



108052016002853



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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SEC Registration No. A199806865

Company Name YEHEY! CORPORATION

Industry Classification

Company Type Stock Corporation

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Remarks

COVER SHEET

SEC Registration Number

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Company Name

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

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Form Type

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Department requiring the report

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Secondary License Type, If Applicable

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

Company's Telephone Number/s

(02) 620 - 2317

Mobile Number

No. of Stockholders

Annual Meeting
Month/Day

Last Friday of June

Fiscal Year
Month/Day

12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person

Email Address

Telephone Number/s

Mobile Number

Contact Person's Address

Note: In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

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

1. For the quarterly period ended **June 30, 2016**
2. SEC Identification Number **A1998-06865**
3. BIR Tax Identification No. **005-301-677**
4. Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter:
YEHEY! CORPORATION (formerly WS FIESTA ONLINE)
5. Province, Country or other jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization:
Metro Manila, Philippines
6. Industry Classification Code (SEC Use Only)
7. Address of Principal Office Postal Code:
**1801 East Tower, Philippine Stock Exchange Centre,
Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City 1605**
8. Registrant's telephone number, including area code:
(632) 620-2316
9. Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report
Not applicable

10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding
Common Stock, P1.00 par value	278,000,000

11. Are any or all of these securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange?
Yes No

12. Check whether the registrant:

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

Yes No

- b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

The Financial Statements are filed as part of this Form 17-Q.

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operations

Financial Highlights

	Unaudited June 30, 2016	Audited December 31, 2015	Inc/(Dec)	Percent
Total Assets	261,673,417	260,023,583	1,649,834	0.01
Total Liabilities	3,709,430	1,309,301	2,400,129	1.83
Total Equity	257,963,987	258,714,282	(750,295)	(0.00)

Movement in the assets is flat from December 31, 2015 while collections in behalf of Vantage Equities, Inc. caused the upward movement in liabilities.

	Unaudited June 30, 2016	Audited June 30, 2015	Inc/(Dec)	Percent
Total Income	1,426	6,151,134	(6,149,707)	-99.98%
Total Expense	751,721	4,836,327	(4,084,606)	-84.46%
Net Income	(750,295)	1,314,807	(2,065,102)	157.07%

Decrease in total revenue and cost of services is due to winding down.

Key Ratios:

	Unaudited June 30, 2016	Audited December 31, 2015
Current Ratio	7054.28%	19859.72%
Debt-to-Equity Ratio	1.44%	0.51%
Asset-to-Equity Ratio	101.44%	100.51%
Return on Assets	-0.29%	1.99%
Return on Equity	-0.29%	2.05%

KPI Calculations

Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities

Debt to Equity = Total Liabilities / Total Equity

Asset to Equity = Total Assets / Total Equity

Return on Assets = Net Income / Total Assets

Return on Equity = Net Income / Stockholders’ Equity

Business Analysis:

As of December 31, 2015, the corporation has decided to wind down its current advertising related business and is currently studying the feasibility of a number of new businesses that should reinvigorate the company. Once the company is satisfied with a new business that it deems feasible and will generate much better profits, it will then pursue capital raising either by but not limited to stock rights, private placement, share-swap or public offering.

Causes for any material changes (+/-5% or more) in the financial statements

Income Statement Items – June 2016 versus June 2015

Decrease in revenue and cost of services is mainly due to winding down.

Balance Statement Items – June 2016 versus December 2015

Pursuant to the SPA, on October 30, 2015, the BOD of Yehey! Corporation passed and approved authorization to the Management of the Company to:

1. Wind down the operations of the Digital Marketing business of the Corporation; and
2. Assign its non cash asset and liabilities to Vantage Equities, Inc.

These actions are the reasons why trade receivables, property and equipment and other non-current assets became nil as of December 31, 2015. The remaining balance of accounts payable and other current liabilities on the other hand are mostly from deferred output vat from certain payables to Vantage and accrual of interest income, respectively. Also, the company has no employees as of end of the year, hence the zero balance of retirement payable.

The cash and cash equivalents of the Company are advanced to a shareholder, causing the enormous diminution of this account and a simultaneous increase in other trade receivables, which is composed of the advances and its accrued interest.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

PFRS 9 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement

After consideration of the result of its impact evaluation, using the outstanding balances of financial statements as of 31 December 2014, the company has decided not to early adopt either PFRS 9 (2009) or PFRS 9 (2010) for its 2015 annual financial reporting;

It shall conduct in 2016 another impact evaluation using the outstanding balances of financial statements as of 31 December 2015.

SIGNATURES


Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Code and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized, in the City of Pasig.

YEHEY! CORPORATION

Issuer



Vittorio P. Lim
President



Nathaniel Go
Treasurer

Yehey! Corporation
Statements of Financial Position
in PhP

	Interim June 30, 2016	Audited December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,738,114	1,176,539
Receivables (Note 6)	257,426,750	257,426,750
Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets (Note 7)	1,508,553	1,420,294
Total Current Assets	261,673,417	260,023,583
TOTAL ASSETS	261,673,417	260,023,583
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities (Note 8)	3,709,430	1,309,301
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,709,430	1,309,301
Equity		
Capital Stock (Note 9)	278,000,000	278,000,000
Contributed Surplus	17,586,961	17,586,961
Deficit	(37,622,974)	(36,872,679)
TOTAL EQUITY	257,963,987	258,714,282
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	261,673,417	260,023,583

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

Yehey! Corporation**Statements of Comprehensive Income**

in PhP

	For the Period Ended (Unaudited)		For the Quarter Ended (Unaudited)	
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Revenue (Note 10)	-	9,546,402	-	4,447,772
Cost of Services (Note 11)	-	5,053,988	-	3,020,557
Gross Income (Loss)	-	4,492,414	-	1,427,215
General and Administrative Expenses (Note 12)	751,721	4,366,492	22,000	1,902,193
Interest Income	1,426	2,496,640	0	1,444,136
Foreign Exchange Income (Loss) - net	-	425,826	-	-
Income (Loss) Before Income Tax	(750,295)	3,048,388	(22,000)	969,158
Provision for Current Income Tax	-	600,487	-	261,889
Net Income (Loss)	(750,295)	2,447,901	(22,000)	707,269
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)				
Net unrealized gain (loss) on change in fair value of available-for-sale investments	-	1,151,278	-	1,151,278
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(750,295)	3,599,179	(22,000)	1,858,547
Earnings (Loss) Per Share (Note 13)	(0.0027)	0.0088	(0.0001)	0.0025

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

Yehey! Corporation**Statements of Changes in Equity**

	For the Period Ended (Unaudited)	
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Authorized - 1,000,000,000 shares		
Balance at beginning of year	278,000,000	278,000,000
Issuances during the period		
Stock dividends declared		
Balance at end of period	278,000,000	278,000,000
Additional Paid-in Capital		
Balance at beginning of year	17,586,961	17,586,961
Balance at end of period	17,586,961	17,586,961
UNREALIZED GAIN ON CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF AVAILABLE-FOR- SALE INVESTMENTS		
Balance at beginning of year	-	-
Unrealized gain for the period		1,151,278
Balance at end of period	-	1,151,278
ON RETIREMENT PLAN		
Balance at beginning of year	-	(55,550)
Balance at end of period	-	(55,550)
RETAINED EARNINGS (DEFICIT)		
Balance at beginning of year	(36,872,679)	(42,116,454)
Net income (loss)	(750,295)	2,447,901
Balance at end of period	(37,622,974)	(39,668,553)
	257,963,987	257,014,136

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

Yehey! Corporation**Statements of Cash Flows**

	For the Period Ended (Unaudited)	
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income (loss) before tax	(750,295)	3,048,388
Adjustments for:		
Interest Income	(1,426)	(2,496,640)
Depreciation and Amortization	-	522,115
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	-	(621,913)
Income (loss) before working capital changes	(751,721)	451,950
Decrease(increase) in:		
Trade and other receivables	1,527,122	(5,631,994)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(88,258)	(504,108)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts Payable and other current liabilities	873,006	603,193
Income tax paid	-	(630,013)
Net Cash used in operating activities	1,560,149	(5,710,972)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of Investment Securities		(45,122,608)
Interest received	1,426	2,376,067
Acquisition of property and equipment	-	(58,028)
Increase in other noncurrent assets	-	187,841
Net cash provided by investing activities	1,426	(42,616,728)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,561,575	(48,327,700)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF	1,176,539	256,143,573
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	2,738,114	207,815,873

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

YEHEY! CORPORATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General Information

Corporate Information

Yehey! Corporation (the Company) was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on June 10, 1998. The Company's primary purpose is to engage in the business of internet online-related products relating to database search engine, such as, but not limited to, conceptualizing, designing, illustrating, processing and editing web sites; to engage in other pre-production and post-production work on web sites in the internet; and to sell and market said products in the form of advertising of finished products in the domestic or export market.

On August 9, 2012, the SEC approved the Company's application to list 278.00 million common shares by way of introduction in the second board of the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) at an initial price of ₱1 per share. On October 18, 2012, the Company was listed in the PSE.

As of December 31, 2014, the Company is 66.95% owned by Vantage Equities, Inc. (Vantage), a company also incorporated in the Philippines and listed in the PSE.

On July 7, 2015, Vantage entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement (SPA) with third party buyers for the sale of the entire shares owned by Vantage. Under the SPA, the closing of the transfer of the Sale Shares is subject to and conditioned upon the conduct and completion of a mandatory tender offer as well as the payment of the purchase price, which conditions have been complied with on October 15, 2015. Accordingly, on October 15, 2015, the Company ceased as a majority owned subsidiary of Vantage when Vantage sold its shares at ₱290.00 million to a group of individual shareholders.

Pursuant to the SPA, the Board of Directors of the Company approved on October 30, 2015 the assignment of the noncash assets and liabilities of the Company to Vantage. Total amount assigned is a net liability of ₱2,693,438. Such amount was recognized as miscellaneous income in the Company's 2015 statement of comprehensive income.

On December 7, 2015, the BOD approved the change of the Company's name to Apollo Global Capital, Inc. As of June 30, 2016, the Company is still in process of filing the amendment with the SEC.

2. Segment Information

The primary segment reporting format is presented based on business segments in which the Company's risks and rates of return are affected predominantly by differences in the products and services provided. The Company is organized into three major operating business segments in 2015 which is consistent with how the Company's management internally monitors and analyzes the financial information for reporting to the CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources, assessing performance and making operating decisions:

a. **Digital PR and Strategy**

Digital PR and strategy specializes in creative management and implementation of professional value-added solutions in the new media, helping clients meet marketing goals and objectives. It focuses on three core areas of expertise: Research and Monitoring, Reputation Defense and Promotions. This covers seeding of content - articles, videos, audio clips, and the like, in these sites.

b. **Web Development and Production**

The Company develops and maintains websites of various corporate clients. Web production services include creative development of websites, hardware and software management, and site maintenance. To date, the Company has created and launched approximately 300 websites of corporate clients catering to varied industries to include food, finance, consumer products, media, among others.

c. Media Sales

The Company is also engaged in media selling of ad space of publishers. Said media selling is only part of a Media Plan, which the Company prepares for each client to specifically cater to its marketing needs.

On October 30, 2015, the BOD of Yehey! Corporation passed and approved authorization to the Management of the Company to wind down the operations of the Digital Marketing business of the Corporation.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting & Financial Reporting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for available-for-sale (AFS) investments, derivative asset and derivative liability which are measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, the Company's functional currency. All values are rounded to the nearest peso unless otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following new, amendments and improvements to Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and PFRS which were adopted as of January 1, 2015.

The following new and amended standards and interpretations do not have any impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Company:

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

PAS 19 requires an entity to consider contributions from employees or third parties when accounting for defined benefit plans. Where the contributions are linked to service, they should be attributed to periods of service as a negative benefit. These amendments clarify that, if the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of years of service, an entity is permitted to recognize such contributions as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the service is rendered, instead of allocating the contributions to the periods of service.

Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2010-2012 cycle)

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

This improvement is applied prospectively and clarifies various issues relating to the definitions of performance and service conditions which are vesting conditions, including:

- A performance condition must contain a service condition
- A performance target must be met while the counterparty is rendering service
- A performance target may relate to the operations or activities of an entity, or to those of another entity in the same group
- A performance condition may be a market or non-market condition
- If the counterparty, regardless of the reason, ceases to provide service during the vesting period, the service condition is not satisfied.

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

The amendment is applied prospectively for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after July 1, 2014. It clarifies that a contingent consideration that is not classified as equity is subsequently

measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) whether or not it falls within the scope of PAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

PAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment, and PAS 38, Intangible Assets – Revaluation Method – Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization

The amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies in PAS 16 and PAS 38 that the asset may be revalued by reference to the observable data on either the gross or the net carrying amount. In addition, the accumulated depreciation or amortization is the difference between the gross and carrying amounts of the asset.

PAS 24, Related Party Disclosures – Key Management Personnel

The amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies that a management entity, which is an entity that provides key management personnel services, is a related party subject to the related party disclosures. In addition, an entity that uses a management entity is required to disclose the expenses incurred for management services.

Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2011-2013 cycle)

PFRS 3, Business Combinations – Scope Exceptions for Joint Arrangements

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies the following regarding the scope exceptions within PFRS 3:

- Joint arrangements, not just joint ventures, are outside the scope of PFRS 3.
- This scope exception applies only to the accounting in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.

PFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement – Portfolio Exception

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that the portfolio exception in PFRS 13 can be applied not only to financial assets and financial liabilities, but also to other contracts within the scope of PAS 39.

PAS 40, Investment Property

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that PFRS 3, and not the description of ancillary services in PAS 40, is used to determine if the transaction is the purchase of an asset or business combination. The description of ancillary services in PAS 40 only differentiates between investment property and owner-occupied property (i.e., property, plant and equipment).

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly 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 by the Company. 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 Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the 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 statement of financial position on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by reassessing 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.

Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

Date of recognition

The Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the financial statements when the Company 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 trade date. Deposits, loans and receivables, and accounts payable are recognized when cash is received by the Company or advanced to the borrowers.

Initial recognition

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value. Except for financial instruments at FVPL, the initial measurement of financial instruments includes transaction costs. The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at FVPL, held-to-maturity (HTM) investments, AFS investments, and loans and receivables while financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at FVPL and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired and whether they are quoted in an active market. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at every reporting date.

'Day 1' difference

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different to the fair value from other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Company recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a 'Day 1' difference) in the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset.

In cases where transaction price used is made of data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in the statement of income when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Company determines the appropriate method of recognizing the 'Day 1' difference amount.

Financial instruments at FVPL

Financial instruments at FVPL include financial assets and financial liabilities that are:

- acquired and held for trading purposes;
- designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL; and
- stand-alone or bifurcated embedded derivative financial instruments not designated as effective hedging instruments.

Management may only designate an instrument at FVPL upon initial recognition when any of the following criteria are met and designation is determined on an instrument by instrument basis:

- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis; or
- the assets and liabilities are part of a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or
- the financial instrument contains 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.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in 'Trading gains' in the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income. Interest earned or incurred is recorded in 'Interest income' or 'Interest expense' in the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income, respectively, while dividend income is recorded in 'Dividend income' in the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income when the right to receive payment has been established.

Derivatives classified as FVPL

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date in which a derivative transaction is entered into or bifurcated, and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair values of derivatives (except those accounted for as cash flow hedges) are taken directly in the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income under 'Trading Gains'. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract, with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative is separated from the host contract and accounted for as derivative if all the following conditions are met:

- the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristic of the host contract;
- a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of the derivative; and
- the hybrid or combined instrument is not measured at fair value with fair value changes charged through profit or loss.

The Company assesses whether embedded derivatives are required to be separated from host contracts when the Company first becomes party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is a change in the terms of the contracts that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required.

Loans and receivables

These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that are not quoted in an active market. They are not entered into with the intention of immediate or short-term resale and are not classified as financial assets at FVPL or designated as AFS investments.

After initial measurement, loans and receivables are subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for credit losses. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR). The amortization is included in 'Interest income' in the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in Provision for credit and impairment losses in 'General and administrative expenses' in the statement of comprehensive income.

AFS investments

AFS investments are non-derivative financial assets which are designated as such or do not qualify to be classified as designated at FVPL, HTM investments or loans and receivables. They are purchased and held indefinitely, and may be sold in response to liquidity requirements or changes in market conditions. They include equity investments, money market instruments and other debt securities.

After initial measurement, AFS investments are subsequently measured at fair value. The effective yield component of AFS debt securities, as well as the impact of restatement on foreign currency-denominated AFS debt securities, is reported in the statement of comprehensive income. The unrealized gains and losses

arising from the fair valuation of AFS investments are excluded, net of tax, from the reported income and are included in OCI in the statement of comprehensive income as 'Net unrealized gain (loss) on change in fair value of AFS investments'.

When the security is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the equity section of the statement of financial position is recognized in 'Gain on sale of investment in available-for-sale securities' in the statement of comprehensive income. Where the Company holds more than one investment in the same security, these are deemed to be disposed of on a first-in first-out basis. Interest earned on holding AFS debt investments are reported in the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income as 'Interest income' using the EIR. Dividends earned on holding AFS equity investments are recognized in the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income as 'Dividend income' when the right to receive payment has been established. The losses arising from impairment of such investment are recognized as 'Provision for credit and impairment losses' in 'General and administrative expenses' in the statement of comprehensive income and removed from 'Net unrealized gain (loss) on change in fair value of AFS investments' in OCI.

Other financial liabilities

Issued financial instruments or their components, which are not designated at FVPL, are classified as liabilities under accounts payable and other current liabilities or other appropriate financial liability accounts, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Company having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares. The components of issued financial instruments that contain both liability and equity elements are accounted for separately, with the equity component being assigned the residual amount after deducting from the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined as the fair value of the liability component on the date of issue.

After initial measurement, financial liabilities not qualified as and not designated as FVPL, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the EIR.

Reclassification of Financial Assets

A financial asset is reclassified out of the FVPL category when the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is no longer held for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; and
- there is a rare circumstance.

Any gain or loss already recognized in the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income is not reversed. The fair value of the financial asset on the date of reclassification becomes its new amortized cost, as applicable.

A financial asset reclassified out of the AFS category is reclassified at its fair value on the date of reclassification. Any previous gain or loss on that asset that has been recognized in OCI is amortized to profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income over the remaining life of the investment using the effective interest method. Any difference between the new amortized cost and the expected cash flows is also amortized over the remaining life of the asset using the effective interest method. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in OCI is recycled to profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

Reclassification is at the election of management, and is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial asset

A financial asset (where applicable, a part of a financial asset, or part of a group of financial assets) is derecognized when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; or

- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risk and rewards of the asset but has transferred the control of the asset.

Where the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Financial liability

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

Offsetting Financial Instruments

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

For financial assets carried at cost, which includes Cash and cash equivalents, Trade receivables and Other receivables, the Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant.

For individually-assessed financial assets, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original EIR. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR, adjusted for the original credit risk premium. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for individually assessed financial asset, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses for impairment. Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of credit risk characteristics such as industry, collateral type, past-due status and term. Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the Company. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. Estimates of changes in future cash flows reflect, and are directionally consistent with changes in related observable data from period to period (such changes in property prices, payment status, or other factors that are indicative of incurred losses in the Company and their magnitude). The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Company to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is recognized are not included in a collective assessment for impairment. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of loss is charged against profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income. Interest income continues to be recognized based on the original EIR of the asset. Loans, together with the associated allowance accounts, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, any amounts formerly charged are credited to the 'Recovery of credit and impairment losses' in the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

AFS investments

For AFS investments, the Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. In case of equity investments classified as AFS investments, this would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investments below its cost.

Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income - is removed from OCI and charged to current operations. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income. Increases in fair value after impairment are recognized directly under OCI.

In the case of debt instruments classified as AFS 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 the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income. Future interest income is based on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued based on the rate of interest used to discount future cash flows for the purpose of measuring impairment loss. Such accrual is recorded as part of 'Interest income' in the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income. If, in subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. When the transaction involves rendering of services, the revenue associated with the transaction shall be recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Web Development and Production

Revenue is recognized based on percentage completion method. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to stage of completion of the development, including completion of services provided for post-delivery service support.

Media Sales, Portal and E-Commerce

Revenue is recognized at the time that services are rendered.

Digital Public Relations (PR) and Strategy

Revenue is recognized based on tenor of project.

Interest

Interest income on interest-bearing placements is recorded on a time proportion basis taking into account the effective yield of the asset. Interest on financial instruments is recognized based on the effective interest method of accounting.

Expense Recognition

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

Cost of services

Cost of services includes salaries and wages of personnel performing tasks relevant to the completion of a project. This also includes costs incurred as to the representation, meal and transportation allowances, communication, and professional fees that are incidental to the Company's primary services.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses, which include the cost of administering the business and are not directly associated with the generation of revenue, are expensed as incurred.

Capital Stock

Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued. When the shares are sold at premium, the difference between the proceeds and the par value credited to the 'Additional paid-in capital' account. When shares are issued for a consideration other than cash, the proceeds are measured by the fair value of the consideration received. In case the shares are issued to extinguish or settle the liability of the Company, the shares shall be measured either at the fair value of the shares issued or fair value of the liability settled, whichever is more reliably determinable.

Direct costs incurred related to equity issuance, such as underwriting, accounting and legal fees, printing costs and taxes are chargeable to 'Additional paid-in capital' account.

If the 'Additional paid-in capital' is not sufficient, the excess is charged against the 'Retained earnings'.

Dividends on Common Shares

Dividends on common shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when approved by the BOD and shareholders of the Company. Dividends for the year that are approved after the reporting date are dealt with as subsequent events.

Foreign Currency-denominated Transactions

Foreign currency-denominated transactions are recorded in Philippine peso by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the Philippine peso and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the PDS closing exchange rate at reporting date. Exchange rate differences arising from the settlement and translation of monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded are recognized under 'Foreign exchange gain (loss)' in the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income in the year such differences arises. Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction.

Income Taxes

Income tax on profit or loss for the year comprises of current and deferred tax. Income tax is determined in accordance with tax laws. Income tax is recognized in the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items directly recognized in the OCI.

Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences and carryforward benefits of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO) 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. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of MCIT and NOLCO to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry forward benefits of MCIT and NOLCO can be utilized.

Deferred income tax, however, is not recognized when it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting income nor taxable income or loss.

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. 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 the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the periods 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. Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from changes in tax rate are charged or credited to income for the year.

Deferred taxes relating to items recognized directly in OCI are also recognized in OCI.

Basic/Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is determined by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year with retroactive adjustments for any stock split and stock dividends declared.

The Company has no dilutive potential common shares. Furthermore, the Company has not declared any stock split or stock dividends in June 30, 2016 and 2015.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and 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. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense.

Where the Company expects 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 that the expense relating to any provision is presented in the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income, net of any reimbursement.

Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

Events After the Reporting Date

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Company's financial position at the reporting date (adjusting events), if any, are reflected in the financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to financial statements when material.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date and requires an assessment of 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.

A reassessment is made after 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 arrangement;
- b. a renewal option is exercised or extension granted, unless that term of the renewal or extension was initially included in the lease term;
- c. there is a change in the determination of whether fulfillment is dependent on a specified asset; or
- d. there is a substantial change to the asset.

Where a reassessment is made, lease accounting will commence or cease from the date when the change in circumstances gave rise to the reassessment for scenarios (a), (c) or (d), and at the date of renewal or extension period for scenario (b).

Company as a lessee

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risk and benefits of ownership of the assets are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Segment Reporting

The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. Financial information on business segments is presented in Note 2 to the financial statements. The Company's assets producing revenues are located in the Philippines (i.e., one geographical location). Therefore, geographical segment information is no longer presented.

Standards issued but not yet effective

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are listed below. This listing consists of standards and interpretations issued, which the Company reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective. Except as otherwise indicated, the Company does not expect the adoption of these new and amended PAS, PFRS and Philippine Interpretations to have significant impact on its financial statements.

Deferred

Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 15, Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate

This interpretation covers accounting for revenue and associated expenses by entities that undertake the construction of real estate directly or through subcontractors. The interpretation requires that revenue on construction of real estate be recognized only upon completion, except when such contract qualifies as construction contract to be accounted for under PAS 11 or involves rendering of services in which case revenue is recognized based on stage of completion. Contracts involving provision of services with the construction materials and where the risks and reward of ownership are transferred to the buyer on a continuous basis will also be accounted for based on stage of completion. The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Financial Reporting Standards Council have deferred the effectivity of this interpretation until the final Revenue standard is issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and an evaluation of the requirements of the final Revenue standard against the practices of the Philippine real estate industry is completed.

PFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements and PAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture These amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in PFRS 10 and those in PAS 28 in

dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments require that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. In December 2015, the IASB deferred indefinitely the effective date of these amendments pending the final outcome of the IASB's research project on International Accounting Standards 28. Adoption of these amendments when they become effective will not have any impact on the financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2016

PFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, and PAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments)

These amendments clarify that the exemption in PFRS 10 from presenting consolidated financial statements applies to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity that measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value and that only a subsidiary of an investment entity that is not an investment entity itself and that provides support services to the investment entity parent is consolidated. The amendments also allow an investor (that is not an investment entity and has an investment entity associate or joint venture), when applying the equity method, to retain the fair value measurement applied by the investment entity associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. These amendments are not applicable to the Company since it does not have investment entity associates or joint venture.

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

The amendments will allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements. Entities already applying PFRS and electing to change to the equity method in its separate financial statements will have to apply that change retrospectively. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. The amendments will not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

PFRS 11, Joint Arrangements - Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests (Amendments)

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

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

PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosure Initiative (Amendments)

The amendments are intended to assist entities in applying judgment when meeting the presentation and disclosure requirements in PFRS. They clarify the following:

- That entities shall not reduce the understandability of their financial statements by either obscuring material information with immaterial information; or aggregating material items that have different natures or functions
- That specific line items in the statement of income and OCI and the statement of financial position may be disaggregated
- That entities have flexibility as to the order in which they present the notes to financial statements
- That the share of OCI of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method must be presented in aggregate as a single line item, and classified between those items that will or will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Early application is permitted and entities do not need to disclose that fact as the amendments are considered to be clarifications that do not affect an entity's accounting policies or accounting estimates. The Company is currently assessing the impact of these amendments on its financial statements.

PFRS 14, Regulatory Deferral Accounts

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

PAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment, and PAS 41, Agriculture - Bearer Plants

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

PAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment, and PAS 38, Intangible Assets - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization (Amendments)

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

Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2012-2014 cycle)

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

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

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

PFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Servicing Contracts

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

PFRS 7 - Applicability of the Amendments to PFRS 7 to Condensed Interim Financial Statements

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

PAS 19, Employee Benefits – regional market issue regarding discount rate

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

PAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting – disclosure of information ‘elsewhere in the interim financial report’

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

Effective January 1, 2018

PFRS 9, Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. The new standard (renamed as PFRS 9) reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces PAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, and all previous versions of PFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. PFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but providing comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions. Early application of previous versions of PFRS 9 (2009, 2010 and 2013) is permitted if the date of initial application is before February 1, 2015. The Company did not early adopt PFRS 9. The adoption of PFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Company’s financial assets and impairment methodology for financial assets, but will have no impact on the classification and measurement of the Company’s financial liabilities. The adoption of the standard will not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

The following new standards have been issued by the IASB but have not yet been adopted locally.

International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 by the International Accounting Standards Board (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. The Company plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date once adopted locally. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of this new standard.

IFRS 16, Leases

On January 13, 2016, the IASB issued the new standard, IFRS 16, Leases, which replaces International Accounting Standards (IAS) 17, 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 on the 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, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. 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. The Company plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the adoption.

4. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the accompanying disclosures, as well as disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities, if any. Future events may occur which will cause the judgments and estimates used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in judgments and estimates are reflected in the financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

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

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements and accompanying notes.

On October 30, 2015 the BOD approved the winding down of the Digital Marketing operations of the Company. On December 11, 2015 majority of the stockholders approved to change its primary purpose to that of a holding Company.

The following judgments are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the financial statements.

(a) *Revenue recognition*

The Company assesses its position in the revenue recognition process whether the Company is acting as a principal or an agent. This assessment affects the presentation of the related receivables and revenue.

(b) *Embedded derivatives*

Where a hybrid instrument is not classified as financial assets at FVPL, the Company evaluates whether the embedded derivatives should be bifurcated and accounted for separately. This includes assessing whether the embedded derivative has a close economic relationship to the host contract.

(c) *Determination of functional currency*

Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances relevant to the Company, the functional currency of the Company has been determined to be the Philippine peso. The Philippine peso is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. It is the currency that mainly influences the Company's operating activities.

(d) *Fair values of financial instruments*

PFRS requires that certain financial assets and liabilities be carried and disclosed at fair value, which requires the use of accounting estimates and judgments. While significant components of fair value measurement are determined using verifiable objective evidence (i.e. foreign exchange rates, interest rates, volatility rate), there are certain financial instruments such as unquoted corporate bonds which don't have readily available information for valuation. Any change in the assumptions could affect the fair values of these financial assets and liabilities.

(e) *Financial assets not quoted in an active market*

The Company classifies financial assets by evaluating, among others, whether the asset is quoted or not in an active market. Included in the evaluation on whether a financial asset is quoted in an active

market is the determination on whether quoted prices are readily and regularly available, and whether those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

(f) Legal contingencies

The estimate of probable costs for the resolution of possible claims is developed in consultation with outside legal counsel handling the Company's defense in these matters and is based upon thorough analysis of potential result. Based on management's assessment, there are no legal claims that require recognition in the financial statements as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2014.

Estimates and Assumptions

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

(a) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The Company's revenues are recognized based on the completion of the project or at the time that the services are rendered.

(b) Allowance for credit losses

The allowance for credit losses is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for potentially uncollectible receivables. In particular, judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowance required. Such estimates are based on the aging of the accounts receivable, past collection experience and other factors that may affect collectability and actual results may differ, resulting in the future changes to the allowance. The Company provides an allowance for receivables which it deems to be uncollectible despite continuous effort to collect.

(c) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the differences can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets to be recognized, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable income. No deferred tax asset is recognized in the statement of financial position because management believes that future taxable income may not be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized.

5. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial instrument is cash and cash equivalents. The Company has other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables, other receivables, accounts payable and other current liabilities, which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk. The BOD reviews and approves the policies for managing each risk and these are summarized below:

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, the Company closely monitors its cash flows and ensures that credit facilities are available to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. The Company also has a committed line of credit that it can access to meet liquidity needs.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Company will incur a loss because its customers or counterparties fail to discharge their contractual obligations. The Company manages and controls credit risk by trading only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. For transactions that involve special credit terms arrangement, the Company requires approval of the BOD. In addition, aging of receivables are reviewed on a monthly basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying values of its financial assets since it does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk on the Company's financial assets.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal market at the measurement date under current market conditions regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. The methods and assumptions used by the Company in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments follow:

Cash and cash equivalents

The fair value approximates its carrying value because of the short-term nature of its related transactions.

Trade receivables and accrued interest receivables

Fair values approximate carrying values since these instruments are liquid and have short-term maturities (less than three months).

Accrued expenses and other liabilities

The carrying amount approximates its fair value since these are liquid and have short-term maturities.

6. Receivables

On October 21, 2015, the BOD approved the advances to a shareholder amounting to ₱254.50 million collectible within 12 months with interest of 6% per annum.

7. Prepaid expenses and other current assets

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Creditable Withholding Tax	₱1,480,208	₱1,424,779
Other current assets	1,259,075	1,226,245
Less: Allowance for Impairment	1,230,730	1,230,730
	₱1,508,553	₱1,420,294

8. Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Trade	₱1,818,726	₱945,721
Accrued expenses	50,000	50,000
Others	1,840,704	313,580
	₱3,709,430	₱1,309,301

Trade payable pertains to collections from customers that will be transferred to Vantage Equities, Inc. the assignee of the Company's receivables.

Other payables consist of deferred output VAT from accrual of interest income and advances from a shareholder.

9. Equity

Capital Stock

The details of this account are shown below:

	June 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Authorized - par value of 1 share	278,000,000	₱278,000,000	278,000,000	₱278,000,000
Issued:				
Balance at beginning of year	278,000,000	₱278,000,000	278,000,000	₱278,000,000
Issuance during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	278,000,000	₱278,000,000	278,000,000	₱278,000,000

The track record of the Company's registration of securities in compliance with the Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 Annex 68-D follows:

- The authorized number of shares registered with the SEC on June 10, 1998 amounts to one billion shares with a par value of ₱1.00 per share.
- As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the total number of stockholders of the Company is 799 and 795, respectively.

10. Revenues

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Digital PR	-	7,368,787
Web development and maintenance	-	1,434,296
Media sales (Ads)	-	743,319
	-	9,546,402

11. Costs of Services

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Compensation and benefits	-	2,887,036
Direct cost of services	-	1,982,611
Depreciation and amortization	-	35,929
Service connection fees	-	148,411
	-	5,053,988

12. General and Administrative Expenses

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Compensation and benefits	-	1,640,412
Occupance expense	-	411,810
Utility expense	-	473,760
Legal and professional fees	22,000	211,800
Depreciation and amortization	-	486,186
Contracted services	-	167,720
Transportation/travel	-	59,120
Marketing expense	-	101,794
Other expenses	729,721	813,890
	751,721	4,366,492

13. Basic/Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share Computation

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
(a) Net income/(loss)	(750,295)	2,447,901
(b) Weighted average common share	278,000,000	278,000,000
(a)/(b) Weighted earnings per share	(0.0027)	0.0088

14. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has commitments and contingencies arising from the normal course of the business. In the opinion of the management, the eventual liability under these transactions will not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

15. Other Items

There were no dividends paid (aggregate or per share) separately for ordinary and other shares during the interim period.

No effect of changes in the composition of the issuer during the interim period, including business combinations, acquisitions or disposal of subsidiaries and long term investments, restructurings and discontinued operations.