

# ALVIERA COUNTRY CLUB, INC.

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## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### 1. Corporate Information

Alviera Country Club, Inc. (the Club) was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on July 9, 2014 with a corporate life of 50 years. It was established primarily to construct, maintain, manage and carry on the business of a sports and leisure club and its facilities in the Municipality of Porac, Pampanga, for the amusement, entertainment, recreational and athletic activities, on a non-profit basis, of its members. The Club is a subsidiary of Nuevocentro, Inc (NCI). NCI's parent is Ayala Land, Inc. (ALI). ALI's parent is Ayala Corporation (AC). AC is a publicly-listed Club, 47.33%-owned by Mermac, Inc., and the rest by the public. Both ALI and AC are incorporated in the Republic of the Philippines.

The Club's registered office address and principal place of business is at Alviera Country Club, Brgy. Hacienda Dolores, Porac, Pampanga.

The Club started its commercial operations last March 28, 2019 and has its official grand launch on July 31, 2019.

The accompanying financial statements were authorized for issue by the BOD on June 11, 2020.

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### 2. Basis of Preparation

#### Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Club have been prepared using the historical cost basis and are presented in Philippine Peso (₱), the Club's functional currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest peso unless otherwise indicated.

#### Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Club have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

#### Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following new accounting pronouncements starting January 1, 2019. Unless otherwise indicated, the adoption did not have any significant impact on the financial statements.

- PFRS 16, *Leases*  
PFRS 16 supersedes PAS 17, *Leases*, Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 4, *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, Philippine Interpretation SIC-15, *Operating Leases-Incentives and Philippine Interpretation SIC-27, Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognize most leases on the balance sheet.

Lessor accounting under PFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under PAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in PAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases. Therefore, PFRS 16 did not have significant impact for leases.



- **Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-23, *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments***

The interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of PAS 12 and does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of PAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments.

The interpretation specifically addresses the following:

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

The entity is required to determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and use the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. The entity shall assume that the taxation authority will examine amounts that it has a right to examine and have full knowledge of all related information when making those examinations. If an entity concludes that it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, it shall reflect the effect of the uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment using the method the entity expects to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty.

Based on the Club's assessment, it has no material uncertain tax treatments, accordingly, the adoption of this Interpretation has no significant impact on the financial statements.

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*
- Amendments to PAS 19, *Employee Benefits, Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*
- Amendments to PAS 28, *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*
- *Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle*
  - Amendments to PFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, and PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements, Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation*
  - Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity*
  - Amendments to PAS 23, *Borrowing Costs, Borrowing Costs Eligible for Capitalization*
  - IFRIC Agenda Decision on Over Time Transfer of Constructed Goods (PAS 23)

**Standards Issued but not yet Effective**

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Club does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements will have a significant impact on its financial statements. The Club intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

***Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2020***

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Definition of a Business*
- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, Definition of Material*

***Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2021***

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

***Deferred effectivity***

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



#### Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Club presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on a current and noncurrent classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve 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 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 reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities.

#### Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Club.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

All assets 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:

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



- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

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

#### Cash in bank

Cash in bank is stated at face amount and earns interest at the prevailing bank deposit rate.

#### Financial Instruments

##### *Date of recognition*

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

##### *Financial assets*

##### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Club's business model for managing them. The Club initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Financial assets that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Club has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15.

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

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

##### *Subsequent measurement*

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

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

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Club's financial assets pertain to financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments).



*Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)*

This category is the most relevant to the Club. The Club measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

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

The Club's financial assets at amortized cost includes "Cash in bank" and "Accounts and other receivables".

*Derecognition*

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

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

When the Club has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Club continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Club also recognized an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Club has retained.

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

*Impairment of financial assets*

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

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



The Club determines whether to apply the general approach or the simplified approach when calculating the provision for ECL. Under the general approach, at each reporting date, the Club recognizes a loss allowance based on either 12-month ECLs or Lifetime ECLs, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on the financial instrument since initial recognition. Under the simplified approach, the changes in credit risk are not tracked and loss allowances are measured at amounts equal to lifetime ECL.

For cash in bank, the Club applies the low credit risk simplification. The probability of default and loss given defaults are publicly available and are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Club's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Club uses the ratings from Standard and Poor's (S&P), Moody's and Fitch to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECLs.

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

#### *Determining the stage for impairment*

At each reporting date, the Club assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life between the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The Club considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort for this purpose. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and forward-looking analysis.

An exposure will migrate through the ECL stages as asset quality deteriorates. If, in a subsequent period, asset quality improves and also reverses any previously assessed significant increase in credit risk since origination, then the loss allowance measurement reverts from lifetime ECL to 12-months ECL.

#### *Financial liabilities*

##### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Club's financial liabilities include "Accounts and other payables" (other than "Payable to government" which is covered by other accounting standard).

##### *Subsequent measurement*

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

##### *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.



Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Club that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by PFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in PFRS 9 are satisfied. The Club has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

#### *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 profit or loss 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 as finance costs in the statements of comprehensive income.

This category generally applies to "Accounts and other payables presented in statements of financial position.

#### *Derecognition*

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

#### *Offsetting of financial instruments*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statements of financial position, if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously.

#### Inventories

Inventories consist of food and beverage. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). Cost is determined using weighted average method. NRV of food and beverage is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost necessary to make the sale. In determining NRV, the Club consider any adjustment necessary for spoilage, breakage and obsolescence.

#### Value-added Tax (VAT)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognized, net of the amount of VAT, if applicable.

When VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT) exceeds VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT), the excess is recognized as payable in the statement of financial position. When VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT) exceeds VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT), the excess is recognized as an asset in the statement of financial position to the extent of the recoverable amount.



Advances to Contractors

Advances to contractors pertain to the down payments paid by the Club to its contractors. These are carried at cost less impairment, if any, and are recouped upon every progress billing payment depending on the percentage of accomplishment.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, except land, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and any impairment losses. Land held for use in operations is carried at cost less any impairment losses.

The initial cost of property and equipment consists of its purchase price including import duties and any directly attributable costs of bringing the property and equipment to its working condition and location for its intended use. Cost also includes the cost of replacing part of such property and equipment when the recognition criteria are met.

Construction in progress (CIP) is carried at cost and consists of accumulated construction costs and any directly attributable costs of bringing the property to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are completed and available for operational use.

CIP is transferred to the related property and equipment account when the construction and related activities are complete. The cost is subsequently amortized over the estimated useful life of the property and equipment.

Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance are recognized in profit or loss in the year the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of property and equipment.

Depreciation and amortization are computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment. The estimated useful lives of the property and equipment are as follows:

<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Number of Years</u>
Building	40
Facilities, furniture, fixtures and equipment	5
Transportation equipment	5

The Club determines depreciation and amortization for each significant part of an item of property and equipment.

The estimated useful lives and method of depreciation and amortization are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each financial year end to ensure that the years and method of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

An item of property and equipment is 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 in the year the asset is derecognized.

Fully depreciated property and equipment are retained in the books until these are no longer in use.





#### Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The Club assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a nonfinancial asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Club makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. 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 such is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

#### Equity

##### *Capital stock*

Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued. When the Club issues more than one class of stock, a separate account is maintained for each class of stock and the number of shares issued.

When the shares are sold at premium, the difference between the proceeds and stated value is credited to "Additional paid-in capital" account. Direct costs incurred related to the issuance of new shares are chargeable to equity account, net of related tax benefits.

##### *Deficit*

Deficit represents accumulated losses of the Club.

#### Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Club expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Sale of goods are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customers, generally when goods are delivered to and accepted by the customers.

Membership dues recognized over the time the members are provided access to the Club's sports complex, game rooms, restaurants and other Club amenities. Transaction price is determined to be the BOD-approved rate for monthly membership dues. Each monthly membership dues are considered as a single performance obligation; therefore, it is not necessary to allocate the transaction price.

Service income includes guest fees and income from the use of the Club's facilities and amenities such as sports complex, game rooms and other Club amenities. Revenue is recognized over the time the services are rendered and/or facilities and amenities are used.



Interest income is recognized as it accrues using the effective interest method.

Other income is recognized when incurred.

#### Expense Recognition

Expense is recognized when decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

#### Income Tax

##### *Current tax*

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those enacted or substantively enacted as at the end of the reporting period.

##### *Deferred tax*

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, with certain exceptions. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and unused NOLCO can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Any unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable income will allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

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

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

#### Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Club has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Club expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

#### Contingencies

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

#### Events After the Reporting Period

Post year-end events up to the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue that provide additional information about the Club's position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are



2017, respectively. Corresponding final tax in 2019, 2018 and 2017 amounted to ₱55,362, ₱15,459, and ₱8,437, respectively.

- h. Payable to MDC pertains to service rendered for the construction of Club facilities. The Club made payments for the total billed and unbilled balance due to MDC in 2019.
- i. The key management personnel of the Club are its BOD. In 2019, 2018 and 2017, no compensation has been granted by the Club to them.

## 12. Revenue, Costs and Expenses

### Disaggregated Revenue Information

The table shows the disaggregation of revenues of the Club by major sources for the year ended December 31, 2019:

Sale of goods	₱6,419,259
Membership dues	4,941,000
Service income:	
Guest fees	326,196
Sports complex revenue	265,776
Spa	125,223
	<u>₱12,077,454</u>

### Performance Obligations

Information about the Club's performance obligations are summarized below:

#### *Sale of goods*

Revenue is recorded at point in time when the services are provided, or goods are delivered.

#### *Membership dues*

The performance obligation to provide members with access to the Club's facilities and amenities is satisfied over time.

#### *Service income*

The performance obligation to provide the services to members and/or guests is satisfied over time.

Cost of sales and services in 2019 consist of:

Cost of goods (Note 6)	₱2,669,383
Cost of services	555,277
	<u>₱3,224,660</u>

Direct operating expenses consist of:

	2019	2018	2017
Contracted services	₱16,491,299	₱-	₱-
Depreciation (Note 7)	10,443,781	-	-
Utilities	6,302,708	-	-
Supplies	5,984,626	-	-
Representation	1,230,369	-	42,666
Repairs and maintenance	581,698	-	-
Transportation and travel	572,031	-	30,590
Insurance	556,862	-	-
Marketing	-	302,273	562,346
Others	1,196,125	37,500	13,808
	<u>₱43,359,499</u>	<u>₱339,773</u>	<u>₱649,410</u>

