

TOURISM PROMOTIONS BOARD
COMPARATIVE CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
All Funds
As at December 31, 2020 and 2019
(in Philippine Peso)

	Note	2020	2019 (Restated)
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	1,567,924,602	1,708,809,716
Investments	7	-	14,903,121
Receivables	8	663,106,765	193,855,986
Inventories	9	71,744,387	39,997,929
Other Current Assets	10	14,796,666	9,922,426
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,317,572,420	1,967,489,177
NONCURRENT ASSETS			
Investments	7	877,708,877	123,600
Property, Plant and Equipment	11	45,444,509	234,063,853
Intangible Assets	12	3,473,978	2,278,275
Other Non-Current Assets	13	-	192,568,707
TOTAL NONCURRENT ASSETS		926,627,364	429,034,435
TOTAL ASSETS		3,244,199,783	2,396,523,611
LIABILITIES			
Financial Liabilities	14	630,161,399	766,166,878
Inter-Agency Payables	15	234,719,795	229,145,072
Trust Liabilities	16	33,862,163	33,678,254
Other Payables	17	7,678,996	2,084,943
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		906,422,354	1,031,075,147
TOTAL LIABILITIES		906,422,354	1,031,075,147
NET ASSETS/EQUITY		2,337,777,430	1,175,011,613
Accumulated Surplus/ Deficit	29	1,210,217,153	925,011,613
Government Equity	28	1,127,560,277	250,000,000
TOTAL NET ASSETS/EQUITY		2,337,777,430	1,365,448,465
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		3,244,199,783	2,396,523,611

Prepared by:


JENNIFER A. ALOR
Accountant V

Certified Correct:


JOMAR D. TAGAO
Financial and Management Officer II


MARLITO D. RODRIGUEZ
Manager, Finance Department

TOURISM PROMOTIONS BOARD
COMPARATIVE DETAILED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
All Funds
As at December 31, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019 (Restated)
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash On Hand	120,000	-
Petty Cash Fund	120,000	95,000
Treasury/Agency Cash Accounts	-	-
Cash-Modified Disbursement System (MDS), Regular	-	-
Cash In Bank - Local Currency	1,494,937,197	1,654,865,235
Cash in Bank - Current Account	1,494,937,197	1,654,865,235
Cash in Bank - High-Yield Savings Account	-	-
Cash In Bank - Foreign Currency	72,867,405	53,944,480
Cash In Bank - Savings Dollar Account	72,867,405	53,944,480
Investments	-	14,903,121
Investments in Time Deposit	-	14,903,121
Investments in Time Deposit - Local Currency	-	14,903,121
Receivables		
Inter-Agency Receivables	687,023,477	203,314,166
Due from National Government Agencies	525,582,275	200,990,013
Due from Local Government Unit	146,608,172	2,324,153
Due from Government Owned/Controlled Corp.	14,833,030	
Other Receivables	903,458	300,813
Due from Officers and Employees	176,056	176,056
Due from Non-Government Organizations/People's Organization	-	-
Other Receivables	727,402	124,758
Less: Allowance for Impairment-Accounts Receivable	(24,820,170)	(9,758,994)
Inventories	71,744,387	39,997,929
Office Supplies Inventory	3,454,473	2,168,058
Other Supplies and Materials Inventory	67,865,914	37,829,871
Semi-Expendable Information & Communication	424,000	-
Other Current Assets	14,796,666	9,922,426
Advances	2,377,626	2,413,684
Advances to Officers & Employees	2,377,626	2,413,684
Prepayments	9,427,187	4,516,890
Prepaid Insurance	39,028	16,015
Other Prepaid Expenses	9,388,159	4,500,875
Deposits	2,991,853	2,991,853
Guaranty Deposits	2,991,853	2,991,853
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	2,317,572,420	1,967,489,177

	2020	2019 (Restated)
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Investments	877,708,877	123,600
Investments in Stocks	123,600	123,600
Other Investments	877,585,277	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	45,444,509	234,063,853
Buildings and Other Structures	13,887,259	14,298,278
Buildings	24,004,753	24,004,753
Less: Accumulated Depreciation - Buildings	(10,163,744)	(9,706,475)
Net Value	13,841,009	14,298,278
Other Structures	50,000	
Less: Accum. Depreciation - Other Structures	(3,750)	
Net Value	46,250	-
Machinery and Equipment	22,305,079	16,740,533
Office Equipment	6,815,613	11,267,081
Less: Accumulated Depreciation - Office Equipment	(4,364,009)	(6,709,469)
Net Value	2,451,604	4,557,612
Information and Communication Technology Equipment	47,167,577	33,610,079
Less: Accumulated Depreciation - IT Equipment	(27,396,573)	(21,331,613)
Net Value	19,771,004	12,278,466
Other Machinery and Equipment	494,889	98,178
Less: Accumulated Depreciation - Other Machinery and Equipm	(412,419)	(193,723)
Net Value	82,471	(95,545)
Furniture, Fixture and Books	1,324,676	1,167,342
Furniture & Fixtures	2,011,841	1,328,327
Less: Accumulated Depreciation - Furniture & Fixtures	(693,609)	(167,430)
Net Value	1,318,231	1,160,897
Books	64,450	64,450
Less: Accumulated Depreciation - Books	(58,005)	(58,005)
Net Value	6,445	6,445
Transportation Equipment	7,927,494	9,288,993
Motor Vehicles	16,895,852	16,895,852
Less: Accumulated Depreciation - Motor Vehicles	(8,968,358)	(7,606,859)
Net Value	7,927,494	9,288,993
Other Property, Plant and Equipment		
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Less: Accumulated Depreciation - Other PPE	-	-
Net Value		
Intangible Assets	3,473,978	2,278,275
Computer Software	3,473,978	2,278,275
Other Non-Current Assets	-	192,568,707
Other Assets	-	192,568,707
Restricted Fund	-	190,572,404
Other Assets	-	1,996,302
TOTAL NONCURRENT ASSETS	926,627,364	429,034,435
TOTAL ASSETS	3,244,199,783	2,396,523,611

	2020	2019 (Restated)
LIABILITIES		
Financial Liabilities	630,447,043	766,335,194
Payables	630,161,399	766,166,878
Accounts Payable	624,865,162	760,468,455
Due to Officers & Employees	5,296,237	5,698,424
Tax Refunds Payable	285,644	168,315
Tax Refunds Payable	285,644	168,315
Inter-Agency Payables	234,719,795	229,145,072
Due to BIR	16,026,614	10,039,609
Due to GSIS	903,199	527,524
Due to PAG-IBIG	947,113	1,823,920
Due to PHILHEALTH	119,118	30,269
Due to Other NGAs	211,895,120	211,895,120
Due to Other GOCC	4,828,631	4,828,631
Trust Liabilities	33,576,520	33,678,254
Guaranty / Security Deposits Payable	33,576,520	33,678,254
Other Payables	7,678,996	2,084,943
Undistributed Collections	4,997,211	-
Other Payables	2,681,786	2,084,943
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	906,422,354	1,031,243,462
TOTAL LIABILITIES	906,422,354	1,031,243,462
NET ASSETS/EQUITY		
	2,337,777,430	1,175,011,613
Accumulated Surplus/ Deficit	1,210,217,153	925,011,613
Government Equity	1,127,560,277	250,000,000
TOTAL NET ASSETS/EQUITY	2,337,777,430	1,365,280,149
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	3,244,199,783	2,396,523,611

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MARLITO D. RODRIGUEZ
Manager, Finance Department

TOURISM PROMOTIONS BOARD
COMPARATIVE CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
All Funds
For the Years Ending December 31, 2020 and 2019

	Note	2020	2019 (Restated)
REVENUES	18		
Service and Business Income	18	3,258,322	31,598,391
Gains	24	208	-
Other Non-Operating Income	23	5,703	2,202
TOTAL REVENUES		3,264,233	31,600,593
LESS: CURRENT OPERATING EXPENSES			
PERSONNEL SERVICES	19	-	-
Salaries and Wages	19.1	54,618,429	48,142,322
Other Compensation	19.2	33,641,914	27,343,272
Personnel Benefit Contributions	19.3	8,317,935	5,885,656
Other Personnel Benefits	19.4	9,448,795	11,172,172
TOTAL PERSONNEL EXPENSES		106,027,072	92,543,423
MAINTENANCE AND OTHER OPERATING COSTS	20		-
Marketing and Promotional Expenses	20.11	352,569,266	1,229,184,074
Travelling Expenses	20.1	8,692,499	36,100,733
Training Expenses	20.2	6,494,150	10,254,895
Utility Expenses	20.4	1,737,505	2,359,598
Supplies and Materials Expenses	20.3	4,890,951	9,027,495
Communication Expenses	20.5	3,224,880	3,882,912
Professional Services	20.7	26,013,734	24,596,076
General Services	20.8	9,349,298	9,671,299
Repairs & Maintenance	20.9	1,108,161	2,502,836
Confidential, Intelligence and Extraordinary Expenses	20.6	507,284	355,987
Taxes, Duties and Licenses	20.10	2,628,622	3,682,007
Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses	20.11	22,452,083	18,662,175
TOTAL MAINTENANCE AND OTHER OPERATING COSTS		439,668,432	1,350,280,087
FINANCIAL EXPENSES	21	1,073,189	1,825,281
NON-CASH EXPENSES	22	26,884,739	10,235,103
Depreciation Expense - Building & Structures		461,019	456,931
Depreciation Expense - Machinery and Equipment		5,815,377	6,247,631
Depreciation Expense - Furniture, Fixtures & Books		1,361,499	1,405,284
Depreciation Expense - Land Transport Eqpt.		120,449	185,304
Depreciation Expense - Other PPE		-	59,534
Impairment Loss - Loans and Receivables		15,061,176	
Loss on Foreign Exchange		3,937,030	1,694,034
Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		128,189	186,384
Total Non-Cash Expenses		26,884,739	10,235,103
TOTAL CURRENT OPERATING COSTS		573,653,432	1,454,883,895
PROFIT/LOSS		(570,389,199)	(1,423,283,302)
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE/SUBSIDY			
Subsidy Income from National Government	26	1,106,412,000	1,819,234,541
Subsidy from Other National Government Agencies	26	155,300,059	-
Total Assistance and Subsidy		1,261,712,059	1,819,234,541
NET INCOME/ (LOSS)		691,322,860	395,951,239

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Manager, Finance Department

TOURISM PROMOTIONS BOARD
COMPARATIVE DETAILED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
All Funds
For the Years Ending December 31, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019 (Restated)
REVENUES		
Service and Business Income		
Service Income		
Registration Fees	1,616,652	21,183,234
Total Service Income	1,616,652	21,183,234
Business Income		
Interest Income	1,382,051	8,139,518
Share in the Profit/Revenue from Joint Venture	-	-
Other Business Income	244,500	2,215,892
Fines and Penalties	15,119	59,747
Total Business Income	1,641,671	10,415,156
Total Service and Business Income	3,258,322	31,598,391
Gains		
Gain on Foreign Exchange	208	-
Total Gains	208	-
Other Non-Operating Income		
Miscellaneous Income	5,703	2,202
Total Other Non-Operating Income	5,703	2,202
TOTAL REVENUES	3,264,233	31,600,593
LESS: CURRENT OPERATING EXPENSES		
PERSONNEL SERVICES	-	-
Salaries and Wages		
Salaries & Wages - Regular	54,618,429	48,142,322
Total Salaries and Wages	54,618,429	48,142,322
Other Compensation		
Personnel Economic Relief Allowance	2,591,000	2,081,697
Representation Allowance	1,980,352	1,775,980
Transportation Allowance	1,859,602	1,087,500
Clothing Allowance	660,000	588,000
Productivity Incentive Allowance	532,500	507,000
Hazard Duty Pay - Civilian	135,500	
Overtime and Night Pay	344,417	3,128,066
Cash Gift	531,000	498,000
Year End Bonus	4,787,558	4,055,841
Mid-Year Bonus	4,375,729	
Other Bonuses and Allowances	15,844,255	13,621,188
Total Other Compensation	33,641,914	27,343,272
Personnel Benefit Contributions		
Life & Retirement Insurance Contribution	7,279,316	5,181,169
PAG-IBIG Contributions	139,700	114,900
PHILHEALTH Contributions	759,619	484,788
Employees Compensation Insurance Premiums	139,300	104,800
Total Personnel Benefit Contributions	8,317,935	5,885,656
Other Personnel Benefits		
Terminal Leave Benefits	6,670,791	3,416,325
Other Personnel Benefits	2,721,003	7,755,847
Incentive and Loyalty Award	30,000	-
Retirement Gratuity	27,000	
Total Other Personnel Benefits	9,448,795	11,172,172
TOTAL PERSONNEL EXPENSES	106,027,072	92,543,423

	2020	2019 (Restated)
MAINTENANCE AND OTHER OPERATING COSTS		-
Marketing and Promotional Expenses		
Advertising, Promotional and Marketing Expenses	352,569,266	1,229,184,074
Total Marketing and Promotional Expenses	352,569,266	1,229,184,074
Travelling Expenses		
Travelling Expenses - Local	5,727,362	6,711,212
Travelling Expenses - Foreign	2,965,137	29,389,521
Total Travelling Expenses	8,692,499	36,100,733
Training Expenses		
Training Expenses	6,494,150	10,254,895
Utility Expenses		
Water Expenses	16,928	31,992
Electricity Expenses	1,720,577	2,327,607
Total Utility Expenses	1,737,505	2,359,598
Supplies and Materials Expenses		
Office Supplies Expenses	1,919,094	4,949,500
Drug and Medicines Expenses		20,805
Fuel, Oil & Lubricants Expenses	823,679	1,225,876
Semi-Expendable Office Equipment Expense		116,542
Semi-Expendable Information and Communications Technology Equipment Expenses		454,120
Semi-Expendable Other Machinery & Equipment Expenses	4,600	206,401
Semi-Expendable Furniture and Fixtures	55,050	447,900
Semi-Expendable Books		11,510
Other Supplies Expenses	2,088,528	1,594,841
Total Supplies and Material Expenses	4,890,951	9,027,495
Communication Expenses		
Telephone Expenses	1,667,556	1,710,240
Internet Expenses	1,557,324	2,172,672
Total Communication Expenses	3,224,880	3,882,912
Professional Services		
Legal Services	3,000,000	
Auditing Services	1,720,638	2,618,114
Consultancy Services	1,879,703	2,588,202
Other Professional Services	19,413,392	19,389,761
Total Professional Services	26,013,734	24,596,076
General Services		
Janitorial Services	3,458,330	3,780,448
Security Services	5,890,968	5,890,851
Total General Services	9,349,298	9,671,299
Repairs & Maintenance		
Repairs & Maintenance - Buildings and Other Structures	202,013	580,054
Repairs & Maintenance - Machinery and Equipment	164,712	334,625
Repairs & Maintenance - Land Transportation Equipment	687,136	1,536,206
Repairs & Maintenance - Furniture and Fixtures	54,300	51,951
Total Repairs and Maintenance	1,108,161	2,502,836
Confidential, Intelligence and Extraordinary Expenses		
Extraordinary and Miscellaneous Expenses	507,284	355,987
Total Confidential, Intelligence and Extraordinary Expenses	507,284	355,987

	2020	2019 (Restated)
Taxes, Duties and Licenses		
Taxes, Duties & Licenses	430,996	1,798,913
Fidelity Bond Premium	335,631	387,906
Insurance Expenses	1,861,995	1,495,188
Total Taxes, Duties and Licenses	2,628,622	3,682,007
Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses		
Printing and Binding Expenses	-	1,128
Representation Expenses	358,696	2,461,150
Transportation and Delivery Expense	1,353,935	1,873,517
Rent Expenses	10,817,148	7,544,453
Membership Dues & Contribution to Organizations	1,874,944	2,348,178
Postage and Courier Services	3,897,770	1,011,977
Subscription Expenses	3,244,720	2,030,830
Donations	2,284	-
Board Members/Directors Allowances & Other Benefits	340,710	426,300
Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses	561,876	964,642
Total Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses	22,452,083	18,662,175
TOTAL MAINTENANCE AND OTHER OPERATING COSTS	439,668,432	1,350,280,087
FINANCIAL EXPENSES		
Bank Charges	1,073,189	1,825,281
Total Financial Expenses	1,073,189	1,825,281
NON-CASH EXPENSES		
Depreciation Expense - Building & Structures	461,019	456,931
Depreciation Expense - Machinery and Equipment	5,815,377	6,247,631
Depreciation Expense - Furniture, Fixtures & Books	1,361,499	1,405,284
Depreciation Expense - Land Transport Eqpt.	120,449	185,304
Depreciation Expense - Other PPE	-	59,534
Impairment Loss - Loans and Receivables	15,061,176	
Loss on Foreign Exchange	3,937,030	1,694,034
Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	128,189	186,384
Total Non-Cash Expenses	26,884,739	10,235,103
TOTAL CURRENT OPERATING COSTS	573,653,432	1,454,883,895
PROFIT/LOSS	(570,389,199)	(1,423,283,302)
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE/SUBSIDY		
Subsidy Income from National Government	1,106,412,000	1,819,234,541
Subsidy from Other National Government Agencies	155,300,059	-
Total Assistance and Subsidy	1,261,712,059	1,819,234,541
NET INCOME/ (LOSS)	691,322,860	395,951,239

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TOURISM PROMOTIONS BOARD
COMPARATIVE CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
All Funds
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019


	2020	2019 (Restated)
GOVERNMENT EQUITY	250,000,000	250,000,000
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS DEFICIT		
Beginning Balance, January 1	925,011,613	529,060,374
Net Loss/ Income	691,322,860	395,951,239
Prior Years Adjustments		
Closing of Cash - Treasury/Agency Deposit - Special Account	(406,117,320)	-
Ending Balance, December 31	1,210,217,153	925,011,613
TOTAL EQUITY	1,460,217,153	1,175,011,613

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Manager, Finance Department

TOURISM PROMOTIONS BOARD
COMPARATIVE DETAILED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY
All Funds
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

	Accumulated surplus Note 29	Government equity Note 38	Total
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2019	483,457,252	250,000,000	733,457,252
ADJUSTMENTS:			
Add/(Deduct):			
Change in accounting policies	-	-	-
Prior year's adjustments	45,603,122	-	45,603,122
Other adjustments	-	-	-
RESTATED BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2019	529,060,374	250,000,000	779,060,374
Changes in Net Assets/Equity for CY 2019			
Add/(Deduct):			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period, as previously stated	957,651,885	-	957,651,885
Prior year's adjustments	(561,700,646)	-	(561,700,646)
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period, as restated	395,951,239	-	395,951,239
Other adjustments	-	-	-
RESTATED BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	925,011,613	250,000,000	1,175,011,613
Changes in Net Assets/Equity for CY 2020			
Add/(Deduct):			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	691,322,860	-	691,322,860
Reversion of Cash - Treasury, Special Account	(406,117,320)	-	(406,117,320)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	1,210,217,153	250,000,000	1,460,217,153

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TOURISM PROMOTIONS BOARD
COMPARATIVE CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
As of December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In Philippine Peso)

	2020	2019 (Restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash inflows		
Collection of Revenue	3,028,018	24,084,723
Receipt of Assistance/Subsidy	1,261,712,059	1,838,445,381
Trust Receipts	878,277,896	1,343,367
Other Receipts	36,787,067	39,582,055
Total cash inflows	2,179,805,039	1,903,455,526
	-	-
Adjustments	108,469,679	103,507,123
Adjusted Cash Inflows	2,288,274,719	2,006,962,649
Cash outflows		
Payment of Expenses	254,216,629	543,042,818
Purchase of Inventories	21,573,208	31,598,338
Grant of Cash Advance	5,729,556	42,645,201
Payment of Accounts Payable	399,734,182	171,800,429
Refund of Deposits	-	317,250
Prepayments	6,897,772	7,757,170
Remittance of Personnel Benefit Contributions and Mandatory Deductions	30,759,315	21,167,880
Release of Inter-Agency Fund Transfers	525,977,973	485,161,520
Other Disbursements	102,195,669	13,400,356
Total cash outflows	1,347,084,303	1,316,890,962
	406,117,320	19,210,840
Adjusted Cash Outflows	1,753,201,622	1,336,101,802
	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	535,073,097	670,860,847
	-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash inflow	205,740,497	255,859,400
Proceeds from Sale/Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	36,350	72,400
Proceeds from matured investments	205,704,147	255,787,000
Total cash inflow	205,740,497	255,859,400
	-	-
Cash outflow	-	-
Purchase/acquisition of property, plant and equipment	274,938	5,204,500
Purchase of machinery and equipment	154,938	5,204,500
Purchase of furniture, fixtures and books	120,000	-
	-	-
Investments	877,585,277	-
Other long-term investments	877,585,277	-
Total cash outflow	877,860,215	5,204,500
	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(672,119,718)	250,654,900
	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(137,046,622)	921,515,747
Effects of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(3,933,492)	(1,694,034)
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	1,708,904,716	789,083,003
	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	1,567,924,602	1,708,904,716

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COMPARATIVE DETAILED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
As of December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In Philippine Peso)

	2020	2019 (Restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash inflows		
Collection of Revenue	3,028,018.14	24,084,723.35
Collection of service and business income	3,028,018.14	24,084,723.35
	-	-
Receipt of Assistance/Subsidy	1,261,712,058.96	1,838,445,381.00
Subsidy from National Government Agencies	1,261,712,058.96	1,838,445,381.00
	-	-
Trust Receipts	878,277,895.75	1,343,367.00
Receipt of guaranty/security deposits	495,619.00	652,367.00
Other trust receipts	877,782,276.75	691,000.00
	-	-
Other Receipts	36,787,066.63	39,582,054.71
Refund of Fund Transfers	29,798,192.21	27,542,988.92
Receipt of refund of overpayment of personnel services	-	52,611.09
Receipt of refund of overpayment of maintenance and other operating expenses	5,239,768.27	80,780.13
Refund from cash advances of officers and employees	1,745,454.86	11,902,072.75
Miscellaneous Receipts	3,651.29	3,601.82
Total cash inflows	2,179,805,039.48	1,903,455,526.06
	-	-
Adjustments	108,469,679.45	103,507,123.27
Restoration of cash for cancelled/lost/stale checks/ADA	4,030,939.72	1,822,039.63
Restoration of cash for unreleased checks	99,441,529.05	101,685,083.64
Other adjustments-Inflow	4,997,210.68	-
	-	-
Adjusted Cash Inflows	2,288,274,718.93	2,006,962,649.33
	-	-
Cash outflows		
Payment of Expenses	253,932,077.02	543,042,818.34
Personal services	74,351,763.64	69,401,282.46
Maintenance and other operating expenses	179,580,313.38	473,641,535.88
	-	-
Purchase of Inventories	21,702,207.80	31,598,337.77
Purchase of Inventories for distribution and consumption	21,573,207.80	31,183,110.77
Purchase of Semi-Expendable	129,000.00	415,227.00
	-	-
Grant of Cash Advance	5,729,556.08	42,645,200.90
Advances for operating expenses	-	-
Advances to officers and employees	5,729,556.08	42,645,200.90
	-	-
Payment of Accounts Payable	395,789,682.11	171,800,428.62
Payment of Obligations	395,789,682.11	171,800,428.62
	-	-
Refund of Deposits	-	317,250.00
Payment of Guaranty Deposit	-	317,250.00
Payment of Other Deposit	-	-
	-	-
Prepayments	6,897,771.58	7,757,170.16
Advances to contractors	-	4,522,500.00
Other Prepayments	6,897,771.58	3,234,670.16
	-	-

	2020	2019 (Restated)
Remittance of Personnel Benefit Contributions and Mandatory Deductions	30,759,314.77	21,167,880.34
Remittance of taxes withheld	11,886,724.02	5,503,075.64
Remittance to GSIS/Pag-IBIG/PhilHealth/SSS	17,118,908.37	12,569,503.81
Remittance of other personnel benefits contributions	-	-
Remittance of other payables	1,753,682.38	3,095,300.89
	-	-
Release of Inter-Agency Fund Transfers	525,977,973.31	485,161,520.29
Release of funds to National Government Agencies for the implementation of projects	420,400,454.99	484,411,520.29
GOCCS	12,699,999.00	-
Local Government Unit	92,877,519.32	750,000.00
	-	-
Other Disbursements	102,195,668.64	13,400,355.74
Other disbursements	-	346,928.78
Refund of guaranty/security deposits	510,585.00	1,170,618.88
Reversing entry for unreleased checks in previous year	101,685,083.64	11,882,808.08
Prior Year Adjustments	-	-
Total cash outflows	1,342,984,251.31	1,316,890,962.17
	-	-
Adjustments	406,117,319.52	19,210,840.00
Reversion of MDS Account balance	406,117,319.52	19,210,840.00
Adjusted Cash Outflows	1,749,101,570.83	1,336,101,802.17
	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	539,173,148.10	670,860,847.16
	-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-	-
Cash inflow	205,740,496.54	255,859,400.00
Proceeds from Sale/Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	36,350.00	72,400.00
Proceeds from matured investments	205,704,146.54	255,787,000.00
Total cash inflow	205,740,496.54	255,859,400.00
	-	-
Cash outflow	-	-
Purchase/acquisition of property, plant and equipment	4,374,989.44	5,204,500.00
Construction of buildings and other structures	50,000.00	-
Purchase of machinery and equipment	3,734,989.44	5,204,500.00
Purchase of furniture, fixtures and books	120,000.00	-
Purchase of Intangible Assets	470,000.00	-
	-	-
Investments	877,585,276.75	-
Investment in stocks/bonds/marketable securities	-	-
Investment in GOCCs/GFIs	-	-
Investment in joint venture	-	-
Investment in associates	-	-
Other long-term investments	877,585,276.75	-
Total cash outflow	881,960,266.19	5,204,500.00
	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(676,219,769.65)	250,654,900.00
	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(137,046,621.55)	921,515,747.16
Effects of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(3,933,492.27)	(1,694,034.43)
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	1,708,904,715.53	789,083,003.00
	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	1,567,924,601.71	1,708,904,715.73

2020

2019 (Restated)

Prepared by:



JENNIFER A. ALOR
Accountant V

Certified Correct:



JOMAR D. TAGAO
Financial and Management Officer II



MARLITO D. RODRIGUEZ
Manager, Finance Department

TOUSIM PROMOTIONS BOARD
STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNT
(ALL FUNDS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(in thousand pesos)

Particulars	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts on Comparable Basis	Difference Final Budget and Actual
	Original	Final		

Notes

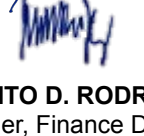
RECEIPTS				
Services and Business Income	76,311,000	76,311,000	3,258,322	73,052,678
Assistance and Subsidy	1,106,412,000	1,106,412,000	1,261,712,059	(155,300,059)
Gains				-
Others				-
Other Non-Operating Income				-
Other Non-Operating Receipts				-
Refund of Cash Advances				-
Others				-
Total Receipts	1,182,723,000	1,182,723,000	1,264,970,381	(82,247,381)
PAYMENTS				
Personnel Services (PS) a/	122,002,000	117,559,435	105,604,143	11,955,292
Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) b/	1,054,044,000	1,028,164,566	627,691,912	400,472,654
Capital Outlay (CO) c/	6,677,000	15,677,000	329,988	15,347,012
Total Disbursement	1,182,723,000	1,161,401,001	733,626,043	427,774,958
NET RECEIPTS/PAYMENTS	-	21,321,999	531,344,338	(510,022,339)

Certified Correct:


MARIAN SARAH C. GARATE
Budget Officer V

Certified Correct:


JOMAR D. TAGAO
Financial and Management Officer II


MARLITO D. RODRIGUEZ
Manager, Finance Department

Notes:

- a/* PS reduced based on actual expenses as of November 30, 2020.
b/ MOOE reprogrammed as approved by the Board of Directors during the 6th Virtual Tourism Board Meeting last November 26, 2020.
c/ CO was increased for the purchase of seventy-five (75) laptops and the Human Resource Management System as approved by the TPB-Board of Directors.

This statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**TOURISM PROMOTIONS BOARD
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(All amounts in Philippine Peso, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Tourism Promotions Board (TPB), a Government-Owned and Controlled Corporation (GOCC) and an attached agency of the Department of Tourism (DOT), was created by virtue of Republic Act (RA) No. 9593, otherwise known as the “Tourism Act of 2009” and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) provided for the reorganization of the Philippine Convention and Visitors Corporation (PCVC). The Tourism Board Resolution No. 16, series of 2010, also confirmed during its June 21, 2010 meeting, the reorganization of the PCVC into the TPB.

TPB is responsible for marketing and promoting the Philippines domestically and internationally as a major global tourism destination, highlighting the uniqueness and assisting the development of its tourism products and services, with the end in view of increasing tourist arrivals and tourism investments; marketing the Philippines as a major Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions (MICE) destination; attracting, promoting, facilitating and servicing large scale events, international fairs and conventions, congresses, sports competitions, expositions and the like; ensuring the regular local and international advertisement of the country’s major tourism destinations and other tourism products, including TEZs; and providing incentives to travel agencies, tour operators, wholesalers and investors abroad capable of drawing a sizeable number of tourists and tourism investments to the country.

The TPB shall have all the general powers of a corporation as provided under the Corporation Code. In addition, it shall have the following functions:

- (a) Organize the Philippine TPB (PTPB) in a manner most efficient and economical for the conduct of its business and the implementation of its mandate;
- (b) Develop and implement a plan to market the Philippines as a premier tourist destination;
- (c) Direct and coordinate the resources and efforts of the government and the private sector in the tourism and allied fields for the full realization of the tourism marketing plans and programs;
- (d) Develop and promote the Philippines as a center for international meetings, incentive programs, conventions, exhibitions, sports and wellness, medical tourism and other special events;
- (e) Engage in the business of tourism and perform acts in consonance therewith, such as, but not limited to, creating subsidiaries in support of its marketing functions in partnership with the private sector; as well as attending conventions and other events abroad in representation of the country, encouraging sales promotions and advertising, and implementing programs

and projects with the objective of promoting the country and enticing tourists to visit its tourism destinations and to enjoy its tourism products;

- (f) Contract loans, indebtedness and credit, and issue commercial papers and bonds, in any local or convertible foreign currency from international financial institutions, foreign government entities, and local or foreign private commercial banks or similar institutions under terms and conditions prescribed by law, rules and regulations;
- (g) Execute any deed of guarantee, mortgage, pledge, trust or assignment of any property for the purpose of financing the programs and projects deemed vital for the early attainment of its goals and objectives, subject to the provisions of the Constitution [Article VII, Section 20 and Article XII, Section 2, paragraphs (4) and (5)];
- (h) Receive donations, grants, bequests and assistance of all kinds from local and foreign governments and private sectors and utilize the same;
- (i) Extend loans through government banks and financial assistance for manpower training, heritage preservation, infrastructure development and other programs of the Department;
- (j) Obtain the services of local and foreign consultants and enter into contracts locally and abroad in the performance of its functions; and
- (k) Perform all other powers and functions of a corporation.

The agency's office is located at Fourth Floor, Legaspi Towers 300, Roxas Boulevard corner Vito Cruz, Manila.

The financial statements of the TPB were authorized for issue on _____, as shown in the Statement of Management Responsibility for Financial Statements signed by Department of Tourism Undersecretary Benito C. Bengzon, Jr., representing the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Statement of Compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with IPSAS, formerly the Philippine Public Sector Accounting Standards (PPSASs), prescribed for adoption by the Commission on Audit (COA) in COA Resolution No. 2014-003 dated January 24, 2014. The PPSAS was renamed to IPSAS per COA Resolution No. 2020-01 dated January 9, 2020.

The financial statements are prepared by fund cluster in compliance with the requirements of COA Circular No. 2016-006.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied throughout the year presented.

2.2 Preparation of Financial Statements

The TPB's financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The Statement of Cash Flows is prepared using the direct method.

The financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, the TPB's functional and presentation currency and amounts are rounded off to the nearest peso, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with the adopted IPSASs requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires the entity to exercise judgment in applying the entity's accounting policies.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Basis of Accounting

The TPB's financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis in accordance with the IPSASs.

3.2 Financial Instruments

a. Financial assets

i. Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The TPB determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the TPB commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The TPB's financial assets include: cash and cash equivalents, receivables from employees and other agencies, and investments.

ii. Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification.

1. Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial

recognition at fair value through surplus or deficit. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in surplus or deficit.

2. Receivables

Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.

3. Held-to-maturity

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held-to-maturity when the TPB has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity.

Held-to-maturity investments, which consist of special contingency fund deposited at a government short-term high-yield savings account, are initially measured at principal amount and adjusted for any interest income that accrues therefrom. Upon maturity of high-yield savings account, the principal amount plus the interest are redeposited for another term.

iii. Derecognition

The TPB derecognizes a financial asset or where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of TPB of similar financial assets when:

1. the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expired or waived; and
2. the TPB has transferred its contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets, or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients in an arrangement that meets the conditions set forth in IPSAS 29 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*; and either the entity has:
 - transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; or

- neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, but has transferred the control of the asset

iv. Impairment of financial assets

The TPB assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:

1. The debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty
2. Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
3. The probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
4. Observable data indicates a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows (e.g. changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults)

v. Financial assets carried at amortized cost

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the TPB first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the TPB determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them 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 there is objective evidence that an impairment loss 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 expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in surplus or deficit. Receivables together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic

prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or transferred to TPB. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. The request for write-off of accounts is based on the guidelines prescribed in COA Circular No. 2016-005 dated December 19, 2016. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited in surplus and deficit.

b. Financial liabilities

i. Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit, or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

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

The TPB's financial liabilities include payables to supplier, employees and other contractors, inter-agency payables, and trust liabilities such as guarantee deposits and retention fees.

ii. Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

1. Financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit -

Financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through surplus or deficit.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term.

This category includes derivative financial instruments that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IPSAS 29.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in surplus or deficit.

2. Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognized as well through the effective interest method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

iii. Derecognition

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

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 surplus or deficit.

c. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

d. Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

3.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash in bank, high-yield savings account with an original maturity of three months, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Dollar collections are translated into the local currency based on the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas daily rate.

3.4 Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution.

Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the TPB.

3.5 *Property, Plant and Equipment*

a. Recognition

An item is recognized as Property Plant and Equipment (PPE) if it meets the characteristics and recognition criteria as a PPE.

The characteristics of PPE are as follows:

- i. tangible items;
- ii. are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; and
- iii. are expected to be used during more than one reporting period.

An item of PPE is recognized as an asset if:

- i. it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity;
- ii. the cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably; and
- iii. the cost is at least P15,000.

b. Measurement at recognition

An item recognized as PPE is measured at cost.

A PPE acquired through non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

The cost of the PPE is the cash price equivalent or, for PPE acquired through non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at recognition date.

Cost includes the following:

- i. Its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates;
- ii. Expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items; and
- iii. Initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired, or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

c. Measurement after recognition

After recognition, all PPE are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

When significant parts of PPE are required to be replaced at intervals, the TPB recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major repair/replacement is done, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the PPE as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized as expense in surplus or deficit as incurred.

d. Depreciation

Each part of an item of PPE with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognized as expense unless it is included in the cost of another asset.

i. Initial recognition of depreciation

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use such as when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation starts on the second month from the date of acquisition.

ii. Depreciation method

The straight line method of depreciation is adopted unless another method is more appropriate for TPB's operation.

iii. Estimated useful life

The TPB uses the life span of PPE prescribed by COA in determining the specific estimated useful life for each asset based on its experience, as follows:

Buildings	- 30 years
Motor vehicles	- 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	- 10 years
Office equipment	- 5 years
Information, communication and technology equipment	- 5 years
Other property, plant and equipment	- 5 years

iv. Residual value

The TPB uses a residual value equivalent to at least ten per cent (10%) of the cost of the PPE.

e. Impairment

An asset's carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount, or recoverable service amount, if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount or recoverable service amount.

f. Derecognition

The TPB derecognizes items of PPE and/or any significant part of an asset upon disposal or when no future economic benefits or service potential is expected from its continuing use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognized.

3.6 Intangible Assets

a. Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets are recognized when the items are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance; it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the assets will flow to the entity; and the cost or fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost.

If payment for an intangible asset is deferred beyond normal credit terms, its cost is the cash price equivalent. The difference between this amount and the total payments is recognized as interest expense over the period of credit unless it is capitalized in accordance with the capitalization treatment permitted in IPSAS 5, *Borrowing Costs*.

b. Recognition of an expense

Expenditure on an intangible item is recognized as expense when it is incurred unless it forms part of the cost of an intangible asset that meets the recognition criteria of an intangible asset.

c. Subsequent measurement

The useful life of the intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with a finite life are amortized over their useful lives.

The straight line method is adopted in the amortization of the expected pattern of consumption of the expected future economic benefits or service potential.

An intangible asset with indefinite useful life is not to be amortized.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or intangible assets not yet available for use are assessed for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the assets may be impaired.

The amortization period and the amortization method, for an intangible asset with a finite useful life, are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on an intangible asset with a finite life is recognized in surplus or deficit as the expense category that is consistent with the nature of the intangible asset.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognized.

3.7 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

a. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the TPB 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 or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the TPB expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Financial Performance net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date, and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation, the provisions are reversed.

b. Contingent liabilities

The TPB does not recognize a contingent liability, but discloses details of any contingencies in the notes to financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote.

c. Contingent assets

The TPB does not recognize a contingent asset, but discloses details of a possible asset whose existence is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the TPB in the notes to financial statements.

Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits or service potential will arise and the asset's value can be measured reliably, the asset and the related revenue are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

3.8 *Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates*

The TPB recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

The TPB recognizes the effects of changes in accounting estimates prospectively through surplus or deficit.

The TPB corrects material prior period errors retrospectively in the first set of financial statements authorized for issue after their discovery by:

- Restating the comparative amounts for prior period(s) presented in which the error occurred; or
- If the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets/equity for the earliest prior period presented.

3.9 *Foreign Currency Transactions*

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognized by applying the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the transaction date.

At each reporting date:

- a. Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- b. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- c. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

Exchange differences arising (a) on the settlement of monetary items, or (b) on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they are translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements, are recognized in surplus or deficit in the period in which they arise, except as those arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation.

3.10 *Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions*

a. Recognition and measurement of assets from non-exchange transactions

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction, other than services in-kind, that meets the definition of an asset are recognized as an asset if the following criteria are met:

- It is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity; and

- The fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

An asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction is initially measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

b. Recognition of revenue from non-exchange transactions

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognized as an asset is recognized as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognized in respect of the same inflow.

As TPB satisfies a present obligation recognized as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognized as an asset, it reduces the carrying amount of the liability recognized and recognizes an amount of revenue equal to that reduction.

c. Measurement of revenue from non-exchange transactions

Revenue from non-exchange transactions is measured at the amount of the increase in net assets recognized by the entity, unless a corresponding liability is recognized.

d. Measurement of liabilities on initial recognition from non-exchange transactions

The amount recognized as a liability in a non-exchange transaction is the best estimate of the amount required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

e. Gifts and donations

The TPB recognizes assets and revenue from gifts and donations when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Goods in-kind are recognized as assets when the goods are received, or there is a binding arrangement to receive the goods. If goods in-kind are received without conditions attached, revenue is recognized immediately. If conditions are attached, a liability is recognized, which is reduced and revenue recognized as the conditions are satisfied.

On initial recognition, gifts and donations including goods in-kind are measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition, which are ascertained by reference to an active market, or by appraisal. An appraisal of the value of an asset is normally undertaken by a member of the valuation profession who holds a recognized and relevant professional qualification. For many assets, the fair values are ascertained by reference to quoted prices in an active and liquid market.

f. Transfers

The TPB recognizes an asset in respect of transfers when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset, except those arising from services in-kind.

g. Services in-kind

Services in-kind are not recognized as asset and revenue considering the complexity of the determination of and recognition of asset and revenue and the eventual recognition of expenses.

h. Transfers from other government entities

Revenue from non-exchange transactions with other government entities and the related assets are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the TPB and can be measured reliably.

3.11 Revenue from Exchange Transactions

a. Measurement of revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

b. Rendering of services

TPB recognizes revenue from rendering of services by full completion or the outcome of the transaction can be measured reliably.

c. Interest income

Interest income is accrued using the effective yield method. The effective yield discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount. The method applies this yield to the principal outstanding to determine interest income each period.

d. Dividends

Dividends or similar distributions are recognized when the TPB's right to receive payments is established.

3.12 Budget Information

The annual budget is prepared on a cash basis and is published in the government website.

A separate Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (SCBAA) is prepared since the budget and the financial statements are not prepared on comparable basis. The SCBAA is presented showing the original and final budget and the actual amounts on comparable basis to the budget. Explanatory comments are provided in *Note 31*.

3.13 *Related Parties*

The TPB regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the TPB or vice versa.

Members of key management and the members of the TPB Board are regarded as related parties.

3.14 *Employee Benefits*

The employees of TPB are members of the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), which provides life and retirement insurance coverage.

The TPB recognizes the undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits, like salaries, wages, bonuses, allowance, etc., as expense unless capitalized, and as a liability after deducting the amount paid.

3.15 *Measurement Uncertainty*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IPSASs requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reporting amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of the revenue and expenses during the period. Items requiring the use of significant estimates include the useful life of a capital asset, estimated employee benefits, impairment of assets, etc.

Estimates are based on the best information available at the time of preparation of the financial statements and are reviewed annually to reflect new information as it becomes available. Measurement uncertainty exists in these financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

4. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

4.1 *Due to Change in Accounting Policy*

In accordance with COA Circular No. 2016-006 dated December 29, 2016, the P15,000 capitalization threshold for PPE was applied. Tangible items below the capitalization threshold of P15,000, which were issued to end-users in prior years, for a total of book value of P175,737, were reclassified and booked as adjustment in the accumulated surplus/(deficit). PPE accounts Office Equipment, Accumulated Depreciated-Office Equipment, Other Property, Plant and Equipment and Accumulated Depreciation-Other Property, Plant and Equipment were affected by such change.

4.2 *Due to Prior Period Errors*

Prior period errors consist of unrecorded advertising, marketing and promotional expenses, accrued expenses, depreciation and other correction of errors in the Financial Statements. Details were provided in *Note 30*.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The TPB is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Interest/Market risks
- Operational risk

This note present information about the TPB's exposure to each of the above risks, the TPB objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Corporation's management of capital.

5.1 *Risk Management Framework*

The TPB Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of TPB's risk management framework. The Board is expected to establish and institute adequate control mechanisms for good governance in TPB. The minimum internal control mechanisms for the Board's oversight responsibility include but shall not be limited to:

1. Formulation and adoption of organization and procedural controls through an effective management information system and risk management reporting system.
2. Appropriation of remedial measures when conflict of interest situations may arise.
3. Institute adequate selection, appointment and retention policies and procedures for the qualified and competent Management.
4. Ensure the development and review of personnel and human resource policies of the agency, compensation plan and management succession plan as may be provided.

In view of the foregoing and in accordance with the Governance Commission for Government-Owned or Controlled Corporations (GCG) Memorandum Circular No. 2012-07 (Code of Corporate Governance and Section 17 of TPB Manual of Corporate Governance), the Board has created the TPB's Executive Committee, Governance Committee, Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee where each committee is composed of three (3) board members and one (1) executive or manager knowledgeable in audit, accounting and finance while the Executive Committee is headed by the Chief Operating Officer (COO), the Deputy COOs, and all department managers as members.

The Risk Management Committee is specifically responsible for the following:

1. Perform oversight risk management functions specifically in the areas of:
 - a. Management of financial liquidity, solvency and viability, organizational and operational stability and sustainability, legal, reputational and other risks.

- b. Crisis management which includes receiving from Senior Management periodic information on risk exposures and risk management activities.
2. Develop the Risk Management Policy and ensure that the risk management processes and compliances are embedded throughout the operations of TPB, especially at the Board and Management level.
3. Provide reports and updates on key risk management issues as well as ad hoc reports and evaluation on investment proposals.

Generally, the maximum risk exposure of financial assets and financial liabilities is the carrying amount of the financial assets and financial liabilities as shown in the Statements of Financial Position, as summarized below.

	Note	2020	2019 (As restated)
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,567,924,602	1,708,809,716
Other investments	7	-	14,903,121
Receivables – net	8	663,106,765	193,855,986
		2,231,031,367	1,917,568,823
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities	14	630,161,399	766,166,878
Inter-agency payables	15	234,698,142	229,145,072
Trust liabilities	16	33,862,163	33,678,254
		898,721,704	1,028,990,204

5.2 Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the TPB. The TPB has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral or security deposit where appropriate as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The TPB defines counterparties as having similar characteristics if they are related entities.

Also, the TPB manages its credit risk by depositing its cash with Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), an authorized government depository bank. Further, TPB ensures timely liquidation of cash advances/accountabilities.

The carrying amount of financial assets recognized in the financial statements represents the TPB's maximum exposure to credit risk.

a. Credit risk exposure

The table below shows the gross maximum exposure to credit risk of the TPB as of the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (As restated), without considering the effects of credit risk mitigation techniques.

	Note	2020	2019 (As restated)
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,567,924,602	1,708,809,716
Other investments	7	-	14,903,121
Receivables*	8	663,106,765	193,855,986
		2,231,031,367	1,917,568,823

*Receivables at net of allowance for impairment amounting to P24,820,170 and P9,758,994 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The total receivables consist pending remittances to implementing agencies in the amount of P130,981,213.

b. Management of credit risk

The management of credit risk is covered by the Risk Remedial and Management Committee. The Finance Department and Cash Unit of the Agency are in charge of controlling, monitoring and collecting payments of all its receivables due from employees, foreign offices and clientele. Receivables from employees consist of cash advances for project implementations and travel allowances. Status of outstanding receivables is summarized quarterly in a schedule and is submitted to the COA. Should there be no payments received, the Accounting Division follows up either thru phone call or write demand letters for collection until settled. Failure of employees and foreign offices to liquidate and refund the balances, if any, would result in the withholding of salaries and future remittances.

c. Settlement risk

The TPB's activities may give rise to risk at the time of settlement of transaction and trades. Settlement risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of a company to honor its obligations to deliver cash, securities or another assets as contractually agreed.

For certain types of transactions, the TPB mitigates this risk by ensuring that an obligation is settled only when both parties have fulfilled their contractual deliverables.

d. Risk concentration of the maximum exposure to credit risk

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities or activities in the same geographic region or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions, concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the TPB's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location. Such credit risk concentrations, if not properly managed, may cause significant losses that could threaten the TPB's financial strength and undermine public confidence.

e. Aging analysis

An aging analysis of the TPB's receivables as of the year ended December 31, 2020 is disclosed under Notes 8.

f. Impairment assessment

The TPB recognizes impairment losses based on the results of the specific/individual and collective assessment of its credit exposures. Impairment has taken place when there is a presence of known difficulties in the servicing of cash flows by counterparties, infringement of the original terms of the contract has happened, or when there is an inability to pay principal or interest overdue beyond a certain threshold. These and the other factors constitute observable events and/or data that meet the definition of an objective evidence of impairment.

The two methodologies applied by the TPB in assessing and measuring impairment include: (1) specific/individual assessment; and (2) collective assessment. Under specific/individual assessment, the TPB assesses each individual significant credit exposure for any objective evidence of impairment, and where such evidence exists, accordingly calculates the required impairment.

Among the items and factors considered by the TPB when assessing and measuring specific impairment allowances are: (a) the timing of the expected cash flows; (b) the projected receipts or expected cash flows; (c) the going concern of the counterparty's business; (d) the ability of the counterparty to repay its obligations during financial crises; (e) the availability of other sources of financial support; and (f) the existing realizable value of collateral. The impairment allowances, if any, are evaluated as the need arises, in view of favorable or unfavorable developments.

With regard to the collective assessment of impairment, allowances are assessed collectively for losses on receivables that are not individually significant and for individually significant receivables when there is no apparent or objective evidence of individual impairment.

A particular portfolio is reviewed on a periodic basis, in order to determine its corresponding appropriate allowances. The collective assessment evaluates and estimates the impairment of the portfolio in its entirety even though there is no objective evidence of impairment on an individual assessment.

Impairment losses are estimated by taking into consideration the following deterministic information: (a) historical losses/write offs; (b) losses which are likely to occur but has not yet occurred; and (c) the expected receipts and recoveries once impaired.

5.3 *Liquidity Risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the TPB might encounter difficulty in meeting obligations from its financial liabilities.

a. Management of liquidity risk

The TPB's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the TPB's reputation.

The TPB maintains a portfolio of short-term liquid assets, largely made up of short-term liquid investment securities, loans and advances to TPB and other facilities, to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained within the TPB as a whole.

b. Exposure to liquidity risk

The liquidity risk is the adverse situation when the TPB encounters difficulty in meeting unconditionally the settlement of its obligations at maturity. Prudent liquidity management requires that liquidity risks are identified, measured, monitored and controlled in a comprehensive and timely manner. Liquidity management is a major component of the corporate-wide risk management system. Liquidity planning takes into consideration various possible changes in economic, market, political, regulatory and other external factors that may affect the liquidity position of TPB.

The liquidity management policy of the TPB is conservative in maintaining optimal liquid cash funds to ensure capability to adequately finance its mandated activities and other operational requirements at all times. The TPB's funding requirements is generally met through any or a combination of financial modes allowed by law that would give the most advantageous results. Senior Management is actively involved in the Executive Committee headed by the Administrator with the Deputy Administrator, Assistant Administrator and Managers of all departments.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the TPB's financial liabilities as at December 31, 2020.

As at December 31, 2020	Within 1 Year	1 – 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Financial liabilities	630,447,043	-	-	630,212,459
Inter-agency payables	17,974,392	216,723,751	-	234,698,142
Trust liabilities	3,772,224	29,994,400	-	33,766,624
Other Payables	7,678,996	-	-	7,678,996
Total	659,872,655	246,718,151	-	906,356,221

5.4 *Market Risks*

Market risk is the risk that changes in the 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 the TPB's income, liquidity or the value of its holdings of financial assets. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

c. Management of market risk

The management of interest rate risk against interest gap limits is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the TPB's financial assets and liabilities to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios.

5.5 *Operational Risks*

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the TPB's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behavior. Operational risks arise from all of the TPB's operations and are faced by all business entities.

The TPB's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the TPB's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of control to address operational risk is assigned to Senior Management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- Requirement for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transaction
- Requirement for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- Documentation of controls and procedures
- Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risk faced, and the adequacy of control and procedures to address the risk identified
- Requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action
- Development of contingency plans
- Training and professional development
- Ethical and business standards
- Risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective

Compliance with corporate standards/processes is supported by a program of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit or the Quality Management System (QMS) Team Auditors. The results of Internal Audit reviews are discussed with the Management of the TPB, with summaries to the Audit Committee and Senior Management of the TPB.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account consists of the following:

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Cash in bank	1,567,804,602	1,708,809,716
Cash on hand	120,000	95,000
	1,567,924,602	1,708,809,716

The Cash in bank account includes the: (a) Special Contingency Fund; (b) Trust Liability Accounts Fund; (c) Foreign Currency – Savings Dollar Account converted at P48.036 closing rate; and (d) other cash balance for use in the usual course of operation.

7. OTHER INVESTMENTS

This account consists of the following:

	2020			2019 (As restated)		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Investments in time deposits	-	-	-	14,903,121	-	14,903,121
Investments in stocks	-	123,600	123,600	-	123,600	123,600
Other investments	-	877,585,277	877,585,277	-	-	-
	-	877,708,877	877,708,877	14,903,121	123,600	15,026,721

7.1 Investments in time deposits

This account consists of government equity (principal plus interest) deposited in High-Yield Savings Account with Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP). The deposit account has short-term maturity period of six (6) months. Upon maturity, the principal, plus any interest accruing thereon is rolled-over for another 6 months. The deposit earns at an interest rate of approximately 1.25 per cent semi-annually or 2.5 per cent per annum.

Financial assets – investment in time deposits	2020	2019 (As restated)
Beginning balance as at January 1	14,903,121	264,828,591
Less: Matured time deposits	14,926,294	250,000,000
Add: Interest earned	23,173	74,530
Balance as at December 31	-	14,903,121

7.2 Investment in stocks

This account pertains to the investment in securities of service enterprises which represents agency's preferred shares of stocks with Philippine Long Distance Telephone, Inc. (PLDT) as subscriber's investment for telephone lines as required by Presidential Decree No. 217.

7.3 Other investments

This account pertains to the TPB trust fund with the Land Bank of the Philippines as represented by the net proceeds from sale of Hilaga property by TIEZA in the amount of P877,560,277 and the opening balance of P25,000.

8. RECEIVABLES

This account consists of the following:

	2020			2019 (As restated)		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Loans and receivables accounts						
Interest receivables	-	-	-	61,249	-	61,249
Subtotal – Loans and receivables account	-	-	-	61,249	-	61,249
Inter-agency receivables						
Due from NGAs	525,582,275	-	525,582,275	200,990,013	-	200,990,013
Due from LGUs	146,608,172	-	146,608,172	2,324,153	-	2,324,153
Due from GOCCs	14,833,030	-	14,833,030	-	-	-
Subtotal –Inter-agency receivables	687,023,477	-	687,023,477	203,314,166	-	203,314,166
Other receivables						
Due from officers and employees	176,056	-	176,056	176,056	-	176,056
Due from NGOs/ POs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	727,402	-	727,402	124,757	-	124,757
Subtotal – Other receivables	903,458	-	903,458	300,813	-	300,813
Total Receivables	678,926,935	-	678,926,935	203,614,979	-	203,614,979
Less: Allowance for impairment- Receivables	(24,820,170)	-	(24,820,170)	(9,758,994)	-	(9,758,994)
	663,106,765	-	663,106,765	193,855,986	-	193,855,986

8.1 Inter-agency receivables

8.1.1 Due from national government agencies (NGAs)

Due from national government agencies is composed mainly of fund transfers to DOT Regional and Foreign Offices.

This account also includes receivables from the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) and the DOT amounting to P4,200,000 each representing unpaid annual contributions from other government agencies represented in the PCVC-Board of Trustees covering the period 1988 - 2008 at P200,000 per annum as provided for under Section 14.1 of Executive Order No. 120-A dated July 20, 1978.

Receivables from these two (2) agencies were not accrued since 2009. An allowance for bad debts for these were never appropriated. The Board of Directors approved the writing off of the receivables from DOT and the DFA but still needs the submission of approved budgets of these two (2) agencies to prove that there were no appropriations provided for the annual contributions, as advised by the COA Resident Auditor. Once the documents required are complied with, the request for write off shall be forwarded to the COA.

8.1.2 Due from local government units (LGUs)

Due from local government unit represents financial assistance and sponsorship to local government units

8.1.3 Due from government corporations

Due from government-owned or controlled corporations represent share of the Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority (TIEZA), formerly the Philippine Tourism Authority (PTA) in the ASTA World Congress/other miscellaneous receivables. Also included is the fund transfer to Philippine Children's Medical Center for the provision of RT-PCR tests to domestic tourists.

8.2 Other receivables

8.2.1 Due from officers and employees

Due from officers and employees refers to receivables from employees' disallowances, personal calls, overpayments of salary and overtime.

8.2.2 Other receivables

Other receivables represent over payment made to various suppliers.

8.3 Aging analysis of receivables as at December 31, 2020

	Not Past Due	Past Due		Total
		< 30 days	> 60 days	
Inter-agency receivables:				
Due from NGAs	195,799,246	91,186,808	238,596,221	525,582,275
Due from LGUs	85,664,839	32,369,615	28,573,718	146,608,172
Due from GOCCs	12,699,999	-	2,133,031	14,833,030
Sub - total – Inter-agency receivables	294,164,084	123,556,423	269,302,970	687,023,477
Other receivables:				
Due from officers and employees	-	-	176,056	176,056
Other receivables	602,645	-	124,758	727,403
Sub- total – Other receivables	602,645	-	300,814	903,459
	294,766,729	123,556,423	269,603,784	687,916,936
Less: Allowance for impairment	(2,947,667)	(2,471,128)	(19,401,375)	(24,820,170)
	291,819,062	121,085,295	250,202,409	663,106,766

Due from NGAs consist of fund remittances to local and foreign DOT offices for the implementation of various events or projects. Liquidation period for local and foreign fund transfers is 60 days.

9. INVENTORIES

	2020		2019 (As restated)	
	Inventories carried at lower of cost and net realizable value	Inventories carried at fair value less cost to sell	Inventories carried at lower of cost and net realizable value	Inventories carried at fair value less cost to sell
Office Supplies Inventory				
Carrying amount, January 1	2,168,058	-	2,295,107	-
Additions/acquisitions during the year	3,041,558	-	5,271,288	-
Expensed during the year except write-down	(1,755,143)	-	(5,398,337)	-
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount, December 31	3,454,473	-	2,168,058	-
Other Supplies and Material Inventory				
Carrying amount, January 1	37,829,871	-	26,159,443	-
Additions/acquisitions during the year	43,125,454	-	41,839,758	-
Expensed during the year except write-down	(13,089,411)	-	(30,169,330)	-
Carrying amount, December 31	67,865,914	-	37,829,871	-
Semi-Expendables Inventory				
Carrying amount, January 1	-	-	-	-
Additions/acquisitions during the year	570,307	-	235,635	-
Expensed during the year except write-down	(146,307)	-	(235,635)	-
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount, December 31	424,000	-	-	-
	71,744,387	-	39,997,929	-

Inventories are measured at cost upon initial recognition and are recognized as an expense when issued for consumption in the ordinary course of operation of the TPB.

10. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

This account consists of the following:

	2020			2019 (As restated)		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Advances:						
Advances to officers and employees	2,377,626	-	2,377,626	2,413,684	-	2,413,684
Advances to contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub- total – Advances	2,377,626	-	2,377,626	2,413,684	-	2,413,684
Prepayments:						
Prepaid Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid insurance	39,028	-	39,028	16,015	-	16,015
Other prepayments	9,388,159	-	9,388,159	4,500,875	-	4,500,875
Sub- total – Prepayments	9,427,187	-	9,427,187	4,516,890	-	4,516,890
Deposits:						
Guaranty deposits	2,991,853	-	2,991,853	2,991,853	-	2,991,853
Sub- total – Deposits	2,991,853	-	2,991,853	2,991,853	-	2,991,853
	14,796,666	-	14,796,666	9,922,426	-	9,922,426

Prepaid insurance pertains to the unexpired portion as of December 31, 2020 of Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) insurance premiums paid for vehicles.

Other prepayment pertains to the consumable deposit to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) - Procurement Service relative to the procurement of office supplies and air ticket requirements per Government Fares Agreement with Philippine Airlines and Cebu Pacific.

10.1 Aging of advances to officers and employees as at December 31, 2020

	Not Past Due	<u>Past Due</u> <u>< 30 days</u>	<u>> 60 days</u>	Total
Advances to officers and employees	347,000	763,750	1,266,876	2,377,626
	347,000	763,750	1,266,876	2,377,626

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

This account consists of the following:

As at December 31, 2019 (Restated)

	Buildings and other structures	Office equipment	Info. & Com. tech. & equipment	Other machinery & equipment	Furniture & fixtures	Books	Motor vehicles	Other property, plant & equipment	Total
Carrying amount, January 1, 2019	14,740,210	12,963,935	10,196,778	-	1,435,881	6,445	9,052,773	256,722	48,652,744
Additions/Acquisitions	15,000	2,104,274	283,726	-	541,100	-	2,327,000	-	5,399,100
Total	14,755,210	15,068,209	10,480,504	-	1,976,981	6,445	11,379,773	256,722	53,991,844
Disposals	-	(2,749)	(1,770)	-	-	-	(91,497)	-	(96,016)
Depreciation	(456,931)	(3,596,242)	(2,651,389)	-	(185,305)	-	(1,405,283)	(59,534)	(8,354,684)
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment-Reclassification	-	(5,755,378)	6,033,806	64,540	(630,780)	-	-	(197,188)	(485,000)
Carrying amount, December 31, 2019	14,298,279	5,713,840	13,861,151	64,540	1,160,896	6,445	9,882,993	-	44,988,144
Gross cost	24,004,753	11,267,081	33,610,079	98,178	1,328,327	64,450	16,895,851	-	87,268,719
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(9,706,474)	(5,553,241)	(19,748,928)	(33,638)	(167,431)	(58,005)	(7,012,858)	-	(42,280,575)
Carrying amount, December 31, 2019	14,298,279	5,713,840	13,861,151	64,540	1,160,896	6,445	9,882,993	-	44,988,144

	Buildings and other structures	Office equipment	Info. & Com. tech. & equipment	Other machinery & equipment	Furniture & fixtures	Books	Motor vehicles	Total
Carrying amount, January 1, 2020	14,298,279	5,713,840	13,861,151	64,540	1,160,896	6,445	9,882,993	44,988,144
Additions/Acquisitions	50,000	380,484	9,001,295	39,671	277,784	-	-	9,749,235
Total	14,348,278	6,094,324	22,862,446	104,211	1,438,681	6,445	9,882,993	54,737,379
Disposals	-	(123,739)	(40,800)	-	-	-	(91,497)	(164,539)
Depreciation	(461,019)	(1,282,186)	(4,515,519)	(17,672)	(120,449)	-	(1,361,499)	(7,758,343)
Impairment loss	-	(1,614,065)	1,728,096	-	-	-	-	114,031
Adjustment-Reclassification	-	(622,730)	(263,219)	(4,069)	-	-	(594,000)	(1,484,018)
Carrying amount, December 31, 2020	13,887,259	2,451,604	19,771,004	82,471	1,318,231	6,445	7,927,494	45,444,509
Gross cost	24,054,753	6,815,613	47,167,577	494,889	2,011,841	64,450	16,895,852	97,504,975
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(10,167,494)	(4,364,009)	(27,396,573)	(412,419)	(693,609)	(58,005)	(8,968,358)	(52,060,467)
Carrying amount, December 31, 2020	13,887,259	2,451,604	19,771,004	82,471	1,318,231	6,445	7,927,494	45,444,509

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Carrying amount, January 1	2,278,275	2,278,275
Additions – acquisition	1,195,703	-
Carrying amount, December 31	3,473,978	2,278,275

Intangible assets include the computer software acquired, payroll software, document tracking system and Human Resources Management Information System (HRMIS).

Intangible asset is recognized and measured initially at cost. Subsequent measurement is at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss. Amortization shall start when the asset is available for use, in the location and condition necessary for the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Management.

13. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

This account consists of the following:

	2020			2019 (As restated)		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Restricted fund	-	-	-	-	190,572,405	190,572,405
Other assets	-	-	-	-	1,996,302	1,996,302
	-	-	-	-	192,568,707	192,568,707

13.1 Restricted fund

Restricted Fund represents the Special Contingency Fund which is deposited in a High-Yield Savings Account with the Land Bank of the Philippines. During the year, the total amount P205,704,147 consisting of the principal and interests were pre-terminated and remitted to the Bureau of Treasury.

13.2 Other assets

Other Assets consist of P1,393,568 donated assets from the DOT and P602,644 cash advances granted to overseas officers whose whereabouts can no longer be located. During the year, the donated assets were reclassified as equipment and furniture. Whereas, the cash advances were reclassified as other receivables.

14. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

This account consists of the following:

	2020			2019 (As restated)		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Payables	630,161,399	-	630,161,399	766,166,878	-	766,166,878
Tax refunds payable	285,644	-	285,644	168,315	-	168,315
	630,447,043	-	630,447,043	766,335,194	-	766,335,194

14.1 Payables

	2020			2019 (As restated)		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Accounts payable	624,865,162	-	624,865,162	760,468,455	-	760,468,455
Due to officers and employees	5,296,237	-	5,296,237	5,698,424	-	5,698,424
	630,161,399	-	630,161,399	766,166,878	-	766,166,878

14.1.1 Accounts payable

The Accounts Payable account represents outstanding unpaid obligations to suppliers and contractors for the implementation of promotional and marketing projects.

14.1.2 Due to officers and employees

The Due to Officers and Employees account represents unpaid salaries and allowances, terminal leave and separation incentive package of the retired employees.

14.2 Tax refunds payable

	2020			2019 (As restated)		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Tax refunds payable	285,644	-	285,644	168,316	-	168,316
	285,644	-	285,644	168,316	-	168,316

Tax Refunds Payable refers to over withheld taxes from employees during the year and balance of unclaimed tax refunds of employees who have already separated from service.

14.3 Aging of financial liabilities as at December 31, 2020

	< 30 days	< 90 days	<360 days	> 360 days	Total
Accounts payable	310,692,750	27,507,519	93,313,624	193,351,269	624,865,162
Due to officers and employees	-	-	291,224	5,005,013	5,296,237
Tax refunds payable	-	-	-	285,644	285,644
	310,692,750	27,507,519	93,604,848	198,641,926	630,447,043

15. INTER-AGENCY PAYABLES

This account consists of the following:

	2020			2019 (As restated)		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Due to GSIS	903,199	-	903,199	527,524	-	527,524
Due to BIR	16,026,614	-	16,026,614	10,039,609	-	10,039,609
Due to PhilHealth	119,118	-	119,118	30,269	-	30,269
Due to Pag-IBIG	947,113	-	947,113	1,823,920	-	1,823,920
Due to NGAs	211,895,120	-	211,895,120	211,895,120	-	211,895,120
Due to GOCC	4,828,631	-	4,828,631	4,828,631	-	4,828,631
	234,719,795	-	234,719,795	229,145,072	-	229,145,072

Advances received for the implementation of various tourism promotional/marketing projects and advertising campaign program of the DOT and TIEZA comprise Due to NGAs and Due to GOCCs, respectively.

16. TRUST LIABILITIES

	2020			2019 (As restated)		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Guaranty/security deposits payable	33,576,520	-	33,576,520	33,678,254	-	33,678,254
	33,576,520	-	33,576,520	33,678,254	-	33,678,254

Guaranty/Security Deposits Payable account represents receipts from service providers/suppliers to guarantee their performance to be refunded upon full delivery of service and termination/completion of contract.

17. OTHER PAYABLES

	2020			2019 (As restated)		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Undistributed Collections	4,997,221	-	4,997,221	-	-	-
Other Payables	2,681,786	-	2,681,786	2,084,943	-	2,084,943
	7,678,996	-	7,678,996	2,084,943	-	2,084,943

The Undistributed Collections represents direct deposits which source and nature is yet to be determined whereas Other Payables is consist of collections from bid documents, insular insurance fee and mobile loans deducted from the payroll of regular employees.

18. SERVICE AND BUSINESS INCOME

This line item consists of the following:

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Service income:		
Registration fees	1,616,652	21,183,234
Total service income	1,616,652	21,183,234
Business income:		
Other business income	244,500	2,215,892
Share in the profit from the joint	-	846,792
Interest income	1,382,051	8,139,518
Fines and penalties	15,119	59,747
Total business income	1,641,671	10,415,156
	3,258,322	31,598,391

19. PERSONNEL SERVICES

This line item consists of:

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Salaries and wages	54,618,429	48,142,322
Other compensation	33,641,914	27,343,272
Personnel benefit contributions	8,317,935	5,885,656
Other personnel benefits	9,448,795	11,172,172
	106,027,072	92,543,423

19.1 Salaries and wages

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Salaries and wages – regular	54,618,429	48,142,322
	54,618,429	48,142,322

19.2 Other compensation

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Personnel economic relief allowance	2,591,000	2,081,697
Representation allowance	1,980,352	1,775,980
Transportation allowance	1,859,602	1,087,500
Clothing/uniform allowance	576,000	588,000
Productivity incentive allowance	532,500	507,000
Hazard duty pay – civilian	135,500	-
Overtime and night pay	344,417	3,122,066
Cash gift	531,000	498,000
Year-end bonus	4,787,558	4,055,841
Mid-year bonus	4,375,729	3,685,669
Other bonuses and allowances	15,844,255	9,935,519
	33,641,914	27,343,272

19.3 Personnel benefit contributions

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Retirement and life insurance premiums	7,279,316	5,181,169
Pag-IBIG contributions	139,700	114,900
PhilHealth contributions	484,788	484,788
Employees compensation insurance premiums	104,800	104,800
	8,317,935	5,885,656

19.4 Other personnel benefits

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Terminal leave benefits	6,670,791	3,416,325
Other personnel benefits	2,721,003	7,755,847
Incentive and loyalty award	30,000	-
Retirement gratuity	27,000	-
	9,448,795	11,172,172

19.5 Employees future benefits

The permanent employees of the TPB contribute to the GSIS in accordance with the RA No. 8291. The GSIS administers the plan, including payment of pension benefits to employees to whom the act applies. Social insurance (life and retirement) benefits are mandatory-defined contribution plans fixed at 9 per cent of the basic salaries of regular government employees. Total contributions to GSIS for CY 2020 amounted to P12,013,640 broken down as follows: employees' share – P5,146,906 and government share – P6,866,734.

20. MAINTENANCE AND OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

This line item consists of:

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Traveling expenses	8,692,499	36,100,733
Training and scholarship expenses	6,494,150	10,254,895
Supplies and materials expenses	4,890,951	9,027,495
Utility expenses	1,737,505	2,359,598
Communication expenses	3,224,880	3,882,912
Confidential, intelligence and extraordinary expenses	507,284	355,987
Professional services	26,013,734	24,596,076
General services	9,349,298	9,671,299
Repairs and maintenance	1,108,161	2,502,836
Taxes, insurance premiums and other fees	2,628,622	3,682,007
Other maintenance and operating expenses	375,021,349	1,247,846,249
	439,668,432	1,350,331,147

20.1 Traveling expenses

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Traveling expenses-local	5,727,362	6,711,212
Traveling expenses-foreign	2,965,137	29,389,521
	8,692,499	36,100,733

20.2 Training and scholarship expenses

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Training expenses	6,494,150	10,254,895
	6,494,150	10,254,895

20.3 Supplies and materials expenses

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Office supplies expenses	1,919,094	4,949,500
Drugs and medicines expense	-	20,805
Fuel, oil and lubricants expenses	823,679	1,225,876
Semi-expendable machinery and equipment expenses	-	116,542
Semi-expendable information and communications and technology equipment expenses	-	454,120

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Semi-expendable other machinery & equipment expenses	4,600	206,401
Semi-expendable furniture, fixtures and books expenses	55,050	459,410
Other supplies and materials expenses	2,088,528	1,594,841
	4,890,951	9,027,495

20.4 Utility expenses

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Electricity expenses	1,720,577	2,327,607
Water expenses	16,928	31,992
	1,737,505	2,359,598

20.5 Communication expenses

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Telephone expenses	1,667,556	1,710,240
Internet subscription expenses	1,557,324	2,172,672
	3,224,880	3,882,912

20.6 Confidential, intelligence and extraordinary expenses

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Extraordinary and miscellaneous expenses	507,284	355,987
	507,284	355,987

20.7 Professional services

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Legal Services	3,000,000	
Auditing services	1,720,638	2,618,114
Consultancy services	1,879,703	2,588,202
Other professional services	19,413,392	19,389,761
	26,013,734	24,596,076

20.8 General services

	2020	2019 (As restated) (As restated)
Security services	5,890,968	5,890,851
Janitorial services	3,458,330	3,780,448
	9,349,298	9,671,299

20.9 Repairs and maintenance

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Repairs and maintenance-transportation equipment	687,136	1,536,206
Repairs and maintenance-buildings and other structures	202,013	580,054
Repairs and maintenance-machinery and equipment	164,712	334,625
Repairs and maintenance-furniture and fixtures	54,300	51,951
	1,108,161	2,502,836

20.10 Taxes, insurance premiums and other fees

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Taxes, duties and licenses	430,996	1,798,913
Insurance expenses	1,861,995	1,495,188
Fidelity bond premiums	335,631	387,906
	2,628,622	3,682,007

20.11 Other maintenance and operating expenses

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Donations	2,284	-
Rent/lease expenses	10,817,148	7,544,453
Transportation and delivery expenses	1,353,935	1,873,517
Representation expenses	358,696	2,461,150
Printing and publication expenses	-	1,128
Advertising, promotional and marketing expenses	352,569,266	1,299,184,074
Subscription expenses	2,030,830	2,030,830
Postage and courier services	3,244,720	1,011,977
Membership dues and contributions to organizations	3,897,770	2,348,178
Board of Directors Allowance and Other Benefits	340,710	426,300
Other maintenance and operating expenses	561,876	964,642
	375,021,349	1,247,846,249

21. FINANCIAL EXPENSES

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Bank charges	1,073,189	1,825,281
	1,073,189	1,825,281

22. NON-CASH EXPENSES

This account consists of the following:

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Depreciation-buildings and other structures	461,019	456,931
Depreciation-machinery and equipment	5,815,377	6,247,631
Depreciation-transportation equipment	120,449	185,304
Depreciation-furniture, fixtures and books	1,361,499	1,405,284
Depreciation-other property plant and equipment	-	59,534
	7,758,343	8,354,685

23. OTHER NON-OPERATING INCOME

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Miscellaneous income	5,703	2,202
	5,703	2,202

24. GAINS

This line item consists of the following:

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Gain on foreign exchange (FOREX)	208	-
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
	208	-

25. LOSSES

This line item consists of the following:

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Impairment Loss - Loans and Receivables	15,065,221	-
Loss on foreign exchange (FOREX)	3,937,030	1,694,034
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	128,189	186,384
	19,130,440	1,880,418

26. ASSISTANCE/SUBSIDY

	2020	2019 (As restated)
Subsidy income from SAGF	1,106,412,000	1,838,445,381
Subsidy income from other national government agencies	155,300,059	19,210,840
	1,261,712,059	1,819,234,541

The subsidy income from SAGF consists of subsidy from Special Account in the General Fund (SAGF) – PAGCOR and Ports. The total subsidy income from SAGF received during the year 2020 amounted to of P1,106,412,000. Out of this amount, P16,213,173 was reverted to the Bureau of Treasury.

The subsidy income from other national government agencies represents the TPB's 70 per cent of 50 per cent share of Duty Free Philippines Corporation's (DFPC) annual net income. During the year, TPB received P114,668,559 and P40,631,500 representing its share from Duty Free's income for CY 2019 and first quarter of CY 2020, respectively.

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

28.1 Related party transactions

The TPB does not have dealings with related parties involving transfer of resources and obligations.

28.2 Key management personnel

The key management personnel of the TPB are the Chief Operating Officer (COO), The Deputy Chief Operating Officers for Corporate Affairs and Marketing and Promotions, and the executives/managers of all departments. The TPB Board consists of the Chairman,

COO as Vice Chairman and the six (6) board members representing TIEZA, DFA, DTI, DOTr and two from the Private Sectors, all are appointed by the President of the Philippines.

28.3 Key management personnel compensation

The Chairman and the members of the TPB Board receives per diems for every board meeting attended. The following is the aggregate remuneration for the Chief Operating Officer, inclusive of the remuneration pay of officers who are/were permanently appointed and acted as COO throughout 2020 and are/were part of the organization's structure/plantilla and on a fulltime basis:

	Aggregate remuneration
Salaries and wages	2,275,724
Other compensation	1,282,386
Total personnel benefits	3,558,110

28. GOVERNMENT EQUITY

This account consists of the P250 million authorized capital which is fully subscribed by the national government as provided in the RA No. 9593 (Tourism Act of 2009).

29.1 Capital management

The primary objective of the TPB's capital management is to ensure that resources of the agency is geared towards the attainment of its mandate and the implementation of its objectives thru the programs to be undertaken for the promotion of the Philippines domestically and internationally.

The total government equity of P250 million is currently deposited with Land Bank of the Philippines current account.

TPB sources its funds from the share in the annual remittances of PAGCOR, ports and income of Duty Free Philippines Corporation, as provided in the RA No. 9593. TPB manages its net assets/equity by establishing controls in disbursements and collection of fees and other sources of revenues. TPB monitors the status of its projects and regularly reports the utilization and disbursements of its funds.

29. ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

	Amount
Accumulated surplus, January 1, 2019 (As restated)	483,457,252
Adjustments due to prior period errors:	
Unrecorded semi-expendable machinery and equipment expenses in CY 2002	(80,000)
Unrecorded depreciation expense in CY 2012	(1,182,293)
Over-recorded advertising, promotional and marketing expenses for CY 2012	267,865
Unrecorded advertising expenses in CY 2014	(1,136,715)
Unrecorded advertising expenses in CY 2015	(1,029,369)
Unrecorded advertising expenses in CY 2016	(579,344)
Unrecorded payable settlements in CY 2016	65,425,658

	Amount
Understated depreciation in CY 2017	(1,484,018)
Unrecorded advertising, promotional and marketing expenses for CY 2017	(5,977,431)
Unrecorded advertising, promotional and marketing expenses for CY 2018	(8,558,969)
Accumulated Surplus, January 1, 2019 (As restated)	529,060,374
Surplus/(Deficit) for 2019, as previously stated	957,651,885
Adjustments due to prior period errors:	
Overstated interest income	(44,138)
Unrecorded salaries and wages	(10,351)
Unrecorded other compensation	(144,702)
Unrecorded other personnel benefits	(85,800)
Unrecorded travelling expenses	(6,398,252)
Unrecorded training expenses	(890,000)
Unrecorded supplies and materials	(256,960)
Unrecorded utilities expenses	(101,277)
Unrecorded communication expenses	(470,400)
Unrecorded professional services	(97,500)
Unrecorded general services	(140,188)
Unrecorded repairs and maintenance	(11,560)
Unrecorded advertising, promotional and marketing expenses	(613,981,742)
Unrecorded other maintenance and operating costs	(639,185)
Unrecorded bank charges	(1,846)
Accumulated Surplus, December 31, 2019 (As restated)	925,011,613
Surplus for 2020	691,322,860
Adjustment: Reversion of Cash – Treasury, Special Account	(406,117,320)
Accumulated Surplus, December 31, 2020	1,210,217,153

The prior year's adjustments represent various unrecorded expenses due to late submission of liquidation reports by Philippine Department of Tourism foreign/local offices. Prior period errors represent all the unaccrued expenses for CY 2019.

30. BUDGET INFORMATION IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The *original budget* reflected in the SCBAA for December 31, 2020 is the proposed Corporate Operating Budget (COB) for the year 2020 and is submitted to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) for review/evaluation while the *final budget* is the amount as approved by DBM on 01 October 2020. The proposed/original COB is prepared considering: (1) the agency's various programs, projects and activities in pursuance of its mandate; (2) the projected revenues and other sources of income to finance and support these programs; (3) actual expenses in previous years; and (4) effects of inflation. During the year, the Agency has received subsidy from Duty Free in the amount of P155,300,059 in addition to the subsidy from the Special Account in the General Fund in the amount of P1,106,412,000.

Changes between the original and final budget are due to the following:

- a. Reduction in the level of budget for Personnel Services due to over-provision for vacant positions.
- b. Reduction in the level of budget for Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses based on FYs 2018 and 2019 actual utilization, plus effects of inflation.

- c. Material differences between the actual expenses as against the budget is noted particularly in the budget allocated for Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE). The pandemic has caused significant changes in the implementation of various projects/programs.

31. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

32.1 Revenue Regulation (RR) No. 15-2010

TPB has been regularly withholding taxes due from salaries and other benefits of its employees as well as on goods and services purchased. The amounts of taxes withheld and remitted to the BIR are as follows:

	Amount withheld	Amount remitted
On compensation	9,629,885	7,343,311.90
Expanded creditable income tax	13,525,380	4,556,859
VAT from suppliers and contractor/other percentage taxes	957,524	1,440,249
Total	24,112,789	10,874,684

As provided in the National Internal Revenue Code (NIRC) of 1997, as amended, and Section 57 of RA No. 9593, TPB is exempt from payment of corporate income tax.

32. COMPLIANCE WITH GOVERNMENT SERVICE INSURANCE SYSTEM (GSIS) LAW, RA NO. 8291

TPB has been regularly deducting premiums from its employees and remitting the total amount withheld as well as the government share to the GSIS. The employees' and employer's share remitted to GSIS for CYs 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	2020	2019
Employees' share	5,146,906	4,426,137
Employer's share	6,886,734	5,285,969
	12,013,640	9,712,106