquisition of Digitel in 2011 and other recent market developments, the 2012 to 2014 LTIP, covering the period from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2014, was approved by the Board of Directors with the endorsement of the Executive Compensation Committee, or ECC, on March 22, 2012. The awards in the 2012 to 2014 LTIP were contingent upon the successful achievement of certain profit targets, intended to align the execution of the business strategies of the expanded PLDT Group, including Digitel, over the three-year period 2012 to 2014. In addition, the 2012 to 2014 LTIP allowed for the participation of a number of senior executives and certain newly hired executives and ensured the continuity of management in line with the succession planning of the PLDT Group. LTIP costs recognized for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 amounted to Php168 million and Php1,638 million, respectively. Total outstanding liability and fair value of the 2012 to 2014 LTIP amounted to Php33 million and Php3,297 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The LTIP liability amounting to Php3,264 million as at December 31, 2014 was paid in 2015. See *Note 5 Income and Expenses Compensation and Employee Benefits*, *Note 24 Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities* and *Note 26 Employee Benefits Other Long-term Employee Benefits*.

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Provision for asset retirement obligations

Provision for asset retirement obligations are recognized in the period in which these are incurred if a reasonable estimate can be made. This requires an estimation of the cost to restore/dismantle on a per square meter basis, depending on the location, and is based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the future restoration/dismantlement date, discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risk specific to the liability. Total provision for asset retirement obligations amounted to Php1,437 million and Php2,068 million as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See *Note 22 Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities*.

Provision for legal contingencies and tax assessments

We are currently involved in various legal proceedings and tax assessments. Our estimates of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims have been developed in consultation with our counsel handling the defense in these matters and are based upon our analysis of potential results. We currently do not believe these proceedings could materially reduce our revenues and profitability. It is possible, however, that future financial position and performance could be materially affected by changes in our estimates or effectiveness of our strategies relating to these proceedings and assessments. See *Note 27 Provisions and Contingencies*.

Based on management's assessment, appropriate provisions were made; however, management has decided not to disclose further details of these provisions as they may prejudice our position in certain legal proceedings.

Revenue recognition

Our revenue recognition policies require us to make use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of our revenues and receivables.

Our agreements with domestic and foreign carriers for inbound and outbound traffic subject to settlements require traffic reconciliations before actual settlement is done, which may not be the actual volume of traffic as measured by us. Initial recognition of revenues is based on our observed traffic adjusted by our normal experience adjustments, which historically are not material to our consolidated financial statements. Differences between the amounts initially recognized and the actual settlements are taken up in the accounts upon reconciliation.

Revenues earned from multiple element arrangements offered by our fixed line and wireless businesses are split into separately identifiable components based on their relative fair value in order to reflect the substance of the transaction. Where fair value is not directly observable, the total consideration is allocated using an appropriate allocation method. We account for mobile contracts in accordance with *IAS 18, Revenue Recognition*, and have concluded that the handset and the mobile services may be accounted for as separate identifiable components. The handset (with activation) is delivered first, followed by the mobile service (which is provided over the contract/lock-in period, generally one or two years). Because some amount of the arrangement consideration that may be allocated to the handset generally is contingent on providing the mobile service, the amount that is allocated to the handset is limited to the cash received (i.e., the amount paid for the handset) at the time of the handset delivery.

Under certain arrangements with our knowledge processing solutions services, if there is uncertainty regarding the outcome of the transaction for which service was rendered, revenue is recognized only to the extent of expenses incurred for rendering the service and only to such amount as determined to be recoverable.

We recognize our revenues from installation and activation related fees and the corresponding costs over the expected average periods of customer relationship for fixed line and cellular services. We estimate the expected average period of customer relationship based on our most recent churn rate analysis.

Table of Contents*Determination of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities*

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

Other than those whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of fair values, total fair values of noncurrent financial assets and noncurrent financial liabilities as at December 31, 2015 amounted to Php3,277 million and Php165,572 million, respectively, while the total fair values of noncurrent financial assets and noncurrent financial liabilities as at December 31, 2014 amounted to Php3,315 million and Php139,207 million, respectively. See *Note 28 Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

4. Operating Segment Information

Operating segments are components of the PLDT Group that engage in business activities from which they may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of PLDT Group). The operating results of these operating segments are regularly reviewed by the Management Committee to make decisions about how resources are to be allocated to each of the segments and to assess their performances, and for which discrete financial information is available.

For management purposes, we are organized into business units based on our products and services and based on the reorganization as discussed below. We have three reportable operating segments, as follows:

Wireless wireless telecommunications services provided by Smart and DMPI, which owns the *Sun Cellular* business and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Digitel, our cellular service providers; Voyager and certain subsidiaries, our mobile applications and digital platforms developer and mobile financial services provider; SBI and PDSI, our wireless broadband service providers; Chikka Group, our wireless content operators; ACeS Philippines, our satellite operator; WiFun, our *WiFi*-enabler and certain subsidiaries of PLDT Global, our mobile virtual network operations provider;

Fixed Line fixed line telecommunications services primarily provided by PLDT. We also provide fixed line services through PLDT's subsidiaries, namely, ClarkTel, SubicTel, Philcom Group, Maratel, SBI, BCC, PLDT Global and certain subsidiaries and Digitel, all of which together account for approximately 5% of our consolidated fixed line subscribers; information and communications technology, infrastructure and services for internet applications, internet protocol-based solutions and multimedia content delivery provided by ePLDT, IPCDSI Group, Rack IT, AGS Group and Curo; business infrastructure and solutions, intelligent data processing and implementation services and data analytics insight generation provided by Talas; distribution of Filipino channels and content services provided by PGNL and its subsidiaries; and bills printing and other VAS-related services provided by ePDS; and

Others PCEV, PGIH, PLDT Digital and its subsidiaries, MIC and PGIC, our investment companies.

See *Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* and *Note 14 Business Combinations*, for further discussion.

The Management Committee monitors the operating results of each business unit separately for purposes of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on net income (loss) for the year; earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization, or Adjusted EBITDA; Adjusted EBITDA margin; and core income. Net income (loss) for the year is measured consistent with net income (loss) in our consolidated financial statements.

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Adjusted EBITDA for the year is measured as net income excluding depreciation and amortization, amortization of intangible assets, asset impairment on noncurrent assets, financing costs, interest income, equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures, foreign exchange gains (losses) net, gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments net, provision for (benefit from) income tax and other income net.

Adjusted EBITDA margin for the year is measured as Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations divided by service revenues.

Core income for the year is measured as net income attributable to equity holders of PLDT (net income less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests), excluding foreign exchange gains (losses) net, gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments net (excluding hedge costs), asset impairment on noncurrent assets, other nonrecurring gains (losses), net of tax effect of aforementioned adjustments, as applicable, and similar adjustments to equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures.

Segment revenues, segment expenses and segment results include transfers between business segments. These transfers are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

Core earnings per common share, or core EPS, for the year is measured as core income divided by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares. See *Note 8 Earnings Per Common Share* for the weighted average number of common shares.

Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA margin, core income and core EPS are non-IFRS measures.

The amounts of segment assets and liabilities and segment profit or loss are based on measurement principles that are similar to those used in measuring the assets and liabilities and profit or loss in our consolidated financial statements, which is in accordance with IFRS.

The segment revenues, net income, and other segment information of our reportable operating segments as at and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

	Wireless	Fixed Line	Others	Inter-segment Transactions	Consolidated
	(in million pesos)				
December 31, 2015					
Revenues					
External customers	113,985	57,118			171,103
Service revenues (Note 3)	109,188	53,742			162,930
Non-service revenues (Notes 3 and 5)	4,797	3,376			8,173
Inter-segment transactions	1,528	11,747		(13,275)	
Service revenues (Note 3)	1,528	11,733		(13,261)	
Non-service revenues (Notes 3 and 5)		14		(14)	
Total revenues	115,513	68,865		(13,275)	171,103
Results					
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 3 and 9)	17,218	14,301			31,519
Asset impairment (Notes 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18 and 28)	8,446	1,286	5,124		14,856
Equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures (Note 10)	(81)	38	3,284		3,241
Interest income (Notes 5, 12 and 16)	308	620	99	(228)	799
Financing costs net (Notes 5, 9, 21 and 28)	1,799	4,509	179	(228)	6,259
Provision for income tax (Notes 3 and 7)	2,763	1,656	144		4,563
Net income / Segment profit	15,434	6,193	448		22,075
Adjusted EBITDA	44,237	24,749	(59)	1,291	70,218
Adjusted EBITDA margin	40%	38%			43%
Core income	22,512	6,539	6,161		35,212

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Assets and liabilities					
Operating assets	217,317	190,856	18,504	(42,226)	384,451
Investments in associates, joint ventures and deposits (Notes 3 and 10)	2,208	12,922	33,573		48,703
Deferred income tax assets net (Notes 3 and 7)	8,249	13,692			21,941
Total assets	227,774	217,470	52,077	(42,226)	455,095

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	Wireless	Fixed Line	Others (in million pesos)	Inter-segment Transactions	Consolidated
Operating liabilities	171,131	182,085	12,149	(27,872)	337,493
Deferred income tax liabilities net (Notes 3 and 7)	3,146	412	146		3,704
Total liabilities	174,277	182,497	12,295	(27,872)	341,197

Other segment information

Capital expenditures, including capitalized interest (Notes 5, 9, 21 and 22)	30,311	12,864			43,175
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December 31, 2014**Revenues**

External customers	117,297	53,538			170,835
Service revenues (Note 3)	113,455	51,488			164,943
Non-service revenues (Notes 3 and 5)	3,842	2,050			5,892
Inter-segment transactions	1,582	12,640		(14,222)	
Service revenues (Note 3)	1,582	12,619		(14,201)	
Non-service revenues (Notes 3 and 5)		21		(21)	
Total revenues	118,879	66,178		(14,222)	170,835

Results

Depreciation and amortization (Notes 3 and 9)	16,375	15,004			31,379
Asset impairment (Notes 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18 and 28)	5,620	426			6,046
Equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures (Note 10)	(11)	63	3,789		3,841
Interest income (Notes 5, 12 and 16)	217	350	295	(110)	752
Financing costs net (Notes 5, 9, 21 and 28)	1,646	3,724	60	(110)	5,320
Provision for income tax (Notes 3 and 7)	7,158	2,818	82		