

BENGUET ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

Alapang, La Trinidad, Benguet
PHILIPPINES

REPORT ON EXAMINATION

OF

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2013

Philippine Currency



ODSINADA DIOSCORO
PHILIPPINES



ODSINADA PHILIPPINES

ODSINADA DIOSCORO & CO. • Certified Public Accountants • Audit • Tax • Consulting

Report of Independent Auditor

The Board of Directors
BENGUET ELECCTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.
Alapang, La Trinidad, Benguet
PHILIPPINES

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Benguet Electric Cooperative, Inc.**, which comprise the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in equities and loss, and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and the fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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 Philippine Standards on Auditing. These standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements. 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 materials, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risks 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 presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Benguet Electric Cooperative, Inc.** as of December 31, 2013 and of 2012, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis on Matter

We draw attention to Notes 14 and 34 to the Notes to Financial Statements, relative to the large accumulated losses of P497,798,158 and P438,519,331 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, including the net losses of P74,639,789 and P80,722,919 for the years then ended

The said accumulated losses already impaired 27.8% of its equity base of P2,149,412,675 and 17.1% of its total assets of P3,494,385,542, and may have consequent effect on the financial position and viability of operations of the electric cooperative.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information for the year ended December 31, 2013 required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue on taxes, duties and license fees disclosed in Note 36 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of management and has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

ODSINADA DIOSCORO & CO.



DIOSCORO O. ODSINADA

Partner

CPA License No. 1809

TIN 113-345-240 (Individual)

TIN 008-3722-356 (Firm)

PRC/BOA Accreditation No. 5090

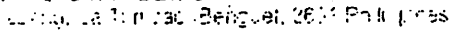
SEC Accreditation No. 1162-A (Individual)

PTR No. 9301589B, Jan. 30, 2014

Quezon City

March 31, 2014

Quezon City, Philippines





BENECO

BENGUET ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

Unitary, Limited Liability Cooperative 2004 Philippine

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March 31, 2014

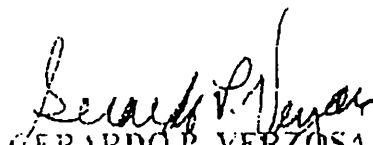
STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Management of BENGUET ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC. is responsible for all information and representations contained in the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2013. The Financial Statements have been prepared in conformity with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards and reflect amounts that are based on the best estimates and informed judgment with an appropriate consideration to materiality.

In this regard, Management maintains a system of accounting and reporting which provides for the necessary internal control to ensure that transactions are properly authorized and recorded, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized use or disposition and liabilities are recognized.

ODSINADA DIOSCORO & CO., the independent auditors and appointed by the BENECO Board, has examined the financial statements of the company in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in the Philippines and has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such examination in its report to general membership.

The accompanying financial statements for the year 2013 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors in its meeting on March 31, 2014.


GERARDO P. VERZOSA
General Manager


PETER B. BUSAING
President
BENECO Board of Directors

BENGUET ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

(A Nonstock, Not-for-Profit Electric Cooperative)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		As of December 31,	
	Notes	2013	2012
ASSETS			
Noncurrent Assets			
Property and equipment	8 & 15	2,124,790,217	2,146,444,170
Other non-current assets	10	152,422,796	124,790,385
Total Noncurrent Assets		2,277,213,014	2,271,234,555
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	174,943,704	129,248,380
Investments	6	186,505,754	82,988,005
Receivables	5	200,647,901	169,884,289
Materials and supplies inventories	9	34,333,937	21,546,504
Prepayments and other current assets	7	22,943,075	15,289,029
Total Current Assets		619,374,370	418,956,207
TOTAL ASSETS		2,896,587,384	2,690,190,762
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES			
Equities and Loss			
Membership	11	655,545	618,770
Donated capital	12	334,964,949	334,964,949
Reinvestment fund for sustainable CAPEX	13	941,192,287	866,716,279
Revaluation surplus	15	872,599,895	922,179,502
Accumulated loss	14	(597,798,158)	(438,519,331)
Total Equities and (Loss)		1,551,614,517	1,685,960,169
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Long-term debt	16	291,180,173	199,934,357
Consumers' deposit	17	194,440,797	170,523,244
Retirement liability	20	202,209,366	169,341,191
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		687,830,337	539,798,792
Current Liabilities			
Current portion of long-term debt	16	11,613,146	8,649,224
Current portion of obligations under finance lease	19	290,063	1,051,708
Accounts payables and accrued expenses	18 & 19	657,142,530	464,431,800
Total Current Liabilities		657,142,530	464,431,800
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITIES		2,896,587,384	2,690,190,761

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

BENGUET ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

(A Nonstock, Not-for-Profit Electric Cooperative)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	Year Ended December 31,	
		2013	2012
NET ENERGY SALES	23	2,519,655,655	2,508,719,123
COST OF ENERGY SOLD	25	2,195,378,603	2,181,123,585
GROSS INCOME		324,277,052	327,595,538
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Administrative and general	27	110,025,397	138,611,665
Distribution	26	125,524,661	116,931,166
Consumers' accounts	26	57,928,604	58,182,439
		293,478,662	313,725,270
DEPRECIATION	8, 26 & 27	135,022,415	129,448,801
FINANCE COST	28	13,523,704	13,286,074
TOTAL EXPENSES		442,024,781	456,460,145
LOSS FROM OPERATION		(117,747,729)	(128,864,607)
OTHER INCOME	24		
Rental income		4,997,482	4,483,753
Interest income		1,756,486	2,947,200
Others, net		36,353,972	40,710,735
		43,107,940	48,141,688
NET LOSS		(74,639,789)	(80,722,919)

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

BENGUET ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

(A Nonstock, Not-for-Profit Electric Cooperative)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITIES AND LOSS

	Notes	As of December 31,	
		2013	2012
EQUITIES			
Membership	11		
Balance beginning		618,770	600,520
Receipt of additional membership		36,775	18,250
		655,545	618,770
Donated capital	12		
Balance, beginning		334,964,949	318,387,440
Receipt of additional donations		(0)	16,577,509
		334,964,949	334,964,949
Reinvestment fund for sustainable CAPEX	13		
Balance, beginning		866,716,279	795,655,258
Receipt of additional contributions		74,476,008	71,061,021
		941,192,287	866,716,279
LOSS	14		
Accumulated loss			
Balance, beginning		(438,519,331)	(526,412,916)
Prior period adjustment, net		(84,639,039)	168,616,504
Net loss		(74,639,789)	(80,722,919)
		(597,798,159)	(438,519,331)
REVALUATION SURPLUS	15		
Balance, beginning		922,179,502	999,933,487
Revaluation surplus adjustment		(49,579,607)	(77,753,985)
		872,599,895	922,179,502
TOTAL EQUITIES AND LOSS		1,551,614,517	1,685,960,169

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

BENGUET ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

(A Nonstock, Not-for-Profit Electric Cooperative)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		As of December 31,	
	Notes	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net Loss		(74,639,789)	(80,722,919)
Depreciation and amortization	8, 26 & 27	135,022,415	129,448,801
Prior period adjustment	14	(84,639,039)	168,616,504
Revaluation surplus	15	(49,579,607)	(77,753,985)
Operating income before working capital changes		(73,836,019)	139,588,401
Decrease (increase) in:			
Receivables	5	(30,763,612)	5,902,785
Materials and supplies inventories	9	(12,787,433)	(2,742,749)
Other current assets	7	(7,654,046)	12,988,535
Other noncurrent assets	10	(27,632,411)	(32,317,173)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Trade payables and accrued expenses	18 & 19	192,710,730	(49,131,040)
Consumers' deposit	17	23,917,553	20,025,424
Other non current liability	20	32,868,175	21,553,411
Net cash provided by operating activities		96,822,937	115,867,594
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease (increase) in:			
Property and equipment	8 & 15	(113,368,463)	(166,629,339)
Investments	6	(103,517,749)	(40,528,353)
Net cash used in investing activities		(216,886,211)	(207,157,692)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase (decrease) in:			
Long-term debt	16	91,245,816	30,744,317
Membership	11	36,775	18,250
Donated capital	12	(0)	16,577,509
Members' contribution for sustainable CAPEX	13	74,476,008	71,061,021
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		165,758,598	118,401,097
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		45,695,325	27,110,999
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	4	129,248,380	102,137,381
CASH AT END OF YEAR	4	174,943,705	129,248,380

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

BENGUET ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.
(A Non-stock Non-profit Membership Electric Cooperative)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2013

**1. COOPERATIVE INFORMATION AND AUTHORIZATION
FOR ISSUE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

• **Cooperative Information**

Benguet Electric Cooperative, Inc., (the "Cooperative") was incorporated on October 5, 1973 under the provisions of Republic Act (R.A.), No. 6038 which created the National Electrification (NEA), as amended by Presidential Decree Nos. 269 and 1645. Its primary purpose is to supply, promote, and encourage the fullest use of electric service to its members on an area of coverage basis. It was first energized on November 1973.

Its registered office address is Alapang, La Trinidad, Benguet. The cooperative's franchise area for electric distribution covers Baguio City and the 13 municipalities of Benguet.

As provided in R.A.9136 otherwise known as "Electric Power Industry Reform Act of 2001," the Cooperative opted as a non-stock cooperative registered with NEA and governed by the provisions of P.D.269.

• **Authorization for issue of financial statements**

The accompanying financial statements of the cooperative were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors in its meeting on March 31, 2014.

• **Administrative Regulations**

R.A. 6938, 1990 Cooperative Code of the Philippines

On February 10, 1994, the Omnibus Rules and Regulations on the registration of electric cooperatives under RA No. 6938 were approved. As a result, the Cooperative shall have a three-year transition period from the effectivity of the Omnibus Rules before it can qualify for permanent registration with the Cooperative Development Act (CDA). On October 20, 1997, the transition was extended for another three years, which already expired on May 4, 2000.

The Cooperative did not register with the CDA and remained on the organizational set-up under NEA.

R.A. 9520, Philippine Cooperative Code of 2008

On February 17, 2009, R.A. 9520, otherwise known as the Philippine Cooperative Code of 2008, was enacted into law, amending various provisions in the 1990 Cooperative Code of the Philippines or R.A. 6938. The new cooperative code outlines in greater detail the requirements in professionalizing the management and operation of cooperatives, and provides a monitoring and evaluation tool for the cooperatives to conduct self-assessments in terms of its managerial, financial, and social objectives. Among the provisions introduced by R.A. 9520 applicable to electric cooperatives are as follows:

- 1.) All rates and tariffs of electric cooperatives registered under the Code shall be subject to the rules on application and approval of and by the Energy Regulatory Commission for distribution utilities;

- 2.) NEA shall no longer exercise regulatory or supervisory powers on electric cooperatives duly registered with the Authority;
- 3.) The Cooperative is entitled to congressional allocations, grants, subsidies and other financial assistance for rural electrification which can be coursed through the Department of Energy, the Authority and/or local government units. The electric cooperatives registered under this Code can avail of the financial services and technical assistance provided by the government financial institutions and technical development agencies on terms respecting their independence as autonomous cooperatives;
- 4.) All condoned loans, subsidies, grants and other assistance shall form part of the donated capital and funds of the electric cooperatives and as such, it shall not be sold, traded nor be divided into shareholdings at any time; these donated capital/fund shall be valued for the sole purpose of determining the equity participation of the members: *Provided*, that in the case of dissolution of the cooperative, said donated capital shall be subject to escheat;
- 5.) The electric cooperative shall issue and distribute shares certificates under the name of their members, taking into consideration their previous equity contributions, the amortization component through the payments made, capital build-up and other capital contributions.

R.A. 9136, EPIRA of 2001

On June 8, 2001, R.A. No. 9136 known as the "Electric Power Industry Reform Act of 2001" (EPIRA), was passed into law. The salient provisions on the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Act, among others, are the following:

- 1.) Division of electric power industry into sectors, namely: generation, transmission, distribution and supply;
- 2.) Creation of the wholesale electricity spot market (WESM) which will provide the mechanism for determining the price of electricity not covered by bilateral contracts between sellers and purchasers of electricity;
- 3.) Condonation of all outstanding financial obligation of all electric cooperatives with the NEA and other government agencies incurred for the purpose of financing the rural electrification program as of June 26, 2001 through the assumption of Power Sector Assets Liabilities Management Corporation (PSALM) of the said loans, which shall be implemented and completed within 3 years from the effectivity of the Act;
- 4.) Unbundling of retail rate into 5 functions namely, generation, transmission, distribution, supply and metering, thereby making the rate components cost-based and transparent; and
- 5.) Granting the option to electric cooperatives to convert into either (1) a stock cooperative under the Cooperative Development Authority; (2) a stock corporation under the Corporation Code of the Philippines or; (3) remain as a nonstock cooperative registered with NEA and governed by the provisions of P.D. No. 269.

Also under the Act, a lifeline rate or a discounted rate is granted to residential consumers within 10 years who are considered low-income captive market end-users or to those who cannot afford to pay the electric bill. Consumers with minimum consumption per kilowatt hour are entitled to the lifeline rate as follows:

<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Discount</u>
20 & below	50%
21 to 25 kwh	40%
26 to 30 kwh	30%
31 to 35 kwh	20%
36 to 40 kwh	10%
41 to 45 kwh	5%

ERC Regulations, RSEC-WR

On September 23, 2009, the Energy Regulatory Commission issued Resolution No. 20, Series of 2009 – Rules for Setting the Electric Cooperative Wheeling Rates (RSEC-WR). The rule establishes a cap on the Distribution, Supply and Metering (DSM) charges that the electric cooperatives can charge to its customers. All on-grid electric cooperatives are classified into (7) groups depending on its size and structure. Group F, where the Cooperative belongs, charges its customers an average DSM charge of ₱0.9900 plus ₱.2178 mcc per kilowatt hour. This DSM cap will be reviewed by the ERC on the next regulatory period which is 2013.

In compliance to the RSEC-WR, the Cooperative filed an application of the adjustment in rates last November 20, 2009 and filed an "Amended Application with Manifestation". A provisional authority was issued by ERC on January 11, 2010. The order authorizes the Cooperative to implement the difference in the existing and new DSM rate in three (3) phases. The first phase took effect on January 2010, second phase on January 2011, and the third phase is on January 2012.

- **Permanent Income Tax Exemption Under P.D. 269**

Effective January 1, 2002, the Cooperative's tax and duty exemption privileges had expired after thirty (30) calendar years of operation pursuant to the provision of P.D. No. 269. Hence, the Cooperative has voluntarily subjected its operation to income tax beginning January 1, 2002. However, the Bureau of Internal Revenue in its opinion per Delegated Authority Ruling No. 108-2006 dated March 14, 2006, stated that the 30 year period or until completely free of indebtedness whichever comes first, prescription of tax exemption privileges enjoyed by electric cooperatives covers only franchise tax, value added tax, percentage tax and other taxes except income tax. However, income derived from other sources not related to its primary purpose is subject to income tax.

As expressly provided in No. 1 of Section 39 (a) of P.D. No. 269, and in said Ruling, the exemption of Electric Cooperative from income tax is permanent in nature. As such, the Cooperative is covered by the exemption from income tax on its electric operation.

- **Other Tax Privileges / Limitations**

BIR Revenue Memorandum Circular Bo. 72-2003

This RMC, dated October 20, 2003, provides that electric cooperatives registered with the NEA are exempt from:

- 1.) Franchise tax under Section 119 of the Tax Code of 1997;
- 2.) Value added tax, on sales relative to the generation and distribution of electricity as well as their importation of machinery and equipment, including spare part, which shall be used in the generation and distribution of electricity;
- 3.) Income taxes for which they are already liable;

- 4.) 3% percentage tax under Section 116 of the Tax Code of 1997; and
- 5.) All national government taxes and fees, including franchise, filing, recordation, license or permit fees or taxes. Provided however, that the said exemption shall end on December 31 of the thirtieth full calendar year after the said date of cooperative's organization or conversion, or until it shall become completely free of indebtedness incurred by borrowing, whichever event first occurs. Provided further, that the period of exemption for a new cooperative formed by consolidation, as provided for in Section 29 of PD No. 269, to begin from as the date of the beginning of such period for the constituent consolidating cooperative which was most recently organized or converted under PD No. 269.

Limits of Exemption under R.A. 9337, EVAT 2005

On May 24, 2005, the President signed into law the Expanded Value Added Tax Law of 2005 (the "Act"), which took effect on November 1, 2005. The Act, among others, introduced the following changes:

- 1.) New transactions subject to VAT include, among others, sale of electricity by generation, transmission and distribution companies and services of franchise grantees of electric utilities.
- 2.) Power of the President upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance to increase the rate of the VAT to 12%, after any of the following conditions has been satisfied: (i) VAT collection as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) of the previous year exceeds 2 and 4/5%; or (ii) National government deficit as a percentage of GDP of the previous year exceeds 1 and 1/2%. On February 1, 2006, the President increased the 10% VAT rate to 12% as the conditions were met.
- 3.) Input VAT on capital goods should be spread evenly over the useful life or 60 months, whichever is shorter, if the acquisition cost, excluding the VAT component thereof, exceeds P1 million.
- 4.) Input VAT credit in every quarter shall not exceed 70% of the output VAT (amended to 100% under Revenue Regulation No. 2-2007).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of Compliance

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in conformity with Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) for each type of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and with the general practices on rural electric cooperatives as prescribed by the National Electrification Administration (NEA), and the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC).

(b) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, which is the Cooperative's functional currency. All financial information has been rounded to the nearest peso except as otherwise indicated.

(d) Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the new and amended PFRS and PIC Interpretations, when applicable, as follows:

(1) Effective in 2012

PAS 12	Income Taxes (Amendment) – Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets
IFRIC 15	Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate

The standards are described below:

PAS 12, Income Taxes (Amendment) – Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets – The amendment provides a practical solution to the problem of assessing whether recovery of an asset will be through use or sale. It introduces a presumption that recovery of the carrying amount of an asset will, normally, be through sale.

Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-15, Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate – This applies to the accounting for revenue and associated expenses by entities that undertake the construction of real estate directly or through subcontractors. It provides guidance on the recognition of revenue among real estate developers for sales of units, such as apartments or houses, 'off plan'; i.e., before construction is completed. It also provides guidance on how to determine whether an agreement for the construction of real estate is within the scope of PAS 11, Construction Contracts, or PAS 18, Revenue, and the timing of revenue recognition. The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012.

(2) Effective in 2013

PA 7	Amendments Financial Statements: Disclosures-Transfer of Financial
PAS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements
PAS 11	Joint Ventures/ Arrangements
PAS 12	Disclosures: Interest in other entities
PAS 13	Fair Value Measurements
PAS 19	Revised Standards on Fringe Benefits
PAS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

These standards or interpretations are described below:

PAS 7, Amendments Financial Statements: Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets – Transfers of Financial Assets (Amendments to PAS 7), require additional disclosures about transfers of financial assets. The amendments require disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to understand the relationship between transferred financial assets that are not derecognized in their entirety and the associated liabilities; and to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity's continuing involvement in derecognized financial assets. Entities are required to apply the amendments for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011. Earlier application is permitted. Entities are not required to provide the disclosures for any period that begins prior to July 1, 2011.

PAS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements: -- This establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. This refers to the financial statements of a group in which the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent and its subsidiaries are presented as those of a single economic entity. Parent is an entity that controls one or more entities. Subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by another entity. An investor controls an investee when (a) the investor has power over the investee; (b) investor has exposure or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; (c) investor has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. Under PAS 27, a parent that was a wholly-owned or a virtually wholly-owned subsidiary is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements (control is intended to be temporary).

PAS 11, Joint Arrangements: -- This outlines the accounting by entities that jointly control an arrangement. Joint arrangement is an arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement (in writing) which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Joint control is classified: as joint venture (parties have rights to the net assets of the arrangements or joint operation (parties have rights to the assets, and obligations for liabilities, relating to the arrangements). Separate vehicle (outside of PAS 11, not a joint arrangement) is a separately identifiable financial structure, including separate legal entities recognized by statute, regardless of whether those entities have a legal personality.

The core principle under this standard is that a party to a joint arrangement determines the type of joint arrangement in which it is involved, by assessing its rights and obligations and accounts for those rights and obligations in accordance with that type of joint arrangement.

PAS 12, Disclosures Interest in other Entities: -- This standard provides ample disclosures on financial instruments and basic information on financial risk management objectives and policies, cash flow interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and capital management. Also, the standard requires disclosure of interests in other entities that have an interest in a subsidiary, a joint arrangements, an associate or an unconsolidated structural entity. An entity shall disclose the terms of any contractual arrangements that could require the parent or its subsidiaries to provide financial support to a consolidated structured entity, including events or circumstances that could expose the reporting entity to a loss. The BOD reviews and agrees on the policies for managing each of these risks and the effects of such disclosures.

PAS 13, Fair Value Measurements: -- This standard applies to IFRSs that require or permit fair value measurements or disclosures and provides a single IFRS framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurement. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurement and related disclosures, this standard establishes a fair value hierarchy that categorises into 3 levels the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 5 inputs).

PAS 19, Revised Defined Benefit Components: - The defined benefit cost comprises service cost and net interest on the defined benefit liability or asset (both in profit or loss); and the measurements recognized in OCI. The service cost comprises current service cost, past service cost, and gains or losses on curtailments and settlements. Net interest on defined benefit liability (asset) shall be determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability (asset) by the discount rate. Deferral of actual gains and losses (AGL) is not permitted. AGLs are recognized immediately in OCI. Reclassifications to profit or loss are not permitted. All changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) which arise from changes in the defined benefit plan are included in "service cost" and recognized fully in profit or loss when they occur. Items of re-measurements include AGL, the differences between the return on plan assets and interest income on plan assets and changes in asset ceiling.

PAS 28, Investment in Associates & Joint Ventures: -- This prescribes the accounting for investments in associates and sets out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures. Defines significant influence as the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control of those policies. Defines joint control as the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

(3) Effective in 2014

PAS 27	Amendments to (PAS 10, PAS 12 & PAS 27) Investment Entities
PAS 32	Amendments to Financial Instruments: Presentation
PAS 34	Amendments on Interim Financial Reporting
PAS 36	Amendments to Impairment of Assets
IFRIC 21	Levy-Imposed by Government

These standards or interpretations are described below:

PAS 27 – Amendments to (PAS 10, PAS 12 and PAS 27) Investment Entities. These apply to the twin objectives of setting standards in the preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements for a group of entities under the control of a parent; and in accounting for investment in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities, and associates when an equity elects, or is required by local regulations, to present separate (non-consolidated) financial statements. Intragroup balances, transactions, income and expenses should be eliminated in full. Intragroup losses may indicate that an impairment loss on the related asset should be recognized. Consolidated financial statements must be prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. Minority interests should be presented in the consolidated balance sheet within equity, but separate from the parent's stockholders' equity.

PAS 32 – Amendments to Financial Instruments: Presentation – Asset and Liability Offsetting. Offsetting, otherwise known as 'netting' takes place when entities present their rights and obligations to each other as a net amounts in their statements of financial position. It specifies that a financial asset and a financial liability should be offset and the net amount reported when, and only when, an entity currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off the amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously. The costs of issuing or reacquiring equity instruments (other than in a business combination) are accounted for as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax benefit.

PAS 34 – Amendments on Interim Financial Reporting. This standard applies when an entity prepares an interim financial report, without mandating when an entity should prepare such a report. Permitting less information to be reported than in annual financial statements (on the basis of providing an update to those financial statements), this standard prescribes the minimum content of an interim financial report. An interim period is a shorter than a full financial year (most typically a quarter or half-year). An interim financial report contains either a complete or condensed set of financial statements for an interim period.

If the financial statements are condensed, they should include, at a minimum, each of the headings and sub-totals included in the most recent annual financial statements and the explanatory notes required. Additional line-items or notes should be included if their omission would make the interim financial information misleading. If the annual financial statements were consolidated (group) statements, the interim statements should be group presentations as well. If the company's business is highly seasonal, the standard encourages disclosure of financial statements for the comparable year-to-date period of the immediately preceding financial year. Entities covered by such matters as interim financial reporting are decided by national governments, securities regulators, stock exchanges and accounting bodies.

PAS 36 – Amendments to Impairment of Assets. Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets. The objective of this standard is to ensure that assets are carried at no more than their recoverable amount, and to define how recoverable amount is determined. Impairment loss pertains to the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized whenever recoverable amount is below carrying amount. It is recognized as an expense (unless it relates to a revalued asset where the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. Adjust depreciation for future periods. If it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount (fair value less costs of disposal and value in use) for the individual asset, then determine recoverable amount for the asset's cash-generating unit. CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

IFRIC 21 – Levy Imposed by Government. This standard provides guidance on when to recognise a liability for levy, both for levies that are accounted for in accounted for as provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets and those where the timing and amount of the levy is certain. This interpretation identifies the obligating event for the recognition of a liability as the activity that triggers the payment of the levy in accordance with the relevant legislation. Also, this clarifies that 'economic compulsion' and the going concern principle do not create or imply that an obligating event has occurred. The liability is recognized progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time. If an obligation is triggered on reaching a minimum threshold, the liability is recognized when that minimum threshold is reached. The same recognition principles are applied in interim financial reports.

(e) The Significant Accounting Policies Adopted Are Set Out Below

- **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from date of acquisition and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash in banks earns interest at respective bank deposit rates (Note 4).

- **Financial Instruments**

Financial assets are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) or at amortized cost. Financial liabilities, on the other hand, are classified as either financial liabilities at FVPL or other financial liabilities, as appropriate. The Cooperative determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at every statement of financial position date (Note 32).

Initial Recognition of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value, which is the fair value of the consideration given (in case of an asset) or received (in case of a liability). The initial measurement of financial instruments, except for those designated at FVPL, includes transaction cost.

The Cooperative recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. In the case of a regular way purchase or sale of financial assets, recognition and derecognition, as applicable, is done using settlement date accounting.

Financial instruments are classified as liability or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. Interest, dividends, gains and losses relating to a financial instruments or a component that is a financial liability, are reported as expense or income. Distributions to holders of financial instruments classified as equity are charged directly to equity, net of any related income tax benefits.

Determination of Fair Value

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on their quoted market price or dealer price quotation (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions). When current bid and asking prices are not available, the price of the most recent transaction provides evidence of the current fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances since the time of the transaction.

If the financial instruments are not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques which include recent arm's length market transactions, net present value techniques, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, options pricing models, and other relevant valuation models.

Financial Assets or Financial Liabilities at FVPL

Financial assets or financial liabilities at FVPL include financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading and those designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments or a financial guarantee contract. Dividends, interests, and gains or losses on financial instruments held for trading are recognized in profit and loss.

Financial instruments may be designated at initial recognitions as at FVPL if the following criteria are met:

- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets and liabilities re recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis; or
- the assets and liabilities are part of a group of financial assets and liabilities, or both financial assets and financial liabilities, which are managed and their performance is 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 instruments at FVPL are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in trading gain – net on financial assets and financial liabilities designated at FVPL. Interest earned is recorded in interest income, while dividend income is recorded in other income according to the terms of the contract, or when the right of the payment has been established.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Cooperative has no financial asset or financial liability at FVPL.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less any allowance for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. These financial assets are included in current assets if maturity is within 12 months from the statement of financial position date. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

Investments

These assets are quoted non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities for which the Cooperative has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Where the Cooperative sells other than an insignificant amount of investments, the entire category is deemed tainted and reclassified as AFS financial assets. After initial measurement, these investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment in value.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the investments are derecognized and impaired, as well as through the amortization process (Note 6).

Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value, less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs, and any discount or premium on settlement. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Cooperative's other financial liabilities pertain to accounts payable and accrued expenses and loans.

Loans and Borrowings

These are classified in this category if these are not designated at FVPL under the fair value option upon inception. These include liabilities arising from operations or through borrowings.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the statement of financial position.

Other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less any direct transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any related issue costs, discount or premium. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized, as well as through amortization process.

The Cooperative's power supply account and other payables, accrued expenses and other current liabilities, and long-term debts are classified under this category.

- **Offsetting Financial Instruments**

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

Income and expenses are not offset unless required or permitted by an accounting standard or when the gains and losses arise from a group of similar transactions such as trading gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses.

- **Impairment of Financial Assets**

The Cooperative assesses at each statement of financial position date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets are impaired.

Impairment on Assets Carried at Fair Value

For assets carried at fair value, impairment is the difference between the cost and the fair value. For AFS investments, the cumulative loss that had been recognized directly in equity (resulting from decline in fair value) shall be removed from equity and recognized in profit and loss even though the financial asset has not been derecognized. The amount of the cumulative loss that is removed from equity and recognized in profit and loss shall be the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortization) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit and loss.

Impairment losses recognized in profit and loss for an investment in an equity instrument classified as AFS shall not be reversed through profit and loss.

Impairment on Assets Carried at Amortized Cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses) discounted at the financial asset's original EIR (i.e., the EIR computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced either directly or through use of an allowance account. The amount of loss shall be recognized in "Other income (expenses)" in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment on Assets Carried at Cost

If there is objective evidence of an impairment loss on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, or of a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

- **Reversal of Impairment Loss**

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in "Other income" in the statement of comprehensive income, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its cost or amortized cost at the reversal date.

- **Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities**

Financial Assets

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

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

When the Cooperative has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred or 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 Cooperative's continuing involvement in the asset.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability was discharged, cancelled or has expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such modification is treated as a derecognition of the carrying value of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability at fair value, and any resulting difference is recognized in profit and loss.

- **Non-Financial Assets**

Inventories

Inventories, which comprise of raw materials (warehouse merchandise), are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value (NRV). Cost of warehouse merchandise is the purchase cost and is determined using the weighted-average method; NRV is the current replacement cost of each inventory. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Cooperative has inventory items on hand amounting to ₱34,333,937 and ₱21,546,504, respectively (Note 9).

Prepayments and Other Current Assets

Prepayments represent expenses not yet incurred but already paid in cash. Prepayments are initially recorded as assets and measured at the amount of cash paid. Subsequently, these are charged against income as they are consumed in operations or expire with the passage of time.

Prepayments are classified in the statement of financial position as current assets when the cost of goods or services related to the prepayment are expected to be incurred within one year or the Cooperative's normal operating cycle, whichever is longer. Otherwise prepayments are classified as non-current assets (Note 7).

Prepaid Input Value-Added Taxes

Prepaid input value-added taxes (VAT) represent VAT imposed on the Cooperative by its suppliers for the acquisition of goods and services required under taxation laws and regulations. The input VAT is recognized as an asset and will be used to offset the Cooperative's current VAT liabilities and any excess will be claimed as tax credits. Input VAT is stated at their estimated net realizable values (Note 10).

Investment Property

Investment properties, including those acquired from foreclosure, are initially measured at cost including transaction costs. An investment property acquired through an exchange transaction is measured at fair value of the asset acquired unless the fair value of each asset cannot be measured; in which case the investment property acquired is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

Repairs and maintenance costs relating to investment properties are normally charged to profit or loss in the period when the costs are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis based on the useful lives of the assets, which ranges from 5 to 20 years from the time of acquisition. The period and method of depreciation are reviewed periodically to ensure that these are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of investment properties.

An investment property is derecognized when it has either been disposed of or when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of an investment property is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

Transfers are made to investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by the end of owner-occupation or the start of an operating lease to another party. Transfers are made from investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by the start of owner-occupation or of development with a view to sell.

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Cooperative has no property under this category.

Utility Plant, Property and Equipment

Utility plant (except land) is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Land is carried at cost less impairment losses, if any (Note 8).

Initially, an item of utility plant is measured at its cost, which comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to the location and condition for its intended use. Subsequent costs that can be measured reliably are added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Cooperative. The costs of day-to-day servicing of an asset are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets or term of the lease, whichever is shorter.

Category	Estimated Useful Life
Distribution plant	3.33 to 20 years
General Plant	10 to 25 years

When an asset is disposed of, or is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal, the cost and accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain and losses, arising from the retirement or disposal is recognized in the profit or loss.

Construction-in-Progress

Construction in progress represents utility plant and properties under construction and is stated at cost. This includes cost of construction, plant and equipment, and other direct costs. Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use (Note 8).

- **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

The Cooperative assesses impairment on assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an assets or group of assets may not be recoverable. The factors it considers in deciding when to perform impairment test, among others include the following:

- Significant under-performance of a business in relation to expectations; and
- Significant changes or planned changes in the use of the assets.

Determining the value in use of the assets, which requires the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets, requires it to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the financial statements. Future events could cause it to conclude that the assets are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material impact on the Cooperative's financial condition and results of operations.

- **Consumers' Deposits**

Consumers' deposits include meter and energy deposits. Meter deposits cover the whole cost of metering equipment while the energy deposits guarantee payment of the monthly bills for electricity consumption and are equivalent to estimated bill for one month. The energy deposits are refundable upon request of the consumers, who has paid electric bills on or before its due date for three (3) consecutive years. If the energy deposits and related accrued interest already exceeded the consumer's current monthly bills, a refund of the excess can be also be made upon the consumer's request. But in some cases, additional deposit will be demanded from the consumers when the amount of deposit falls below the average monthly bill (Note 17).

- **Member's Equity**

Member's equity consists of members' contribution, donated capital, contribution for reinvestment and capital expenditure, and accumulated loss (Notes 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15).

Member's fee contribution.

This account represents the face value of the amount received from member-consumers at the time of their membership to the Cooperative. A separate register was maintained showing the individual name, address, date of payment, amount paid and certificate number of each member (Note 11).

Donations, Grants and Subsidies

Donations and subsidies received from various sources are valued at fair market value at the time the donations and subsidies are received and credited directly to equity (Note 12).

- **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Cooperative and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. The revenue recognition policies require the use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of revenues and receivables. Differences between the amounts initially recognized and actual settlements are taken up in the accounts upon reconciliation. However, there is no assurance that such use of estimates may not result to material adjustments in future periods.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Net Energy Sales

Revenue from distribution of electricity are recognized upon supply of power to the consumers, net of portion allocated to capital contribution for reinvestment, based on rates established by the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) on consumption per individual KW meters (Note 23).

The Uniform Filing Requirements on the rate unbundling released by the ERC on October 30, 2001, specified that the billing will have the following components: Generation Charge, Transmission Charge, System Loss Charge, Distribution Charge, Supply Charge, Metering Charge, Interclass Cross-subsidies and lifeline (Discounts)/Subsidies. Power Act Reduction (for residential consumers) and the Universal Charge are also separately indicated in the customer's billing statements.

Interest

Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues, taking into account the principal amounts outstanding and the interest rates applicable (Note 24).

Interest income from bank deposits is recognized on a time proportion basis on the principal outstanding and at the rate applicable.

Miscellaneous Income

Miscellaneous income includes penalties and surcharges and other non-electrical revenues, which are recognized as revenue upon collection except for penalties on apprehension, which are recognized as revenue upon billing (Note 24).

Revenue is measured by reference to the fair value of the consideration received or receivable by the Cooperative for the services provided, excluding value-added tax (VAT) and discounts.

- ***Cost and Expenses***

Costs and expenses are recognized in profit or loss when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Cost of Sales and Services

Cost from sales of energy is recognized when the goods are delivered to and accepted by customers.

Cost of services is recognized when the related services are performed.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses constitute costs of administering the business and are expensed and recognized in the period in which they are incurred.

- **Related Party Transactions**

Related party relationships exist when one party has the ability to control, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. This includes:

- (1) individual owning, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or under common control with, the Cooperative;
- (2) associates; and
- (3) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Cooperative that gives them significant influence over the Cooperative and close members of the family of any such individual.

The key management personnel and the post-employment benefit plans are also considered to be related parties.

The compensation of the key management personnel pertains to the usual monthly salaries and government mandated bonuses; there are no other special benefits paid to management personnel (Note 30).

- **Retirement Benefit**

PAS 19 requires a defined benefit plan covering all qualified employees with contributions to be made to a separate fund administered by local banks. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is determined using the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method. Under this method, the cost of providing retirement benefits is determined on the basis of services rendered by employees at the date of the actuarial valuation.

Separation Benefits

Separation benefits are payable when employment is ended before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Cooperative recognizes separation benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either:

- (a) providing separation benefits as a result of separation from employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or
- (b) providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than twelve (12) months after the statement of financial condition date are discounted to present value.

Present Value of Retirement Benefit

Based on management's assessment, the effect on the financial statements of the difference between the retirement expense which the Cooperative may be under obligation under R.A.7641 and the required actuarially determined valuation under PAS 19 can be met (Note 20).

- **Estimation of Retirement Benefit**

The determination of the obligation and retirement benefits is dependent on management's assumptions used by actuaries in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions normally include among others, discount rates per annum and salary increase rates. Actual results that differ from its assumptions are accumulated and amortized over future periods and therefore, generally affect the recognized expense and recorded obligation in such future periods (Note 20).

- **Operating Leases**

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement 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 shall commence or cease from the date when the change in circumstances gives rise to the reassessment for. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Cooperative has outstanding lease contracts that can be considered as a finance lease amounting to P290,063 and P1,051,708 respectively (Note 29).

Cooperative as Lessee

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term or the useful life of the leased asset, whichever is shorter.

Cooperative as Lessor

If the Cooperative is also a party to operating leases as a lessor, initial direct costs incurred in negotiating operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as the rental income. Contingent rentals are recognized as income in the period in which they are earned.

- **Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

- **Income Taxes**

Current Income Tax

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

Deferred Income Tax

Deferred income, tax when provided, shall use the liability method, on all temporary differences at the financial reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and its carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities shall be recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits from excess minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) and net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry-forward of unused tax credits and NOLCO can be utilized.

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

- **Provisions and Contingencies**

Provisions are recognized under the following conditions:

- (a) the Cooperative has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- (b) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- (c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the Cooperative expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

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. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

- **Foreign Currency-denominated Transactions and Translations**

Foreign currency-denominated transactions are recorded using the applicable exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Outstanding foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated using the applicable closing exchange rate at the statement of financial position date. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from foreign currency-denominated transactions are recognized in profit and loss.

- **Events After the Reporting Date**

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ASSUMPTIONS, JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Cooperative's financial statements in conformity Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The estimates and assumptions used are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates and will be adjusted accordingly.

- **Judgments**

In the process of applying the Cooperative's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on amounts recognized in the financial statements:

Determination of Functional Currency

Based on management's assessment, the economic substance to its functional currency is determined to be the Philippine Peso (PHP). It is the currency that mainly influences its operations.

- **Estimates**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position date that has a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are as follows:

Valuation of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Cooperative carries certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value, which requires use of accounting estimates. While significant components of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable and objective evidence (i.e., foreign exchange rates, interest rates), the amount of changes in fair value would differ if the Cooperative utilized a different valuation methodology. Any changes in fair value of these financial assets and financial would affect profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income and equity.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, financial assets recognized in the statement of financial position amounted to ₱737,463,230 and ₱522,200,088, respectively, and financial liabilities amounted to ₱1,344,972,867 and ₱1,004,230,593, respectively (Note 32).

Allowance for Impairment Losses on Receivables

The Cooperative maintains an allowance for impairment losses on receivables at a level considered adequate to provide for potential uncollectible receivables. The level of this allowance is evaluated by the Cooperative on the basis of factors that affect the collectibility of the accounts. These factors include, but are not limited to, the length of the Cooperative's relationship with its customers, their payment behavior and known market factors. The Cooperative reviews the age and status of the receivables, and identifies accounts that are to be provided with allowance on a continuous basis. The amount and timing of recorded expenses for any period would differ if the Cooperative made different judgments or utilized different estimates.

Given the nature of the Cooperative's business, the consumer receivables are appropriate for collective impairment assessment rather than specific. The policy in providing allowance for doubtful accounts is in accordance with regulatory policy:

Provision	Age of Account
1%	current to 90 days past due
2%	over 90 days past due
3%	over 180 days past due
4%	over 240 days past due
5%	over 1 year past due
100%	specifically identified accounts

The amount and timing of recorded expenses for any period would therefore differ based on the judgments or estimates made.

Provisions for doubtful accounts amounted to ₱2,548,229 in 2013. Consumer's receivable accounts, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, amounted to ₱200,647,901 in 2013. Previous year's balance amounted to ₱169,884,289 (Note 5).

Estimation of Useful Lives of Property and Equipment

The estimated useful lives of the its property, plant and equipment are based on the period over which the property, plant and equipment are expected to be available for use, and on the collective assessments of the industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed periodically and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits in the use of the property, plant and equipment. However, it is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned in the foregoing.

Utility plant, property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation amounted to ₱1,989,679,051 as of December 31, 2013. This is accordance with an Independent Appraisal Report dated July 20, 2012 rendered by Cuervo Appraisers, Inc. (Note 15). Previous years balance amounted to ₱2,010,391,188 (Note 8):

Estimation of Retirement Benefits

The determination of the obligation and retirement benefits is dependent on management's assumptions used by actuaries in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions normally include among others, discount rates per annum and salary increase rates. Actual results that differ from the Cooperative's assumptions are accumulated and amortized over future periods and therefore, generally affect the recognized expense and recorded obligation in such future periods. While the Cooperative believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the retirement obligations (Note 20).

Present Values of Retirement Benefits

Based on Management's assessment, the fair values of the Cooperative's retirement benefit approximate the carrying values of obligation already recognized amounting to ₱202,209,366 and ₱169,341,191 at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively (Notes 20).

Estimate of Income Taxes

During the ordinary course of business, there are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. As a result, the Cooperative recognizes tax liabilities based on estimates of whether additional taxes and interest will be due. These tax liabilities are recognized when its tax return positions are supportable, are likely to be challenged and may not be fully sustained upon review by tax authorities.

Based on management assessment, its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open audit years. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of complex judgments about future events. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters is different that the amounts recorded, such differences will impact income tax expense in the period in which such determination is made.

The Cooperative enjoys preferential tax treatment on income tax in accordance with P.D.269 and R.A.9520 (Note 1).

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account represents general and other funds maintained as follows:

Items	2013	2012
General and other funds		
General	171,675,299	128,232,032
Cash on hand	2,711,405	432,621
Petty cash fund	145,000	111,727
Revolving/Change fund	412,000	472,000
	3,268,405	1,016,348
Total	174,943,704	129,248,380

Cash in banks earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates. Interest earned amounted to ₱1,756,486 in 2013 and ₱2,947,200 in 2012 (Note 24).

5. RECEIVABLES - NET

This account represents the aggregate balances due from consumers for electric services, which have been billed, as follows:

Items	2013	2012
Consumers' accounts receivable	203,196,130	172,160,253
Less, allowance for doubtful/ uncollectible accounts	2,548,229	2,275,964
Net Realizable Value	200,647,901	169,884,289

Management has provided an allowance for doubtful accounts amounting to P2,548,229 to cover normal losses that may be sustained from uncollectible accounts. This represents about 1.25% of consumers' accounts for collection.

6. INVESTMENTS

This account represents short-term investments made for varying periods of three months or less depending on the immediate cash operating requirements, and earns interest at the prevailing short-term investments rates, as follows:

Items	2013	2012
Temporary cash investment		
BDO	74,103,677	43,312,839
TPEC Line rental	72,528,493	-
Gratuity	39,873,584	-
DBP/TD	-	39,675,166
Total	186,505,754	82,988,005

7. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

This account consists of restricted funds set aside for specific purposes intended, and are maintained in depository banks and prepaid items, as follows:

Items	2013	2012
Prepayments		
Various suppliers	14,275,442	6,527,268
Insurance	975,408	1,010,145
Others	7,016,425	7,080,949
	22,267,275	14,618,362
Restricted fund		
Membership (Note 11)	620,652	615,551
Members' contribution for CAPEX (Note 13)	55,148	55,116
	675,800	670,667
Total	22,943,075	15,289,029

Restricted funds consist of bank deposits and cash placements set aside for purposes intended. These are maintained in local depository banks to cover future refunds and intended disbursements.

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

This account consists of:

Items	2013	2012
Utility plant in-service	4,843,588,439	4,730,192,332
Less, accumulated depreciation	2,853,909,388	2,719,801,144
Net Book Value	1,989,679,051	2,010,391,188
Construction work in progress	135,111,166	136,052,982
Total	2,124,790,217	2,146,444,170

The utility plant, property and equipment tabulated below have been utilized as security to National Electrification Administration (NEA) loans. However, the substantial part is now restricted as security to the NEA loans condoned and assumed by the Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management Corp. (PSALM) amounting to ₱134,891,822 in accordance to Republic Act No. 9136, otherwise known as the "Electric Power Industry Reform Act of 2001 (Notes 12 and 21).

In 2013, depreciation charged to cost of service amounted to ₱113,668,621 and to operating expenses amounted to ₱21,353,794.

The details of utility plant in 2013 are recapitulated below:

Items	Depreciation Rate	Acquisition Cost	2013 Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
DISTRIBUTION PLANT					
Meters	4%	915,620,485	20,052,303	598,762,398	316,858,08
Wooden poles and others	5%	853,420,483	18,318,870	622,124,731	231,295,75
Line transformers	3.33%	815,970,098	19,242,690	354,676,508	461,293,59
Overhead conductors and devices	5%	702,463,386	25,311,241	327,431,689	375,031,69
Station equipment	10%	390,454,670	14,045,595	295,244,932	95,209,73
Concrete poles	3.33%	259,121,527	5,401,063	155,613,765	103,507,76
Transportation equipment -heavy	20%	210,583,781	11,296,859	199,600,244	10,983,53
		4,147,634,430	113,668,621	2,553,454,267	1,594,180,16
GENERAL PLANT					
Land and land rights	-	319,518,076	-	-	319,518,076
Structures and improvements	10%	163,168,576	2,957,208	142,956,981	20,211,59
Transportation equipment - light	25%	108,284,677	10,665,795	101,056,743	7,227,93
Office furniture and fixtures	20%	42,282,013	3,915,506	34,217,246	8,064,76
Tools, shop & garage equipment	10%	23,903,759	1,830,181	4,822,600	19,081,15
Buildings	10%	17,307,333	379,809	1,080,734	16,226,59
Communication equipment	10%	6,377,348	1,238,144	2,977,575	3,399,77
Laboratory equipment	10%	3,696,922	362,361	1,979,953	1,716,96
Miscellaneous equipment	20%	311,391	4,790	259,375	52,016
		684,850,095	21,353,794	289,351,207	395,498,88
COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION					
NOT CLASSIFIED		11,103,914	-	11,103,914	-
TOTALS		4,843,588,439	135,022,415	2,853,909,388	1,989,679,05

The details of additions, disposals and adjustments to utility plant in 2013 are recapitulated below:

Items	Balance Beginning	Additions	Adjustments/ Disposals	Balance Ending
DISTRIBUTION PLANT				
Meters	901,431,467	16,269,550	2,080,532	915,620,485
Wooden poles and others	840,247,674	14,253,156	1,080,346	853,420,483
Line transformers	790,940,841	33,721,494	8,692,237	815,970,098
Overhead conductors and devices	665,654,617	36,808,873	103	702,463,386
Station equipment	384,197,120	6,257,550		390,454,670
Concrete poles	253,400,187	6,248,187	526,847	259,121,527
Transportation equipment - heavy	210,583,781	-	-	210,583,781
	4,046,455,687	111,472,112	10,293,369	4,147,634,430
GENERAL PLANT				
Land and land rights	319,512,076	6,000	-	319,518,076
Structures and improvements	163,111,576	57,000	-	163,168,576
Transportation equipment - light	108,549,550		264,873	108,284,677
Office furniture and fixtures	38,811,007	3,719,482	248,477	42,282,013
Tools, shop & garage equipment	16,596,167	7,403,885	96,293	23,903,759
Buildings	17,307,333	-	-	17,307,333
Communication equipment	5,561,634	1,253,339	437,625	6,377,348
Laboratory equipment	2,928,803	779,279	11,161	3,696,922
Miscellaneous equipment	254,585	56,806		311,391
	672,632,731	13,275,791	1,058,429	684,850,095
COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION				
NOT CLASSIFIED	11,103,914	-	-	11,103,914
TOTALS	4,730,192,332	124,747,903	11,351,798	4,843,588,439

9. MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES INVENTORY

This account consists of inventoriable items, as follows:

Items	2013	2012
Electric distribution items	23,182,362	9,912,632
Housewiring	8,591,904	6,670,957
Others	2,559,670	4,962,915
	34,333,937	21,546,504
Less, allowance to reduce value to NRV	-	-
Total	34,333,937	21,546,504

Electric distribution items represent cost of inventory of materials acquired primarily for use in the utility business, for construction, operation and maintenance purposes. These include book cost of materials recovered in connection with construction and maintenance, undistributed store expenses consisting cost of supervision, labor and expenses incurred in the operation of general storerooms, including purchasing, storage and handling, for distribution over issuances from storerooms.

Other materials and supplies represent cost of inventory of materials used in rewinding of transformers, motor vehicle spare parts, tires and maintenance items, and office and building maintenance materials.

Based on management's assessment, the inventory items are productive and useful; hence it was not necessary to provide for an allowance for obsolescence.

10. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

This account consists of:

Items	2013	2012
Other accounts receivable		
Officers and employees' account	7,637,569	8,596,515
Other customer accounts	4,838,427	8,254,530
Others	63,585,025	71,217,197
	76,061,021	88,068,242
Less, allowance for probable loss	-	-
Net Realizable Value	76,061,021	88,068,242
Input VAT and other taxes	35,626,967	26,603,751
Security deposits -WESM (Note 18)	32,016,417	-
Security deposits-Transco (Note 18)	2,698,392	2,698,392
Telephone	20,000	20,000
Mini hydro-project	-	1,400,000
	70,361,775	30,722,143
Total	146,422,796	118,790,385
Investment in equity securities		
Rural Electrification Financing Corporation	6,000,000	6,000,000
Total	152,422,796	124,790,385

11. MEMBERSHIP ACCOUNT

Membership equivalent to 131,109 members at ₱5 per member has already been subscribed. As at December 31, 2013 and 2012, this already amounted to ₱655,545 and ₱618,770; whereas, the balance of restricted fund with depository bank for this purpose amounted to ₱620,652 and ₱615,551 as of said dates (Note 7).

12. DONATED CAPITAL

This account consists of:

Items	2013	2012
PSALM	134,891,822 /	134,891,822
NEA	96,773,078	96,773,078
Team Phils. Energy Corp.	38,195,646 /	38,195,646
DOE	36,039,857	36,039,857
NPC	13,856,094	13,856,094
Provincial government	5,000,000	5,000,000
APEC party	400,000	400,000
Others	9,808,452 /	9,808,452
	200,073,127	200,073,127
Total	334,964,949	334,964,949

The electric cooperative was recipient of these subsidies, grants, donations from government, and contributions from members and institutional consumers, for the development, construction and rehabilitation of its distribution lines and facilities, earthquake damage, etc.

The donated capital of ₱134,891,822 represents NEA loans condoned and assumed by the Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management Corp. (PSALM), in accordance to Republic Act No. 9136, otherwise known as the "Electric Power Industry Reform Act of 2001," (Note 21).

13. REINVESTMENT FUND FOR SUSTAINABLE CAPEX

Items	2013	2012
Contributions for reinvestment	663,684,856	663,684,856
Reinvestment fund for sustainable CAPEX	277,080,601	202,604,594
Consumers capital contribution	426,829	426,829
Total	941,192,287	866,716,279

Contributions for reinvestment represent contributions from members and institutional consumers for a specific purpose described below, and included as a 5% component of monthly billing.

On December 3, 2003, the Cooperative's application for unbundling of rates was approved by the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC). From the unbundled rates, NEA requires the Cooperative to set-up a separate reinvestment fund equivalent to 5% of gross revenue to finance expansion and rehabilitation of existing electric power systems in accordance with the systems rehabilitation plan submitted by the Cooperative. These represent ₱0.236/kwh reinvestment costing the basic rate. At December 31, 2013, this already amounted to ₱663,684,856.

However, starting February 2010, a ₱0.2178/kwh rate on members' contribution to CAPEX is used. At December 31, 2013, this already amounted to ₱277,080,601.

14. ACCUMULATED LOSS

The changes in the accumulated loss account follow:

Items	2013	2012
Accumulated loss, beginning	(438,519,331)	(526,412,916)
Correction of prior years, net	(84,639,039)	168,616,504
Corrected balance, beginning	(523,158,369)	(357,796,412)
Net loss for the year	(74,639,789)	(80,722,919)
Accumulated loss, ending	(597,798,158)	(438,519,331)

As provided in the electric cooperative's By-Laws, its operations shall be conducted that members and non-members alike will, through their patronage, furnish capital for the cooperative. Towards this end, the cooperative is obliged to account on a patronage basis, to all its patrons, all amounts received in excess of operating costs and expenses and to pay by credits to capital accounts for each patron such excess amounts. Its disposal is however, subject to regulatory policies (Note 34).

15. REVALUATION SURPLUS

The balance of this account resulted from the appraisal of properties of the Cooperative in various locations of the Province of Benguet and Baguio City performed by Cuervo Appraisers, Inc. The Appraisal Report dated July 20, 2012 present the reproduction costs (new)/ replacement costs (new) and sound values of the appraised properties consisting of land, buildings, other land improvements, condominium units, leasehold improvements, machinery and equipments, computer equipment, and furniture and office equipments.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the carrying balance of revaluation increment amounted to P872,599,895 and P922,179,502 respectively. The 2013 amortization of revaluation increment amounted to P49,579,606.

16. LONG AND SHORT TERM DEBT

This account consists of:

Items	2013	2012
NEA		
Construction loan	80,547,801	77,578,393
Calamity loan	21,965,206	23,428,874
Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund	20,218,983	21,527,898
Restructured loan	5,499,069	5,997,055
LGUGC - BPI	163,498,000	-
	291,729,0594	128,532,220
Matured long term debt and interest	1,569,264	6,891,807
	293,298,323	135,424,027
BDO		
Service vehicle loan	6,053,633	13,040,473
Employees salary loan	657,954	10,158,230
Transformer loan	-	45,876,392
	6,711,587	69,075,094
Rural Electrification Financing Corp.	2,783,409	4,084,460
	302,793,320	208,583,581
Current Portion	(11,613,146)	(8,649,224)
Total	291,180,173	199,934,357

The NEA loans bear interest of 8-12% per annum, payable at various intervals of quarterly payments for an average period of 5 to 20 years, and secured by a pledge on a portion of the utility plant of the electric cooperative (Note 8).

On June 15, 2008, Rural Electrification Financing Corporation (REFC) granted the cooperative a loan of P6,090,000 bearing 10% annual interest, payable in thirty six (36) consecutive monthly installments, each due on a repayment date set forth in the loan amortization schedule. The loan was intended to finance its hot line maintenance tools and live line training project for 2008.

The BDO car loans are payable in equal monthly installments up to 2014, with annual interest rates from 6.96% - 8.03%. This is secured by the Cooperative's restricted funds, real estate and chattel mortgage, and guaranteed by the members of the BOD; whereas, the employee salary loans are guaranteed by the Cooperative but paid by the employees through salary deduction.

17. CONSUMERS' DEPOSIT

This account consists of consumers' deposits for electric service items, as follows:

Items	2013	2012
Advances for construction	105,854,726	84,204,926
Meters and accessories	75,029,435	75,044,955
Energy	13,429,230	11,145,958
Others	127,405	127,405
Total	194,440,797	170,523,244

The member-consumers also provided capital and operating funds to hasten the construction and service installations including power supply accounts, by way of deposits for these accounts, with a restricted fund maintained (Note 7).

Meter deposits cover the cost of the metering equipment while the energy deposits secure payments of the monthly bills for electricity consumption. These deposits are refundable upon termination of the electric service contract, provided that the metering equipment is returned in good condition and all accounts in the name of the consumer have been paid.

On June 9, 2004, the ERC issued a Resolution authorizing the promulgation of the Magna Carta for Residential Electricity Consumers. This took effect on July 19, 2004. Under the Magna Carta, all residential consumers shall be exempt from payment of meter deposits since distribution utilities have incorporated the cost of these electric watt-hour meters in their rate base. Electric cooperatives shall use their respective Reinvestment Funds to procure electric watt-hour meters for their consumers.

On October 27, 2004, the ERC issued Guidelines Implementing the Magna Carta. Among others, it provides for a cooperative's schedule of refund of the meter deposit to the residential customers.

18. POWER SUPPLY CONTRACT/ PAYABLE

This account consists of:

Accounts	2013	2012
Team Phils. Energy Corp.	132,011,846	135,589,259
PEMC- WESM	42,745,094	32,370,797
National Grid Corporation of the Phils.	28,612,894	22,226,528
LUELCO	412,964	284,454
Hedcor	183,846	145,828
Total	203,966,644	190,616,866

Team Philippines Energy Corp.

On May 29, 2003, the Cooperative entered into a memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with Mirant (now Team Phils. Energy Corp.) which committed to supply and deliver electricity to the Cooperative during the cooperation period. It also undertakes the upgrade of certain substations, the supply and delivery of protective equipment for the Cooperative's distribution lines, various high voltage testing equipment, and testing and commissioning of substation facilities. The MOA shall terminate on the date of the 20th anniversary of the commencement date. On February 19, 2004, the NPC ratified the MOA. Its power supply to the Cooperative commenced on March 13, 2004. Total power purchases in 2013 amounted to P1.429 Billion. At December 31, 2013, the outstanding power supply account amounted to P132,011,846.

NPC / PSALM

In June 2003, the Cooperative entered into a transmission supply contract with National Power Corp. (NPC) for the supply of electric power to the Cooperative's substations. The contract shall remain in full force and effect for a period of one year from the effectivity date. Unless otherwise provided, the applicable provisions shall be deemed modified by the applicable Wholesale Electricity Spot Market (WESM) rules, upon the commercial operation of WESM, as declared by DOE.

PEMC- WESM

In May 2008, the Cooperative is registered as a direct participant in the Wholesale Electricity Spot Market (WESM) trading. As a direct participant, the Cooperative is given the opportunity to actually trade directly in the WESM market, and since it is a pass-through cost, the ERC has made a rule regarding this concept. The distribution utility records net settlement surplus from trading in the WESM as payable to consumers in which refund starts on June 2009. In relation with this "direct participant" registration, the Transition Supply Contract (TSC) with the NPC is reduced to maximize the Cooperative's participation to the WESM market. At December 31, 2013, the outstanding power supply account to WESM amounted to ₱42,745,094.

NTC/ NGCP

The Cooperative entered into a transmission service agreement with National Transmission Corp. (NTC), now National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP) for the transmission services, such as planning, construction and centralized operation and maintenance of high-voltage transmission facilities, including grid interconnection and ancillary services, for the provision of Open Access Transmission Service. Total billing for the year 2013 amounted to ₱293.071 Million. At December 31, 2013, outstanding transmission service account inclusive of VAT amounted to ₱28.673 Million.

Others

The unpaid power supply account with La Union Electric Cooperative, Inc. (LUELCO) pertains to billings for services rendered to an area of coverage of BENECO serviced by the former per agreement between the parties, whereas, the account with Hedcor pertains to load center consumption in Bakun/LHC, Asin and Bineng areas.

19. TRADE PAYABLES AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

This account consists of payables specified and described below, not yet paid at balance sheet date.

Accounts	2013	2012
Trade payables		
Net settlement – WESM	191,214,595	99,646,675
Various suppliers	19,188,608	32,655,467
	210,403,203	132,302,142
VAT payable		
System Loss	18,509,783	16,886,341
Generation	71,919,329	1,302,328
Transmission	8,221,248	9,193,266
BIR	1,522,297	2,170,466
	100,172,658	29,552,401
Accrued Liabilities		
NEA Subsidy	56,675,311	39,582,922
PSALM, Universal charges billed (Note 21)	30,331,100	17,495,914
EVAT billed to consumers	15,729,464	14,762,879
SSS, Philhealth, HDMF and taxes	5,638,795	8,594,447
Katas ng VAT	59,170	76,173
	108,433,840	80,512,335
Others		
VAT Refund	11,848,192	11,848,192
Current portion of Long-term debt	11,613,146	8,649,224
Due to other ECs	5,154,285	5,154,285
Current portion of obligation under finance lease	290,063	1,051,708
Others	5,260,499	4,744,647
	34,166,185	31,448,056
Total	453,175,886	273,814,934

20. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN

The Cooperative recognizes the retirement benefits required under R.A. No. 7641 to qualified employees.

Under PAS 19, Retirement Benefit Costs, pertain to the cost of defined retirement benefits, including those mandated under R.A. No. 7641. Such costs shall be determined using an accrued benefit valuation method or the projected benefit valuation method.

The Cooperative has a funded, noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan provided for under policy No.1-86 dated December 18, 1986, which was amended in January 1992, and was further amended under Board Resolution 50-97 on June 7, 1997. The plan covers all regular and permanent employees, computed on a graduated basis on years of service ranging from 1-20 years and over. Annual increments are charged to operations and availments of benefit are debited to the accrued liability account.

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the amounts of ₱202,209,366 and ₱169,341,191 have already been recognized as obligation for retirement benefits, respectively.

21. PSALM, UNIVERSAL CHARGES

In consideration, for such assumption of NEA loans condoned, PSALM charges the Cooperative certain fees referred to as universal charge. The rates of universal charges billed follow:

	Rate
Missionary electrification	.1163/kwh
Environmental charges	.0025/kwh
Standard Contract cost	.1938/kwh

Details on universal charges follow:

	2013	2012
Billings	95,758,141	38,709,798
Collections	93,161,428	38,624,924
Remittances	82,904,752	38,624,924

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, accrued fees due to PSALM amounted to P30,331,100 and P17,495,914, respectively (Note 19).

22. GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY FOR CONSUMERS

This account represents government subsidy for consumers under the Pantawid Kuryente Katas ng VAT Program through the Department of Social Welfare and Development at P500 per consumer amounting to P35,665,500. The qualified consumers are those residential consumers consuming 100 KWH and less per month and be applied to their monthly bill starting August 2008 until fully applied.

23. ENERGY SALES

This account represents revenues generated from sale of energy follow:

Accounts	2013	2012
Residential - LV	1,358,373,673	1,343,306,142
Commercial - LV	638,332,767	639,368,008
Commercial - HV	341,780,744	336,856,829
Public building and facilities - LV	99,069,917	112,687,459
Public street and highways - LV	59,977,417	54,010,545
Public building and facilities - HV	11,454,472	10,341,595
Industrial sales - LV	10,666,665	12,148,545
Total	2,519,655,655	2,508,719,123

The total amount of Reinvestment Fund for Sustainable CAPEX (RFSC) for the year ended December 31, 2013 amounted to P74,476,025, deducted from gross sales.

24. OTHER INCOME

This account consists of:

Accounts	2013	2012
Rental income	4,997,482	4,483,753
Interest income (Note 4)	1,756,486	2,947,200
	6,753,968	7,430,953
Others		
Surcharges	31,883,444	31,235,295
Transformer rental, etc	3,219,907	7,611,564
Retrobilling	201,761	391,977
Penalties	317,500	509,747
Others, net	799,660	962,152
	36,422,222	40,710,735
Total	43,176,189	48,141,688

25. COST OF ENERGY SOLD

This account consists of:

Accounts	2013	2012
Power purchased	2,242,425,097	2,227,888,439
Less prompt payment discount		
net Power Act reduction	47,046,494	46,764,854
Total	2,195,378,603	2,181,123,585

Under Section 72 of the Act, the NPC is mandated to reduce its rates for residential end-users by thirty (30) centavos per kilowatt-hour upon the affectivity of the said law on June 26, 2001. To fulfill this mandate, the ERC approved ERC Resolution No. 2001-4, directing NPC to reduce its regular rates to electric distribution utilities sourcing their power supply entirely from NPC by thirty (30) centavos per kilowatt-hour.

The fifty percent (50%) of the prompt payment discount and is given back to consumers as direct reduction in their power bill through the Generation Rate Adjustment Mechanism and the unbundling of rates.

Details of kilowatt-hour sold and purchased follow:

	2013	2012
Kilowatt-hour sold	341,663,677	326,309,426
Kilowatt-hour purchased	377,680,618	366,395,944

26. COST OF SERVICES

This consists of:

Accounts	2013	2012
Distribution		
Structures	40,725,816	34,126,410
Overhead lines	26,083,863	29,173,809
Line transformer	13,360,067	15,050,135
Supervision and engineering	9,741,232	8,387,079
Station equipment	9,330,166	7,716,788
Street lighting and signal system	9,276,593	5,537,871
Meters	8,563,349	8,498,665
Consumer installation	1,921,644	1,728,974
Miscellaneous	6,521,930	6,711,435
	125,524,661	116,931,166
Consumers' accounts		
Meter reading	29,639,299	24,930,617
Records and collection	9,266,705	9,167,718
Supervision	3,951,313	3,107,767
Information, instructional & advertising	592,321	1,236,372
MECS and BAPA	534,223	1,877,928
Uncollectible accounts	272,265	758,122
Campus journalism	3,000	8,000
Miscellaneous consumer services	13,669,477	17,095,915
	57,928,604	58,182,439
Depreciation (Note 8)	113,668,621	107,540,919
Total	297,121,886	282,654,524

27. OPERATING EXPENSES

This account consists of:

Accounts	2013	2012
General and administrative		
Employees pension and benefits	22,150,608	38,148,661
Salaries	28,876,608	37,206,179
Outside services employed	12,865,042	11,882,909
Training and travel	9,384,863	11,594,789
Officers allowance and benefit	3,292,352	7,699,227
Office supplies	5,056,136	5,457,879
Utilities	5,351,066	4,986,238
Maintenance of office and general plant	5,968,716	4,615,621
Injuries and damages	497,627	3,870,268
Regulatory	2,808,502	2,397,438
Property insurance	2,763,016	2,292,506
Taxes and licenses	1,452,697	1,702,837
Employees insurance	263,240	1,014,996
Rent	932,429	892,735
Financial assistance	-	398,340
Association and membership dues	111,858	118,700
Chattel mortgage fee	-	31,238
Miscellaneous	8,250,637	4,301,104
	110,025,397	138,611,665
Depreciation (Note 8)	21,353,794	21,907,882
Total	131,379,191	160,519,547

28. FINANCE COST

This represents the following:

Items	2013	2012
NEA		
Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund	2,125,445	3,562,213
Construction loan	-	2,612,332
	2,125,445	6,174,545
BDO		
Service vehicle loan	7,235,120	2,402,373
Rural Electrification Financing Corp. (REFC)	315,599	487,977
Others	3,847,540	4,221,179
	4,163,139	4,709,156
Total	13,523,704	13,286,074

29. LEASES

This account consists of finance lease with Banco De Oro, for various motor vehicles and motorcycles, with 2 to 5 year terms.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the balance of obligation amounted to ₱290,063 and ₱1,051,708, respectively.

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subjected to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. The key management personnel of the Cooperative and post-employment benefit plans also considered to be related parties. Transactions between related parties are based in terms similar to those offered to non-related parties.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are individuals having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise).

The compensation of key management personnel included under "salaries and benefits" account follows:

Items	2013	2012
Short term employees' benefits		
Key management personnel	1,890,500	1,980,300
Directors	756,000	3,200,000
Total	2,646,500	5,180,300

31. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2013, the Cooperative has pending lawsuits and claims filed by and against third parties, the outcome of which is not presently determinable. It is the opinion of management and its legal counsel that the eventual disposition of such lawsuits and claims will not have a material adverse effect on its financial statements.

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Cooperative carries certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value, which requires use of accounting estimates and judgment. While significant components of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidence, the amount of changes in fair value would differ if it utilized different valuation methodologies and assumptions. Any changes in fair value of these financial assets and liabilities would affect profit and loss and equity.

The fair value of the financial instruments approximate the carrying values as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, due to their relatively short-term maturities, as follows:

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Carrying Values	Fair Values	Carrying Values	Fair Values
Financial Assets:				
Loans and receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	174,943,704	174,943,704	129,248,380	129,248,380
Restricted funds	675,800	675,800	670,667	670,667
Investments	186,505,754	186,505,754	82,988,005	82,988,005
Consumer Receivables	200,647,901	200,647,901	169,884,289	169,884,289
Other receivables and other non-current	152,422,796	152,422,796	124,790,385	124,790,385
Prepayments and other current assets	22,267,275	22,267,275	14,618,362	14,618,362
	737,463,230	737,463,230	522,200,088	522,200,088
	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Carrying Values	Fair Values	Carrying Values	Fair Values
Financial Liabilities:				
Loans and borrowings				
Interest bearing debts	302,793,320	302,793,320	208,583,581	208,583,581
Consumers deposits	194,440,797	194,440,797	170,523,244	170,523,244
Retirement liability	202,209,366	202,209,366	169,341,191	169,341,191
Trade and accrued expenses	441,562,740	441,562,740	265,165,710	265,166,710
Power supply payable	203,966,644	203,966,644	190,616,866	190,616,866
	1,344,972,867	1,344,972,867	1,004,230,593	1,004,230,593

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Cooperative has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

Management ensures it has sound policies and strategies in place to minimize potential adverse effects of these risks on the Cooperative's financial performance.

Risk Management Structure

The Cooperative's BOD is mainly responsible for the overall risk management approach and for the approval of risk strategies and principles. It has also the overall responsibility for the development of risk strategies, principles, frameworks, policies and limits. It establishes a forum of discussion of its approach to risk issues in order to make relevant decisions.

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Cooperative is exposed to variety of financial risks, which result from both its operating and investing activities. Its principal financial instruments comprise of cash in banks, trade and other receivables and payables, interest bearing loans and borrowings and due to and from related parties. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Cooperative's operations.

Cooperative's policies and guidelines cover credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The objective of financial risk management is to contain, where appropriate, exposures in these financial risks to limit any negative impact on the Cooperative's results and financial position. The Cooperative actively measures, monitors and manages its financial risk exposures by various functions pursuant to the segregation of duties principles.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a consumer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from receivables from consumers. For risk management reporting purposes, the Cooperative considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as individual obligor default risk, country and sector risk).

In monitoring contract owner's credit risk, contract owners are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or legal entity, geographic location, industry, aging profile and maturity. A Statement of Account which serves as a Notice of Disconnection is given to the consumers based on the schedule of the Cooperative.

Exposure to Credit Risk

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the Cooperative's minimum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date follow:

Accounts	2013	2012
Cash and cash equivalents	174,943,704	129,248,380
Restricted funds	675,800	670,667
Investments	186,505,754	82,988,005
Consumer Receivables	200,647,901	169,884,289
Other receivables and other non-current assets	152,422,796	124,790,385
Prepayments and other current assets	22,267,275	14,618,362
Total	737,463,230	522,200,088

Impairment Losses on Credit

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, management has already provided an allowance for probable losses amounting to P2,548,229 and P2,275,964 representing 1.3% and 1.3%, respectively, of the accounts for collection.

Based on management's assessment, these rates of provision approximate the probable impairment losses which may be incurred as of financial position dates, tabulated as follows:

Movements in allowance for probable losses follow:

	2013	2012
Balance at beginning of year		
Receivables	2,275,964	1,517,843
Other assets	-	-
	2,275,964	1,517,843
Movement during the year		
Receivables	272,265	758,121
Other receivables	-	-
	272,265	758,121
Balance at end of year		
Receivables	2,548,229	2,275,964
Other assets	-	-
Total	2,548,229	2,275,964

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk arising from potential inability to meet all payment obligations when they become due. To limit potential risk, management arranges for diversified funding sources, manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors liquidity on a daily basis.

The Cooperative's liquidity risk management framework is designed to identify measure and manage the liquidity risk position. The underlying policies are reviewed on a regular basis by key officers, for final approval by the Board.

The maturity of financial assets and liabilities based on contractual repayment arrangements, is tabulated below:

	December 31, 2013				
	Up to 1 Month	2-3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	Over 1 year	Total
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	174,943,704	-	-	-	174,943,704
Restricted funds	675,800	-	-	-	675,800
Investments	-	-	-	186,505,754	186,505,754
Receivables	200,647,901	-	-	-	200,647,901
Other receivables and other non-current assets	-	-	-	152,422,796	152,422,796
Prepayments and other current assets	-	-	22,267,275	-	22,267,275
	376,267,405	-	22,267,275	338,928,550	737,463,230
Financial Liabilities					
Interest bearing debts	3,477,884	3,614,986	4,520,276	291,180,174	302,793,320
Consumer deposits	-	-	-	194,440,797	194,440,797
Retirement liability	-	-	-	202,209,366	202,209,366
Trade and accrued expenses	-	-	441,562,740	-	441,562,740
Power supply payable	203,966,644	-	-	-	203,966,644
	207,444,528	3,614,986	416,083,016	687,830,337	1,344,972,867
Net Liquidity (Gap)	168,822,877	(3,614,986)	(439,140,050)	(333,576,403)	(553,191,853)

	December 31, 2012				
	Up to 1 Month	2-3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	Over 1 year	Total
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	129,248,380	-	-	-	129,248,380
Restricted funds	670,667	-	-	-	670,667
Investments	-	-	-	82,988,005	82,988,005
Receivables	169,884,289	-	-	-	169,884,289
Other receivables and other non-current assets	-	-	-	124,790,385	124,790,385
Prepayments and other current assets	-	-	14,618,362	-	14,618,362
	299,803,336	-	14,618,362	207,778,390	522,200,088
Financial Liabilities					
Interest bearing debts	1,940,186	2,910,279	3,798,759	199,934,357	208,583,581
Consumer deposits	-	-	-	170,523,244	170,523,244
Retirement liability	-	-	-	169,341,191	169,341,191
Trade and accrued expenses	-	-	265,165,710	-	265,165,710
Power supply payable	190,616,866	-	-	-	190,616,866
	192,557,052	2,910,279	268,964,469	539,798,792	1,004,230,592
Net Liquidity (Gap)	107,246,284	(2,910,279)	(254,346,107)	(332,020,402)	(482,030,505)

The fair values of financial instruments approximate their carrying value as of December 31, 2013.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the obligor's/issuer's credit standing) will affect income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

The Cooperative is not exposed to foreign exchange and price risk because it does not have foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities nor holds investments in equity securities classified as available for sale or at fair value through profit or loss, respectively. The Cooperative is not engaged in commodity trading; hence, is not exposed to commodity price risk.

It follows a prudent policy on managing its assets and liabilities so as to ensure that exposure to fluctuations in interest rates are kept within acceptable limits.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Cooperative is not exposed to interest rate risk as its interest rate on bank loans is fixed.

34. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Cooperative's capital management is to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern and that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The BOD has overall responsibility for monitoring of capital in proportion to risk. Profiles for capital ratios are set in the light of changes in its external environment and the risks underlying its business operations and industry.

The Finance function sets operational targets and performance indicators in order to assure that the capital and returns requirements are achieved. Appropriate monitoring and reporting systems accompany these targets and indicators to assess the achievement of goals, and institute appropriate action.

It monitors capital on the basis of the debt-to-equity ratio, which is calculated as total debt divided by total equity. Total debt is equivalent to total liabilities shown in the statement of financial position. Total equity comprises all components of equity including membership and accumulated loss.

The Cooperative's debt-to-equity ratio is computed below.

	2013	2012
Debt	1,344,972,867	1,004,230,593
Cash	174,943,704	129,248,380
Net debt	1,170,029,163	874,982,213
Equity	1,551,614,517	1,685,960,169
Net debt to equity ratio	0.75	0.52

There were no changes in its approach to capital management during the period. The Cooperative is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

However, at December 31, 2013 and 2012, the electric cooperative was faced with accumulated losses of ₱597,798,158 and ₱438,519,331 including the net loss of ₱74,639,789 and ₱80,722,919 for the years ended, respectively. These have already impaired 17.1% and 14.0% of the total assets of ₱3.51 Billion and ₱3.12 Billion, and by 27.8% and 20.6% of the total equity base of ₱1.3 Billion and ₱1.2 Billion as of said dates, respectively (Note 14).

35. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The key financial performance indicators follow:

	2013	2012
Cost of power purchased ratio	87%	87%
Non-power cost ratio	16%	16%
Administrative and general	4%	6%
Distribution	5%	5%
Consumers' accounts	2%	2%
Days sales in receivables	29 days	24 days
Days payable – power	33 days	32 days
Net margin ratio	(2.96%)	(3.22%)

**36. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED
UNDER BIR REVENUE REGULATION 15-2010**

In accordance with BIR Revenue Regulation No. 15-2010 dated November 25, 2010, the following information were provided by and/or gathered from the cooperative, for the year 2013:

- a. **VAT output tax** declared based on operating revenues
on electricity distribution, supply, and metering services:

Particulars	Amount
VAT output	48,978,017
Operating revenues	408,150,146

- b. **VAT input taxes** claimed:

Particulars	Amount
VAT input	29,155,278
Purchases	242,960,654

- c. **Withholding taxes:**

Particulars	Base	Amount
Withholding tax on compensation	82,282,884	17,938,982
Creditable withholding tax	1,958,693,162	37,641,001
Final withholding tax	-	-
Tax in banks	2,083,023	416,605
Total	2,043,059,069	55,996,588

- d. **DST on loan instruments, shares of stock and other transactions** subject thereto;

Particulars	Amount
	1,059,476

- e. **Taxes, licenses, and fees:**

Particulars	Amount
Real Estate Tax	269,190
Licenses and Permit Fees	1,863,472
Total	2,132,662



BENECO

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Alapang, La Trinidad, Benguet, 2601 Philippines

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March 31, 2014

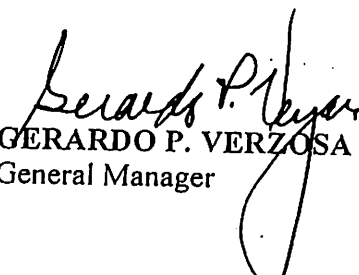
STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Management of BENGUET ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC. is responsible for all information and representations contained in the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2013. The Financial Statements have been prepared in conformity with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards and reflect amounts that are based on the best estimates and informed judgment with an appropriate consideration to materiality.

In this regard, Management maintains a system of accounting and reporting which provides for the necessary internal control to ensure that transactions are properly authorized and recorded, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized use or disposition and liabilities are recognized.

ODSINADA DIOSCORO & CO., the independent auditors and appointed by the BENECO Board, has examined the financial statements of the company in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in the Philippines and has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such examination in its report to general membership.

The accompanying financial statements for the year 2013 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors in its meeting on March 31, 2014.


GERARDO P. VERZOSA
General Manager


PETER B. BUSAING
President
BENECO Board of Directors



BENECO

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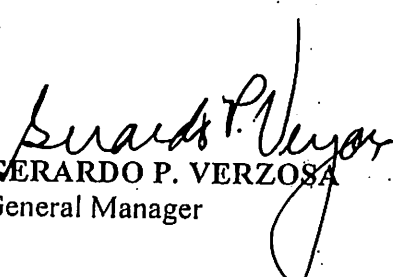
March 31, 2014

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANNUAL INCOMETAX RETURN

The Management of **BENGUET ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.** is responsible for all information and representations contained in the Annual Income Tax Return for the year ended December 31, 2013. Management is likewise responsible for all information and representations contained in the financial statements accompanying the (Annual Income Tax Return or Annual Information Return) covering the same reporting period. Furthermore, the Management is responsible for all information and representations contained in all the other tax returns filed for the reporting period, including, but not limited, to the value added tax and/or percentage tax returns, withholding tax returns, documentary stamp tax returns, and any and all other tax returns.

In this regard, the Management affirms that the attached audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013 and the accompanying Annual Income Tax Return are in accordance with the books and records of Benguet Electric Cooperative, Inc., complete and correct in all material respects. Management likewise affirms that:

- a) the Annual Income Tax Returns has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and pertinent tax regulations and other issuances of the Department of Finance and the Bureau of Internal Revenue;
- b) any disparity of figures in the submitted reports arising from the preparation of financial statements pursuant to financial accounting standards and the preparation of the income tax return pursuant to tax accounting rules has been reported as reconciling items and maintained in the company's books and records in accordance with the requirements of Revenue Regulations No. 8-2007 and other relevant issuances;
- c) the Benguet Electric Cooperative, Inc., has filed all applicable tax returns, reports and statements required to be filed under Philippine tax laws for the reporting period, and all taxes and other impositions shown thereon to be due and payable have been paid for the reporting period, except those contested in good faith.


GERARDO P. VERZOSA
General Manager


PETER B. BUSAING
President
BENECO Board of Directors