

SEC Number **1093**
PSE CODE
File Number

CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY

Company's Full Name

**9 Mendiola Street
San Miguel, Manila**

Company's Address

735-68-61 to 71

Telephone Number

March 31

Fiscal Year Ending
(Month & Day)

SEC FORM 17-Q

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

Form Type

(Amendment Designation [If applicable])

Second Quarter Report - September 30, 2013

Period Ended Date

N/A

(Secondary License Type and File Number)

cc: Philippine Stock Exchange

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC FORM 17 – Q
QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE
SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SRC 17(2)(b) THEREUNDER**

1. For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2013
2. Commission identification number 1093
3. BIR Tax identification No. 240-000-531-126
4. Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter **CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY**
5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization Manila, Philippines
6. Industry Classification Code _____ (SEC Use only)
7. Address of registrant's principal office 9 Mendiola St.
San Miguel, Manila
8. Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (02) 735-68-61 to 71
9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if change since last report N/A

10. Securities registered pursuant to Section 8 and 12 of the Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of Each Class	Number of shares of common stock outstanding and amount of debt outstanding
Common Shares	372,414,400

11. Are any or all of the securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange?

Yes [] No []

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

(a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Sections 11 of the RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period the registrant was required to file such reports)

Yes [] No []

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

Yes [] No []

Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item I. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements are attached to this SEC Form 17-Q.

Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the unaudited financial statements of the University for the six months ended September 30, 2013 (Second quarter of the University).

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the six months ended September 30, 2013, the University had a gross revenue of ₱689,955,721 and a net income of ₱172,440,036.

Three months ended September 30, 2013 versus Three months ended September 30, 2012.

For the three months ended September 30, 2013, the revenues amounted to ₱442,335,154 as compared to ₱400,461,186 for the same period in 2012. Net income of ₱160,014,579 was registered for the three months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to ₱145,419,987 net income for the same period in 2012.

Operating expenses increased to ₱282,320,575 for the three months period ended September 30, 2013 from ₱255,041,199 for the same period in 2012.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

Basic performance indicators are employed and comparisons are then made against internal targets and the previous periods performance.

Performance	Sept. 2013	Sept. 2012	Manner of computation	Significance
	(Six Months)	(Six Months)		
Revenue Growth	11.35%	-0.60%	Difference between current and last year's tuition and other fees divided by last year's revenues	Measures revenue growth
Return on Revenue	25.63%	20.17%	Net income divided by tuition and other school fees	Shows how much profit is derived from every peso of tuition and other school fees
Dividend Pay-out Ratio	75.59%	0.00%	Dividends divided by net income	Indicates how earnings support dividend payment
Return on Equity	7.03%	5.01%	Net profit divided by average stockholder's equity	Measures extent of profit earned
Return on Assets	5.23%	3.75%	Net profit divided by average total assets	Measures use of assets to generate income

LIQUIDITY

The principal sources of liquidity of the University are cash generated from operations. The principal uses of liquidity for payment of liabilities, operating expenditures, capital expenditures and cash dividends.

The University's cash balance on September 30, 2013 decreased to ₱228,047,756 from ₱257,765,951 as of March 31, 2013.

The University has always relied on internally generated cash to fund its working capital needs and capital expenditures.

The University's current ratio stands at 1.00:1 as of September 30, 2013. The University does not anticipate any liquidity problems in the next 12 months as it consistently maintains a strong cash position.

There is no trend/event or uncertainty that will have a material impact on the company's liquidity, net sales, revenues, and income from continuing operations.

The internal sources of liquidity are tuition and miscellaneous fees, the registrant being a university.

There is no event that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the University, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.

There are no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the University with unconsolidated entities for the year ended September 30, 2013.

MATERIAL COMMITMENTS FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

For SY 2013-2014, CEU approved the renovation of Science Laboratory, Recruitment Office, Guidance and Counseling Office and Accounting office. Also approved the Transfer and Renovation of HR Department, Student Organization Office and tiling and painting of Hallways.

Segment Reporting

The University operates in three geographical segments – Manila, Malolos and Makati campuses. The financial information on the operations of these segments are based on segment assets, segment property and equipment (net), segment liabilities, segment revenues, operating expenses and net income/loss.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

The current assets of the University as of the second quarter ended September 30, 2013 were ₱450,237,463 as compared with ₱293,155,640 on March 31, 2013. The increase in current assets of ₱157,081,823 over March 31, 2013 balance was mainly due to increase in tuition fee collections and other receivables.

Receivables from tuition and other fees increased by ₱189,660,723 because majority of enrollees in the first semester of school year 2013 to 2014 were on installment basis. There were collectibles during the periodical examinations of the students.

This account consists of:

	September 2013	March 2013
Students	215,643,523	25,982,800
Accrued interest receivable	0	423,502
Others	7,168,095	11,789,367
	222,811,618	38,195,669
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	12,656,625	12,656,625
	210,154,993	25,539,044

The total current liabilities of the University as of September 30, 2013 were ₱450,023,716, higher by ₱86,584,725 from the balance as of March 31, 2013.

Deferred tuition fee and other school fees as of the second quarter of 2013 were ₱150,087,764. This amount was due to enrollment for the first semester of school year 2013-2014. These items were recognized as income upon realization and accrued until the end of first semester.

Unappropriated Retained Earnings increased by only ₱42,094,996 due to declaration of dividends amounting to ₱130,345,040. Net income for the second quarter ended September 30, 2013 was ₱172,440,036.

The nature and amount of items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income and cash flow are ordinary and occur in the usual course of company operations.

There is no significant element of income or loss arising from continuing operations.

There are no material changes in the estimates of amounts reported in prior interim periods of the current financial year. Thus, there is no effect on the amounts reflected in the current interim period.

There have been no material events subsequent to the end of the interim period, nor any other changes in the composition of the issuer. Also, there are no changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets since the last annual balance sheet date. Neither does there exist any material contingencies or events that are material to the understanding of the current interim period.

CEU operations are generally affected by seasonality. There is usually a 10% to 12% drop in the number of students in the second semester, as compared to the first semester. There are generally fewer students enrolled during summer months.

There are no issuances, repurchases or repayments of debt and equity securities.

Drop in enrollment, a seasonal aspect, had a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the university.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

In view of the global financial conditions, Centro Escolar University hereby assesses its financial risk exposures on its financial instruments as of date of these financial statements.

1. Financial Risk

a. Currency risk

- i. The majority of the University's short-term investments is maintained in peso government securities and time deposits. As of the end of September 2013, ₱117,271,898 worth of money market placements were maintained in peso government securities and time deposits.
- ii. As of the end of September 2013, US\$215,159 were maintained in dollar time deposits. The University maintains these deposits in order to service its academic purchases from the United States. Examples of these purchases are library books, subscriptions as well as purchases of equipment used in education.

b. Interest risk

- i. In 2006, the company purchased the Seaboard Centre Condominium from Allysum Realty Corporation, Seaboard-Eastern Insurance Co., Inc., and Charm Scene, Limited. The purchase price was fixed at ₱500million. There was a down payment of ₱100 million and the balance was payable in 10 years at ₱40 million per year. There was a fixed advanced interest of ₱100 million, which was imputed in the purchase price. Except for the advanced interest, there were no further cash outlays for interest for this transaction.

c. Credit risk

- i. The University's clientele is composed of students who are admitted to the University only upon full or installment payment of tuition fees. When the student failed to pay for his/her tuition fee, the University allows the student to take the examination but withhold his grades and clearance until the student settled his accounts.
- ii. The University maintains policies on providing for doubtful accounts. As of the end of September 2013, the provision for doubtful accounts was at ₱12.65million.

d. Market risk

- i. As of the end of September 2013, the University foresees no market risk until the end of its fiscal year March 31, 2014.

e. Liquidity risk

- i. The University maintains a sufficient cash balance to sustain its operations as well as provide dividends for shareholders. The University foresees no liquidity risk.

2. Disclosure regarding financial instruments

PFRS 9, Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. PFRS 9, as issued in 2010, reflects the first phase of the work on the replacement of PAS 39 and applies to classification

and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as defined in PAS 39. In subsequent phases, hedge accounting and impairment of financial assets will be addressed with the completion of this project.

After careful consideration of the result of its impact evaluation, the Group decided not to early adopt PFRS 9 for its 2013 reporting ahead of its effectivity date and therefore do not reflect the impact of the said standard on its quarterly financial statements. The Group will conduct another impact evaluation using the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2013. Should the Group decide to early adopt the said standard for its 2014 financial reporting, its interim consolidated financial statements as of and for the period ending March 31, 2014 will reflect application of the requirement under the said standard and will contain the qualitative and quantitative discussions of the results of the Group's impact evaluation.

Except for the short-term placements as described above, the University maintains no other financial instruments.

DIVIDEND DECLARATION

During the special board meeting of the University on July 3, 2013, the Board of Directors declared a cash dividend equivalent to thirty-five centavos (0.35) per share to stockholders of record as of record date of July 17, 2013 with payment date on August 8, 2013.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

The earnings per share is ₱0.46 based on the outstanding common shares of 372,414,400 for the six months period ended September 30, 2013 and of ₱0.33 for the same period of September 30, 2012.

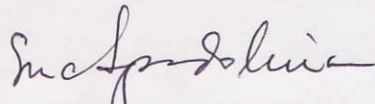
PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

There are no other information not otherwise previously reported on SEC Form 17-C.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Regulation Code, the issuer has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.


CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY



MA. CRISTINA D. PADOLINA

President and Vice Chairman

Date: NOV 13 2013



CESAR F. TAN

Principal Financial Officer

Date: NOV 13 2013

CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY
BALANCE SHEET
As of September 30, 2013
(With Comparative Figures for March 31, 2013)

	Unaudited September 2013	Audited March 2013
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	228,047,756	257,765,951
Tuition and other receivables - net	210,154,993	25,539,044
Inventories	8,165,938	8,394,243
Other current assets	3,868,776	1,456,402
Total Current Assets	450,237,463	293,155,640
Noncurrent Assets		
Property and Equipment	2,908,868,191	2,918,277,340
Other assets	12,858,755	11,411,505
Total Noncurrent Assets	2,921,726,946	2,929,688,845
	3,371,964,409	3,222,844,485
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	195,631,389	218,874,780
Dividends payable	104,304,563	89,467,449
Current portion of long-term liability	-	40,000,000
Income tax payable	-	15,096,762
Deferred tuition fees	150,087,764	0
Total Current Liabilities	450,023,716	363,438,991
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Long-term liability	102,276,087	96,741,749
Deferred income tax liability -net	231,677,195	231,344,052
Retirement liability	115,145,392	100,572,670
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	449,098,674	428,658,471
Total Liabilities	899,122,390	792,097,462
Stockholders' Equity		
Capital stock	372,414,400	372,414,400
Additional paid-in capital	664,056	664,056
Revaluation increment in property	1,284,586,773	1,284,586,773
Revaluation reserve on available-for-sale financial assets	209,594	209,594
Retained earnings		
Unappropriated	364,967,196	322,872,200
Appropriated	450,000,000	450,000,000
Total Stockholders' Equity	2,472,842,019	2,430,747,023
	3,371,964,409	3,222,844,485

CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY
STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2013 AND 2012

	3 mos. Ended SEPT. 2013	3 mos. Ended SEPT. 2012	6 mos. Ended SEPT. 2013	6 mos. Ended SEPT. 2012
REVENUES				
Tuition and other school fees	448,346,565	399,609,446	672,738,250	604,171,999
Interest income	1,052,604	2,334,268	2,026,543	3,137,170
Auxiliary services	(6,995,286)	(5,039,103)	4,503,872	6,132,905
Miscellaneous	(68,729)	3,556,575	10,687,056	11,440,021
	<u>442,335,154</u>	<u>400,461,186</u>	<u>689,955,721</u>	<u>624,882,095</u>
EXPENSES				
General and administrative expenses	279,873,711	251,853,022	511,981,347	496,145,353
Interest expense	2,446,864	3,188,177	5,534,338	6,884,024
	<u>282,320,575</u>	<u>255,041,199</u>	<u>517,515,685</u>	<u>503,029,377</u>
NET INCOME	<u>160,014,579</u>	<u>145,419,987</u>	<u>172,440,036</u>	<u>121,852,718</u>
Earnings Per Share	0.43	0.39	0.46	0.33

CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2013 AND 2012

	3 mos. Ended SEPT. 2013	3 mos. Ended SEPT. 2012	6 mos. Ended SEPT. 2013	6 mos. Ended SEPT. 2012
NET INCOME (LOSS)	<u>160,014,579</u>	<u>145,419,987</u>	<u>172,440,036</u>	<u>121,852,718</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Revaluation increment on land	0	0	0	0
Income tax effect	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	<u>160,014,579</u>	<u>145,419,987</u>	<u>172,440,036</u>	<u>121,852,718</u>

**CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIOD AND SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

(With Comparative Figures for the three month period and six months period ended September 30, 2012)

	Three Months Period		Six Months Period	
	September 2013	September 2012	September 2013	September 2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING				
ACTIVITIES				
Net income	160,014,579	145,419,987	172,440,036	121,852,718
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation	17,824,161	18,572,369	36,120,953	35,762,629
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Decrease (increase) in:				
Tuition and other receivables	274,832,021	240,601,756	(184,615,949)	(166,779,015)
Inventories	2,287,430	1,032,069	228,305	(1,059,642)
Other current assets	(642,747)	1,356,983	(2,412,374)	(65,775)
Increase (decrease) in:				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(5,120,325)	5,078,631	(23,243,391)	(17,847,798)
Dividends payable	15,162,053	(1,325,049)	14,837,114	(4,677,325)
Retirement liability	7,286,361	2,749,990	14,572,722	2,507,850
Income tax payable	(14,650,654)	(19,917,200)	(15,096,762)	(14,663,275)
Current portion of current liabilities	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)
Deferred income tax liability	-	-	333,143	-
Deferred tuition and other school fees	(450,263,294)	(395,582,238)	150,087,764	154,874,353
Net cash provided by operating activities	(33,270,415)	(42,012,702)	123,251,561	69,904,720
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING				
ACTIVITIES				
Other assets	1,565,725	(6,837,510)	(1,447,250)	(11,341,607)
Additions to property and equipment	(18,990,031)	(17,852,820)	(26,711,804)	(26,790,261)
Net cash used in investing activities	(17,424,306)	(24,690,330)	(28,159,054)	(38,131,868)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING				
ACTIVITIES				
Long term liability	2,446,864	3,188,177	5,534,338	6,884,024
Payment of cash dividends	(130,345,040)	-	(130,345,040)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(127,898,176)	3,188,177	(124,810,702)	6,884,024
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH				
EQUIVALENTS	(178,592,897)	(63,514,855)	(29,718,195)	38,656,876
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT				
BEGINNING	406,640,653	311,693,777	257,765,951	209,522,046
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT				
OF SECOND QUARTER	228,047,756	248,178,922	228,047,756	248,178,922

CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
As of September 30, 2013
(With Comparative Figures for September 2012)

	Sept. 2013	Sept. 2012
CAPITAL STOCK = P1 par value		
Authorized - 800,000,000 shares		
Issued - 372,414,400 shares	372,414,400	372,414,400
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	664,056	664,056
REVALUATION INCREMENT IN PROPERTY	1,284,586,773	1,242,637,773
UNREALIZED GAIN ON AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENT	209,594	188,858
RETAINED EARNINGS		
Unappropriated		
Balance at beginning of year	322,872,200	307,037,676
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	172,440,036	121,852,718
Other Comprehensive Income(Loss)	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income(Loss)	172,440,036	121,852,718
Cash dividends	(130,345,040)	-
Balance at end of quarter	364,967,196	428,890,394
Appropriated		
Balance at beginning of year	450,000,000	450,000,000
Balance at end of quarter	450,000,000	450,000,000
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	2,472,842,019	2,494,795,481

CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY
AGING OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
As of September 30, 2013

School Year	Amount	Percent
2013-2014	190,104,479	95.54%
2012-2013	25,539,044	4.46%
Total	215,643,523	100.00%

CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Centro Escolar University (the University) and its wholly owned subsidiary, Centro Escolar University Hospital Inc. (the Hospital) (collectively referred to as the Group).

The University, a publicly listed entity, was organized on June 3, 1907 to establish, maintain, and operate an educational institution or institutions for the instruction and training of the youth in all branches of the arts and sciences, offering classes in primary, secondary, and tertiary levels.

In accordance with Commission on Higher Education (CHED) Memorandum Order No. 32, the University was granted autonomy status to be in force and in effect for five school years beginning the first semester of school year 2007 to 2008. Under this existing autonomy status, the University is free from monitoring and evaluation activities of the CHED and has the privilege to determine and prescribe curricular programs, among other benefits as listed in the memorandum order. The three general criteria used by the CHED for the selection and identification of institutions which shall receive autonomy status are institutions: (a) established as centers of excellence or centers of development and/or with Federation of Accrediting Agencies of the Philippines Level III Accredited programs; (b) with outstanding overall performance of graduates in the government licensure examinations; and (c) with long tradition of integrity and untarnished reputation.

The University invested in the Hospital, which was incorporated on June 10, 2008. The Hospital is consolidated beginning 2009. The primary purpose of the Hospital is to establish, maintain and operate a hospital, medical and clinical laboratories and such other facilities that shall provide healthcare or any method of treatment for illnesses or abnormal physical or mental health in accordance with advancements in modern medicine and to provide education and training facilities in the furtherance of the health-related professions. As of June 30, 2013, the Hospital has not yet started operations.

The registered principal office of the Group is 9 Mendiola Street, San Miguel, Manila.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared using the historical cost basis, except for land, which is carried at revalued amount and available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets which are measured at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (₱), which is also the Group's functional currency.

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the University and its wholly owned subsidiary, the Hospital, which were incorporated in the Philippines.

The financial statements of the Hospital are prepared for the same reporting year as the University.

A subsidiary is consolidated when control is transferred to the Group and ceases to be consolidated when control is transferred out of the Group. Control is presumed to exist when the University owns more than 50% of the voting power of an entity unless in exceptional cases, it can be clearly demonstrated that such ownership does not constitute control. The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. All intercompany balances and transactions, intercompany profits and unrealized gains and losses have been eliminated in the consolidation.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the adoption of the following new and amended standards, interpretations and improvements to PFRS which was adopted as of April 1, 2012. These new, revised and amended standards, interpretations and improvements to PFRS did not have any impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Group.

- PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets* Amendments) The amendments require additional disclosures about financial assets that have been transferred but not derecognized to enhance the understanding of the relationship between those assets that have not been derecognized and their associated liabilities. In addition, the amendments require disclosures about continuing involvement in derecognized assets to enable users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity's continuing involvement in those derecognized assets.
- PAS 12, *Income Taxes – Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets* Amendments) This amendment to PAS 12 clarified the determination of deferred tax on investment property measured at fair value. The amendment introduces a rebuttable presumption that the carrying amount of investment property measured using the fair value model in PAS 40, *Investment Property*, will be recovered through sale and, accordingly, requires that any related deferred tax should be measured on a 'sale' basis. The presumption is rebutted if the investment property is depreciable and it is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits in the investment property over time ('use' basis), rather than through sale. Furthermore, the amendment introduces the requirement that deferred tax on nondepreciable assets measured using the revaluation model in PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, always be measured on a sale basis of the asset.

New standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective

Standards or interpretations issued but are not yet effective as of December 31, 2012 are listed below. This is a listing of standard and interpretations issued, which the Group reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Group intends to adopt these standards and interpretation when they become effective. Except as otherwise stated, the Group does not expect the adoption of these new standards and interpretations to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

- *PRFS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments)*, effective for annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2013. These amendment require an entity to disclose information about rights of set-off and related arrangements (such as collateral agreements). The new disclosures are required for all recognized financial instruments that are set off in accordance with PAS 32. These disclosures also apply to recognized financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or ‘similar agreement’, irrespective of whether they are set-off in accordance with PAS 32. The amendments require entities to disclose, in a tabular format unless another format is more appropriate, the following minimum quantitative information. This is presented separately for financial assets and financial liabilities recognized at the end of the reporting period:
 - a) The gross amounts of those recognized financial assets and recognized financial liabilities;
 - b) The amounts that are set off in accordance with the criteria in PAS 32 when determining the net amounts presented in the statement of financial position;
 - c) The net amounts presented in the statement of financial position;
 - d) The amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that are not otherwise included in (b) above, including:
 - i. Amounts related to recognized financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria in PAS 32; and
 - ii. Amounts related to financial collateral (including cash collateral); and
 - e) The net amount after deducting the amounts in (d) from the amounts ion © above.
- *PFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements*, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. PFRS 10 replaces the portion of PAS 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*, that addressed the accounting for consolidated financial statements. It also includes the issues raised in SIC 12, *Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities*. PFRS 10 establishes a single control model that applies to all entities including special purpose entities. The changes introduced by PFRS 10 will require management to exercise significant judgment to determine which entities are controlled, and therefore, are required to be consolidated by a parent, compared with the requirements that were in PAS 27.

- PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. PFRS 11 replaces PAS 31, *Interests in Joint Ventures*, and SIC 13, *Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Ventures*. PFRS 11 removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities using proportionate consolidation. Instead, jointly controlled entities that meet the definition of a joint venture must be accounted for using the equity method.
- PFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities*, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. PFRS 12 includes all of the disclosures related to consolidated financial statements that were previously in PAS 27, as well as all the disclosures that were previously included in PAS 31 and PAS 28, *Investments in Associates*. These disclosures relate to an entity's interest in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associated and structured entities. A number of new disclosures are also required. The adoption of PFRS 12 will affect disclosures only and have no impact on the Group's consolidated financial position and performance.
- PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. PFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance under PFRSs for all fair value measurements. PFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under PFRS when fair value is required or permitted. This standard should be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the annual period in which it is initially applied. Its disclosure requirements need not be applied in comparative information provided for periods before initial application of PFRS 13. The Group does not anticipate that the adoption of this standard will have a significant impact on its financial position and performance.
- PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements – Presentation of Item of Other Comprehensive Income or OCI (Amendments)*. These amendments change the grouping of items presented in OCI. Items that can be reclassified (or "recycled") to profit or loss at a future point in time (for example, upon derecognition or settlement) will be presented separately from items that will never be recycled. The amendments affect presentation only and have no impact on the Group's consolidated financial position or performance. The amendment becomes effective for annual period beginning on or after July 1, 2012. The amendments will be applied retrospectively and will result to the modification of the presentation of items of OCI.
- PAS 19, *Employee Benefits (Revised)*, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. These amendments range from fundamental changes such as removing the corridor mechanism and the concept of expected returns on plan assets to simple clarifications and rewording. The revised standard also requires new disclosures such as, among others, a sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumption, information on asset-liability matching strategies, duration of the defined benefit obligation, and disaggregation of plan assets by nature and risk. Once effective, the Group has to apply the amendments retroactively to the earliest period presented. The Group accounts for its post employment benefit under define benefit plan.

The Group reviewed its existing employee benefits and determined that the amended standard impact on its accounting for retirement benefits. The Group obtained the services of an external actuary to compute the impact to the financial statements upon adoption of the standard.

- PAS 27, *Separate Financial Statements* (as revised in 2011). As a consequence of the issuance of the new PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities*, what remains of PAS 27 is limited to accounting for subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities, and associates in the separate financial statements. The adoption of the amended PAS 27 will not have a significant impact on the separate financial statements of the entities in the Group. The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.
- PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* (as revised in 2011), effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. As a consequence of the issuance of the new PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*, and PFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*, PAS 28 has been renamed PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, and described the application of the equity method to investments in joint ventures in addition to associates.
- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 20, *Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine*, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. This interpretation applies to waste removal costs (“stripping costs”) that are incurred in surface mining activity during the production phase of the mine (“production stripping costs”). If the benefit from the stripping activity will be realized in the current period, an entity is required to account for the stripping activity costs as part of the cost of inventory. When the benefit is the improved access to ore, the entity should recognize these costs as a non-current asset, only if certain criteria are met (“stripping activity asset”). The stripping activity asset is accounted for as an addition to, or as an enhancement of, an existing asset. After initial recognition, the stripping activity asset is carried at its cost or revalued amount less depreciation or amortization and less impairment losses, in the same way as the existing asset. After initial recognition, the stripping activity asset is carried at its cost or revalued amount less depreciation or amortization and less impairment losses, in the same way as the existing asset of which it is a part. The Group expects that this interpretation will not have any impact on its financial position or performance.
- PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (Amendments), effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The amendments clarify the meaning of “currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off” and also clarify the application of the PAS 32 offsetting criteria to settlement systems (such as central clearing house systems) which apply gross settlement mechanisms that are not simultaneous. The amendments affect presentation only and have no impact on the Group’s consolidated financial position or performance.
- PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*: PFRS, as issued, reflects the first phase on the replacement of PAS 39 and applies to the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities as defined in PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. Work on impairment of financial instruments and

hedge accounting is still ongoing, with a view to replacing PAS 39 in its entirety. PFRS 9 requires all financial assets to be measured at fair value at initial recognition. A debt financial asset may, if the fair value option (FVO) is not invoked, be subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model that has the objective to hold the assets to collect the contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. All other debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. All equity financial assets are measured at fair value either through other comprehensive income (OCI) or profit or loss. Equity financial assets held for trading must be measured at fair value through profit or loss. For FVO liabilities, the amount of change in the fair value of a liability that is attributable to changes in credit risk must be presented in OCI. The remainder of the change in fair value is presented in profit or loss, unless presentation of the fair value change in respect of the liability's credit risk in OCI would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. All other PAS 39 classification and measurement requirements for financial liabilities have been carried forward into PFRS 9, including the embedded derivative separation rules and the criteria for using the FVO. The adoption of the first phase of PFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets, but will potentially have no impact on the classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

Improvement to PFRS (2009-2011 cycle)

- PFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of PFRS – Borrowing Costs*
- PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial – Clarification of the requirements for comparative information*
- PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment – Classification of servicing equipment*
- PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation – Tax effect of distribution to holders of equity instruments*
- PAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting – Interim financial reporting and segment information for total assets and liabilities*

The Registrant has no knowledge of any seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition or results of the operations.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less costs of marketing and distribution. Cost includes the invoice amount, freight and other incidental costs and is determined using the first-in, first-out method.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

Date of Recognition

The Group recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the consolidated 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 is done using settlement date accounting.

Initial Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of all financial assets and liabilities, except for financial instruments which are classified at FVPL.

As of September 30, 2013 and March 31, 2013, the Group has no financial asset or liability at FVPL and HTM financial assets.

'Day 1' difference

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value based on other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Group recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value ('Day 1' difference) in the profit and loss unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of assets. In cases where transaction price used is made of data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in the profit and loss when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Group determines the appropriate method of recognizing the 'Day 1' difference amount.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost in the consolidated statement of financial position. Amortization is determined using the effective interest rate method and is included under interest income in the profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment of such financial assets are recognized in the profit and loss. Gains and losses are recognized in the profit and loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Included under this category are the Group's cash and cash equivalents and tuition and other receivables.

AFS Financial Assets

AFS financial assets are non-derivative instruments that are either designated in this category or are not classified in any of the other categories. AFS financial assets are carried at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Changes in the fair value of such assets are accounted for as other comprehensive income until the investment is derecognized or until the investment is determined to be impaired at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized as other comprehensive income is included in the profit and loss.

Classified under this category are the Group's investments in equity shares.

Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities pertain to issued financial instruments or their components that are not classified or designated at FVPL and contain contractual obligations to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder.

After initial recognition, these liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Other financial liabilities consist primarily of accounts payable and accrued expenses, dividends payable and long-term liability.

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

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 the 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 that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced either directly or through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognized in the profit and loss.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If, 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 the profit and loss, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

AFS Financial Assets

If an AFS financial asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principal payment and amortization) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in the profit and loss, is transferred from other comprehensive income to the profit and loss. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as AFS financial assets are not recognized in the profit and loss. Increases in fair value after impairment are recognized under other comprehensive income.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial Assets

The derecognition of financial asset takes place when the Hospital has either (a) transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership or (b) when it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards but it no longer has control over the assets or a portion of the asset.

Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability expires, is discharged or cancelled.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

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

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, except for land, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value. The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to their working condition and location for their intended use.

Land is carried at revalued amount. Valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

Any revaluation surplus net of tax effect is included under other comprehensive income except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognized in the profit and loss, in which case the increase is recognized in the profit and loss. A revaluation decrease is recognized in the profit and loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognized under other comprehensive income.

Construction in progress, included in property and equipment, is stated at cost. This includes cost of building construction. Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use.

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

Depreciation of property and equipment is computed using the straight-line method over 10 years except for buildings, which are depreciated over 50 years.

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the useful lives of the improvements or the lease term, whichever is shorter.

The useful life and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed at least at each statement of financial position date to ensure that the period and the method of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost of the related accumulated depreciation and amortization and accumulated provision for impairment losses, if any, are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is credited to or charged against current operations.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The carrying values of nonfinancial assets (i.e., property and equipment) are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying values may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amounts, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amount of the asset is the greater of net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognized in the profit and loss.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of an asset, but not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any depreciation or amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Any reversal of an impairment loss is credited to current operations.

Other Current Assets

Advances to suppliers and contractors

Advances to suppliers and contractors represent amounts paid to suppliers and contractors for purchases not yet received as of statement of financial position date. This is subsequently reversed to asset or expense accounts when the asset or services are received.

Prepayments

Prepayments are initially measured at the amounts paid and subsequently recognized as expense over the period on which the prepayments apply.

Income Taxes

Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and 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 the amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred Income Tax

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply on the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

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

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Tuition and Other School Fees

Tuition and other school fees are recognized as income when earned over the corresponding school term.

Interest Income

Revenue is recognized as the interest accrues taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

Auxiliary Services and Miscellaneous Income

Revenue is recognized when services are rendered.

Retirement Costs

Retirement costs on the Group's defined benefit retirement plan are actuarially computed using the projected unit credit valuation method. This method reflects services rendered by employees up to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries. Actuarial valuations are conducted with sufficient regularity, with option to accelerate when significant changes to underlying assumptions occur.

Retirement cost includes current service cost, interest cost, expected return on any plan assets, actuarial gains and losses to the extent recognized, past service cost to the extent recognized and the effect of any curtailment or settlement. Actuarial gains and losses are

recognized as income or expense using the corridor approach. The excess of the net cumulative actuarial gains and losses over the greater of 10% of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the previous reporting period and of 10% of the fair value of any plan assets is distributed over the expected average remaining working life of the employees as income or expense.

The liability recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position with respect to the defined benefit retirement plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the statement of financial position date and actuarial gains and losses not recognized less past service cost not yet recognized and the fair value of the plan asset⁰⁰⁷³. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using rates that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement liability.

The past service cost is recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. If the benefits are vested immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a retirement plan, past service cost is recognized immediately.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are generally expensed as incurred. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, development, improvement and construction of a property that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the property.

The capitalization of borrowing costs as part of the cost of the property: (a) commences when the expenditures and borrowing costs for the property are incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the property for its intended use; (b) is suspended during extended periods in which active development, improvement and construction of the property are interrupted; and (c) ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the property for its intended use are complete.

Equity

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

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

Retained earnings represent accumulated earnings of the Group less dividends declared. Unappropriated retained earnings represent accumulated earnings available for dividend declaration subject to certain adjustments per SEC Memorandum Circular No. 11, Series of 2008 while appropriated retained earnings represent portion appropriated by the University's BOD for expansion of school facilities and laboratory equipment, payment of long-term liability and contribution to the retirement fund.

Expense Recognition

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

Expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income:

- On the basis of a direct association between the costs incurred and the earning of specific items of income;
- On the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association can only be broadly or indirectly determined; or
- Immediately when expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that, future economic benefits do not qualify or cease to qualify, for recognition in the consolidated statement of financial position as an asset.

Operating Leases

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of the ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Lease payments are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term or based on a certain percentage of the net income of the leased property, pursuant to the terms of the lease contracts.

Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in Philippine Peso based on the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to Philippine Peso at exchange rates prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Foreign exchange differentials between rate at transaction date and rate at settlement date or statement of financial position date of foreign currency denominated monetary assets or liabilities are credited to or charged against current operations.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency exchange gains or losses are recognized in the profit and loss.

Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year and adjusted for the effect of dilutive options and dilutive convertible preferred shares, if any.

Segment Reporting

The Group's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the geographic locations, designated as the Group branches, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers varying courses depending on demands of the market. Financial information on business segments is presented in Note 19.

Provisions

A provision is recognized only when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and, a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Contingencies

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

Events after the Statement of Financial Position Date

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

3. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements in compliance with PFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Future events may occur which can cause the assumptions used in arriving at those estimates to change. The effects of any changes in estimates will be reflected in the consolidated financial statements as they become reasonably determinable. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Judgment

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the judgment below apart from those involving estimations, which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Operating Lease - Group as Lessee

The Group has entered into lease on premises it uses for its Makati-Buendia campus. The Group has determined based on an evaluation of (a) the terms and condition of the arrangement, (b) the economic life of the asset as against the lease term and (c) the minimum lease payments of the contract as against the fair value of the asset, that all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the properties are not transferrable to the Group and so accounts for the contract as operating lease.

Operating Lease - Group as Lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its Mendiola campus. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, that it retains all the significant risk and rewards of ownership of these properties and so accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Management's Use of Estimates

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

Estimating Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Group maintains allowance for doubtful accounts at a level considered adequate to provide for potential uncollectible receivables. The level of the allowance for doubtful accounts is evaluated by management on the basis of factors affecting the collectibility of the receivables. In addition, a review of the age and status of receivables, designed to identify accounts to be provided with allowance, is made on a continuous basis. The carrying value of tuition and other receivables as of September 30, 2013 and March 31, 2013 amounted to ₱210.15 million and ₱25.53 million, respectively.

Estimating Useful Lives of Property and Equipment

The Group estimates the useful lives of its property and equipment based on the year over which these assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence on the use of these assets. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above.

The carrying value of property and equipment as of September 30, 2013 and March 31, 2013 amounted to ₱2,908.87 million and ₱2,918.28 million, respectively.

Estimating Retirement Obligation and Other Retirement Benefits

The determination of the Group's obligation and cost for retirement and other retirement benefits is dependent on selection of certain assumptions used by actuaries in calculating such amounts.

Those assumptions are described in Note 16 and include among others, discount and salary increase rates. While the Group believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in actual experience or significant changes in assumptions materially affect retirement obligations.

Retirement liability amounted to ₱115.15 million and ₱100.57 million as of September 30, 2013 and March 31, 2013.

Revaluation of Land

The Group engaged the services of an independent appraiser to determine the fair values of its land carried at revalued amount. Key assumptions used by the independent appraiser are disclosed in Note 9. The revalued amount of land included under property and equipment in the consolidated statements of financial position amounted to ₱1,62 billion and ₱1,62 billion as of September 30, 2013 and March 31, 2013, respectively .

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments

This account consists of:

	September 2013	March 2013
Cash on hand and in banks	93,071,338	119,471,225
Short-term deposits	134,976,418	138,294,726
	<u>228,047,756</u>	<u>257,765,951</u>

Cash in banks earns interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of up to three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

5. Tuition and Other Receivables

This account consists of:

	September 2013	March 2013
Students	215,643,523	25,982,800
Accrued interest receivable	0	423,502
Others	7,168,095	11,789,367
	<u>222,811,618</u>	<u>38,195,669</u>
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	12,656,625	12,656,625
	<u>210,154,993</u>	<u>25,539,044</u>

Other receivables comprise of Meralco refund and advances and loans to faculty members and employees, which are collectible through salary deductions.

The allowance pertains to the Group's tuition fee receivable which was impaired through collective assessment.

6. Inventories

This account consists of:

	September 2013	March 2013
Uniforms and outfits	4,545,009	1,734,584
Materials production	1,889,612	4,148,985
Supplies	1,731,317	2,510,674
	<u>8,165,938</u>	<u>8,394,243</u>

7. Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

	September 2013	March 2013
Prepayment	3,868,776	1,385,279
Others	0	71,123
	3,868,776	1,456,402

8. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	September 2013	March 2013
Advances to suppliers and contractors	12,237,302	10,790,052
Available-for-sales financial assets	621,453	621,453
	12,858,755	11,411,505

9. Property and Equipment

This account consists of:

	March 2013	Addition (deductions)	September 2013
Cost:			
Land	188,455,363	0	188,455,363
Land improvements	29,035,222	0	29,035,222
Buildings and improvements	1,511,025,864	8,352,413	1,519,378,277
Furniture and equipment	426,651,474	10,201,352	436,852,826
Laboratory equipment	278,869,112	5,293,202	284,162,314
Library books	88,820,329	2,864,837	91,685,166
Transportation equipment	10,655,953	0	10,655,953
Auxiliary power equipment	9,048,135	0	9,048,135
	2,542,561,452	26,711,804	2,569,273,256
Less accumulated depreciation	1,060,126,088	36,120,953	1,096,247,041
	1,482,435,364	(9,409,149)	1,473,026,215
Appraisal increase:			
Land	1,427,318,637	0	1,427,318,637
Land improvements	93,609	0	93,609
Buildings and improvements	2,761,229	0	2,761,229
	1,430,173,475	0	1,430,173,475
Less accumulated depreciation	2,854,838	0	2,854,838
	1,427,318,637	0	1,427,318,637
Construction in progress	8,523,339	0	8,523,339
	2,918,277,340	(9,409,149)	2,908,868,191

10. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

This account consists of:

	September 2013	March 2013
Accounts payable	133,686,983	143,378,372
Accrued expenses	50,912,465	66,863,961
Deposits	2,660,637	1,592,870
Others	8,371,304	7,039,577
	<u>195,631,389</u>	<u>218,874,780</u>

Others include miscellaneous payables for culminating fees and alumni fees, among others.

11. Long-term Liability

As of September 30, 2013, this account consists of:

	September 2013	March 2013
Long-term liability	152,140,547	152,140,547
Less prepaid interest	9,864,460	15,398,798
	<u>142,276,087</u>	<u>136,741,749</u>
Less current portion of long-term liability	40,000,000	40,000,000
	<u>102,276,087</u>	<u>96,741,749</u>

The long-term liability for the property acquired in 2007 amounting to ₱500 million consists of ₱100 million prepaid interest and ₱400 million, payable in 10 annual installment of ₱40 million each payable every July 5 starting 2007 until fully paid on July 5, 2016. In case of delay in the payment of annual installment, the Group will pay interest to the vendor based on annual treasury bills rate plus 5% and penalty of 12% per annum.

The long-term liability is carried at discounted value using a discount rate of 9.70%. The interest and bank charges paid in advance in 2007 were booked under prepaid interest which is a contra account of the long-term liability. This account will be amortized over the term of the obligation using effective interest rate method.

12. Stockholders' Equity

Capital Stock

The University's capital stock consists of the following number of shares:

	2013
Common shares - ₱1 par value	
Authorized	800,000,000
Issued	372,414,400
Outstanding	372,414,400

Appropriated Retained Earnings

The University's appropriated retained earnings consist of the following:

Appropriations for:	
Expansion of school facilities and laboratory equipment	₱250,000,000
Payment of long-term liability	200,000,000
	<u>₱450,000,000</u>

13. Tuition and Other School Fees

This account consists of:

	September 2013	September 2012
Tuition fees	330,570,361	293,283,302
Other fees	202,280,911	188,124,938
Income from other school services	139,886,978	122,763,759
	<u>672,738,250</u>	<u>604,171,999</u>

Other fees include registration fees, health services fees, library fees, laboratory fees, development fees, practicum fees, internship fees and review fees. Income from other school services comprise of fees for diploma and certificates, transcript of records, student handbooks, identification cards, entrance and qualifying examinations and various collections for specific items or activities.

14. Miscellaneous Income

Miscellaneous Income include rent, foreign currency exchange gains, swimming fee, dental pre-board, dental materials, photograph fee, handling fee, insurance fee and others.

15. General and Administrative Expenses

This account consists of:

	September 2013	September 2012
Salaries, SSS contributions and other employee benefits	258,950,141	243,856,419
Light and water	46,254,499	49,446,261
Depreciation and amortization	36,120,953	35,762,629
Development	15,066,501	13,232,887
Library	14,837,402	14,510,038
Rental	8,536,789	8,597,788
Janitorial and security services	15,548,562	15,528,161
Transportation and communications	12,505,344	13,639,264
Retirement expense	14,572,722	10,507,850
Recruitment and placement	8,017,174	9,823,532
Stationery and office supplies	7,367,755	6,464,947
Publications	441,268	356,888
Management information	12,336,808	10,424,253
Repairs and maintenance	11,852,012	8,730,762
Guidance and counseling	4,522,564	4,389,686
Laboratory	12,707,007	11,184,024
Instructional and academic expenses	3,471,859	2,937,695
Entertainment, amusement and recreation	5,360,904	4,987,977
Insurance	1,231,963	1,037,172
Directors' and administrative committee	2,793,312	2,746,276
Professional fees	2,229,657	1,509,666
Registration expenses of students	2,521,440	876,344
Membership fees and dues	292,131	498,984
Comprehensive and oral examinations	481,115	470,725
Affiliation	590,556	156,100
Miscellaneous	13,370,909	24,469,025
	<u>511,981,347</u>	<u>496,145,353</u>

16. Retirement Plan

The Group has a funded, noncontributory retirement plan which provides for death, disability and retirement benefits for all of its permanent employees. The annual contributions to the retirement plan consist of a payment covering the current service cost for the year plus payments toward funding the unfunded actuarial liabilities.

17. Income Taxes

The current provision for income tax represents the 10% income tax on special corporations.

The significant components of the Group's net deferred income tax liabilities follow:

	September 2013	March 2013
Deferred income tax assets on:		
Accrued retirement benefit	10,555,697	10,555,697
Unamortized excess of contribution over normal cost	5,859,861	5,859,861
Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,263,593	1,263,593
Unrealized foreign currency exchange loss - net	98,058	98,058
	<u>17,278,779</u>	<u>17,278,779</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities on:		
Revaluation increment on land	142,731,864	142,731,864
Undepreciated cost of property and equipment	105,890,967	105,890,967
Accrued rent	333,143	
Unrealized foreign currency exchange gain	-	-
	<u>248,955,974</u>	<u>248,622,831</u>
Net deferred income tax liabilities	<u>231,677,195</u>	<u>231,344,052</u>

The Group claims the tax deductions from capital expenditures for tax purposes when incurred.

18. Operating Lease

Group as Lessee

On July 29, 2004, the Group entered into a 25-year operating lease which commenced on January 1, 2005 with Philtrust Bank for the lease of its building in Makati. The contract requires for ₱24.00 million fixed minimum annual rentals plus a percentage of the annual income of the Group's Makati-Buendia campus.

Group as Lessor

The Group leases out portions of its spaces to concessioners which is renewable every two (2) years.

19. Segment Reporting

The University operates in geographical segments. Financial information on the operations of these segments are summarized as follows:

September 2013	Mendiola	Malolos	Makati-Gil Puyat	Makati-Legaspi	Total
Segment assets	1,875,676,563	787,116,023	117,820,732	591,351,091	3,371,964,409
Segment property and equipment - net	1,538,994,303	721,604,664	71,191,033	577,078,191	2,908,868,191
Segment liabilities	733,999,882	26,918,298	18,205,772	119,998,438	899,122,390
Segment revenues	469,024,719	77,565,814	59,394,122	66,753,595	672,738,250
Operating expenses	394,665,418	45,296,338	43,981,824	33,572,105	517,515,685
Depreciation expense	23,148,798	3,874,372	2,804,892	6,292,891	36,120,953
Net income (loss)	95,828,148	32,900,774	15,641,562	28,069,552	172,440,036

September 2012	Mendiola	Malolos	Makati-Gil Puyat	Makati-Legaspi	Total
Segment assets	1,948,307,971	753,733,890	85,574,361	566,973,472	3,354,589,694
Segment property and equipment - net	1,560,255,304	720,040,062	70,737,041	532,644,093	2,883,676,500
Segment liabilities	660,417,102	18,552,571	23,365,444	157,459,096	859,794,213
Segment revenues	440,083,033	62,465,280	47,907,796	53,715,890	604,171,999
Operating expenses	381,593,995	41,024,405	44,632,420	35,778,557	503,029,377
Depreciation expense	23,514,082	3,656,025	2,557,416	6,035,106	35,762,629
Net income (loss)	84,020,827	22,007,166	4,005,018	11,819,707	121,852,718

20. Related Party Transactions

Parties are 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; and the parties are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities.

Transaction with related parties are made at terms similar to those offered to third parties.

In the ordinary course of business, the Group has transactions with Philtrust Bank, an affiliate under common control, as follow:

- a. Lease of a building in Makati as lessee
- b. Savings account and short-term investments.

The Group avails of advertising services of Manila Bulletin Publishing Corporation, an affiliate under common control.

There are no agreements between the Group and any of its directors and key officers providing for benefits upon termination of employment, except for such benefits to which they may be entitled under the Group's retirement plan.

21. Basic/Diluted EPS

The income and share data used in the basic/diluted EPS computations are as follows:

	September 2013	September 2012
Net income(loss)(a)	172,440,036	121,852,718
Weighted average number of outstanding common shares(b)	372,414,400	372,414,400
Basic/diluted earnings (loss) per share (a/b)	0.46	0.33

There were no dilutive financial instruments during the year.

22. Financial Assets and Liabilities

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

- *Cash and cash equivalents, tuition and other receivables and accounts payable and accrued expenses* - due to short-term nature of these accounts, the fair values approximate the carrying amounts.
- *AFS financial assets* - fair values of quoted AFS financial assets are based on quoted prices published in markets. Fair values of unquoted AFS financial assets approximate carrying amounts due to the unpredictable nature of future cash flows and lack of suitable methods of arriving at reliable fair value.
- *Long-term liability* - fair value is estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology using the prevailing risk free rates plus the applicable spread.

23. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, AFS investments and long-term liability. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise funds for the Group's operations and capital expenditures. The Group has various other financial instruments such as tuition and other receivables and accounts payable and accrued expenses that arise directly from operations.

The main risk arising from the Group's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur financial loss.

The Group's risk management policy to mitigate credit risk on its accounts receivable from students include the refusal of the Group to release pertinent records like examination permit, transcript of records and transfer credentials, if applicable, until the student's account is cleared/paid. As of balance sheet date, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial assets and liabilities. Liquidity risk may result from a counterparty failing on repayment of a contractual obligation or inability to generate cash inflows as anticipated.

The Group seeks to manage its liquidity risk to be able to meet its operating cash flow requirements, finance capital expenditures and maturing debts. As an inherent part of its liquidity risk management, the Group regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flows. To cover its short-term and long-term funding requirements, the Group intends to use internally generated funds.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Group's foreign exchange risk results primarily from movements in the prevailing exchange rate between the Philippine Peso (PHP) and the United States Dollar (USD). The revenues and the operating expenses of the Group are denominated in PHP. However, the Group maintains certain deposits with banks which are denominated in USD.

The Group closely monitors the movements in the USD/PHP exchange rate and makes a regular assessment of future foreign exchange movements. The Group then manages the balance of its USD-denominated deposits based on this assessment.

There is no other impact on the Group's equity other than those already affecting income before income tax.

Capital Management

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

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives and policies or processes during the years ended March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013.

The Group monitors capital using a debt-to-equity ratio which is debt divided by total stockholder's equity. The Group includes within debt, interest-bearing loans and accounts payable and accrued expenses.

The following table shows how the Group computes for its debt-to-equity ratio as of June 30, 2013 and March 31, 2013:

	September 2013	March 2013
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (a)	195,631,389	218,874,780
Long-term liability (b)	102,276,087	136,741,749
Liabilities (c)	297,907,476	355,616,529
Total Stockholders' Equity (d)	2,472,842,019	2,430,747,023
Debt-to-Equity ratio (c/d)	0.12:1	0.15:1

CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY
 LIST OF FINANCIAL RATIOS
 September 2013

		Second Quarter Sept. 2013	Second Quarter Sept. 2012
Current ratio	$\frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	1.00:1	1.14:1
Debt to equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Accounts Payable+Accrued Expenses+Interest bearing loans}}{\text{Total Equity (capital)}}$	0.12:1	0.12:1
Interest rate coverage	$\frac{\text{Net income before income tax}}{\text{Interest expense}}$	31.16	17.7
Revenue growth	$\frac{(\text{Current period tuition+other school fees})-(\text{Present period tuition+other school fees})}{\text{Present period tuition + other school fees}}$	11.35%	-0.60%
Return on Revenue	$\frac{\text{Net income}}{\text{Tuition + other school fees}}$	25.63%	20.17%
Return on Equity	$\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Average Stockholders' Equity}}$	7.03%	5.01%
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Average total assets}}$	5.23%	3.75%