



Republic of the Philippines
COMMISSION ON AUDIT
Commonwealth Ave., Quezon City
CORPORATE GOVERNMENT SECTOR
CLUSTER 1 – BANKING AND CREDIT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors
LBP Resources and Development Corporation
898 M. H. Del Pilar corner Quintos St.
Malate, Manila

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **LBP Resources and Development Corporation**, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Land Bank of the Philippines, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2013 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **LBP Resources and Development Corporation** as at December 31, 2013 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards.

COMMISSION ON AUDIT


ROSALINDA T. SILAGAN
OIC-Supervising Auditor

June 30, 2014

LBP RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
(A wholly-owned subsidiary of Land Bank of the Philippines)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
December 31, 2013

	Note	2013	2012 As restated
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Property and equipment	3	10,947,501	11,575,324
Investment property	4	118,938,149	112,672,739
Intangible asset	5	79,764	79,764
Investments	6	136,470,721	109,743,187
Deferred tax asset	7	505,149	505,149
Other assets	8	2,225,913	5,894,108
		269,167,197	240,470,271
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	14,931,128	15,340,955
Receivables	10	102,735,620	91,860,656
Prepaid expenses	11	17,669,803	21,657,973
Cash and cash equivalents	12	88,505,161	115,767,893
		223,841,712	244,627,477
TOTAL ASSETS		493,008,909	485,097,748
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Capital stock (50 million shares authorized at P10.00 par value per share, 13,321,200 shares issued)	13	133,212,000	133,212,000
Capital in excess of par value		5,162,840	5,162,840
		138,374,840	138,374,840
Revaluation increment in property		61,200,000	61,200,000
		199,574,840	199,574,840
Retained Earnings			
Appropriated		150,000,000	105,000,000
Unappropriated	14	85,778,177	117,498,071
		235,778,177	222,498,071
		435,353,017	422,072,911
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	15	75,179	146,484
		75,179	146,484
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	16	48,066,640	54,434,268
Other current liabilities	17	9,514,073	8,444,085
		57,580,713	62,878,353
		57,655,892	63,024,837
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		493,008,909	485,097,748

The Notes on pages 8 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

LBP RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
(A wholly-owned subsidiary of Land Bank of the Philippines)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended December 31, 2013

	Note	2013	2012
REVENUE			
Construction		134,317,969	174,154,044
Manpower service income		28,591,430	8,168,081
Rental	4	18,399,259	18,174,376
Property management		8,879,656	7,109,001
Interest		7,968,223	10,353,227
Commission		2,062,384	1,909,451
Other income		148,593	525,170
Realized gross profit on installment sales		0	2,184
		200,367,514	220,395,534
EXPENSES			
Construction cost		107,722,990	153,246,045
Compensation and fringe benefits	18	18,500,062	15,567,573
Manpower services		19,326,049	5,953,658
Property management		5,817,982	4,813,136
Liquidated damages		311,520	384,485
Other operating expenses	19	17,344,839	14,887,615
		169,023,442	194,852,512
NET INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		31,344,072	25,543,022
Income tax expense	20	8,606,247	6,627,584
NET INCOME		22,737,825	18,915,438

The Notes on pages 8 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

LBP RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
(A wholly-owned subsidiary of Land Bank of the Philippines)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended December 31, 2013

	Capital Stock (Note 13)	Revaluation Increment in Property	Retained Earnings		Total
			Appropriated	As restated Unappropriated (Note 14)	
Balance at					
December 31, 2011	105,162,840	61,200,000	105,000,000	104,723,899	376,086,739
Declaration/ remittance of cash dividend for fiscal year 2011				(6,141,266)	(6,141,266)
Booking of equity investment by LBP	33,212,000				33,212,000
Net income for the year				18,915,438	18,915,438
Balance at					
December 31, 2012	138,374,840	61,200,000	105,000,000	117,498,071	422,072,911
Declaration/ remittance of cash dividend for fiscal year 2012				(9,457,719)	(9,457,719)
Additional appropriation			45,000,000	(45,000,000)	
Net income for the year				22,737,825	22,737,825
Balance at					
December 31, 2013	138,374,840	61,200,000	150,000,000	85,778,177	435,353,017

The Notes on pages 8 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

LBP RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
(A wholly-owned subsidiary of Land Bank of the Philippines)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended December 31, 2013

	Note	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received from customers		159,290,063	194,897,743
Rental income received		18,193,394	20,272,330
Cash payments to suppliers		(107,705,521)	(152,388,594)
Cash payments to other expenses		(57,716,115)	(54,361,365)
Net cash generated from operating activities		12,061,821	8,420,114
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Redemption/maturity/placement of investments		(26,727,534)	(15,596,648)
Interest received		8,039,136	10,492,427
Acquisition of property and equipment		(11,178,436)	(8,601,132)
Net cash used in investing activities		(29,866,834)	(13,705,353)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Payment of cash dividends	14	(9,457,719)	(6,141,266)
Net cash used in financing activity		(9,457,719)	(6,141,266)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(27,262,732)	(11,426,505)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		115,767,893	127,194,398
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	12	88,505,161	115,767,893

The Notes on pages 8 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

LBP RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
(A wholly-owned subsidiary of Land Bank of the Philippines)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(All amounts in Philippine Peso unless otherwise stated)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 Incorporation and Operations

LBP Resources and Development Corporation (LBRDC), formerly LB (Land Bank) Realty Development Corporation, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) and was created through Securities and Exchange Commission Registration No. 61385 dated May 8, 1975.

The LBRDC was created to build, reconstruct, repair, remodel and renovate, enlarge, alter and improve private houses and dwellings, commercial buildings and government owned and controlled corporations and establishments (particularly the facilities of LBP, its subsidiaries and affiliates, branches, training centers, field offices, other auxiliary infrastructures, etc.) in support of its role under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program. Also, to engage in, operate and carry on, the business of providing and rendering general manpower services, such as but not limited to management and technical services, janitorial services, maintenance services, clerical messengerial, security services and other allied services.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

2.2 Adoption of the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS)/Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS)

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that the LBRDC has adopted those new/revised standards mandatory for the financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2005. The LBRDC has adopted the following standards during the year:

PAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements, provides a framework within an entity, assesses how to present fairly the transactions and other events, provides the base criteria for classifying assets and liabilities as current or non-current; prohibits the presentation of income from operating activities and extraordinary items as separate line items in statements of income; and specifies the disclosure of estimation, uncertainty and judgments that management has made in the process of applying the Corporation's accounting policies.

PAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, removes the concept of fundamental error and allowed alternative to retrospective application of voluntary changes in accounting policies and retrospective restatement to correct prior period errors. It defines material omissions or misstatements and describes how to apply the concepts of materiality when applying accounting policies and correcting errors.

PAS 10 – Events after Balance Sheet Date, prescribes the accounting policies and disclosures related to adjusting and non-adjusting subsequent events. Additional disclosures required by the standards were included in the financial statements, principally the date of authorization for release of the financial statements.

PAS 11 – Construction Contracts, prescribes the accounting treatment of revenue and costs associated with construction contracts. Contract revenue and costs are recognized as revenue and expenses by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date. An expected loss is recognized as an expense immediately when it is probable that such a loss will occur. Under the percentage of completion method, contract revenue is recognized as revenue in the accounting periods in which the work is performed. Contract costs are recognized as expense in the accounting periods in which the work to which they relate is performed. The stage of completion of a contract is determined by inspection or survey of work performed by technical personnel.

PAS 12 – Deferred income tax is provided using balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available the deferred income tax assets to be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled.

PAS 17 – Leases, the classification of leases is based on the extent to which risks and rewards incidental to ownership of a leased asset lie with the lessor or the lessee. Whether a lease is a finance lease or an operating lease depends on the substance of the transaction rather than the form of the contract. Finance leases are capitalized in the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or if lower, at the present value of minimum lease payments. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

PAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures, provides additional guidance and clarification in the scope of the standard, the definitions and disclosures for related parties. It also requires disclosures of the total compensation of key management personnel and benefit types.

PAS 32 – Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation set out the required disclosures and presentation of financial instruments to enhance financial statements user understands of the significance of financial instruments to an entity's overall financial position, performance and cash flows. Financial instruments should be classified as equity or debt instruments based on the substance of transaction. PAS 32 includes disclosures about the accounting policy adopted, methods used to apply those policies, the nature of financial instruments held for each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instruments including significant terms and conditions that

may affect the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows. Fair value information is also required for each class of financial assets and liabilities.

PAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets ensures that appropriate recognition and measurement bases are applied to provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets and significant information is disclosed resulting from executory contracts, except where the contract is onerous.

PAS 39 – Financial Instruments; Recognition and Measurement, financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss; held to maturity investments; loans and receivables; and available-for-sale financial assets. These categories apply to measurement and profit or loss recognition. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. When a financial asset or financial liability is recognized initially, an entity shall measure it at its fair value plus, in case of financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. After initial recognition, an entity shall measure all financial liabilities at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for the financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition.

PAS 40 – Investment Property, investment in land and building acquired for capital appreciation are intended to be held for a number of years to generate income and capital gain. These investment properties are classified as non-current investments. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in the income statement in the year of retirement or disposal.

PFRS 1 – Initial Recognition of Investment Property, states that: "An entity may elect to use a previous GAAP revaluation of an investment property, plant and equipment at, or before, the date of transition to PFRS as deemed cost at the date of revaluation broadly comparable to fair value; or cost or depreciated cost under PFRS, adjusted to reflect for example changes in general or specific price index."

2.3 Use of estimates

Management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based on Management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

2.4 Property and equipment

These are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its construction cost or purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment has been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance are normally charged to operations in the period in which the cost are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits its originally assessed standard of performance, the cost of replacement are capitalized.

Depreciation and amortization is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows: construction, transportation and other equipment – five years.

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 disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement in the year the asset was derecognized.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

2.5 Investment property

Investment property is measured at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the cost of day to day servicing of an investment property. The LBRDC has been adopting the cost model in recognizing its investment property. However, this was inadvertently stated at "fair value" in prior years.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the asset. The estimated useful life of investment property for building is 30 years.

2.6 Intangible asset

Intangible asset is measured on initial recognition at cost and amortized over the useful economic life beginning on the period the intangible asset was available for use.

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortized on the basis of the expected useful life of five years.

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense as incurred.

2.7 Investments

Investment in bonds and foreign exchange transactions are classified as held-to-maturity when the Corporation has positive intention and ability to hold the investment to maturity. The cost is computed as the initial amount plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initially recognized amount and maturity value. The computation includes all fees paid that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums and discounts.

2.8 Receivables

Trade receivables are recognized and carried at original contract price or invoice amount less any unrealized gain as applicable, and allowance for any collectible amounts. An estimate for doubtful accounts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable.

2.9 Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less from dates of acquisition and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2.10 Pensions and other post-employment benefits

The LBRDC offers defined benefit plans mandated by law (Labor Code of the Philippines) that is 50 per cent of the monthly salary at the time of retirement multiplied by the number of years in service.

2.11 Leases

The LBRDC as a lessee – operating lease payments are take up as expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The LBRDC as a lessor – retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset classified as operating lease. Rental income is recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.12 Subsequent events

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the LBRDC at balance sheet date are reflected in the financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the financial statements when material.

2.13 Contingencies

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

2.14 Revenue and cost recognition

Revenue from construction contracts is recognized using percentage of completion method, measured principally on the basis of estimated physical completion of the contract work, in accordance with PAS 11 on Construction Contracts.

Contract costs include all direct materials and labor costs and those indirect costs related to contract performance. Expected losses on contracts are recognized immediately when it is probable that the total contract costs will exceed the total contract revenue. Changes in contract performance, contract penalty provisions and final contract settlements which may result in revisions to estimated costs and gross margins are recognized in the year in which the changes were determined.

Income from sales of substantially completed projects where collection of sales price is reasonable assured is accounted using the accrual method while sales from projects where collection of sales price is not reasonably assured is recognized using the installment method. Realized income on installment sales is computed based on collections multiplied by the gross profit rates of individual sales contract.

Income from investment property is recognized in the income statement on straight-line basis over the lease term.

Management fees from administrative, property management, manpower services and other fees are recognized when earned.

Commission income from brokering services is recognized when earned less commission expenses due to referrers.

Interest income is recognized as it accrues.

2.15 Income tax

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

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available the deferred income tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled.

3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

This account consists of:

	Office Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Utilities and Equipment	Library Materials	Construction Equipment	IT Equipment	Total
Cost								
January 1, 2013	394,162	2,291,146	4,810,519	8,889,777	2,345	1,497,254	165,099	18,050,302
Additions	22,750	86,601	0	1,720,614	0	9,215	214,643	2,053,823
December 31, 2013	416,912	2,377,747	4,810,519	10,610,391	2,345	1,506,469	379,742	20,104,125
Accumulated Depreciation								
January 1, 2013	180,617	1,723,400	2,610,482	1,358,379	2,341	585,389	14,370	6,474,978
Depreciation	42,466	153,667	506,664	1,752,428	0	185,566	40,855	2,681,646
December 31, 2013	223,083	1,877,067	3,117,146	3,110,807	2,341	770,955	55,225	9,156,624
Net Book Value								
December 31, 2013	193,829	500,680	1,693,373	7,499,584	4	735,514	324,517	10,947,501
Net Book Value								
December 31, 2012	213,645	567,746	2,200,037	7,531,398	4	911,865	150,729	11,575,324

4. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

This account consists of:

	2013				2012			
	Land	Building ¹¹	Condominium Property	Total	Land	Building	Condominium Property	Total
Cost								
January 1, 2012	66,000,000	43,850,350	37,332,957	147,183,307	66,000,000	47,971,307		113,971,307
Reclassification						(4,120,957)	4,120,957	0
Asset Exchange							33,212,000	33,212,000
Additions		9,124,613		9,124,613				0
December 31, 2013	66,000,000	52,974,963	37,332,957	156,307,920	66,000,000	43,850,350	37,332,957	147,183,307
Accumulated Depreciation								
January 1, 2012		33,860,297	650,271	34,510,568		32,307,860		32,307,860
Depreciation		1,873,704	985,499	2,859,203		1,552,437	650,271	2,202,708
December 31, 2013		35,734,001	1,635,770	37,369,771		33,860,297	650,271	34,510,568
Net Book Value								
December 31, 2013	66,000,000	17,240,962	35,697,187	118,938,149	66,000,000	9,990,053	36,682,686	112,672,739

¹¹ Includes cost of LBRDC Warehouse in Antipolo.

The aggregate fair value of the LBRDC's investment property amounted to P116,103,000 as appraised on January 14, 2009. The equity of LBP through Deed of Exchange was booked amounting to P33,212,000 plus the renovation cost that was transferred from the Investment in Real Estate to Condominium Property amounting to P4,120,957. Depreciation expense for the Condominium Property (World Centre) was based on the 30 years estimated useful life. The Condominium Title was originally registered in 1995 therefore the remaining useful life is more than 28 years as at December 31, 2013.

The fair value of the investment property was determined by independent professionally qualified appraisers, LBP-Credit Investigation and Appraisal Department. Fair value represents the amount in terms of money at which the properties would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller in the open market, both having a reasonable

knowledge of all relevant facts, neither being under compulsion to buy or sell and with equity to both, contemplating the use of the property for the continuation of the operation as part of the business concern. The value of land and building was arrived at using the Market Value Approach. In this approach, the value of the land is based on sales and listings of comparable properties registered within the vicinity.

The investment property is recognized in the books under the cost model. Prior to PFRS 1, the land was revalued based on the appraisal made in 1996 that was carried over at the opening reporting date as deemed cost.

Rental income from investment property amounted to P18,399,259 and P18,174,376, in 2013 and 2012, respectively. Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property amounted to P4,735,207 and P3,453,151 in CY 2013 and CY 2012, respectively.

5. INTANGIBLE ASSET

Software was acquired from Beacon Frontline Solutions, Inc. in CY 2005 amounting to P1,254,545. It has been already amortized for five years starting January 2007 with a salvage value of P79,764.

	2013	2012
Computer software	250,909	250,909
Less: Accumulated amortization expense	171,145	171,145
	79,764	79,764

6. INVESTMENTS

This account consists of:

	2013	2012
Held to Maturity - Retail Treasury Bonds	104,360,000	89,360,000
Held to Maturity - FXTN	11,644,502	0
Available-for-sale - Investment in stocks	12,600	12,600
Investment in Real Property	20,453,619	20,370,587
	136,470,721	109,743,187

7. DEFERRED TAX ASSET

Represents deferred tax on leave credits from 2005 to 2009 of the regular employees amounting to P505,149.

8. OTHER ASSETS

This account consists of:

	2013	2012
Refundable deposits	1,341,739	1,414,089
Input tax	884,174	4,480,019
	2,225,913	5,894,108

9. INVENTORIES

This account consists of:

	2013	2012
Construction materials	10,586,944	9,437,450
Contract in progress	3,804,096	5,639,575
Janitorial supplies	205,055	94,256
Stationery and supplies	335,033	169,674
	14,931,128	15,340,955

The Construction income for CY 2013 is P134.318 million with accumulated cost of P107.723 million and recognized net profit of P26.595 million. Also, the outstanding Retention receivables and Advances from clients are P21.224 million and P26.840 million, respectively.

10. RECEIVABLES

This account consists of:

	2013	2012
Contract receivable	58,869,696	59,700,277
Retention receivable	21,224,037	20,920,564
Accounts receivable-trade	18,542,783	7,169,277
Advances to clients	1,490,857	1,467,314
Accrued interest receivable	873,587	944,500
Accrued rent receivable	655,157	481,292
Advances to contractors	197,661	99,356
Advances to officers and employees	72,882	0
Accounts receivable – others ^{1/}	808,960	1,078,076
	102,735,620	91,860,656

^{1/} Net of allowance for doubtful accounts amounting to P406,745.

11. PREPAID EXPENSES

This account consists of:

	2013	2012
Prepaid income tax	16,303,106	19,307,740
Creditable withholding VAT	964,707	849,219
Prepaid expenses-various	305,112	1,383,334
Prepaid insurance	79,378	100,180
Prepaid percentage tax	17,500	17,500
	17,669,803	21,657,973

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account consists of:

	2013	2012
Cash in bank – current account	4,967,459	9,324,972
Cash in bank – trust account	147,433	154,921
Revolving fund	300,000	300,000
Investment in special deposit account	83,090,269	105,988,000
	88,505,161	115,767,893

Cash in Bank earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates.

Investment in special depository accounts is with maturity periods of 30 to 33 days and rolled over depending on the cash requirements of LBRDC.

LBRDC entered into an Investment Management Agreement with Land Bank of the Philippines through its Trust Banking Group as the Investment Manager. The company avails the services of the latter relative to the management and investment of its investible funds/assets. The funds are invested in special depository accounts (SDA) with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and high yield savings account.

13. CAPITAL STOCK

The SEC approved the increase in authorized capitalization of LBRDC on February 6, 2012. The increase in the equity of LBP in the amount of P33,212,000 (3,321,200 shares at P10 par value/share) was recognized and the Certificate of shares of stock was issued to LBP on February 16, 2012. In accordance with the Deed of Exchange executed by and between LBRDC and LBP on January 5, 2010, the consideration for the increase in equity consisting of a condominium unit and five parking slots at World Center, Makati City, with a value of P33,212,000 was recognized as Investment property.

14. RETAINED EARNINGS- UNAPPROPRIATED

This account consists of:

	2013	2012 As restated
Balance at beginning of year	117,498,071	104,723,899
Declaration/remittance of cash dividend	(9,457,719)	(6,141,266)
Appropriated per Board Resolution No. 13-12-12	(45,000,000)	0
	63,040,352	98,582,633
Net income	22,737,825	18,915,438
Balance at end of year	85,778,177	117,498,071

The Retained Earnings - Unappropriated was decreased by P45,000,000 due to the realignment of the previous year's approved appropriation amounting to P105,000,000, as follows:

Appropriation	Date	B.R. No.	Amount
Inventory automation and project expansion	03/31/11	11-027	5,000,000
Business expansion	05/26/08	08-048	13,000,000
Business expansion (El Pueblo Manila, FTI and Batasan)	03/31/06	06-015	30,000,000
Finance new projects _Royal Anne	01/22/05	05-008	22,000,000
LB One Condominium and Durango	12/31/03	03-012	35,000,000
Balance as of Beg. of year			105,000,000

The previous year's approved appropriation amounting to P105,000,000 was realigned and increased to P150,000,000, details as follows:

	Name of Project	Amount	Timeline
1.	Purchase of lot	80,000,000	2015
2.	Construction of one floor building with provision of 2 nd floor (P40,000.00 x 1,000 square meters)	40,000,000	2015
3.	Various equipment and system furniture	10,000,000	2015
4.	Provision for retirement	10,000,000	2015
5.	Provision for software/equipment	10,000,000	2015
	TOTAL	150,000,000	

15. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY

Represents deferred tax on the accrual of rent income amounting to P75,179 in CY 2013 and P146,484 in CY 2012.

16. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

This account consists of:

	2013	2012 As restated
Advances from clients	26,840,307	30,972,994
Accounts payable-trade	6,595,085	7,493,944
Customers' rental deposit	4,994,984	5,026,984
Due to government entities	3,167,501	4,012,191
Retention payable	1,641,305	2,150,631
Contractor's deposit	459,708	474,543
Accounts payable-others	339,117	368,550
Customers' deposit	144,313	144,313
Miscellaneous liability	3,884,320	3,790,118
	48,066,640	54,434,268

17. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

This account consists of:

	2013	2012
Output tax	5,711,523	4,433,034
Accrued expenses	3,802,550	4,011,051
	9,514,073	8,444,085

18. COMPENSATION AND FRINGE BENEFITS

This account consists of:

	2013	2012
Salaries, wages and allowances	9,829,096	8,281,073
Employee benefits	5,288,210	4,756,959
Project incentive pay	1,800,000	1,300,000
SSS, PhilHealth and EC premiums	597,406	462,800
Board per diem	558,600	478,000
Ex-Com/Audit Com per diem	234,000	133,500
Directors and corporate officers reimbursement	117,200	117,041
Pag-IBIG fund contribution	59,550	38,200
Officers' Honoraria	16,000	0
	18,500,062	15,567,573

19. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

This account consists of:

	2013	2012
Depreciation	5,540,849	4,017,606
Taxes and licenses	3,311,638	3,138,784
Raffle expense	990,000	1,070,000
Rental	841,344	975,000
Insurance	879,236	746,358
Representation and entertainment	724,774	599,498
Audit fee	588,000	278,000
Stationery and supplies	585,178	566,862
Security and janitorial	565,681	473,223
Light and water	541,192	554,983
Business development expense	462,010	416,253
Repairs and maintenance	429,005	354,121
Travel and transportation	368,531	278,896
Telephone and postage	313,311	304,292
Seminar and training	204,186	139,646
Gas and oil	202,331	114,279
Interest and bank charges	360,739	348,883
Donations and contributions	141,607	164,000
Membership dues and fees	109,720	108,350
Advertising	53,878	66,502
Professional fee	21,800	68,050
Subscription and publication	9,788	20,759
Printing and mimeographing	1,241	504
Fines, penalties and other charges	1,012	18,029
Miscellaneous expense	97,788	64,737
	17,344,839	14,887,615

20. INCOME TAX

This account consists of :

	2013	2012
Net income before tax	31,344,072	25,543,022
Income subject to final tax	(7,967,460)	(10,353,227)
Interest income on installment payment	(762)	0
Net income subject to tax	23,375,850	15,189,795
Current tax expense (P23,375,850 x 30%)	7,012,755	4,556,939
Income tax- final	1,593,492	2,070,645
Income tax expense	8,606,247	6,627,584

21. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income for the year attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year adjusted for any subsequent stock dividends declared.

	2013	2012
Net income	22,737,825	18,915,438
Weighted average no. of common shares	13,321,200	13,321,200
Earnings per share	1.71	1.42

22. STOCK DIVIDENDS DECLARED

This account consists of:

Year	No. of Shares	Amount
2007	1,223,743	12,237,430
2005	3,000,000	30,000,000
2004	525,114	5,251,140
2002	1,750,000	17,500,000
2001	1,000,000	10,000,000

23. RETIREMENT PLAN

LBRDC Board approved the retirement benefit plan on July 30, 2010 per Board Resolution No. 10-068. The retirement benefit plan includes vesting rights for voluntary separation of employees who have at least five years of continuous service. The initial fund or seed money of the Retirement Fund as at December 31, 2013 is computed at P4,750,524. An additional P500,000 was approved per Board Resolution No. 13-01-06 dated January 16, 2013. To date only P3,199,320 was initially deposited to LBP Trust Department for investment in government securities and regular monthly contribution of LBRDC equivalent to five per cent of the total basic salaries of regular eligible employee.

24. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating lease commitments – LBRDC as lessee

LBRDC has entered into commercial leases on the office space occupied in LBP Plaza for five years and systems furniture which expired last May 2013 with renewal option included in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into these leases.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancelable operating leases which is due within one year as at December 31, 2013 and 2012 is P772,325.

Operating lease commitments – LBRDC as lessor

LBRDC has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio consisting of land and building. These non-cancelable leases have remaining terms of 1-15 years. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis according to prevailing market conditions.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancelable operating leases are as follows:

	2013	2012
Within one year	20,758,572	18,203,523
After one year but not more than five years	91,774,636	68,724,156
More than five years	219,258,453	195,766,476
	331,791,661	282,694,155

25. OUTSTANDING LEGAL CASES

A group of workers had filed complaint with the National Labor Regulatory Commission and National Capital Judicial Region Branch L (50) on constructive dismissal. Liability has already been provided in the books. The pending legal cases are:

Particulars	Remarks
Edward Ferreira vs. Gilda E. Pico, et al (LBRDC Board of Directors) – OMB C-A-08-0395-H and OMB C-A-08-03956-H (2 cases, administrative and criminal)	The case was dismissed by the Ombudsman in Joint Resolution dated August 29, 2012 but Mr. Ferreira requested an extension up to October 11, 2012 to file his motion for reconsideration.
Danilo and Roberto Valdez vs. LBRDC Civil Case No. 04-11082	Filed with National Capital Judicial Region Branch L (50); Case under mediation.

26. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

a. The financial statements of LBRDC include transactions, which have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

	2013	2012
Investment in SDA-BSP	83,090,269	105,988,000
LBP Branches and Plaza HQ	133,864,120	227,590,000
Investment in RTB	116,004,502	89,360,000
LBP onsite and offsite ATMs	810,347	600,000

LBP Naga Branch office rental	333,200	317,333
LBRDC Head Office space	58,506	58,506
System furniture rental	0	14,050
	334,160,944	423,927,889

b. The transfer of title for the World Centre Condominium property was not yet made due to LBRDC's request for the certification/confirmation of a tax-free exchange of the property. The Management is still awaiting for the reply of the Assistant Commissioner for Legal Services, Bureau of Internal Revenue, for the issuance of the certificate that will be presented to the Registry of Deeds for the registration of the title under the name of LBRDC.

c. Compensation of key management personnel of LBRDC for salaries, wages and benefits amounted to P2,673,721 and P2,170,996 in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

27. COMPLIANCE WITH TAX LAWS

In compliance with the requirements set forth by Revenue Regulations 15-2010, hereunder are the information on taxes, dues and license fees paid or accrued during the taxable year.

a. The LBRDC is VAT-registered with VAT output tax declaration of P21,042,053 for CY 2013.

The LBRDC has no zero-rated/exempt sales.

b. The amount of VAT input taxes claimed are broken down as follows:

	Amount
Balance, beginning of the year	4,480,019
Current year's purchases:	
i. Goods other than resale or manufacture Capital goods	68,401
ii. Goods other than Capital goods	7,665,993
iii. Services lodged under other accounts	1,704,168
Claims for tax credits/refund	(13,034,407)
Balance at end of year	884,174

c. Other Taxes and Licenses

	Amount
Local	
Mayor's permit	1,941,452
Real estate tax	1,080,301
Capital equipment tax	184,235
Community tax	10,500

	Amount
Professional tax receipt	2,100
Barangay clearance	1,350
	3,219,938
National	
Tax on fringe benefits	56,471
Clearance (BIR, LRA, Philgeps, Sandiganbayan, SEC)	17,869
Registration of company vehicle	13,610
License from Philippine Contractor Accreditation Board	3,100
Renewal of VAT Registration	500
Renewal of real estate broker license	150
	91,700
Total	3,311,638

d. The amount of withholding taxes paid/accrued for the year amounted to:

	Amount
Final withholding taxes (Withheld by clients, claimed as tax credits)	7,792,147
Tax on compensation and benefits	2,289,140
Final withholding taxes – Vat 5%	1,012,147
Creditable withholding taxes	368,470
Withholding percentage taxes	70,510
	11,532,414

28. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

Pursuant to Sections 3 and 7 of Republic Act No. 7656, GOCC's and Government Institution (GFIs) shall declare and remit at least 50 per cent of their annual net earnings as cash, stock or property dividends to the National Government and shall be remitted to the Bureau of Treasury on or before April 30. LBRDC Board Resolution No. 14-04-09 dated April 25, 2014 approved the declaration of cash dividends and remittance to National Government. Last April 30, 2014, LBRDC remitted P5,716,147 to the Bureau of Treasury. The balance shall be computed based on the audited net income and shall be remitted within seven days from the receipt of the audited financial statements.

29. AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE OF THE 2013 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of LBRDC for the year ended December 31, 2013 were approved by the Audit Committee and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on June 04, 2014.