SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES CHECKLIST

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

(a) Use of this Checklist

This Checklist should be completed in relation to financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the Philippines.

(b) Contents of the Checklist

- i. This checklist summarizes the disclosures required by SRC Rules 68 and 68.1, current SFAS/IAS in effect as of January 1, 2004, except SFAS 19 and 19A, standards related to the banking industry. The checklist does not explain the other accounting requirements of the SFAS/IAS. In some instances, to simplify use of the checklist, disclosure requirements have been paraphrased, therefore if necessary, reference should be made to the standards themselves for full details.
- ii. In addition to the mandatory disclosure requirements this checklist includes, in Italics, the encouraged and suggested disclosure requirements under current SFAS/IAS.
- iii. Shaded areas in the checklist and Items 13 and 14 (Additional disclosures and Schedules) are applicable only to reporting companies under the SRC, as follows:
 - 1. Issuers of registered securities;
 - 2. Listed companies in an Exchange;
 - 3. Public companies or those with assets of at least Fifty Million Pesos (P50,000,000.00) or such other amount as the Commission shall prescribe, and having Two hundred (200) or more holders each holding at least One hundred (100) shares of a class of its equity securities;

(c) Accomplishment of the Checklist

Indicate the following responses in the appropriate boxes and provide a short explanation for all "NA" answers:

Yes	= disclosure made;
No	 item present but disclosure not made; or
N/A	= not applicable.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES CHECKLIST

1.	Components of Financial Reports	YE	<u>s</u>	N	<u>0</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>/A</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
	Does the report contain the following?							
	 Statement of Management's Responsibility Statement of Representation (for first time filing) Report of Independent Auditor Comparative Balance Sheets Comparative Income Statements Comparative Statements of Changes in Equity Comparative Cash Flow Statements General Notes to Financial Statements 	[[[[[]]]]]]	[[[[[]]]]]]	[[[[[]]]]]]	
2.	Are the financial statements stamped "RECEIVED" by the BIR?	[]	[]	[]	
3.	Statement of Management's Responsibility							
	Did the Chairman of the Board, CEO/President, CFO/Treasurer, Resident Agent sign the Statement of Management's Responsibility? Did the statement contain the following information:	[]	[]	[]	
	 The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles Management maintains a system of accounting and 	[]	[]	[]	
	 reporting which provides for the necessary internal controls Management has disclosed to the audit committee and to its External Auditor significant deficiencies 	[]	[]	[]	
	 and weakness on internal control and fraud committed by employees Board of Directors has reviewed the financial statements Independent auditors were appointed by the stockholders. 	[[]]]]	[[]]]]	[[[]]]	
	 For reporting companies under the Securities Regulation Code Independent auditor has been duly accredited by the SEC The Statement of Management's Responsibility has been signed under oath by required signatories i.e. Chairman, CEO/President and Principal Financial Officer 	de (\$ [[]	[]	
4.	Report of an Independent Auditor	L		L	1	L	1	
	 Did the Independent Auditor date the report? Did the Independent Auditor sign the report? Did it identify the financial statements covered? Did it contain the certifying accountant's license and PTR numbers, and registration/accreditation number with BOA/PRC? Did it state the complete mailing addresses of the client and the auditor? Did it clearly indicate the name of the certifying partner? (where the certification is made under a firm name) 	[[[[]]	[[[[]	[[[]]]]	
	 Did the report indicate the SEC accreditation number of the Firm and the signing partner? 	[]	[]	[1	
5.	Representations as to the Audit					-		
	• Does the report state that the examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards?	[]	[]	[]	
	 If the auditor has a scope limitation, did he designate any auditing procedure deemed necessary under the circumstances of the particular case? Were there have been omissions, did he disclose the reasons for their omission? 	[]	[]	[]	

		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
6.	Opinion to be expressed				
	Did the External Auditor render an opinion on the following is	ssues?			
	The financial statements covered by the report and the the accounting policies and practices reflected therein	[]	[]	[]	
	• Was the opinion clear whether it is:				
	 (a) Unqualified (b) Qualified (c) Disclaimer (d) Adverse 	[] [] []	[] [] []	[] [] [] []	
7.	General Disclosures	(see at	tached)		
8.	Accounting Policies	(see at	tached)		
9.	Income Statement and Related Notes	(see at	tached)		
10.	Balance Sheet and Related Notes	(see at	tached)		
11.	Statement of Changes in Equity	(see at	tached)		
12.	Cash Flow Statement	(see at	tached)		
13.	Additional Disclosure Requirements for				
	Reporting Companies under the SRC	(see at	tached)		
14.	Schedules	(see at	tached)		

General Disclosures	YES	NO	N/A	Remarks
1. Did the financial statements include the following components?				
(a) balance sheet;				
(b) income statement;				
 (c) a statement showing either: (i) all changes in equity; or (ii)changes in equity except those arising from capital transactions with owners and distributions to owners, a statement of recognized gains and losses. 				
(d) cash flow statement;				
(e) accounting policies; and				
(f) notes to the financial statements.				
2. Were the components of the financial statements clearly identified?				
3. Were the following information prominently displayed and repeated when it was necessary for a proper understanding of the information presented?				
(a) name of the reporting company or other means of identification;				
(b) whether the financial statements cover the individual company or a group;				
 (c) balance sheet date or the period covered by the financial statements, whichever was appropriate to the related component of the financial statements; 				
(d) reporting currency; and				
(e) level of precision (e.g. thousands or millions of the reporting currency) used in the presentation of figures in the financial statements.				
4. Was there a disclosure whether the financial statements comply with the generally accepted accounting principles in the Philippines?				
5. Did the notes to the financial statements of the company:				
 (a) present information about: i) the basis for the preparation of the financial statements; and ii)the specific accounting policies selected and applied for significant transactions and events? 				
 (b) disclose the information required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards that are not presented elsewhere in the financial statements? and 				
(c) provide additional information which are not presented on the face of the financial statements but that are necessary for a fair presentation?				
6. In extremely rare cases, when management has concluded that compliance with a requirement of an SFAS/IAS would be misleading, and this departure from a requirement was necessary to achieve a fair presentation, did the company disclose the following in its financial report?				
 (a) That the management has concluded that the filed financial statements fairly present tile company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows; 				

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 (b) That it has complied in all material respects with the applicable SFAS/IAS except that it departed from a Standard in order to achieve a fair presentation; (c) The SFAS/IAS from which the company has departed, the nature of the departure, including the treatment that the Standard would require, the reason why that treatment would be misleading in the circumstances, and the treatment actually adopted; and (d) The financial impact of the departure on the company's net profit or loss, assets, liabilities, equity, and cash flows for each period presented. 	
7. Are the notes to the financial statements presented in a systematic manner?	
8. When an company applied for the first time SFAS/IAS as a primary accounting basis, has it disclosed the following?	
 (a) Where the amount of adjustment to opening balance of retained earnings cannot be reasonably determined, that fact; (b) Where it is impracticable to provide comparative information, that fact; and (c) For each SFAS/IAS that permits a choice of transitional accounting policies, the policy selected. (d) Additionally, companies are encouraged to disclose the fact that SFAS/IAS are being applied in full for the first time. 	
9. Does each item on the face of the balance sheet, income statement and cash flow statement cross-referenced to any relevant information in the notes to financial statements?	
10. Comparatives	
Are the following comparative information disclosed?	
 narrative and descriptive information when it is relevant to an understanding of the current period's financial statements; 	
 nature, amount of, and reason for, any reclassification of comparative amounts; and 	
 When it is impracticable to reclassify comparative amounts, the reason for not reclassifying and the nature of the changes that would have been made if amounts were reclassified. 	
11. Going Concern	
Were material uncertainties related to events or conditions, which may cast significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosed in the financial statements?	
 When the financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis, is the following information disclosed: (a) the fact that the financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis (b) the basis on which the financial statements are prepared; and (c) the reason why the entity is not considered to be a going concern. 	
12. Other General Disclosures	
If not disclosed elsewhere in the annual report, are the following disclosed in the notes to the financial statements?	
(a) domicile of the company;	
(b) legal form of the company;	

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(c) its country of incorporation;		
 (d) the address of its registered office (or principal place of business, if different from the registered office); 		
(e) description of the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities;		
(f) name of the parent company (or other controlling shareholder);		
(g) name of the ultimate parent company; and		
(h) number of employees – either as at the end of the period or the average number for the period.		
13. For reporting companies under the Securities Regulation Code (SRC):		
Does the entity disclose the nature and effects of all IASs already been adopted but effective later?		
14. Date of authorization		
Does the entity disclose the following information:		
(a) the date the financial statements were authorized for issue;		
(b) who authorized the financial statements; and		
(c) if applicable, the fact that the entity's owners or others have the power to amend the financial statements after issue.		
15. FINANCIAL REVIEW BY MANAGEMENT		
As encourage, does the entity present (outside the financial statements) a financial review by management which describes and explains the main features of the entity's financial performance and financial position and the principal uncertainties it faces, including:		
(a) the main factors and influences determining performance, including:		
 changes in the environment in which the entity operates; 		
 the entity's response to those changes and their effect; 		
 the entity's policy for investment to maintain and enhance 		
performance; and		
 the entity's dividend policy; 		
(b) the entity's sources of funding, its policy on gearing and its risk management policies; and		
(c) the strengths and resources of the entity whose value is not reflected in the balance sheet under GAAP.		
As encouraged, does the entity present outside the financial statements, additional statements such as environmental reports and value added statements when management believes they will assist users in making economic decisions, particularly in industries where environmental factors are significant and when employees are considered to be an important user group.		

8. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting Policies	YES	NO	NA	Remarks
(A) General Disclosures				
1. Does the accounting policies section describe the following?				
 (a) the measurement basis (or bases) used in the accounts (e.g. historical cost, historical cost modified by the revaluation of certain non-current assets); and (b) each specific accounting policy that is necessary for a proper understanding of the financial statements. 				
2. If it is not practicable to use uniform accounting policies in preparing the consolidated financial statements, is there a disclosure of that fact and the proportions of the items to which different accounting policies are applied?				
3. If there were standards that have been adopted by the reporting entity before the effective date, is there a disclosure to the effect?				
4. In case there is a change in estimate, Were the following information disclosed?				
(a) Nature and amount of change in an accounting estimate, if material; or				
(b) If it is not applicable to quantify the amount of such fact, state.				
5. In case there is a correction of fundamental errors, Were the following information disclosed?				
(a) If benchmark treatment is elected,				
 (i) The nature of the error; (ii) The amount of the correction for the current period and for each period presented; (iii) The amount of the correction which relates to periods prior to those included in the comparative information; and (iv) (a) If comparative information has been restated, this fact should be made explicit; or (b) If comparative information is not restated because it is not practicable to do so, then this fact must be disclosed. 				
(b) If allowed alternative treatment is elected,				
 (i) The nature of error; (ii) The amount of the correction of the fundamental error, which is recognized in the net profit or loss for the current period; (iii) the amount of the correction of the fundamental error, which is included in each period for which pro forma information is presented and the amount of correction relating to periods prior to those included in the pro forma information; and (iv) If it is not practicable to present pro-forma information. 				

(B) Specific Policies	YES	NO	NA	Remarks
 Were there disclosure on Consolidation principles, including accounting for: (a) subsidiaries; and (b) associates? 				
2. Is the policy on Business Combinations disclosed?				
3. Is the policy on Joint Ventures disclosed?				
4. Is the policy on Foreign currency transactions and translations disclosed?5. Is the method of recognition and depreciation/amortization of tangible and intangible assets disclosed?				
 6. Were the following information on Property, plant and equipment – for each class, disclosed? (a) measurement basis (e.g. cost less depreciation, or revaluation less subsequent depreciation); (b) depreciation method (e.g. straight line); (c) the useful lives or the depreciation rate used; and (d) the estimated costs of restoring the site of items. 				
 Is the policy on Financial instruments and investments disclosed? Is the policy on Other Intangible assets – for each class (distinguishing between internally generated and acquired 				
assets) disclosed?9. Is the amount of Research and development costs				
disclosed? 10. Is the policy on Borrowing Cost (e.g. expensed or capitalized as part of qualifying asset) disclosed?				
11. Is the policy on Investments, i.e. accounting policies including determination of carrying amount, disclosed?				
12. Is the policy on Leases disclosed?				
13. Were there disclosures of policy on Inventories, including the cost formula used (e.g. FIFO or weighted average cost or as an alternative treatment, LIFO is used as the cost formula)?				
14. Is the policy on Provisions, if any, disclosed?				
15. Is the policy on Taxes, including deferred taxes, disclosed?				
16. Is the policy on Revenue recognition disclosed?				
17. Is the policy on Employee benefit costs disclosed?				
18. Is the policy on Retirement Benefit Plan disclosed?				
19. Is the policy on Inflation accounting disclosed?20. Were the methods adopted to determine the stage of completion of transactions involving the rendering of services disclosed?				
21. Is the policy on Construction contracts disclosed?				
22. Is there a definition of cash and cash equivalents?				
23. Were the following information on Segment reporting (required for public/registered companies) disclosed?				
(a) definition of business and geographical segments; and				
(b) the basis for allocation of costs between segments.				
24. If the parent's separate financial statements were presented – Is the method of accounting for subsidiaries and associates in the parent's separate financial statements disclosed?				
25. Is there a disclosure on any other significant accounting policies, particularly each policy not covered by a specific SFAS/IAS but selected and applied?				

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(C) Changes in Accounting Policy		
1. Where a change in accounting policy is made on the adoption of an SFAS, were there disclosures as required under the specific transitional provisions of that Standard?		
2. If the benchmark treatment is adopted, is the opening balance of retained earnings adjusted?		
Were comparative information restated (unless it is impracticable to do so)?		
When the change in accounting policy has a material effect on the current period or any prior period presented (or may have material effect in subsequent periods), does the entity disclose the following:		
 (a) the reasons for the change; (b) the amount of the adjustment for the current period and for each period presented; (c) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods prior to those included in the comparative information; and (d) the fact that comparative information has been restated or that this is impracticable. 		
3. If the allowed alternative treatment is adopted, were comparative information presented as reported in the financial statements of the prior period?		
Were additional pro forma comparative information presented unless it is impracticable to do so?		
Were the following disclosed?		
(a) the reasons for the change;(b) the amount of the adjustment recognized in net profit or loss for the current period;		
 (c) the amount of the adjustment included in each period for which pro-forma information is presented and the amount of the adjustment relating to periods prior to those included in the financial statements; and (d) if it is impracticable to present pro forma information, disclose that fact. 		
(D) IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS 1. If an impairment loss for an individual asset (or cash-		
generating unit) recognized or reversed during the period is material to the financial statements of the reporting company as a whole, were the following information disclosed?		
 a) the events and circumstances that led to the recognition or reversal of the impairment loss; 		
 b) the amount of the impairment loss recognized or reversed; 		
 c) for an individual asset: i) the nature of the asset; and ii) the segment to which the asset belongs (based on 		
primary format); d) for a cash-generating unit: i. a description of the cash generating unit (such		
as whether it is a product line, a plant, a business operation, a geographical area, a reportable segment or other);		
ii. the amount of the impairment loss recognized or reversed:		
 by class of assets; and by reportable segment based on the company's primary format; and 		
iii. if the aggregation of assets for identifying the cash generating unit has changed since the		
previous estimate of the cash-generating unit's recoverable amount, the company should describe the current and former way of		

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	aggregating assets and the reasons for changing the way the cash-generating unit is identified.			
e)	whether the recoverable amount is its net selling price or its value in use;			
f)	if recoverable amount is net selling price, the basis used to determine net selling price (e.g. whether it was determined by reference to an active market or in some other way); and			
g)	if recoverable amount is value in use, the discount rates used in current estimate and previous estimate (if any) of value in use.			
im in co the	the total impairment losses recognized or the total pairment losses reversed during the period were material aggregate to the financial statements of the reporting mpany as a whole, were the following items disclosed for ose impairment losses (reversals) for which no formation is disclosed under SFAS 36? the main classes of assets affected by impairment losses (or reversals of impairment losses); and the main events and circumstances that led to the recognition (reversal) of these impairment losses.			
(F) ASS	OCIATES		-	
1. Is t show	here a listing and description of significant associates, ving the proportion of ownership interest, and if different, proportion of voting power held?			
	here a separate disclosure under long-term assets for ociates accounted for using the equity method?			
(less	he Investments in Associates account include goodwill accumulated amortization) on the acquisition of the stment in the associate, is it disclosed?			
follov (a)	ugh not required by SFAS 28, it is useful to disclose the wing for significant associates: reconciliation of movements in the investment in associates during the period; and ummarized financial data.			
(F) JOI	NT VENTURES			
1. Is the vent	ere a listing and description of interests in significant joint ures and the proportion of ownership interest held in y controlled entities?			
follov contr (a) (b)	ere a disclosure on the aggregate amount of each of the wing items related to the entity's interests in jointly rolled entities? current assets; long-term assets; current liabilities;			
(e)	long-term liabilities; income (e.g. total of revenue and other operating income); and expenses (e.g. total of operating expenses, and net			
	interest expense).			
liabil	e the following disclosed separately from other contingent ities? any contingent liabilities that the venturer has incurred in relation to its interest in joint ventures and its share in each of the contingent liabilities which have been incurred jointly with other ventures;			
(b)	its share of the contingent liabilities of the joint ventures themselves for which it is contingently liable; and			
(c)	those contingent liabilities that arise because the venturer is contingently liable for the liabilities of the other venturers of a joint venture.			
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 4. Were the following information disclosed separately from other commitments? (a) any capital commitments of the venturer in relation to its interests in joint ventures and its share in the capital 	
commitments that have been incurred jointly with other venturers; and	
 (b) its share of the capital commitments of the joint ventures themselves. 	
5. For a venturer which does not issue consolidated financial statements, because it does not have subsidiaries, is there a	
disclosure of information required by SFAS 31.45 – 47?	
(G) SUBSIDIARIES	
Were the following items disclosed in consolidated financial	
statements? (a) a listing of significant subsidiaries, including: - name;	
 country of incorporation or residence; and proportion of ownership interest and, if different, 	
proportion of voting power held; (b) the reasons for not consolidating a subsidiary;	
(c) the nature of the relationship between the parent and a subsidiary of which the parent does not own, directly or	
indirectly through subsidiaries, more than one half of the voting power held; and	
 (d) the name of a company in which more than one half of the voting power is owned, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, but which, because of the absence of 	
control, is not a subsidiary.	
(H) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	
 Where there have been transactions between related parties, were the following information disclosed? 	
 (a) nature of related party relationships; (b) types of transactions (e.g. goods or services sold/purchased, management service, directors' remuneration and emoluments, loans, guarantees at a); and 	
 etc.); and (c) elements of transactions necessary for an understanding of the financial statements, including: volume of the transactions during the period (the 	
 amounts or alternatively appropriate proportions); outstanding items – i.e. balances at year end (the amounts or alternatively appropriate proportions); 	
 pricing policies (e.g. whether the arm's length basis was used or, if not arm's length basis, what was the basis; and interest rate(s) on loans. 	
2. For an understanding of the effects of related party transactions on the financial statements, is there a separate disclosure, rather than in aggregate, of items of similar nature?	
3. Is there a separate disclosure on the (i) amounts payable to and (ii) amounts receivable from the following:	
 (a) the parent company; (b) fellow subsidiaries; (c) associates; 	
(d) joint ventures; and (e) other related parties?	
(I) COMMITMENTS Is the amount of commitments for the acquisition of property,	
plant and equipment or any other asset disclosed?	

(J) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS	
 (a) Is there a brief description of the nature of each class of contingent liability? (unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote) 	
Is there a disclosure of an estimate of its financial effect, an indication of the uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of the outflow, and the possibility of any reimbursement?	
(b) Where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, is there a brief description of the nature of the contingent assets as the balance sheet date? Is the estimate of their financial effect disclosed?	
(c) Where a company does not disclose any of the foregoing information is not practical to do so, is that fact disclosed?	
(d) In the event that the foregoing information were not disclosed due to extremely rare circumstances and if disclosure of some or all of the foregoing information would prejudiced seriously the position of the company in a dispute with other parties, on the subject matter of the contingent liability or contingent asset, were the following disclosed instead?	
(i) general nature of the dispute;(ii) reason why, the information has not been disclosed by the company.	
(K) EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE	
Is there a disclosure on the amount of dividends that were proposed or declared after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements were authorized for issue?	
(L) Discontinuing operations - if an initial disclosure event occurs after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements were authorized for issue, were there disclosures prepared as required by SFAS 35.27?	
(M) Earnings per share (EPS):	
(a) If there is a bonus issue/capitalization/share split/reverse split occurring after the balance sheet date, does the EPS calculation incorporate this event?	
(b) Were there other post-balance sheet transactions in shares disclosed?	

(C) CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS		
 Are the following accounting policies disclosed? (a) the methods used to determine the contract revenue recognized in the period; and (b) the methods used to determine the stage of completion of contracts in progress. 		
2 Is the amount of contract revenue recognized as revenue in the period disclosed?		
 3 For construction contracts in progress, are the following information disclosed? (a) the aggregate amount of costs incurred and recognized profits (less recognized losses) to date; (b) the amount of advances received; and (c) the amount of retentions. 		
 4. Are the following presented on the balance sheet? (a) the gross amount due from customers for contract work as an asset; and (b) the gross amount due to customers for contract work as a liability. 		

(D) DISCONTINUING OPERATIONS	YES	NO	NA	Remarks
1. Are disclosures in paragraphs 2 to 7 below presented separately for each discontinuing operation?				
 2. Initial disclosures – Did the company disclose in the financial statements beginning with the period in which the initial disclosure event occurs, up to and including the period in which the discontinuance was completed (either on the face of the financial statements or in the notes)? (a) a description of the discontinuing operation; (b) the business or geographical segment(s) in which it is reported; 				
 reported; (c) the date and nature of the initial disclosure event; (d) the date or period in which the discontinuance is expected to be completed (if known or determinable); (e) the carrying amounts, as of the balance sheet date, of the total assets and the total liabilities to be disposed of. 				
Note – Initial disclosure event is the earlier of the following two events: (a) entering into a binding sale agreement, or (b) approval and announcement of a detailed plan for discontinuance.				
3. If an initial disclosure event occurs after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are authorized for issue, is there an initial disclosures prepared as required by SFAS 35.27 (paragraph 2 above)?				
4. When a company disposes of assets or settles liabilities attributable to a discontinuing operation, or enters into binding agreements for the sale or settlement of such assets and liabilities, is there a disclosure on the amount of the pre-tax gain or loss recognized on the disposal of assets/liabilities (must be disclosed on the face of the income statement)?				
5. Updating disclosures – Did the company include the following in financial statements for periods subsequent to the one in which the initial disclosure event occurs (in addition to the disclosures above)?				
 (a) a description of any significant changes in the amount or timing of cash flows relating to the assets and liabilities to be disposed of or settled; and (b) the events causing these changes. 				
6. If a company abandons or withdraws from a plan that was previously reported as a discontinuing operation, is there a disclosure on the fact and its effects?				
7. Did the company restate the comparative information for previous periods that is presented in financial statements prepared after the initial disclosure event (i.e. segregate continuing and discontinuing items in a manner similar to that required by SFAS 35.27 – 43)?				
(E) FUNDAMENTAL ERRORS				
1. If the benchmark treatment is adopted, is there an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings to correct a fundamental error that relates to prior periods? Is there a restatement on the comparative information? If it is impracticable, is there a disclosure? Are the following disclosures made?				
 (a) the nature of the fundamental error; (b) the amount of the correction for the current period and for each prior period presented; (c) the amount of the correction relating to periods prior to 				
(c) the amount of the concettor relating to periods phot to those included in the comparative information; and(d) the fact that comparative information has been restated or that it is impracticable to do so.				
 If the allowed alternative treatment is adopted, is the comparative information presented as pro-forma additional information? If it is impracticable to do so, is there a 				

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(a) (b) (c)	closure? Are the following disclosures made? the nature of the fundamental error; the amount of the correction recognized in net profit or loss for the current period; the amount of the correction included in each period for which pro forma information is presented and the amount of the correction relating to periods prior to those included in the pro forma information; and if applicable, the fact that it is impracticable to present pro forma information.		
(E) 11	NCERTAINTIES ABOUT GOING CONCERN		
1. Is t eve	there a disclosure on material uncertainties relating to nts or conditions, which may cast significant doubt upon company's ability to continue as a going concern?		
has with	ne extremely rare situation where the going concern basis not been used, is there a disclosure on that fact together in the reasons and the basis actually used to prepare the ncial statements?		
(G) [DEPARTURE FROM GENERALLY ACCEPTED		
A In the necess	CCOUNTING PRINCIPLE (GAAP) extremely rare situations where departure from GAAP is sary to achieve a fair presentation, are the following ation disclosed?		
(a)	that management has concluded that the financial statements fairly present the company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows;		
(b)	that it has complied in all material respects with applicable GAAP except that it has departed from an GAAP in order to achieve a fair presentation;		
(c)	the GAAP from which the company has departed, the nature of the departure, including the treatment that the GAAP would require, the reason why that treatment would be misleading in the circumstances and the treatment adopted; and		
(d)	the financial impact of the departure on the company's net profit or loss, assets, liabilities, equity and cash flows for each period presented.		
(H) C	HANGE OF YEAR-END		
In the financi	rare situation when an company changes its year-end and al statements are presented for a period longer or shorter ne year, is there a disclosure on:		
	the reason for a period other than one year being used; and the fact that comparative amounts for the income statement, changes in equity, cash flows and related		
	notes are not comparable?		
C C	ITERMEDIATE PARENT COMPANY – ONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OT PRESENTED		
Where owned	a parent company that is a wholly or virtually wholly subsidiary has not presented consolidated financial ents, is there a disclosure on:		
(a)	the reasons why consolidated financial statements have not been produced;		
(b)	the bases on which subsidiaries are accounted for in its separate financial statements; and		
(c)	the name and registered office of its parent company that publishes consolidated financial statements?		

9. BALANCE SHEET

Balance Sheet (and Related Notes)	YES	NO	NA	Remarks
Does it contain a comparative (two-year) statement ?				
Is comparative information presented for the previous period?				
When the presentation or classification of items in the balance sheet is amended:				
a. does the entity reclassify comparative amounts and disclose:				
 the nature of the reclassification; 				
 the amount of the reclassification; and 				
 the reason for the reclassification; 				
 b. if reclassification of comparative amounts is impracticable, does the entity disclose: 				
 the reason for not reclassifying; and 				
 the nature of the changes that would have been made if amounts were reclassified. 				
(A) General Disclosures				
1. Were the following line items included in the face of the balance sheet?				
(a) cash and cash equivalents;(b) financial assets;				
(c) trade and other receivables;				
(d) inventories;				
(e) property, plant and equipment;(f) investments accounted for using the equity method;				
(g) Intangible assets;				
(h) trade and other payables;(i) tax liabilities and assets;				
(j) provisions;				
(k) non-current interest-bearing liabilities;				
 (I) minority interests; and (m) issued capital and reserves (e.g. ordinary shares, 				
share premium, treasury shares, fair value reserves,				
translation differences and retained earnings).				
2. Is there a disclosure, either on the face of the balance sheet				
or in the notes to the balance sheet, a further sub-				
classifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the company's operations? Is there a				
further sub-classification of items, when appropriate, by its				
nature?				
3. Is the current/non-current distinction of assets and liabilities made on the face of the balance sheet?				
4. If unclassified balance sheet was filed, is there a disclosure on the non-current portion (the amount expected to be				
recovered or settled after more than 12 months) of				
asset/liability items that combine current & non-current				
amounts?				
(B) TRADE RECEIVABLES . Were receivables disclosed in a manner appropriate to the company's			┟───┼	
operation, with the following specific disclosures?				
(a) customers (trade);				
(b) related parties (see definition under paragraph (1)(b)(viii) of Rule 68);				
 (c) other than trade debtors such as loans or advances to officers and employees; 				
If significant in amount, other receivables should be segregated by type, otherwise, they may be grouped in one figure captioned as Accounts Receivables-Others, or other equivalent title.				

Disclose the following amounts recognized during the period:		
(a) allowance for doubtful accounts;(b) reversal of allowances for doubtful accounts.		
2. Where any of the above items combine current and non- current amounts, is there a disclosure on the amount of the non-current portion, which is expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months?		
(C) INVENTORY		
 Were the Inventories sub-classified by main categories appropriate to the company? For example: raw materials; work in progress; and finished goods. 		
2. Is the carrying amount of inventories carried at lower of cost or net realizable value?		
Note: Disclosure of the provision for obsolete or slow moving inventories does not alter the need to disclose inventories at net realizable value.		
3. Is the amount of, and circumstances or events leading to, reversal of write-downs of inventories (arising from an increase in net realizable value) recognized as income?		
4. Is the carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for liabilities disclosed?		
5. If LIFO is used, is there a disclosure of the difference between the carrying value of inventories stated using LIFO and either:		
 the lower of net realizable value and cost on FIFO or weighted average cost basis; or the lower of net realizable value and current cost? 		
6. Where any of the above items combine current and non- current amounts, is there a disclosure on the amount of the non-current portion, which is expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months (see SFAS 1.59)?		
7. Do the financial statements disclose either:		
a. the cost of inventories recognized as an expense during the period; or		
b. the operating costs, applicable to revenues, recognized as an expense during the period, classified by their nature (as explained in SFAS 4/IAS 2.39).		
8. Were the following disclosures provided:		
(a) Declines subsequent to balance sheet date in market prices of inventory not protected by firm sales contracts.		
(b) Changes in pricing methods and the effects thereof;		
(c) Unusual purchase commitments and accrued net losses, if any, on such commitments. (Losses which are expected to arise from firm and uncancellable commitments for the future purchase of inventory items should, if material, be recognized in the accounts and separately disclosed in the income statement);		
(d) The amount of any substantial and unusual write-downs.		

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(D) OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	
Were the amounts in excess of five per cent (5%) of total current	t
assets stated separately? (The remaining items may be shown in	
one amount.)	
(E) PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)	
1. Is there a disclosure for each class of PPE, the gross carrying	
amount and the accumulated depreciation (including	
accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period?	
2. Is there a reconciliation of the carrying amount in respect of	
each class of PPE at the beginning and end of the period showing:	
a) additions;	
b) disposals;	
c) acquisitions through business combinations;	
 d) increases or decreases during the period resulting from revaluations and from impairment losses recognized or 	
reversed directly in equity under SFAS 36;	
 e) impairment losses recognized during the period; 	
 f) impairment losses reversed during the period; approximation; 	
 g) depreciation; h) exchange differences from the retranslation of PPE of 	f
foreign entities;	
i) transfers between class of PPE (e.g. from PPE under	
construction to land and buildings); andj) other movements?	
j) other movements?	
3. For PPE stated at revalued amounts, were the following items	3
disclosed?	
a) basis used to revalue assets;b) effective date of revaluation;	
c) whether an independent valuer was involved;	
d) nature of any indices used to determine replacement	t l l
cost; and	
 e) the carrying amount of each class of PPE that would have been included in the financial statements had the 	
assets been carried at cost less depreciation.	
4. Is there a disclosure on the existence and amounts of PPE whose title is restricted?	
whose title is restricted :	
5 Were the amounts of property, plant and equipment pledged	
as security for Liabilities indicated?	
6. Is the amount of expenditures on account of PPE in the	
course of construction disclosed?	
7 For borrowing costs were the following information	
For borrowing costs, were the following information disclosed?	'
a) the amount of borrowing costs capitalized during the	
period; andb) the capitalization rate used to determine the amount of	F F
 b) the capitalization rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. 	
8. For each class of asset that were the subject of finance	
leases, is the net carrying amount disclosed?	
9. As encouraged, were the following voluntarily disclosed?	
a) the carrying amount of temporarily idle PPE;	
b) the gross carrying amount of any fully depreciated PPE	
that is still in use;	
c) the carrying amount of PPE retired from active use and	
held for disposal; and	
d) when PPE is carried at cost less depreciation, the fair	r
value of PPE if this is materially different from the	
carrying amount.	

(F) OTHER LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS (Investments in bonds and other debt securities, long-tem funds and other investments)		
State separately by class of investments any items in excess of five per cent (5%) of total assets.		
(G) INDEBTEDNESS OF OR ADVANCES TO UNCONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES AND RELATED PARTIES		
Were non-current advances to unconsolidated subsidiaries and related parties shown separately under this caption?		
(H) INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
1. In the case of each class of intangible asset, were the following disclosed?		
(a) The useful lives or the amortization rates used;(b) The amortization methods used;		
(c) The gross carrying amount and the accumulated		
depreciation (aggregate with accumulated impairment) at the beginning and at the end;		
 (d) The line item(s) of the income statement in which the amortization of intangible assets is included; 		
(e) A reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period showing:		
 (i) Additions, indicating separately those from internal development and through business combinations; 		
(ii) Retirements and disposals;		
(iii) Increases or decreases resulting from revaluations and from impairment losses recognized or reversed directly		
in equity (if any); (iv) Impairment losses recognized in income statement (if		
any); (v) Impairment losses reversed in the income statement (if any);		
(vi) Amortization recognized;(vii)Net exchange differences arising on translation of		
financial statements of a foreign entity; and (viii)Other changes in carrying amount.		
2. Were the following additional disclosures with respect to intangible assets provided?		
(a) If the amortization period of more than twenty years is used to amortize an intangible asset, the reasons why the		
presumption that the useful life will not exceed twenty years will be rebutted. The company should describe the factors		
that were instrumental in determining the useful life of more than twenty years;		
(b) In the case of an individual intangible asset that is material		
to the financial statements as a whole, a description, the carrying amount, and the remaining amortization period;		
c) In the case of intangible assets acquired by way, of a		
government grant and initially recognized at fair value: the fair value initially recognized for these assets, their carrying		
amounts, and whether they are carried under the benchmark treatment or the allowed alternative treatment		
for subsequent measurements; (d) The existence and the carrying amount of intangible assets		
pledged as security for liabilities; and		
(e) The amount or commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets.		
3. In the case of intangible assets carried under the allowed		
alternative method (i.e., at revalued amounts), are the following disclosures provided?		
(a) By class of intangible assets: the effective date of the		
revaluation, the carrying amount of revalued intangible assets, and the carrying amount that would have been		

included had the revalued intangible assets been carried under the benchmark treatment (c., at cost less accumulated depreciation); and (i) The quantum of revaluation surplus that relates to intangible assets at the beginning and the end of the pend, indicating the changes during the period and any restrictions on the distributions of the balance bo shareholders. Is there a separate disclosure for each major class of intangible assets, such as goodwill, franchises, patento, corpurptis, lecrenes, secret processes, subscription lists, non-competition agreements, and trademarks (fit material narount)? They may be shown under a separate caption following property plant and equipment in the non-current section of the balance sheet or under Oher Assets. Is there a disclosure on the basis of determining their respective amounts? (I) OTHER ASSETS Were those items which are in excess of 5% of total assets stated separate(c) (i) OTHER ASSETS Were those items which are in excess of 5% of total assets stated separate(c) (i) payables disclosed in a manner appropriate to the correct amounts, is there a biolows? (i) payables to related partice; (i) payables to related partice; (i) payables to related partice; (i) payables to related partice; (ii) payables to related partice; (iii) payables to related partice; (iii) payables to related partice; (iii) payables to related partice; (iii) Advances from Directors, officers, employees and principal stated partice; (iii) could gain the cordinary curve of business.) (i) Accurals (Show separately significant accurals for payrols, taxes other than income taxes, interest, and any other material in amount, were the following items stated separately in the notes to financial statements? (i) Advances from Directors, officers; (ii) Assets pledged against secured liabilities. (K) OTHER CURRENT LIABILITES If material in amount, were the following items stated separately in the notes to financial statements? (i) Acceptances payable (ii) Liabilities u			
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assets, such as goodwill, franchises, patents, copyrights, licerises, seerer proceases, subscription lists, non-comention agreements, and trademarks (if material in amount)? They may be shown under a separate caption following properly plant and equipment in the non-current section of the balance sheet or under Other Assets. Is there a disclosure on the basis of determining their respective amounts? (i) OTHER ASSETS Ware those items which are in excess of 5% of total assets stated separately? (j) TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES 1. Were payables disclosed in a manner appropriate to the company soperations, as follows? (a) trade payables is sollows? (b) payables to related parties; (c) other payables; (d) deferred income. 2. Where any of the above items combine current and non-current portion, which is expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months? 3. Were the following items disclosed? (a) Advances from Directors, officers, employees and principal stockholders and related parties (culde from this item amounts for purchases subject to usual trade terms, for ordinary travel expenses, and for other items arising in the ordinary course of business). (b) Accurals (Show separately significant accurals for payrols, taxes other than income taxes, interest, and any other material items.). (c) The following additional information: (i) Assets pledged against secured liabilities. (k) OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES If mater	of research and development expenditure recognized as an		
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(L) DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES AND ASSETS 1. Were tax assets and tax liabilities presented separately from other assets and liabilities (disinguished from those arising from current tax expense? 2. If a classified balance sheet is presented, were deferred tax assets and liabilities? 3. Current tax assets and tax liabilities should not be offset unless there is a legally enforceable right of offset and the company intends to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and taxiliabilities included in Liabilities relating to different (unsates is and tax) liabilities relating to different (arisolic to presented separately? 5. Deferred tax assets and tax usates is dependent up of future profitability insultaneously. 4. Were deferred tax assets and tax liabilities relating to different (unsate) the empory offeriones, and the entity has inourced losses in either the current or preceding period. Is the amount of deferred tax asset is dependent up of future profitability in excess of amounts from the uper adjust of basis to the amount of deferred tax asset is deparately by the lemporary differiones, and the entity has inourced losses in either the current or preceding period. Is the amount of deferred tax asset is departed adjust of the entity of the provision? (a) The carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period; (b) Additional provisions made during the current period, including increases the insite include against the provision; (a) Unused admounts reversed during the period; and (c) The increase during the period; and (b) Were the following disclosed? (a) A bird description of the nature of the obligation and the expected timing or subing outflows of economits fu			20
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0) Lease	s - from the Standpoint of a Lessee	
1. Fo:	r finance leases	
Are th	e following information disclosed?	
	or each class of asset, the net carrying amount at	
	alance sheet date;	
	reconciliation between the total of minimum lease ayments at the balance sheet date, and their present	
	lue. In addition, an enterprise should disclose the	
	tal of the minimum lease payments at the balance	
	eet date, their present value, for each of the lowing periods:	
	(1) Due in one year or less,	
	(2) Due in more than one but no more than five years, and	
	(3) Due in more than five years.	
	ontingent rents included in profit or loss for the eriod.	
	ne total of minimum sublease payments to be	
	ceived in the future under non-cancelable subleases	
	general description of the lessee's significant leasing	
	rangements including, but not necessarily limited to	
ur	e following:	
	(1) The basis for determining contingent rentals;	
	(2) The existence and terms of renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses; and	
	(3) Restrictions imposed by lease arrangements	
	such as on dividends or assumptions of further debt or further leasing.	
2. Fo:	r operating leases	
Are	e the following information disclosed?	
nc	otal of the future minimum lease payments under on-cancelable operating leases for each of the llowing periods:	
	(I) Due in one year or less;	
	(2) Due in more than one year but no more than	
	five years; and (3) Due in more than five years.	
b.	The total of future minimum sublease payments	
U.	expected to be received under non-cancelable	
	subleases at the balance sheet date;	
С.	Lease and sublease payments included in profit or	
	loss for the period, with separate amounts of minimum lease payments, contingent rents, and	
	sublease payments;	
Ч	A general description of the lessee's significant	
u.	leasing arrangements including, but not necessarily	
	limited to the following:	
	(1) The basis for determining contingent rentals,	
	(2) The existence and terms of renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses, a	
	(3) Restrictions imposed by lease arrangements	
	such as on dividends or assumption of further debt or on further leasing.	
(P) Leas	es- from the Standpoint of Lessor	

			22
	Are the following information disclosed?		
	a. A reconciliation between the total gross investment in the lease at the balance sheet date, and the present value of minimum lease payments receivable as of the balance sheet date categorized into		
	 Those due in one year or less; Those due in more than one year but not more than five years; and Those due beyond five years. 		
	b. Unearned finance income		
	c. The accumulated allowance for uncollectible minimum lease payments receivable		
	d. Total contingent rentals included in income.		
	e. A general description of the lessor's significant leasing arrangements.	t	
2.	For operating leases		
	Are the following expanded disclosures provided?	,	
	a. For each class of asset, the gross carrying amount the accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses at the balance sheet date including		
	 (1) Depreciation recognized in income for the period; (2) Impairment losses recognized in income for the period; (3) Impairment losses reversed in income for the period. 		
	 Depreciation recognized on assets held for operating lease use during the period. 		
	c. Future minimum lease payments under non- cancelable operating leases, in the aggregate and classified into		
	 (1) Those due in no more than one year; (2) Those due in no more than one but not more than five years; and (3) Those due in more than five years. 		
	d. Total contingent rentals included in income for the period.		
	e. A general description of leasing arrangements to which it is a party.		

10. INCOME STATEMENT

Income Statement (and Related Notes)	YES	NO	NA	Remarks
Does it contain a comparative (two-year) statement?				
In case of a reporting company under the SRC, does it contain a comparative (three-year) statement?				
(A) General Disclosure				
 Were the following items included in the face of the income statement? 				
(a) revenue;				
(b) analysis of costs;				
(c) operating profit or loss;				
(d) finance cost;				
 (e) share of profits and losses of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method; 				
(f) profit or loss from ordinary activities before tax;				
(g) tax expense				
(h) profit or loss from ordinary activities after tax;				
(i) extraordinary items (if any);				
(j) minority interest; and				
(k) net profit or loss for the period.				
2. Is the amount of dividends per share, declared or proposed disclosed either on the face of the income statement or (more usually) in the notes?				
3. Is there a disclosure on the nature and amount of a change in an accounting estimate that has a material effect in the current period or which is expected to have a material effect in subsequent periods? If it is impracticable to quantify the amount, is such fact disclosed?				
(B) Individual Items				
 Is there a disclosure on the amount of each significant category of revenue recognized during the period including revenue arising from: (a) the sale of goods; 				
(b) the rendering of services;				
(c) interest;				
(d) royalties; and				
(e) dividends?				
 Were the amounts of revenue arising for exchanges of goods or services included in each significant category of revenue? 				
3. Were the items below revenue using a classification based on either the nature of expense or their function within the company analyzed either on the face of the income statement or in the notes to the income statement?				
 If analyzed by nature of expense, does this comprise: (a) other operating income; (b) changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress; (c) raw materials and consumables used; (d) staff costs; 				
(e) depreciation and amortization expense; and(f) other operating expenses?				

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Were the	e foregoing items presented?			
If and	alyzed by function of expense, does this comprise:			
	cost of sales;			
	gross profit;			
	other operating income; distribution costs;			
	administrative expenses; and			
	other operating expenses?			
4. For	companies classifying expenses by function, were			
	onal information on the nature of expenses, including			
	llowing, disclosed?			
	depressistion and amortization evenence; and			
	depreciation and amortization expense; and staff costs.			
	he nature and amount of other items resulting from ary activities that are of such size, nature or incidence			
	heir disclosure is relevant to explain the company's			
	mance, disclosed?			
Income	Τανος	<u> </u>	 	
income	14703			
	the following major components of tax expense			
prese	nieu ?			
a.	Current tax expense;			
b.	Any adjustments recognized in the period for current			
C.	tax of prior periods; The amount of deferred tax expense relating to the			
0.	origination and the reversal of timing differences;			
d.	The amount of deferred tax expense relating to			
e.	changes in tax rates or the imposition of new taxes; The amount of deferred tax expense or benefit relating			
0.	to changes in tax rates or the imposition of new taxes;			
f.	The amount of the benefit arising from a previously			
	unrecognized tax loss, tax credit, or temporary difference of a prior period that is used to reduce			
	current taxes;			
g.	The amount of a benefit from a previously			
	unrecognized tax loss, tax credit, or temporary difference of a prior period that is used to reduce			
	deferred taxes;			
h.	Deferred tax expense related to a write-down of a			
i.	deferred tax asset or the reversal of a write-down; and The amount of tax expense relating to changes in			
	accounting policies and correction of fundamental			
	errors, accounted for consistent with the allowed			
	alternative method under SFAS/IAS 8.			
2. Are th	e following items disclosed?			
	-			
a.	Tax expense relating to items which are charged or credited to equity;			
b.	Tax expense relating to extraordinary items;			
C.	An explanation of the relationship between tax			
	expense or benefit and accounting profit or loss either (or both) as			
	(1) A numerical reconciliation between tax expense or			
	benefit and the product of accounting profit or loss			
	times the applicable tax rate(s), with disclosure of how the rate(s) was determined; or			
	(2) A numerical reconciliation between the average			
	effective tax rate and the applicable rate, also with			
	disclosure of how the applicable rate was determined.			
d.	An explanation of changes in the applicable tax rates			
	vs. the prior period;			
e.	The amount and expiration date of deductible temporary differences, and unused tax losses and tax			
	credits for which no deferred tax asset has been			
£	recognized.			
f.	Aggregate temporary differences associated with			

g.	investments in subsidiaries, branches, and associates, and interests in joint ventures, for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized; For each type of temporary difference, and for each type of unused tax loss or unused credit, the amount of deferred tax asset and liability recognized in the		
h.	balance sheet and the amount of deferred tax expense or benefit recognized in the income statement, unless otherwise apparent from changes in the balance sheet accounts; and With regard to discontinued operations, the tax		
	expense relating to the gain or loss on discontinuance and the tax expense on the profit or loss from ordinary activities of the discontinued operation.		
1. Is the sepa the o only	a nature and amount of each extraordinary item disclosed rately? Virtually all income/expenses were included in determination of net profit/loss from ordinary activities, very rare events were classified as extraordinary items expropriation of assets; losses arising from a natural ster).		
	e share of extraordinary items (if any) of associates ated?		
(E) Fina	nce Costs		
and exp	nount of interest expense and amortization of debt discount enses for each of the following stated separately in the face notes to financial statements?		
	A. Interest on bonds, mortgages and other similar long-term debtB. Amortization of debt discount, expense or premiumC. Other interest.		
(F) Othe	er Income		
А.	Dividends – Is the amount of dividends from the following stated separately (if practicable)?		
	 Securities of related parties and unconsolidated subsidiaries, Marketable securities, and Other securities 		
B.	Equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated subsidiaries and investees – Is the investors' share of earnings or losses of unconsolidated subsidiaries and investees ordinarily shown as a single amount?		
C.	Interest Income on Securities – Is the amount of interest from the following stated separately (if practicable)?		
	 Securities of related parties and unconsolidated subsidiaries, Marketable securities and Other securities 		
D.	Gain (loss) on Securities - If gain or loss on disposal of securities were shown separately, were gains, net of losses or vice versa stated and the method followed in determining the cost of securities sold, e.g., "Average Cost", "First-In" First-Out" or "Specific Identification Method disclosed?"		
F.	Miscellaneous - were the material amounts of miscellaneous other income indicating clearly the nature of the transactions out of which the items arose stated separately? Miscellaneous other income may be stated net of miscellaneous income deductions or vice versa, provided that any material amounts were set forth		

		· · ·	
	separately. er Expenses		
Were	the expenditures with material amount or that which utes 10% or more of the revenue of the registrant stated		
separa	alely?		
(H) Spec the note	cific disclosures on the face of the statement or in s		
Were the	following items disclosed?		
	A. Research and development expenditure recognized as an expense during the period; and		
	B. The amount of foreign exchange differences included in the net profit or loss for the period.		
(I) Retire	ement Benefit Plan		
Are the	the following information disclosed?		
1. A	A statement of changes in net assets available for		
2. A 3. A	enefits; A summary of significant accounting policies; and A description of the plan and the effect of any changes in he plan during the period.		
lf app	licable, are the following provided?		
1. A	A statement of net assets available for benefits lisclosing		
a b c	 Assets at the end of the period suitably classified; The basis of valuation of assets; Details of any single investment exceeding either 5% of the net assets available for benefits or 5% of any class or type of security; Details of any investment in the employer; and 		
2. A	 Liabilities other than the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits. A statement of changes in net assets available for penefits showing the following: 		
а	 Employer contributions; Employee contributions; 		
d	 Investment income such as interest and dividends; Other income; Benefits paid or payable (analyzed, for example, as retirement, death and disability benefits, and lump-sum payments); 		
	Administrative expenses; Other expenses; Taxes on income;		
j.	changes in value of investments; and Transfers from and to other plans;		
3. A	A description of the funding policy;		
p b o s le ir	For defined benefit plans, the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits (which may distinguish between vested benefits and nonvested benefits) based on the benefits promised under the terms of the plan, on ervice rendered to date and using either current salary evels or projected salary levels. This information may be included in an accompanying actuarial report to be read in conjunction with the related information; and		
a c	For defined benefit plans, a description of the significant actuarial assumptions made and the method used to alculate the actuarial present value of promised etirement benefits.		

	ne following presented either as part of the financial ation or in a separate report?			
1.	The names of the employers and the employee groups covered;			
2.	The number of participants receiving benefits and the number of other participants, classified as appropriate;			
3. 4.	The type of plan—defined contribution or defined benefit; A note as to whether participants contribute to the plan;			
5.	A description of the retirement benefits promised to participants;			
6.	A description of any plan termination terms; and			
7.	Changes in items 1. through 6. during the period covered by the report.			

11. STATEME	NT OF CHANGES IN	N STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
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Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity	YES	NO	NA	Remarks
Does it contain a comparative (two-year) statement?				
In case of a reporting company under the SRC, does it contain a comparative (three-year) statement?				
 Were the following items disclosed in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity? 				
 a) net profit or loss for the period; b) each item of income and expense, gain or loss which, as required by other Standards, is recognized directly in equity, and the total of these items (e.g. revaluation of certain non-current assets, currency translation differences); 				
 capital transactions with owners: (i) issue of share capital; and (ii) purchase of own shares; 				
 d) transaction costs, relating to issue of share capital, deducted from shareholders' equity; e) distributions to owners (e.g. dividends); f) a reconciliation between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period of the following items (separately disclosing each movement): (i) each class of equity capital; 				
 (ii) share premium; (iii) own shares (treasury shares); (iv) each reserve in shareholders' equity including the following: revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment; g) the equity conversion element of a convertible debt; and the 				
cumulative effect of changes in accounting policy and the correction of fundamental errors dealt with under the benchmark treatment in SFAS 13.				
2. Were the aggregate current and deferred tax relating to equity items charged or credited to equity? It is useful to disclose the analysis by category of temporary differences.				
 3. Were the following disclosures made for each class of share capital either on the face of the balance sheet or in the notes? (a) the number of shares authorized; (b) the number of shares issued and fully paid, and issued but not fully paid; (c) par value per share, or that the shares have no par 				
value; (d) reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at				
 beginning and end of the year; (e) the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of share capital including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital; (f) shares in the company held by the company itself or by subsidiaries or associates of the company; and (g) shares reserved for issuance under options and sales contracts, including the terms and amounts. 				
4. For a company without share capital, such as a partnership, does it disclose information equivalent to that required above, showing movements during the period in each category of equity interest and the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each category of equity interest?				

12. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Cash Flow Statement	YES	NO	NA	Remarks
Does it contain a comparative (two-year) statement?				
In case of a reporting company under the SRC, does it contain a comparative (three-year) statement?				
1. General Presentation				
a. Were cash flows classified by operating, investing and financing activities?				
b. What method is used under the cash flows from operating activities?				
 (i) the direct method, disclosing major classes of gross cash receipts or payments; or (ii) the indirect method, adjusting net profit and loss for the effects of: (1) any transactions of a non-cash nature; (2) any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments; and (3) items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows. 				
c. Cash flows from investing and financing activities – were major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments (except as noted in paragraph 4 below) stated separately? For example, proceeds from new borrowings have to be displayed separately from repayments of borrowings.				
 d. Were cash flows arising from the following operating, investing or financing activities reported on a net basis? (i) cash receipts and payments on behalf of customers 				
when the cash flows reflect the activities of the customer rather than hose of the company; and				
 (ii) cash receipts and payments for items in which the turnover is quick, the amounts were large and the maturities were short. 				
e. Were investing and financing transactions that do not require the use of cash and cash equivalents excluded from the cash flow statement? Is there a separate disclosure on such non-cash transactions in the note to the cash flow statement?				
(2) INDIVIDUAL ITEMS				
 a. Cash flows arising from taxes on income: (i) disclose taxes paid; (ii) classify taxes paid as cash flows from operating activities unless specifically identified with financing and investing activities; and (iii) when tax cash flows were allocated over more than one class of activity, disclose the total amount of taxes paid. 				
 b. Cash flows from interest and dividends: (i) interest received; (ii) interest paid; (iii) dividends received; and (iv) dividends paid. 				
Were the above items classified in a consistent manner from				

period to period as either operating, investing or financing activities?	
 c. Were the following presented separately and classified as investing activities? 	
(i) aggregate cash flows arising from acquisitions; and(ii) disposals of subsidiaries or other business units	
d. Were cash flows associated with extraordinary items (if any), classified as arising from operating, investing or financing activities as appropriate?	
e. Does it disclose the following information for cash and cash equivalents?	
(i) the components; and	
(ii) reconciliation of amounts in cash flow statement with cash and cash equivalents in balance sheet.	
f. Is there a disclosure on the amount of significant cash and cash equivalent balances held by the company that were not available for use by the group, together with a commentary by management?	
g. Discontinuing operation – is there a disclosure on the amounts of net cash flows from:	
(i) operating activities;(ii) investing activities; and(iii) financing activities?	
h. Were the following additional information relevant in understanding the financial position and liquidity of a company together with a commentary by management, voluntarily disclosed?	
 the amount of undrawn borrowing facilities available for future operating activities and to settle capital commitments, indicating any restrictions as to the use of these facilities; 	
 (ii) the aggregate amounts of the cash flows from each of operating, investing and financing activities related to interests in joint ventures reported using proportionate consolidation; 	
 (iii) the aggregate amount of cash flows that represent increases in operating capacity separately from those cash flows that were required to maintain operating capacity; and 	
 (iv) the amount of cash flows arising from the operating, investing and financing activities of each reported industry and geographical segment. 	

Additional Disclosures	YES	NO	NA	Remarks
(A) SEGMENT REPORTING				
General disclosures				
1. Is there a disclosure on the types of products and services				
included in each reported business segment?				
2. Is there a disclosure on the composition of each reported				
geographical segment?				
Primary segment format				
1. Is there a disclosure for each reportable segment in the				
company's primary segment reporting format, as follows?				
(a) segment revenue analyzed as to:				
i. sales to external customers; and				
ii. revenue from transactions with other				
segments.				
(b) segment result;				
(c) total segment assets;				
(d) segment liabilities;(e) capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment				
and on intangible assets;				
(This disclosure should be on an accruals basis, not on a cash				
basis. This disclosure should include both additions and acquisitions through business combinations including goodwill.)				
(f) depreciation and emertization expenses and				
 (f) depreciation and amortization expense; and (g) total amount of significant non-cash expenses (other 				
than depreciation and amortization) charged to the				
segment result, e.g. segment charges.				
If the company provides the segment cash flow disclosures				
that are encouraged by SFAS 22 (rev) - paragraph 50 (d), it				
need not also disclose depreciation and amortization expense or significant non-cash expenses.				
or significant non-cash expenses.				
2. Were there information on the nature and amount of any items				
of segment revenue and segment expense that are of such				
size, nature, or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to				
explain the performance of each reportable segment for the				
period?				
3. Is there a disclosure on the aggregate of the company's share of the net profit or loss of associates, joint ventures (where				
equity method is used for joint ventures), or other investments				
accounted for under the equity method for each reportable				
segment?				
This requirement only applies if substantially all of those associates'				
operations are within a single segment.				
4. If the requirement in item 3 above applies, are the aggregate				
investments in those associates, joint ventures or other				
investments also disclosed for each reportable segment?				
5. Are the following disclosed for each reportable primary				
segment?				
 (a) the amount of impairment losses recognized: (i) in the income statement; and 				
(i) directly in equity.				
(b) the amount of reversals of impairment losses				
recognized:				
(i) in the income statement; and				
(ii) directly in equity.				

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Are the following additional disclosures by reportable egment where the impairment loss recognized or reversed material to the financial statements taken as a whole ported?) for an individual asset: the segment to which the asset belongs, based on the primary format; and) for a cash-generating unit: description (e.g. whether it is a geographical area or reportable segment under SFAS 31) and impairment loss recognized or reversed, by reportable segment based on the primary format.				
there reconciliation between the information disclosed for portable segments and the aggregated information in the posolidated or company financial statements? As a inimum, the following specific reconciliation requirements oply:				
 segment revenue reconciled to company revenue from external customers, including disclosure of 'other' revenue (i.e. revenue from external customers not included in any segment's revenue); segment result reconciled to a comparable measure of company operating profit or loss, as well as to company net profit or loss; segment assets reconciled to company assets; and segment liabilities reconciled to company liabilities. 				
ditional disclosures required, if geographical segments re primary segment format (either (a) or (b) should be oplied):				
) If the primary segment format is geographical segments by location of assets , and the location of customers differs from the location of assets, is there a disclosure on the revenue from sales to external customers for each customer-based geographical segment (i.e. 'sales by destination') whose revenue from sales to external customers is 10% or more of total sales?				
 If the primary segment format is geographical segments by location of customers, and the assets are located in different geographical areas from the customers, is there a disclosure on the following segment information for each asset-based geographical segment whose revenue from sales to external customers or segment assets are 10% or more of the group totals? i. Total of segment assets by geographical location of the assets; and ii. Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and on intangible assets by location of the assets (determined on an accruals basis, not a cash basis. This disclosure includes both additions and acquisitions through business combinations including goodwill). 				
ndary segment format				
 the geographical segments are the secondary segment format: is there a disclosure, for each geographical segment, item (a) where the revenues are 10% or more of otal consolidated sales, and items (b) and (c) where the assets are 10% or more of total segment assets? a) segment revenue from external customers by geographic area based on geographical location of customers (i.e. 'sales by destination'); b) total of segment assets by geographical location of assets; and C) capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and on intangible assets by geographical location of assets. This disclosure includes both additions and acquisitions through business combinations including goodwill). 				
	 gment where the impairment loss recognized or reversed material to the financial statements taken as a whole ported?) for an individual asset: the segment to which the asset belongs, based on the primary format; and) for a cash-generating unit: description (e.g. whether it is a geographical area or reportable segment under SFAS 31) and impairment loss recognized or reversed, by reportable segment based on the primary format. there reconciliation between the information disclosed for portable segments and the aggregated information in the insolidated or company financial statements? As a nimum, the following specific reconciliation requirements oply:) segment revenue reconciled to company revenue from external customers, including disclosure of 'other' revenue (i.e. revenue from external customers not included in any segment's revenue);) segment result reconciled to a comparable measure of company operating profit or loss, as well as to company net profit or loss;) segment assets reconciled to company liabilities.) segment assets reconciled to company liabilities.) titional disclosures required, if geographical segments by location of assets, and the location of customers of each customer-based geographical segment (i.e. 'sales by location of assets, and the location of customers differs from the location of assets, is there a disclosure on the revenue from sales to external customers is 10% or more of total sales?) If the primary segment format is geographical segments by location of ustomers, and the assets are located in different geographical areas from the customers, is there a disclosure on the following segment whose revenue from sales to external customers or each customer to or the group totals?) If the primary segment format is geographical segment assets are 10% or more of the group totals?) If the primary segment format is geographical segment assets; and i. Total of segment	gment where the impairment loss recognized or reversed material to the financial statements taken as a whole ported?) for an individual asset: the segment to which the asset belongs, based on the primary format; and) for a cash-generating unit: description (e.g., whether it is a geographical area or reportable segment under SFAS 31) and impairment loss recognized or reversed, by reportable segment based on the primary format. there reconciliation between the information disclosed for portable segments and the aggregated information in the insolidated or company financial statements? As a inimum, the following specific reconciliation requirements ply:) segment revenue reconciled to company revenue from external customers, including disclosure of 'other' revenue (i.e. revenue from external customers not included in any segment's revenue;);) segment result reconciled to a comparable measure of company operating profit or loss, as well as to company net profit or loss;) segment fabilities reconciled to company assets; and) segment liabilities reconciled to company liabilities. Ititional disclosures required, if geographical segments by location of assets, and the location of customers differs from the location of assets, is there a disclosure on the revenue from sales to external customers for each customer-based geographical segments by location of customers, and the location of customers is 10% or more of total sales?) If the primary segment format is geographical segments by location of customers, and the assets are located in different geographical areas from the customers, is there a disclosure or the following segment information for each asset-based geographical segment and assets are 10% or more of the group totals? 1. Total of segment assets by geographical location of the assets (determined on an accruals basis, not a cash basis. This disclosure includes both additions and acquisitions through business combinations including goodwill). Markine assets by geographical location of assets (determ	gment where the impairment loss recognized or reversed material to the financial statements taken as a whole ported?) for an individual asset: the segment to which the asset belongs, based on the primary format; and) for a cash-generating unit: description (e.g. whether it is a geographical area or reportable segment under SFAS 31) and impairment loss recognized or reversed, by reportable segment based on the primary format. there reconciliation between the information disclosed for portable segments and the aggregated information in the nsolidated or company financial statements? As a inimum, the following specific reconciliation requirements poly:) segment revenue reconciled to company revenue from external customers, including disclosure of 'other' revenue (i.e. revenue from external customers not included in any segment's revenue);) segment result reconciled to a comparable measure of company operating profit or loss, as well as to company net profit or loss;) segment result reconciled to company itabilities. itticnal disclosures required, if geographical segments by location of assets, and the location of customers differs from the location of assets, and the location of customers differs from the location of assets, and the customers for each customer-based geographical segment (i.e. sales by destination') whose revenue from sales to external customers is 10% or more of total sales?) If the primary segment format is geographical segments by location of customers, and the assets are located in different geographical areas from the customers, is there a disclosure on the following segment information for each asset: based geographical segment whose revenue from sales to external customers?	gment where the impairment loss recognized or reversed material to the financial statements taken as a whole ported?) for an individual asset: the segment to which the asset belongs, based on the primary format; and) for a cash-generating unit description (e.g. whether it is a geographical area or reportable segment under SFAS 31) and impairment loss recognized or reversed, by reportable segment based on the primary format. There reconciliation between the information disclosed for portable segments and the aggregated information in the nesolidated or company financial statements? As a inimum, the following specific reconciliation requirements ply:) segment revenue reconciled to company revenue from external customers, including disclosure of 'other' revenue (i.e. revenue from external customers not included in any segment's revenue);) segment result reconciled to a company assets; and) segment assets reconciled to a company labilities. Ititunal disclosures required, if geographical segments by location of assets, there a disclosure on the revenue from at its geographical segments by location of assets, and the location of customers differs from the location of assets is there a disclosure on the revenue from sales to external customers is 10% or more of total sales?) If the primary segment format is geographical segments by location of assets, and the location of customers differs from the location of total sales?) If the primary segment format is geographical segments by location of use revenue from sales to external customers is 10% or more of total sales?) If the primary segment format is geographical segment assets are 10% or more of the group totals?) Total desclosure, and the customers, is there a disclosure on the following segment information for each assets (determined on an accruals basis, not a cash basis. This disclosure for each geographical location of the assets; (detrimed on an accruals basis, not a cash basis. This disclosure, for each geographical legment, item (a) where the revenue

 2. If the business segments are the secondary segment format, is there a disclosure on the following segment information for each business segment where the revenues are 10% or more of total consolidated sales, or where the assets are 10% or more of total segment assets? (a) segment revenue from external customers; (b) total of segment assets; and (c) capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and on intangible assets (determined on an accruals basis, not a cash basis. This disclosure includes both additions and acquisitions through business combinations including goodwill). 	
In relation to items 1 and 2 above, it is useful to reconcile the totals to the consolidated amounts.	
Other disclosures	
 Under SFAS 31 a business segment or geographical segment for which information is reported to the board of directors and chief executive officer is not a reportable segment if it earns a majority of its revenue from sales to other segments (often referred to in practice as a 'vertically integrated segment'). However, if that segment's revenue from sales to external customers is 10% or more of total company's external revenue, disclose that fact and the amounts of that segment's revenue from: (a) sales to external customers; and (b) internal sales to other segments. 	
2. Are the following disclosed under Inter-segment	
 2. Are the following disclosed under Inter-segment transfers? (a) the basis of pricing; and (b) any change in the basis of pricing inter-segment transfers. (Note: inter-segment transfers should be measured for segment reporting purposes on the basis that the company actually used to price those transfers). 	
 3. Are there changes in accounting policies adopted for segment reporting that have a material effect on segment information? Did the company restate prior period segment information unless it is impracticable to do so, and: (a) describe the nature of the change; (b) the reason for the change; (c) the fact that comparative information has been restated or that it is impracticable to do so; and (d) the financial effect of the change, if it is reasonably determinable? 	
4. Are there changes in identification of the segments?	
Did the company restate comparatives on to the new basis? If restatement is impracticable, is there a disclosure on the current year segment data on both the old and the new basis of segmentation?	
5. When the company adopts SFAS 14 for the first time, is the comparative segment data restated?	
If it is not practicable, is there a disclosure on the fact?	
(B) EARNINGS PER SHARE	
 Is the basic earnings (loss) per share for each class of ordinary shares that has a different right to share in the net profit for the period disclosed on the face of the income statement? 	
Is the diluted earnings (loss) per share for each class of ordinary shares that has a different right to share in the net profit for the period, disclosed on the face of the income statement?	

		YES	NO	NA	Remarks
2.	 Is there a separate disclosure of: (a) the amounts used as the numerators in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share, and a reconciliation of those amounts to the net profit or loss for the period; 				
	(b) the weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share; and				
	(c) reconciliation of the denominators in (b) to each other?				
3.	In addition to basic and diluted earnings per share, did the company disclose supplementary per share amounts using a reported component of net profit other than the net profit or loss for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders?				
	Are such amounts calculated using the weighted average number of ordinary shares determined in accordance with SFAS 29?				
	If a component of net profit is used which is not reported as a line item in the income statement, is there a reconciliation provided between the component used and a line item which is reported in the income statement?				
	Are basic and diluted supplementary per share amounts disclosed with equal prominence?				
4.	If the number of ordinary or potential ordinary shares outstanding increases as a result of capitalization or bonus issue or share split or decreases as a result of a reverse share split, is the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for all periods presented adjusted retrospectively?				
	If these changes occur after the balance sheet date but before issue of the financial statements, is the per share calculations for those and any prior period financial statements presented based on the new number of shares?				
	When per share calculations reflect such changes in the number of shares, is the fact disclosed?				
5.	Is a description of ordinary share transactions or potential ordinary share transactions, other than capitalization issues and share splits, which occurred after the balance sheet date when they are of such importance that non-disclosure would affect the ability of users of the financial statements to make proper evaluations and decisions (See SFAS 10), provided?				

14. SCHEDULES

(REQUIRED FOR REPORTING COMPANIES UNDER SRC)

If applicable based on the conditions set forth below, are each of the following schedule filed?

		Ye	s	<u>No</u>	N	/ A	Remarks	
	nedule A. Marketable Securities - (Current Marketable Equity curities and Other Short-Term Cash Investments).	[]	[]	[]	
1.	In support of the caption Current Marketable Equity Securities in the balance sheet, if the greater of the aggregate cost or the aggregate market value of current marketable equity securities as of the balance sheet date constitute 10 per cent or more of total assets.							
2.	In support of the caption Other Short Term Cash Investments, if the amount at which other short-term cash investments shown in the balance sheet constitutes 10 per cent or more of total assets, and							
3.	In support of the caption Current Marketable Equity Securities and Other Short Term Cash Investments in the balance sheet, if the greater of the aggregate cost or the aggregate market value of current marketable equity securities plus the amount at which other short term cash investments is shown in the balance sheet as of the balance sheet date.							
Em	nedule B. Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, ployees, Related Parties, and Principal Stockholders (Other than lated parties).	[]	[]	[]	
dire rela P10 pur inde sub	s schedule shall be filed with respect to each person among the ectors, officers, employees, and principal stockholders (other than ated parties) from whom an aggregate indebtedness of more than 00,000 or one per cent of total assets, whichever is less, is due. For the poses of this schedule, exclude in the determination of the amount of ebtedness all amounts receivable from such persons for purchases oject to usual terms, for ordinary travel and expense advances and for er such items arising in the ordinary course of business.							
Ter	nedule C. Non-Current Marketable Equity Securities, Other Long- rm Investments in Stocks, and Other Investments - This schedule y be omitted if:							
1.	The sum of the captions Non-Current Marketable Equity Securities, Other Long-Term Investments, and Other Investments in the related balance sheet does not exceed five per cent of total assets as shown in the related balance sheet at either the beginning or end of the period or							
2.	There has been no material changes in the information required to be filed from that last previously reported.							
	nedule D. Indebtedness of Unconsolidated Subsidiaries and lated parties - This schedule may be omitted if:	[]	[]	[]	
1.	The amount of all indebtedness of Related parties to the registrant in such balance sheet does not exceed five per cent of total assets as shown in the related balance sheet at either the beginning or end of the period or							
2.	There has been no material changes in the information required to be filed from that last previously reported.							

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Schedule F. Long-Term Debt – This schedule shall be filed in support of the caption Long-Term Debt in the balance sheet.	<u>Y</u> (<u>es</u>	<u>No</u>		<u>N/A</u>	<u>Re</u>	mark
	[]	[]	[]	
Schedule G. Indebtedness to Related Parties - This schedule shall be filed to list the total of all non current Indebtedness to Related Parties included in the balance sheet. This schedule may be omitted if:	[]	[]	[]	
 The total Indebtedness to Related Parties included in such balance sheet does not exceed five per cent of total assets as shown in the related balance sheet at either the beginning or end of the period; or 							
2. There have been no changes in the information required to be filed from that last previously reported.							
Schedule H. Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers This schedule shall be filed with respect to any guarantees of securities of other issuing entities by the issuer for whom the statement is filed.	[]	[]	[]	
Schedule I. Capital Stock - This schedule shall be filed in support of caption Capital Stock in the balance sheet.	[]	[]	[]	