

PSE Number: E-5000
SEC Number: 152-747
File Number: _____

AYALA LAND, INC.

(Company's Full Name)

c/o 30/F, Tower One, Ayala Triangle
Ayala Avenue, Makati City 1226

(Company Address)

(632) 848-5313

(Telephone Number)

December 31, 2007

(Year Ending)

Annual Report - SEC Form 17-A

(Form Type)

(Amendments – if applicable)

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC FORM 17-A**

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE
SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SECTION 141 OF
CORPORATION CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES**

1. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007
2. SEC Identification Number 152747 3. BIR Identification No. 050-000-153-790
4. Exact name of the issuer as specified in its charter: AYALA LAND, INC.
5. Province, Country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization:
Makati City, Philippines
6. Industry Classification Code: _____ (SEC Use Only)
7. Address of principal office: c/o 30/F, Tower One, Ayala Triangle, Ayala Avenue,
Makati City Postal code: 1226
8. Issuer's telephone number: (632) 848-5313
9. Former name, former address, former fiscal year: not applicable
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the SRC, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA:

As of December 31, 2007:

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Number of shares</u>
Common shares	13,034,603,880 (net of 28,229 Treasury shares)
Preferred shares	13,034,603,880

Amount of debt outstanding: P10.1 billion

11. Are any or all of these securities listed on a Stock Exchange?
Yes [] No []

Name of Stock Exchange: Philippine Stock Exchange

Class of securities listed: Common stocks

12,996,103,287 Common shares have been listed with the Philippine Stock Exchange as of December 31, 2007, excluding the 38,528,822 shares which have been approved for listing for the ESOWN plan of the Company.

12. Check whether the issuer:

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

13. Aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates:

P86 billion (as of end-2007); P65 billion (as of end-March 2008)

**APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN
INSOLVENCY/SUSPENSION OF PAYMENTS PROCEEDINGS
DURING THE PRECEEDING FIVE YEARS**

14. Check whether the issuer has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court or the Commission.

Yes No Not applicable

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

15. Briefly describe documents incorporated by reference and identify the part of the SEC Form 17-A into which the document is incorporated:

2007 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements (incorporated as reference for Items 5, 7, 10 & 12 of SEC Form 17-A)

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PART I - BUSINESS

Item 1. Business

Background

Ayala Land, Inc. was organized in 1988 when Ayala Corporation decided to spin off its real estate division into an independent subsidiary to enhance management focus on its real estate business. ALI went public in July 1991 when its Class "B" Common shares were listed both in the Manila and Makati Stock Exchanges (the predecessors of the Philippine Stock Exchange - PSE). On September 12, 1997, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) approved the declassification of the Company's common class "A" and common class "B" shares into common shares.

Products / Business Lines

Ayala Land is the largest and most diversified real estate company in the Philippines. It has organized its operations into several core businesses and support businesses.

Core Businesses

- Strategic Landbank Management - acquisition, development and sale of large, mixed-use, masterplanned communities; sale of override units or Ayala Land's share in properties made available to subsidiaries for development; lease of gas station sites and carparks outside Ayala Center;
- Residential Development - sale of high-end residential lots and units (including leisure community developments), middle-income residential lots and units, and affordable units and lots; lease of residential units; marketing of residential developments;
- Shopping Centers - development of commercial centers and lease to third parties of retail space and land therein; operation of movie theaters, food courts, entertainment facilities and carparks in these commercial centers; management and operations of malls which are co-owned with partners;
- Corporate Business - development and lease or sale of office buildings; sale of industrial lots and lease of factory buildings; fee-based management and operations of office buildings;
- Geographic Businesses:
 - Visayas-Mindanao* – development, sale and lease of the Company and subsidiaries' product offerings in key cities in the Visayas and Mindanao regions
 - International* – investment in an Asian real estate private equity fund and a fund management company

Support Businesses

- Construction – land development and construction of ALI and third-party projects

- Hotels – development and management of hotels; lease of land to hotel tenants
- Property management – facilities management of ALI and third-party projects
- Waterworks operations – operation of water and sewage treatment facilities in some ALI projects

In addition to above business lines, Ayala Land also derives other income from its investment activities and sale of non-core assets.

Products / Business Lines (with 10% or more contribution to 2007 consolidated revenues):

Residential development (high-end lots and units, leisure, upper mid-income housing, affordable housing)	50%
Shopping centers	16%
Interest and Other Income	11%

Distribution Methods of Products

The Company's residential products are distributed to a wide range of clients through various sales groups.

Ayala Land (parent company) has its own in-house sales team. In addition, it has a wholly-owned subsidiary, Ayala Land Sales, Inc., which employs commission-based sales people. ALI also formed Ayala Land International Sales, Inc. (ALISI) to tap the overseas Filipino market. ALISI has established representative offices abroad, particularly in key cities with high concentration of overseas Filipino workers. In addition, it also developed broker-tie-ups in other countries.

Separate sales groups have also been formed for certain subsidiaries which cater to different market segments such as Avida Land Corp. (affordable housing) and Community Innovations, Inc. (upper middle-income housing). To complement these sales groups, Ayala Land and its subsidiaries also tap external brokers.

Development of the business of the registrant and its key operating subsidiaries/affiliates during the past three years

Ayala Land, Inc. - parent company (incorporated in 1988), pursued major land development projects, residential and office condominium development and shopping center operations. Its ongoing land development projects include Abrio at NUVALI, Ayala Westgrove Heights, Ayala Greenfield Estates and Ayala Northpoint. Residential condominium and townhouse projects undertaken in the past three years included The Residences at Greenbelt (Laguna Tower, San Lorenzo Tower, and Manila Tower). Shopping center operations at Ayala Center continued while the further redevelopment of Greenbelt was pursued. In addition to traditional office buildings, ALI completed three build-to-suit office buildings for BPO firms. The company also introduced in 2005 its first leisure community project, Anvaya Cove.

Strategic landbank management

Aurora Properties, Inc. (incorporated in 1992) and *Vesta Property Holdings, Inc.* (incorporated in 1993) are 70% owned by Ayala Land while *Ceci Realty, Inc.* (incorporated in 1974) is 60% owned. These companies, joint ventures with the Yulo Family, finalized plans for the development of nearly 1,700 hectares of land in Canlubang, Laguna.

Emerging City Holdings, Inc. and *Berkshires Holdings, Inc.* (incorporated in 2003), both 50% owned, serve as ALI's corporate vehicles in the acquisition of a controlling stake in Bonifacio Land Corp. / Fort Bonifacio Development Corp. through Columbus Holdings, Inc. in 2003. FBDC continued to sell commercial lots and condominium units at the Bonifacio Global City while it leased out retail spaces.

Regent Time International Limited (incorporated in 2003), 100% owned by ALI, also owns a stake at Bonifacio Land Corp. / Fort Bonifacio Development Corp.

Residential development

Community Innovations, Inc. (incorporated in 2002), 100% owned by ALI, offers various residential products to the upper middle-income market. CII's projects over the past three years include Verdana Homes Mamlasan, The Columns at Ayala Avenue, The Columns at Legazpi Village and Celadon Residences and Celadon Park.

Avida Land Corp. (incorporated in 1990), a wholly-owned subsidiary, continued to develop affordable housing projects which offer house-and lot packages and residential lots. Avida also ventured into the development and sale of farm/hacienda/commercial lots. Project launches in the past three years included Avida Towers Sucat, Avida Towers New Manila, Avida Towers San Lazaro, Avida Towers Makati West, Avida Settings NUVALI, Avida Residences San Fernando, Avida Residences Sta. Cecilia, and Riego de Dios Village.

Serendra, Inc. (incorporated in 1994), 28%-owned by ALI and 39%-owned by Community Innovations, is engaged in residential development. In 2004, it launched Serendra, a residential complex at the Bonifacio Global City in Taguig.

Ayala Greenfield Development Corporation (incorporated in 1997), 50-50% owned by ALI and Greenfield Development Corporation, started development of Ayala Greenfield Estates in Calamba, Laguna in 1999. Over the past three years, AGDC continued to develop and sell lots in this high-end residential subdivision.

Roxas Land Corp. (incorporated in 1996), 50% owned, sold-out One Roxas Triangle in 2007. The project was started in 1996 and was completed in September 2001.

Ayala Land Sales, Inc. (incorporated in 2002), wholly-owned, continued to sell ALI's residential projects. ALSI employs commission-based brokers.

Ayala Land International Sales, Inc. (incorporated in 2005), wholly-owned, was formed to tap the overseas Filipino market. It also sells ALI's various residential projects.

Shopping centers

Northbeacon Commercial Corporation – formerly *Alabang Theatres Management Corporation* (incorporated in 1970), is ALI's wholly-owned vehicle for its Q Mall in Pampanga which commenced development in March 2007.

Station Square East Commercial Corporation (incorporated in 1989), 69% owned subsidiary of ALI, broke ground in 2002 for Market! Market!, a 150,000-sqm mall along C-5 Road in Taguig. It opened Phase 1A of the mall in 2004 and Phase 1B in 2005.

Alabang Commercial Corp. (incorporated in 1978), 50% owned by ALI, continued to manage and operate the Alabang Town Center.

North Triangle Depot Commercial Corp. (incorporated in 2001), 49% owned by ALI, commenced development of TriNoma (formerly referred to as North Triangle Commercial Center), a 191,000-sqm mall constructed at the main depot of MRT-3 in Quezon City. TriNoma broke ground in June 2005 and partially opened in May 2007.

ALI-CII Development Corporation (incorporated in 1997), a 50-50% joint venture with Concepcion Industries, continued to operate Metro Point, a mid-market mall at the corner of EDSA and Taft Avenue, which was completed in the fourth quarter of 2001.

Lagoon Development Corporation (incorporated in 1996), 30% owned by ALI, is a joint venture company with Extraordinary Development Corporation. It continued to operate Pavilion Mall which is located in Biñan, Laguna.

Ayala Theaters Management, Inc. (incorporated in 1984), 100% owned, continued to manage and operate theaters at the Ayala Center in Makati.

Five Star Cinema, Inc. (incorporated in 2000), also wholly-owned, continued to manage and operate theaters at the Alabang Town Center.

Food Court Company, Inc. (incorporated in 1997), a 100% owned subsidiary of ALI, continued to manage and operate a high-end, trend-setting foodcourt known as Food Choices at the Glorietta 4. Similar projects were also established at the Alabang Town Center expansion area and Ayala Center Cebu.

Leisure and Allied Industries Phils., Inc. (incorporated in 1997), a 50-50% joint venture of ALI with Australian company, LAI Asia Pte. Ltd., continued to operate family entertainment centers called TimeZone in various Ayala malls, as well as other malls.

Corporate business

Laguna Technopark, Inc. (incorporated in 1990), 75% owned, continued to sell industrial lots to local and foreign company locators. It also leases a ready-built factory units within the Laguna Technopark.

ALI Property Partners Holdings Corp. (incorporated in 2006), is the Company's 60%-owned vehicle for its partnership with MLT Investments (Goldman Sachs) and Filipinas Investments (Capmark Asia). ALI has an effective stake of 36% in the joint venture company, ALI Property Partners Corp., which will handle various BPO projects and investments.

Visayas-Mindanao

Cebu Holdings, Inc. (incorporated in 1988), 47% owned by ALI, continued to manage and operate the Ayala Center Cebu and sell condominium units and lots within the Cebu Business Park. The company also launched Amara, a high-end seaside residential subdivision, and continued to sell club shares at City Sports Club Cebu. Through *Cebu Property Ventures Development Corporation*, CHI also continued to sell lots at the Asiatown IT Park.

International

First Longfield Investments Limited (incorporated in 2006) is wholly owned by ALI. Through Green Horizons Holdings Limited, it has a 22% stake in Arch Capital Management Co. Ltd, the fund management company established to handle the US\$330 million Asian private real estate equity fund which is co-sponsored by ALI with Ayala Corporation.

Construction

Makati Development Corporation (incorporated in 1974), 100% owned by ALI, continued to engage in engineering, design and construction of horizontal and low-rise vertical developments. It continued to service site development requirements of Ayala-related projects while it provided services to third-parties in both private and public sectors.

Property management

Ayala Property Management Corp. (incorporated in 1957), wholly-owned by ALI, continued to manage properties of ALI and its subsidiaries. It also provided its services to third-party clients.

Hotels

Ayala Hotels, Inc. (incorporated in 1991), 50% owned, continued to operate Hotel InterContinental Manila and Cebu City Marriott Hotel. In November 2006, AHI sold its 60% stake in Oakwood Premier Ayala Center to Ascott Residences.

Bankruptcy, Receivership or Similar Proceedings

None for any of the subsidiaries and affiliates above.

Material Reclassification, Merger, Consolidation or Purchase or Sale of a Significant Amount of Assets (not ordinary) over the past three years

Since 2003, Ayala Land has implemented an asset rationalization program involving, among others, the sale of installment receivables and divestment of some non-core assets.

Asset sales in 2005 included sale of a Makati lot and preferred shares in Ayala Infrastructure Ventures, Inc. (AIVI), deemed no longer core, with the completion of the MRT-3 rail project. Asset sales in 2006 included sale of the Company's investment in Makati Property Ventures, Inc., the corporate vehicle for Oakwood Premier Ayala Center, and of P1.9 billion of accounts receivables to a bank and a non-bank financial institution. Makati asset sales in 2007 were bannered by the sale of preferred shares in KHI-ALI Manila, Inc. (KAMI) to Kingdom Manila, B.V., in connection with the development of a luxury hotel complex within Ayala Center.

Various diversification/ new product lines introduced by the company during the last three years

Leisure community project

In 2005, ALI launched its first leisure community project, Anvaya Cove. This 320-hectare development is located in Morong, Bataan and offers residential lots, villas and beach club shares.

BPO office buildings

ALI ventured into the development of office buildings catering to business process outsourcing firms and call centers. PeopleSupport Center broke ground in March 2004 and was completed in April 2005. Convergys started construction in July 2004 and was completed in October 2005 while InfoNXX Building was constructed from July to November 2005. In October 2006, ALI signed a Contract of Lease with the University of the Philippines for a 38-hectare BPO campus project which broke ground in March 2007. In December 2006, ALI formed Ayala Property Partners Corporation (APPCo), a joint venture with Goldman Sachs and Capmark Asia, and subsequently bought PeopleSupport Building from ALI. APPCo broke ground on the UP North Science and Technology Park, Dela Rosa E-Services Building, Nuvali Technopod in 2007.

Competition

ALI is the only full-line real estate developer in the Philippines with a major presence in almost all sectors of the industry. ALI believes that, at present, there is no other single

property company that has a significant presence in all sectors of the property market. ALI has different competitors in each of its principal business lines.

With respect to its mall business, ALI's main competitor is SM Prime whose focus on mall operations gives SM Prime some edge over ALI in this line of business. Nevertheless, ALI is able to effectively compete for tenants primarily based on its ability to attract customers -- which generally depends on the quality and location of its shopping centers, mix of tenants, reputation as a developer, rental rates and other charges.

For office rental properties, ALI sees competition in smaller developers such as Kuok Properties (developer of Enterprise Building), Robinsons Land (developer of Robinsons Summit Center) and non-traditional developers such as the AIG Group (developer of Philam Towers) and RCBC (developer of RCBC towers). For BPO office buildings, ALI competes with the likes of Megaworld and Robinsons Land. ALI is able to effectively compete for tenants primarily based upon the quality and location of its buildings, reputation as a building owner, quality of support services provided by its property manager, rental and other charges.

With respect to residential lot and condominium sales, ALI competes with smaller developers such as Megaworld and Fil-Estate Land. ALI is able to effectively compete for purchasers primarily on the basis of reputation, price, reliability, and the quality and location of the community in which the relevant site is located.

For the middle-income/affordable housing business, ALI sees the likes of Megaworld, Filinvest Land and Empire East as key competitors. Community Innovations and Avida are able to effectively compete for buyers based on quality and location of the project and availability of attractive in-house financing terms.

Suppliers

The Company has a broad base of suppliers, both local and foreign.

Customers

Ayala Land has a broad market base including local and foreign individual and institutional clients.

Transactions with related parties

Please refer to Item 12 of this report ("Certain Relationships and Related Transactions).

Licenses

Phenix Building System

A joint venture agreement between Maison Individuelles, S.A. (MISA) of France and Avida Land was organized in June 1998 and subsequently registered with the SEC as Laguna Phenix Structures Corporation (LPSC) in July 1999.

LPSC, a 50%-50% joint venture, is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing, installation, erection and construction, marketing and promotion, and wholesaling of buildings, houses and other structures and accessories using the “Phenix” technology (for which a patent has been registered and issued in the Philippines under RP Patent No. 29862). Both MISA and Avida Land assigned their respective license rights to LPSC since the latter’s incorporation.

Tex Building System

By virtue of the license rights granted in 1996, Avida Land operates the manufacturing of pre-cast concrete panels and columns/other components using the TEX Building System with RP Patent No. 30327.

The on-site battery casting system and the plant facilities were procured from TEX Holdings PLC, a limited company organized and existing under the laws of England.

Government approvals/regulations

The Company secures various government approvals such as the ECC, development permits, license to sell, etc. as part of the normal course of its business.

Employees

Ayala Land - parent company has a total workforce of 510 employees (1,986 including operating subsidiaries’ manpower – both consolidated and equitized companies) as of December 31, 2007. The Company expects to more or less maintain its number of employees in the next 12 months.

The breakdown of the 510 ALI - parent company employees according to type is as follows:

Corporate Sales & Marketing Services Group	8
Project Development Group	232
Support Group	<u>270</u>
Total	510

In 2007, ALI successfully renewed its Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) for a period of 3 years up to end-2009. In the same year, ALI also rolled out the Employee Housing program for employees of ALI and its subsidiaries as well as employees of companies in the Ayala Group. The prime objective of the program is to provide employees who have rendered at least one (1) year of service the privilege of owning an ALI property at a special price.

Risks

Ayala Land is subject to significant competition in each of its principal businesses. Ayala Land competes with other developers and developments to attract purchasers of land and

condominiums, retail and office tenants, and customers for the retail outlets, restaurants and hotels in its commercial centers.

However, Ayala Land believes that, at present, there is no single property company that has a significant presence in all sectors of the property market.

High-End, Middle-Income and Affordable Residential Developments

With respect to high-end land and condominium sales, Ayala Land competes for purchasers primarily on the basis of reputation, reliability, price and the quality and location of the community in which the relevant site is located. For the middle-income and affordable housing markets, Ayala Land competes for buyers based on quality of projects, affordability of units, and availability of in-house financing. Ayala Land is also actively tapping the OFW market.

Office Space, Retail and Land Rental

For its office rental properties, Ayala Land competes for tenants primarily based upon the quality and location of the relevant building, the reputation of the building's owner, the quality of support services provided by the property manager, and rental and other charges. The Company is addressing the growing demand from BPOs and call centers through its build-to-suit office buildings and campus-type developments.

With respect to its retail properties, Ayala Land competes for tenants primarily based upon the ability of the relevant retail center to attract customers - which generally depends on the quality and location of, and mix of tenants in, the relevant retail center and the reputation of the owner of the retail center- and rental and other charges. The market for shopping centers has become especially competitive and the number of competing properties is growing. Some competing shopping centers are located within relatively close proximity of each of Ayala Land's commercial centers.

Industrial Property Business

The industrial property business is affected by an oversupply which limits industrial expansion. The entry of China into the World Trade Organization in 2003 poses strong competition for foreign direct investment. Overall, the industrial property segment is not likely to show significant demand improvement in the near term.

Hotel Operations

The local hotel sector experienced growth in occupancy, rental rates and revenues per available room. The Company's hotels, known for their premium value and service, performed strongly in each of their respective markets. Any slowdown in tourism could potentially limit growth of the Company's hotels.

Construction

Ayala Land's construction business is benefiting from the improved performance of the construction industry, particularly from an uptick in development activities mostly from the

residential and retail sectors. Any slowdown in the construction business could potentially cap growth of the Company's construction arm.

Other risks that the company may be exposed to are the following:

- Changes in Philippine and international interest rates
- Changes in the value of the Peso
- Changes in construction material and labor costs, power rates and other costs
- Changes in laws and regulations that apply to the Philippine real estate industry
- Changes in the country's political and economic conditions

To mitigate the above mentioned risks, Ayala Land shall continue to adopt appropriate risk management tools as well as conservative financial and operational controls and policies to manage the various business risks it faces.

Working Capital

Ayala Land finances its working capital requirements through a combination of internally-generated cash, pre-selling, joint ventures and joint development agreements, borrowings and proceeds from the sale of non-core assets and installment receivables.

Domestic and Export Sales

Amounts of revenue, profitability, and identifiable assets attributable to domestic and foreign operations for 2007, 2006 and 2005 follow: (in P 000)

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Consolidated revenues			
Domestic	25,707,229	25,558,842	21,375,369
Foreign	-	-	-
Net operating income			
Domestic	7,704,392	7,422,165	5,859,939
Foreign	-	-	-
Net income <i>(Attributable to equity holders of ALI)</i>			
Domestic	4,386,362	3,865,602	3,616,673
Foreign	-	-	-
Total assets			
Domestic	82,981,245	78,250,161	71,810,222
Foreign	-	-	-

Item 2. Properties

Landbank / Properties with mortgage or lien

The following table provides summary information on ALI's landbank as of December 31, 2007. Properties are wholly-owned and free of lien unless noted.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Primary land use</i>
Makati ¹	53	commercial/ residential
Taguig ²	33	commercial/ residential
Makati (outside CBD)	22	residential
Alabang ³	18	commercial
Las Piñas	130	residential
Quezon City ⁴	52	commercial/ residential
Manila / Pasay ⁵	2	commercial/ residential
Pasig ⁶	18	residential
Metro Manila	328	
Canlubang ⁷	1,677	residential/ industrial/ commercial
Laguna (ex-Canlubang) ⁸	854	residential/ industrial
Cavite ⁹	126	residential
Batangas/Rizal/Quezon ¹⁰	132	residential
Calabarzon	2,789	
Bulacan	51	residential
Pampanga ¹¹	11	residential
Naga	2	residential
Cabanatuan/ Baguio	72	residential
Bataan ¹²	289	leisure/ residential
Other Luzon Area	425	
Bacolod/Iloilo ¹³	269	residential
Cebu ¹⁴	189	commercial/ residential
Davao	70	residential
Cagayan De Oro	195	residential
Visayas/Mindanao	723	
TOTAL	4,265	

¹ Makati includes sites of Mandarin Hotel (1.6 has.) and Peninsula Hotel (2.0 has.) which are 50% owned through Ayala Hotels, Inc., and remaining area at Roxas Triangle (0.5 ha.) which is 50% owned; 1.37 has. of which is mortgaged to Bank of the Philippine Islands in compliance with Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas ruling on directors, officers, stockholders and related interests (DOSRI); 0.16 has. mortgaged with GSIS to secure surety bonds in favor of Bases Conversion Development Authority.

² Taguig includes 9.8-ha. site of Market! Market! under lease arrangement with Bases Conversion Development Authority; 9-ha. site of Serendra which is under joint development agreement with Bases Conversion Development Authority; 14 has. in Taguig is owned through FBDC.

For Market! Market!, the lease agreement with the BCDA covers a period of 25 years (renewable for another 25 years) and involves an upfront cash payment of P700M and annual lease payments with fixed and variable components.

For Serendra, the joint development agreement with BCDA involves an upfront cash payment of P700M plus a guaranteed revenue stream totaling P1.1B over an 8-year period.

³ Alabang pertains to the 17.6-ha. Alabang Town Center which is 50% owned through Alabang Commercial Corp., 3.7 has. of which is subject of a Mortgage Trust Indenture as security for ACC's short-term loans with Bank of the Philippine Islands.

⁴ Quezon City includes 38 has. under lease arrangement with University of the Philippines and the 13-ha. site of TriNoma which is under lease arrangement with the DOTC. TriNoma is 49% owned by ALI.

⁵ Manila/Pasay includes 1.3 has. (under development) which are under joint venture with Manila Jockey Club, Inc. and 0.3-ha. site of Metro Point which is 50% owned through ALI-CII Development Corp.

⁶ Pasig includes 18 has. for an upcoming residential project.

⁷ Canlubang includes 1,307 has. which are 70% owned through Aurora Properties, Inc. and Vesta Holdings, Inc.; also includes 370 has. which are 65% owned through Ceci Realty, Inc.

⁸ Laguna (excluding Canlubang) includes 100 has. which are under a 50-50% joint venture with Greenfield Development Corp.; 22 has. in Laguna Technopark, Inc. which is 61% owned by Ayala Land; and 3-ha. site of Pavilion Mall which is under 27-year lease arrangement with Extra Ordinary Group, with an option to renew every 5 years thereafter (lease payment is based on a certain percentage of gross income).

⁹ Cavite includes 20 has. in Riego de Dios Village which is under joint venture with the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

¹⁰ Batangas includes 17 has. in Sto. Tomas project which is under an override arrangement, while Quezon includes a 39-ha. property.

¹¹ Pampanga pertains to the site of Avida and CII projects, and an upcoming mall.

¹² Bataan pertains to the site of Anvaya Cove which is under joint development agreement with SUDECO.

¹³ Bacolod includes 69 has. in Ayala Northpoint which is under override arrangement. Iloilo includes a 21-ha. property.

¹⁴ Cebu includes about 12 has. in Cebu Business Park (including Ayala Center Cebu) which is 47% owned through Cebu Holdings, Inc.; 0.62-ha. hotel site owned by Ayala Hotels, Inc. and Cebu

Holdings, Inc.; 9 has. in Asiatown IT Park which is owned by Cebu Property Ventures and Development Corporation which in turn is 76% owned by CHI; and 24 has. in Amara project, (66% owned by CHI) which is under joint venture with Coastal Highpoint Ventures, Inc. A 9.46-ha. Property (within the Cebu Business Park) which houses the Ayala Center Cebu is subject of a mortgage trust indenture securing term loan with Bank of the Philippine Islands; 0.62 has. is subject of a mortgage trust indenture securing Cebu Insular Hotel Company Inc.'s term loan with Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft MBH.

Rental Properties

The Company's properties for lease are largely shopping centers and office buildings. It also leases land, carparks and some residential units. In the year 2007, rental revenues from these properties accounted for P4.97 billion or 19% of Ayala Land's consolidated revenues. Lease terms vary depending on the type of property and tenant.

Property Acquisitions

With 4,265 hectares in its landbank as of end-2007, Ayala Land believes that it has sufficient properties for development in next 25 years.

The Company sees a lot of opportunities in further expanding its market share in the sectors that are experiencing rapid growth—residential, office (primarily BPOs) and shopping centers—as well as moving or positioning into new growth sectors (e.g. tourism estates) related to its core businesses. More particularly, the Company sees additional opportunities for strategic acquisitions and investments in the next two to three years, mainly in the form of strategic land parcels within and outside Mega Manila.

Thus, at the Annual General Stockholders' Meeting on April 2, 2008, shareholders ratified the resolution of the Board of Directors approving the allotment and subsequent issuance of up to 1 billion common shares of stock of the Corporation with an aggregate par value of One Billion Pesos for the purpose of exchanging such shares for properties or assets and/or raise funds to acquire properties or assets need for the business of the Corporation via issuance of equity or equity-linked instruenmts; and the amendment of the Amended Articles of Incorporation of the Corporaiton to exclude the issuance of the shares from the preemptive rights of the stockholders.

There is, however, no imminent transaction requiring the immediate issuance of said shares.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

As of end-2007, Ayala Land is not involved in any litigation it considers material. However, certain individuals and entities have claimed an interest in Ayala Land's properties located in Las Piñas, Metro Manila, which are adjacent to its development in Ayala Southvale.

Prior to purchasing the aforesaid properties, Ayala Land conducted an investigation of the titles to the properties and had no notice of any title or claim that was superior to the titles purchased by Ayala Land. Ayala Land traced its titles to their original certificates of title and Ayala Land believes that it has established its superior ownership position over said parcels of land. Ayala Land has assessed these adverse claims and believes that its titles are in general superior to the purported titles or other evidence of alleged ownership of these claimants. On this basis, beginning in October 1993, Ayala Land filed petitions in local regional trial courts of Makati and Las Piñas for quieting of title to nullify the purported titles or claims of these adverse claimants. A number of these cases are at various stages of trial and appeal. Some of these cases have been finally decided by the Supreme Court in Ayala Land's favor. These include decisions affirming the title of Ayala Land to some of these properties, which have been developed and offered for sale to the public as Sonera, Ayala Southvale. The controversy involves the remaining area of approximately 129 hectares.

Ayala Land does not intend to develop and sell the rest of the Las Piñas properties until the litigation is resolved.

Ayala Land has made no provision in respect of such actual or threatened litigations.

In December 1999, plaintiffs Edgardo Vazquez and Vazquez Building Systems Corporation filed a patent infringement case against Avida Land, Inc. ("Avida"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ayala Land. Avida has raised a number of defenses, including the following: (i) Avida is utilizing the Tex system, a British technology patented in the Philippines of which Avida is a licensee, and not the Vazquez modular housing unit patent; (b) patent claim is overbroad; and (iii) the H-shaped column and the wall panel installation system being claimed as the infringed component cannot be covered by the Vazquez patent, because these are not patentable as they do not qualify as "novelty." In a decision dated 18 December 2007, the Regional Trial Court of Quezon City ruled in favor of plaintiffs, requiring Avida to compensate the plaintiffs in the amount of Php90,000,000.00 as temperate damages or reasonable royalty with interest at the rate of six percent (6%) per annum from the date of filing of the complaint as well as moral and exemplary damages and reasonable attorneys' fees and cost of suit. Avida filed a notice of appeal to contest this decision with the Court of Appeals.

Since then, Avida has entered into a compromise agreement with Edgardo Vazquez and Vazquez Building Systems Inc. to resolve the patent infringement case filed by the latter against Avida. The compromise became effective upon the approval by the Court of Appeals last March 17, 2008. This agreement paves the way for the final settlement of the case.

As a result of the explosion which occurred on 19 October 2007 at the basement of the Makati Supermarket Building, the Philippine National Police ("PNP") has recommended to the Department of Justice ("DOJ") the prosecution of certain officers/employees of Makati Supermarket Corporation, the owner of the building, as well as some officers/employees of the Company's subsidiary, Ayala Property Management Corp. ("APMC"), among other individuals, for criminal negligence. No criminal case has been filed by the DOJ at this

time. No civil case has likewise been filed by any of the victims. In the event that the DOJ decides to file a criminal case against certain officers/employees of APMC as recommended by the PNP, the accused, if convicted after final judgment, can be held not only criminally but also civilly liable. In the event the accused will not be able to pay for the civil award, APMC will be held subsidiarily liable for such sums (the amount of which cannot be estimated). The Company and APMC believe, however, that the facts surrounding the incident do not show any negligence.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

Except for the matters taken up during the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, there was no other matter submitted to a vote of security holders during the period covered by this report.

PART II – SECURITIES OF THE REGISTRANT

Item 5. Market for Issuer’s Common Equity and Related Stockholders Matters

Market Information

Ayala Land common shares are listed with the Philippine Stock Exchange.

	<i>Stock Prices (in Php/share)</i>					
	<u>High</u>		<u>Low</u>		<u>Close</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
First Quarter	13.75	9.38	13.54	8.96	13.75	9.38
Second Quarter	17.75	9.38	17.25	9.17	17.50	9.17
Third Quarter	16.75	12.29	16.00	11.88	16.25	11.88
Fourth Quarter	14.75	12.92	14.25	12.50	14.25	12.92

The market capitalization of ALI as of end-2007, based on the closing price of P14.25/share, was approximately P185.8 billion.

As of end-March 2008, ALI’s market capitalization stood at P140 billion based on the P10.75/share closing price.

Stockholders

There are approximately 11,539 holders of common equity security of the Company as of 31 December 2007 (based on number of accounts registered with the Stock Transfer Agent). The following are the top 20 holders of the common equity securities of the Company:

	Stockholder Name	No. of Common Shares	Percentage (of Common Shares)
1.	Ayala Corporation	6,939,009,512	53.24%
2.	PCD Nominee Corp. (Non-Filipino)	5,056,164,832	38.79%
3.	PCD Nominee Corp. (Filipino)	743,868,093	5.71%
4.	The Insular Life Assurance Company, Ltd.	17,027,852	0.13%
5.	ESOWN Administrator 2006	16,049,829	0.12%
6.	ESOWN Administrator 2005	15,220,688	0.12%
7.	Jose Luis Gerardo Yulo	12,882,458	0.10%
8.	Elvira L. Yulo	6,024,000	0.05%
9.	BPI T/A #14016724	5,928,408	0.05%
10.	Estrellita B. Yulo	5,732,823	0.04%
11.	Xavier P. Loinaz	5,621,590	0.04%
12.	ESOWN Administrator 2007	5,034,400	0.04%
13.	ALI ESOP/ESOWN Account	4,936,723	0.04%
14.	Maria Alexandra Q. Caniza	4,531,026	0.03%
15.	Pan Malayan Management and Investment Corp.	4,002,748	0.03%
16.	Ma. Angela Y. La o’	3,728,620	0.03%
17.	The Insular Life Assurance Co., Ltd.	3,598,160	0.03%
18.	Lucio W. Yan	3,483,871	0.03%
19.	Telengtan Brothers & Sons, Inc.	3,480,000	0.03%
20.	BPI T/A# 14016759	3,182,286	0.02%

Dividends

STOCK DIVIDEND (Per Share)			
PERCENT	DECLARATION DATE	RECORD DATE	PAYMENT DATE
20%	April 26, 2000	May 16, 2000	June 26, 2000
20%	February 1, 2007	May 22, 2007	June 18, 2007

CASH DIVIDEND (Per Share)			
PERG AMOUNT	DECLARATION DATE	RECORD DATE	PAYMENT DATE
0.03	November 16, 2005	December 16, 2005	January 6, 2006
0.03	May 2, 2006	June 1, 2006	June 27, 2006
0.11	November 15, 2006	December 5, 2006	December 19, 2006
0.03	November 15, 2006	December 14, 2006	January 4, 2007
0.03	May 9, 2007	June 7, 2007	July 3, 2007
0.03	November 20, 2007	December 20, 2007	January 10, 2008

Dividend policy

Dividends declared by the Company on its shares of stocks are payable in cash or in additional shares of stock. The payment of dividends in the future will depend upon the earnings, cash flow and financial condition of the Company and other factors.

Special cash dividends are declared depending on the availability of cash, taking into account the Company's capital expenditure and project requirements and the progress of its ongoing asset rationalization program.

Cash dividends are subject to approval by the Company's Board of Directors but no stockholder approval is required. Property dividends which may come in the form of additional shares of stock are subject to approval by both the Company's Board of Directors and the Company's stockholders. In addition, the payment of stock dividends is likewise subject to the approval of the SEC and PSE.

Recent Sale of Unregistered Securities

Last 18 October 2007, the SEC approved the Company's application for an increase in authorized capital stock from P20B to P21.5B to cover the offering and issuance of new 13.034 Billion Preferred Shares to the common shareholders of the Company.

Stock Options

For the past three years, common shares were issued representing the exercise of stock options by the Company's executives under the Executive Stock Option Plan (ESOP) and the subscription to the common shares under the Executive Stock Ownership Plan (ESOWN) as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	
	<u>ESOP</u> (exercised)	<u>ESOWN</u> (subscribed)
2005	44.4 Million	18.0 Million
2006	23.4 Million	16.6 Million
2007	14.2 Million	5 Million

The aforesaid issuance of shares was covered by the Commission's approval of the Company's Stock Option Plan on July 1991 and subsequently on March 2006.

Please refer to Note 23 ("Stock Option and Ownership Plans") of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of the 2007 Audited Financial Statements which is incorporated herein in the accompanying Index to Exhibits.

PART III – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation

Review of 2007 Operations versus 2006

Results of Operations

Ayala Land, Inc. ("the Company") posted a healthy 13% growth in consolidated net income, reaching Php 4.4 billion from Php 3.9 billion last year, on the back of significant margin expansion in the Company's key business lines. Consolidated revenues meanwhile increased 1% to P 25.7 billion from Php 25.6 billion in 2006.

Revenue growth was tempered by the accelerated residential revenue bookings in 2006 following the adoption of a standardized revenue recognition policy and the absence of BPO leasing revenues from the sale of PeopleSupport Building in the fourth quarter of 2006. As a result, operating revenues contributed by the Company's five core and three support businesses amounted to only Php 22.9 billion last year, down by 3% from Php 23.6 billion in 2006.

The impact of the decline in operating revenues was offset by robust growth in Interest and Other Income which grew by 25% to Php 2.1 billion. This was driven by the gain on the sale of 16,758 preferred shares in KHI-ALI Manila, Inc. (KAMI) to Kingdom Manila B.V. in connection with the development of a luxury hotel complex within Ayala Center. Also boosting revenues were higher equity earnings from Ayala Land's corporate investment vehicles for Bonifacio Global City, as well as the improved earnings performance of affiliates Cebu Holdings, Inc. (CHI) and Alabang Commercial Corporation (ACC), which accounted for Php 787 million, compared to Php 306 million in 2006. Meanwhile, the Company booked a net gain after tax of Php 599 million from the sale of shares in Makati Property Venture, Inc (MPVI) to the Ascott Residence Trust.

Driving the company's profitability was increased pricing power, particularly in the company's residential projects, as well as tight control of operating expenses. As a result, overall net operating income (NOI) margin increased to 34% from 31% in 2006, with residential development and corporate business contributing most of the improvement.

General and administrative expenses grew modestly by 4% to Php 2.7 billion due to the initiatives undertaken to further build up the organization for the current aggressive expansion programs. However, interest and other charges increased to Php 1.8 billion or by 64% due to expenses related to the Glorietta 2 explosion and incurred as a result of KAMI transaction.

Business Segments

The Residential Development business accounted for the bulk of revenues at Php 13.0 billion or 50% of total revenues. This was followed by Shopping Centers at Php 4.2 billion or 16%

of total and Corporate Business at Php 993 million or 4% of total. Strategic Landbank Management generated Php 373 million and Visayas-Mindano added Php 176 million for a combined 2% share of total revenues.

Collectively, the Support Businesses, comprised of Hotels, Construction and Property Management, reported revenues of Php 4.2 billion, or 16% of total revenues. The balance of Php 2.9 billion or 11% of total revenues was from Equity in Net Earnings, Interest and Other Income.

Residential Development

Residential Development revenues amounted to Php 13.0 billion in 2007, 7% lower than the Php 14.0 billion posted in 2006. Avida Land reported a significant 54% increase in revenues but Ayala Land Premier (ALP) and Community Innovations (CII) pulled down Avida's gains. Despite the increase in unit bookings in 2007, ALP and CII's revenues declined due to the acceleration of revenues in 2006 as a result of the standardization of the revenue recognition policy implemented in the second quarter of 2006. Revenue recognition for all brands should normalize by 2008.

Overall demand for residential projects remained strong with 4,404 units booked during the year, 39% more than 2006. The value of these units was 25% higher at Php 16.0 billion versus the Php 12.8 billion last year. A total of 5,182 units were launched in 2007, 12% more than the previous year.

Ayala Land Premier. Revenues of ALP stood at Php 7.3 billion in 2007, 15% less than what was posted last year. 1,358 units were booked in 2007, compared to 1,352 units in 2006.

High-end lots contributed Php 2.0 billion or 25% less year-on-year (y-o-y) due to less lots sold in Sonera, which is nearly sold-out (5 lot sales in 2007 versus 103 in 2006), and Ayala Greenfield (113 lots in 2007 versus 135 in 2006). Abrio, the high-end residential development in Nuvali launched in October 2007, was a large success with 84% take-up of the 267 units launched in just two months and with bookings of 87 lots. Revenue impact was muted though since average completion was only at 28% by year-end. Revenues from high-end units were lower by 16% at Php 4.4 billion, despite the increase in units booked at The Residences at Greenbelt (TRaG), which ended at 357 from 224 the previous year. Meanwhile, revenues from leisure project Anvaya Cove reached Php 840 million, 42% more than the Php 593 million in 2006 as an additional 350 beach club shares, 74 lots and 9 villas were booked.

Community Innovations, Inc. CII reported a 19% drop in revenues to Php 3.0 billion despite the 53% jump in booked units to 1,198 from 785 last year. The standardization of the revenue recognition policy last year effectively pulled forward the booking of revenues for completed projects in 2006.

The higher sales bookings are largely due to brisk sales at newly-launched projects such as Marquee Place in Pampanga and The Aston, the first of four high-rises at Two Serendra.. 290

units were booked at Marquee Place which was launched only in June, and achieved 44% completion by year-end. Similarly, 174 units were booked at The Aston, which registered 17% completion. With construction completion only at 6%, revenue contribution from the 208 booked units at The Columns Legaspi Village Tower Two was marginal. Likewise, Treveia in Nuvali booked 71 units but had 0% completion and therefore no revenue recognition by year-end.

Avida Land. Avida's revenues grew by 54% to Php 2.7 billion in 2007. This was due to the 2007 bookings of 1,848 units compared to only 1,033 units in 2006. Bulk of the revenues came from the newly-launched Avida Towers Makati West (231 bookings at 27% completion), Avida Towers San Lazaro (285 bookings at 57% completion), Avida Settings in Nuvali (99 bookings at 10% completion).

Overall Net Operating Income (NOI). NOI for the residential business reached Php 3.5 billion, 15% more than the previous year despite the drop in revenues. This is attributed to the five percentage point improvement in NOI margin to 27% from 22%, with all three brands enjoying healthy pricing power and contributing to the increase. In 2008, about 5,600 units from new projects and additional phases of existing projects will be launched and added to inventory, 8% more than what was brought into the market in 2007. Some projects will be in new locations such as Pasig, Marikina and the northern part of Quezon City.

Shopping Centers

Shopping Centers reported a 5% rise in revenues to Php 4.2 billion in 2007. This is attributed to the higher occupancy rate of consolidated malls (which averaged 95% compared with 93% in 2006), the 4% increase in average building rental rates, and a higher gross leasable area (GLA).

The opening of the 195,000-square meter TriNoma in May brought total GLA to 960,000 square meters from 760,000 square meters at end-2006. As of end-2007, 87% of the 72,000 square meters building leasable area (excluding the area occupied by anchor tenant Landmark) of TriNoma had been occupied. Phase 1 of Greenbelt 5, which soft-opened in October, was 100% leased out/committed as of year-end.

The NOI of Shopping Centers dropped slightly by 1% to Php 2.4 billion following the absence of one quarter's earnings from the high-margin Glorietta 2 mall, as a result of the unfortunate explosion last October 19. Because of this, the resulting NOI margin likewise declined by three percentage points and stood at 58% from 61% the previous year. Equity in Net Earnings from equitized malls, namely, Alabang Town Center, Pavilion Mall and TriNoma was higher at Php 124 million from Php 85 million last year. It is notable however that TriNoma already reached a positive NOI margin contribution in its initial year of operations.

In 2008, an additional 18,000 square meters of GLA will come on stream from the opening of Phase 2 of Greenbelt 5 in October. About 9,500 square meters of Glorietta 5 will also be operational later in the year. Construction of the 70,000-square meter Q Shopping in

Angeles, Pampanga is ongoing, with a target opening of May 2009. Meanwhile, planning is underway for a retail-BPO development on a nine-hectare property in Davao City.

Corporate Business

Revenues from Corporate Business amounted to Php 993 million in 2007, lower than last year by 25% as 2006 included the revenues from the sale of the PeopleSupport building to the Goldman-Capmark-ALI consortium. Excluding the revenues from this sale, revenues in 2007 would have grown 14% due to the sale of an additional 9 hectares at Laguna Technopark's expansion phase (at a premium to competition), higher office occupancy rates, rent increases and higher fee income from managed buildings.

Accordingly, NOI settled at Php 487 million, a decline of 8% compared to Php 528 million in 2006. However, NOI margin improved by nine percentage points to 49% following price increases of lot sales, higher rents and lower utilities costs.

Significant progress was made towards the objective of increasing the Company's BPO portfolio to approximately 500,000 GLA by 2010, with six projects commencing construction in 2007. As of end-December, the first two buildings of the UP North Science and Technology Park were in turnover condition for fit-out purposes with completion slated for the first quarter of 2008. The remaining four buildings are for completion by the third quarter. The first three buildings have already been fully leased out. For the Dela Rosa E-Services building, construction accomplishment was at 50% by year-end, with a target completion of fourth quarter of 2008. More than half of the GLA had been pre-leased. Construction of the Nuvali Technopod Building 1 in Nuvali commenced in September, with completion slated within the third quarter of 2008.

Other BPO buildings targeted for completion in 2008 are the San Lazaro Building 1 (October 2008) and Glorietta 5 (December 2008). The Company also commenced construction of a new 30,300-square meter BPO building within Bonifacio Global City in December 2007.

Strategic Landbank Management

Revenues of Strategic Landbank Management stood at Php 373 million in 2007, 47% lower than the Php 707 million in 2006. This was due to the decline in sales of override units in Sta. Catalina and Avida Towers Sucat. The drop was partly offset by overrides from booked sales of 79 lots in Nuvali. NOI declined by 87% and ended at Php 43 million from Php 325 million last year. NOI margin declined to 12% from 46% previously as the override units at the higher-margin The Columns at Ayala Avenue were fully sold and completed in 2006.

Equity in net earnings from ALI's 20% effective stake in Fort Bonifacio Development Corporation (FBDC) amounted to Php 439 million, from Php 109 million in 2006. This was due to the sale of 18 lots at Bonifacio Global City (BGC) in 2007 against 6 lots the previous year. Selling prices in 2007 ranged from Php 52,250 to Php 210,975 per square meter compared to only Php 47,025 to Php 143,560 last year.

The Company continues to make significant progress in driving the growth in land values of its three strategic landholdings. The components of the Ayala Center redevelopment plans are in place and on schedule. The lot for the hotel complex project was cleared and turned over to Kingdom Hotel in December. The project will begin construction in 2008 and is estimated to be completed within three years. The retail and parking building between Shangri-la and Landmark, called The Link, was completed with retail spaces opened in October. Meanwhile, construction of Glorietta 5, consisting of three levels of retail, five levels of BPO and two levels of basement parking, commenced in April 2007 and will be completed by December 2008.

Development activities in Bonifacio Global City were in high gear and all of the key components of a Central Business District will be in place in the next few years. Planning is ongoing for a traditional headquarter office building that will house the Philippine Stock Exchange with a target completion date of 2012. FBDC also broke ground in November 2007 for a 29-storey BGC E-Services Building for completion in 2010. A major agreement was signed with the Shangri-La Hotels Group for their planned 6-star de luxe hotel and residential project. This brings a total of four hotel projects for BGC, inclusive of the 5-star Grand Hyatt hotel and other two business hotels.

The development plans for the various components of Phase 1 of Nuvali have been completed and construction is in full swing to gear up for the grand launch in June 2008. The BPO and residential lot parcels, specifically for Abrio, Treveia and Avida Settings, have been turned over to the Residential and Corporate Business Groups for development. Construction of two lanes of the North-South Road, extending from the Sta Rosa-Tagaytay road all the way to Montecito, has been completed.

Visayas-Mindanao

The revenue contribution of Visayas-Mindanao amounted to Php 176 million, a 5% improvement from Php 168 million last year. A total of 21 units were booked in Ayala Northpoint (Phase 2), with a completion rate of 98%. Additional eight lots were sold in Phase 3, with a completion rate of 18%. Plantazionne registered the sale of six lots (Phases 1 and 2) in 2007, while the newly-launched Phase 3 registered 86 lot sales at a 49% completion. In addition, Alegria sold 14 lots at 25% completion.

Affiliate CHI, 47%-owned by ALI, posted a 27% growth in revenues to Php 1.1 billion, with net income up by 22% to Php 252 million in 2007. Meanwhile, 8 lot sales in Cebu Property Ventures & Development Corporation's (CPVDC) Asiatown IT Park led to a revenue growth of 49% to Php 336 million and net income growth of 108% to Php 173 million. As a result, equity in net earnings from CHI and CPVDC amounted to Php 138 million, 41% more than the Php 98 million registered last year.

Serving as the unit that brings the Company's businesses to the Southern part of the country, Visayas-Mindanao unit will continue to secure its future growth in 2008. The construction of the Lagoon Development at the Ayala Center Cebu is underway and slated for completion by year-end. The eBloc, a project of Cebu Property Ventures Development Corporation

(CPVDC) and the Company, began construction in the third quarter and will be the biggest facilities provider, consisting of 20,000 sqms. of gross leaseable space upon completion in November 2008.

Support Business

The Hotels, Construction and Property Management businesses generated revenues, net of inter-company eliminations, of Php 4.2 billion or a 21% growth y-o-y. Of this amount, the Hotels generated Php 1.4 billion, showing an improvement of 24% from previous year. The increase was largely due to the higher occupancy rate of Hotel InterContinental Manila at 82% last year compared to only 61% in 2006. The refurbishment work done in 2006 also led to a higher revenue per average room (REVPAR) of Php 3,987 vs. Php 2,547 the previous year. On the other hand, Cebu City Marriott Hotel's occupancy rate declined to 75% from 82% but was still higher than the Cebu average of 61%. REVPAR was also above industry at Php 2,402 versus Php 2,532 in 2006. Combined, the Hotels contributed Php 444 million to ALI's NOI.

Makati Development Corporation (MDC), ALI's wholly-owned construction arm, reported revenues of Php 1.8 billion (net of inter-company eliminations), representing a 24% growth over the previous year's revenues. As of end-2007, MDC had an outstanding orderbook worth Php 18.8 billion from 38 projects. About 41% of the outstanding contracts were for third parties. The construction business contributed Php 395 million to ALI's NOI.

Ayala Property Management Corporation (APMC), a 100%-owned subsidiary, reported revenues of Php 698 million (net of inter-company eliminations) for 2007, 16% more than the previous year's level. The additional revenues came from the operation of new carparks in Bonifacio Global City, the full operation of Carparks in Paseo de Magallanes and Madrigal Business Park, and the increase in occupancy of commercial spaces in CBD carparks. APMC's NOI amounted to Php 263 million, a 15% growth y-o-y.

Equity in Net Earnings of Investees, Interest, Fees, Investment and Other Income

In 2007, Interest, Fees, Investment and Other Income rose by 25% to Php 2.1 billion from Php 1.7 billion the previous year. This was mainly due to the gain on sale of preferred shares in KAMI to Kingdom Manila BV. Additionally, Php 599 million in net income after tax was recognized from the sale of MPVI shares, our investment vehicle for the Oakwood Serviced Apartments in Ayala Center.

Equity in Net Earnings from Investees more than doubled to Php 787 million from Php 306 million, largely due to the substantially higher contribution from ALI's corporate investment vehicles in BGC, as well as higher earnings of CHI and ACC.

The contribution of FBDC reached Php 439 million from Php 109 million last year. Sales accelerated at Bonifacio Global City with a total of 18 lot sales in 2007 from only 6 lots in 2006. Selling prices were also higher at Php 52,250 to Php 210,975 in 2007 from Php 47,025 to Php 143,560 last year.

Meanwhile, Equity Earnings from CHI/CPVDC were 41% higher at Php 138 million from Php 98 million. The growth was due to robust sale of commercial lots at CPVDC's Asiatown IT Park as well as increased retail revenues at the Ayala Center Cebu as the public warmly received the opening of its new Expansion Building during the first half of the year.

Alabang Commercial Center (ACC), through Alabang Town Center, contributed Php 110 million, 33% more than the previous year because of a higher occupancy rate, while TriNoma, which opened in May, contributed Php 13 million on its first year of operation.

Expenses

Total Expenses were flat for 2007 at Php 21.2 billion, compared with Php 21.5 billion in 2006. Direct Costs and Operating Expenses for the real estate and hotels business dropped by 6% to Php 15.1 billion as various cost management initiatives started in previous years began to bear fruit. Meanwhile, General and Administrative Expenses increased by 4% to Php 2.7 billion following a continuing organizational build-up to address the aggressive expansion plans for the future.

Interest and other charges of Php 1.8 billion grew by 64% despite a drop in average debt levels and borrowing costs as a result mainly of the additional costs arising from the Glorietta 2 explosion and expenses related to sale of KAMI shares. Provision for income tax of Php 1.6 billion was flat as the Company's effective tax rate in 2007 was significantly lower following higher income subjected to capital gains tax.

Project and Capital Expenditures

ALI spent Php 15.2 billion for project and capital expenditures in 2007, 11% more than the Php 13.7 billion spent in the previous year. Residential Development projects accounted for almost half of the capex at Php 7.3 billion. This was followed by Shopping Centers which used 25% or Php 3.9 billion, while around 12% or Php 1.8 billion was used for Corporate Business projects.

For 2008, ALI has earmarked an unprecedented Php 24.3 billion for capital and project expenditures, underscoring the continued high levels of activity across all business lines. Bulk of the budget will go to Residential Development and Corporate Business with a 42% and 30% share, respectively. Shopping Centers will get 14% while Strategic Landbank is expected to have a 10% allocation.

Financial Condition

The company's balance sheet continues to be healthy with a Current Ratio of 1.65: 1. As of end-2007, Cash and Equivalents stood at Php 13.6 billion, 43% higher than the end-2006 level of Php 9.5 billion with the collection of full payments from completed Serendra units and deposits from Preferred Shares subscriptions. Total Borrowings were at Php 10.1 billion,

from Php 12.8 billion as of December last year, translating to a Debt-to-Equity Ratio of 0.22:1.

Key Financial Performance Indicators

The table below sets forth the comparative key performance indicators of the Company and its majority-owned subsidiaries:

	<i>End-2007</i>	<i>End-2006</i>
Current ratio ¹	1.65:1	1.64:1
Debt-to-equity ratio ²	0.22:1	0.32:1
Net debt/(cash)-to-equity ratio ³	(0.08):1	0.08:1
	<i>FY 2007</i>	<i>FY 2006</i>
Return on assets ⁴	5.4%	5.2%
Return on equity ⁵	10.2%	9.8%

¹ *Current assets / current liabilities*

² *Total interest-bearing debt (inclusive of bonds and CPs) / stockholders' equity*

³ *Interest-bearing debt less cash, cash equivalents & investment in government securities / stockholders' equity*

⁴ *Net income / total assets (average)*

⁵ *Net income / stockholders' equity (average)*

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

There are no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created in 2007.

For 2008, ALI has earmarked a total of P24.3 billion for project and capital expenditures, the bulk of which will be used to fund ongoing and planned projects of Residential Development and Corporate Business. Throughout the year, ALI examines the appropriate timing and allocated amounts for these projects, and adjusts the budget accordingly to reflect changes in plans. These projects will be funded through cash generated from operations and additional borrowings.

Material changes (+/- 5% or more) in the financial statements

Income Statement items – 2007 versus 2006

24% increase in hotel operations revenues

Mainly due to higher occupancy rate and revenue per available room (REVPAR) at Hotel InterContinental Manila.

157% increase in equity in net earnings of investees

Largely due to higher income from ALI's corporate vehicles for its investment in Bonifacio Global City, as well as improved performance of Cebu Holdings Inc. and Alabang Commercial Corporation.

10% decline in interest income

Primarily due to lower average interest rate.

47% increase in other income

Primarily due to the gain on sale of preferred shares in KHI-ALI Manila, Inc. (KAMI) to Kingdom Manila B.V. in connection with the development of a luxury hotel complex within Ayala Center.

8% decrease in real estate costs and expenses

Mainly due to lower real estate revenues and improvement in margins of residential development business.

27% improvement in hotel operations costs and expenses

Largely due to the higher occupancy rate of Hotel InterContinental Manila.

10% increase in interest expense and other financing charges

Mainly due to the higher average bank loans.

222% increase in other charges

Principally due to the related costs on the sale of preferred shares in KAMI and other expenses related to the Glorietta 2 explosion.

286% increase in income associated with non-current assets held for sale

Primarily due to the gain on sale of shares in Makati Property Ventures, Inc. (Oakwood) in 1Q07.

162% increase in net income attributable to minority interests

Largely due to higher income of Ayala Hotels, Inc. following the sale of Oakwood.

Balance Sheet items – 2007 versus 2006

13% increase in cash and cash equivalents

Primarily due to deposits received from Preferred Shares subscriptions and sale of Oakwood.

65% increase in other current assets

Mainly due to higher prepaid expenses such as commissions and taxes, and increase in Makati Development Corporation's deferred charges representing costs on future projects.

30% decline in short-term investments

Largely due to lower investment of ALI (parent company) in government securities.

84% decline in fair value through profit and loss financial assets

Primarily due to maturity and sale of government securities.

9% increase in accounts and notes receivable

Mainly due to higher receivables from sales at new and existing projects.

13% decrease in real estate inventories

Mainly due to costs of sold units at residential building and subdivision projects.

100% decline in non-current assets held for sale

Due to sale of Oakwood.

63% increase in non-current accounts and notes receivable

Largely due to additional sales at new and existing projects, and availment of longer payment terms.

8% increase in property and equipment

Primarily due to disbursements for the Ayala Center redevelopment, construction of Glorietta 5 BPO building and Greenbelt 5, as well as additional communication and transportation equipment.

14% decline in deferred tax assets

Primarily due to an increase in the realization of Serendra's financial gross profit.

7% increase in other non-current assets

Mainly due to higher Meralco deposits.

30% increase in accounts and other payables

Mainly due to higher trade payables from real estate sales and increase in liabilities to buyers for the cost of uncompleted projects.

13% increase in income tax payable

Primarily due to a higher taxable income.

33% decrease in current portion of long-term debt

Largely due to payment of bonds and loan settlement made by Avida.

41% increase in other current liabilities

Mainly due to deposits from the high-end residential project, Abrio, which was launched in October 2007.

100% decline in liabilities directly associated with non-current assets held for sale

Due to sale of Oakwood.

20% decrease in long-term debt – net of current portion

Primarily due to reclassification of Php 2 billion bonds to current portion.

6% increase in pension liabilities

Mainly due to actuarial adjustment due to retirement plan amendment.

72% decline in deferred tax liabilities

Primarily due to decrease in excess financial realized gross profit over taxable realized gross profit of Avida.

16% increase in deposits and non-current liabilities

Mainly due to increase in buyers' deposits for new residential projects and tenants' deposits for shopping center spaces.

26% increase in deferred credits

Largely due to higher deferred interest income.

25% increase in paid-up capital

Largely due to the 20% stock dividend and deposit for Preferred Shares subscription.

11% decline in stock options outstanding

Primarily due to ESOP availments.

119% decline in unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets

Due to restatement of Avida's Meralco shares in 2006.

6% increase in retained earnings

Largely due to the higher income generated in 2007 vis-à-vis dividend payments.

8% decrease in minority interest – net of interest attributable to non-current assets held for sale

Largely due to dividends paid by Ayala Hotels, Inc.

100% decline in minority interest attributable to non-current assets held for sale

Due to sale of Oakwood.

Review of 2006 Operations versus 2005 (Not restated)

Results of Operations

Ayala Land's consolidated revenues in 2006 hit a new high of Php 25.5 billion, 20% higher than the previous year's Php 21.4 billion, notwithstanding the absence of extraordinary gains generated from the sale of the company's MRT investment in 2005. Operating revenues, excluding interest and other investment income, totaled Php 23.6 billion and grew at an even higher rate of 37%. Heightened activity across all business lines drove operating revenues, with residential development and leasing businesses contributing the bulk.

With controlled operating costs, net operating income (NOI) margins on a per business line basis held steady. Overall NOI margin, however, was slightly lower due to the shift in revenue mix given the faster growth in residential development compared to the higher-margin leasing business. Meanwhile, total overhead costs declined, as the moderate increase in general and administrative expenses of 12%, was more than offset by the significant decrease in interest and other charges, given last year's provisions for decline in value of assets intended to be sold or written off. As a result, income before tax grew by 29% to Php 5.7 billion in 2006, even with lower investment income from sale of shares.

Income growth, however, was tempered by the 188% increase in tax provision to Php 1.6 billion, following the 3-percentage point increase in corporate income tax rate and higher operating income subjected to the 35% income tax rate versus the capital gain from the sale of shares in 2005 that was taxed at a lower rate.

Ayala Land ended 2006 with a net income of Php 3.9 billion, 7% higher than the Php 3.6 billion registered in 2005. Netting out extraordinary items (i.e. after tax gain from the MRT transaction and provisions), net income for 2006 would have been 27% higher than the previous year's Php 3.2 billion.

"The year 2006 proved to be a successful year for Ayala Land as it benefited from positive economic developments which ushered in improved buyer confidence. The company also continued to capitalize on the significant growth in the OFW and BPO markets which buoyed demand for residential and commercial real estate products. Through deliberate expansion of product offerings, diversification into new growth areas, and venture into strategic investments, the company, backed by its strong financials, is in an even better position to tap the opportunities arising from favorable structural changes that drive growth in the property sector." said Ayala Land President and Chief Executive Officer Jaime I. Ayala.

Business Segments

The Residential Development business accounted for the bulk of revenues at Php 14.0 billion or 55% of total revenues. This was followed by Shopping Centers at Php 4.0 billion or 15% of total and Corporate Business at Php 1.3 billion or 5% of total. Strategic Landbank Management contributed 3% or Php 707 billion, while Visayas-Mindano generated Php 168 million or 1%.

Collectively, the Support Businesses, comprised of Hotels, Construction and Property Management, reported revenues of Php 3.4 billion or 13% of total revenues. Equity in Net Earnings of Investees, Interest, Fees, Investment and Other Income accounted for the balance of 8% or Php 2.0 billion.

Residential Development

There was a 47% year-on-year (y-o-y) growth in Residential Development revenues to Php 14.0 billion as high double digit growth rates were reported by Ayala Land Premier and Community Innovations, Inc.

Revenues of Ayala Land Premier (ALP) reached Php 8.5 billion, 65% more than the previous year. Revenues booked from the sale of 430 condominium units reached Php 5.3 billion, more than double 2005's Php 2.6 billion, while the sale of 456 lots generated Php 2.7 billion in revenues. Lots booked included 216 lots in Ayala Westgrove Heights and 135 lots in Ayala Greenfield Estates.

ALI's first leisure community project, Anvaya Cove, contributed Php 593 million in revenues. This is a 242% increase from last year's revenues as an additional 402 beach club shares, 57 lots and 7 villas were booked.

The bulk of ALP's condominium sales was accounted for by The Residences at Greenbelt at 224 units. At the end of the year, 72% of the 1,003-unit, three tower project, had been taken-up. One Serendra in Bonifacio Global City booked sales of 152 units while One Roxas Triangle sold 22 units.

Community Innovations reported revenues of Php 3.7 billion, 71% higher than 2005's Php 2.2 billion. A total of 785 units were booked, 37% higher y-o-y, mainly coming from high-rise projects. The Columns at Ayala Avenue and its Legazpi Village sequel accounted for 74 and 302 units, respectively, while Two Serendra contributed 163 units.

Meanwhile, Avida Land's revenues amounted to Php 1.8 billion. This translates to an 18% decline from last year's revenues mainly due to the standardization of the revenue recognition policy in 2Q06. This also affected the number of units booked which stood at 1,033, a 33% decline from 2005. Without the change, revenues would have grown 11% y-o-y to Php 2.4 billion while booked units would have reached 1,632 representing a 6% growth. Affordable condominiums accounted for the bulk of booked units at 792.

NOI of Residential Development settled at Php 3.1 billion in 2006, 30% more than last year and accounted for 41% of total NOI. There was a slight decline in NOI margins to 22% from 25%, largely due to losses booked from the sale of One Roxas Triangle units in 2Q06.

Over 7,000 units from new projects and additional phases of existing projects will be added to inventory in 2007. This is over 50% more than the 4,600 units of additional inventory brought into the market in 2006. Some of the new residential projects will be in new locations north of Metro Manila, as well as in the 1,700 hectare Canlubang landbank.

Shopping Centers

Shopping Centers reported a 12% rise in revenues to Php 4.0 billion in 2006. This is attributed to the higher occupancy rate across all malls which averaged at 92% from 91% in 2005, as well as higher average rent and the increase in gross leasable area (GLA) from 754,000 square meters to 760,000 square meters. The increase in GLA is mainly from the 6,400-square meter Shops at Serendra which soft opened in July. Its occupancy rate averaged at 31% in 2006 and at the end of the year, spaces were nearly fully leased/committed.

There was a slight improvement in NOI margin to 62% from 60%, resulting in a 16% growth in NOI to Php 2.4 billion. This accounted for 33% of total NOI.

In 2007, an additional 195,000 square meters of GLA will come on stream from the opening of TriNoma in Quezon City in May. About 13,000 square meters of Greenbelt 5 will also be operational later in the year. Construction will start soon on the 70,000-square meter mall in Pampanga.

Corporate Business

Revenues from Corporate Business reached Php1.3 billion in 2006, a 111% growth y-o-y. The high growth was due to the sale of 1,407 square meters at Ayala Life-FGU, full year contribution of the three BPO buildings (started 3Q05) and the 8 percentage point rise in 6750's occupancy rate to 98%. On the average, ALI's traditional office buildings enjoyed an occupancy rate of 98%, an improvement from 2005's 93%.

Consequently, NOI margin improved to 40% from 38% with NOI settling at Php 528 million, compared to Php 240 million in 2005. This represents 7% of total NOI.

In December, the company announced the sale of the PeopleSupport BPO building to a partnership between ALI, MLT Investments (Goldman Sachs) and Filipinas Investments (Capmark). ALI's effective economic interest in the partnership is 36%. This partnership provides a new platform to raise capital that will help accelerate growth of ALI's BPO portfolio. Very recently, the partnership broke ground for a 47,000-square meter office building along Dela Rosa Street in Makati.

Further tapping the growing BPO market, ALI will start development on two BPO campus projects within 2007. Additional 28,000 sqms of GLA will be added by the first two buildings in the 38-hectare UP Science and Technology Park project as they get completed in 4Q2008. In addition, the company will launch its 20-hectare BPO campus project in Canlubang within the second half of the year.

Strategic Landbank Management

Strategic Landbank Management's revenues are generated mainly from override units from The Columns at Ayala Avenue and Legazpi Village, as well as Avida Towers Sucat, Avida Residences Catalina and Sampaguita Village. Additional bookings only reached 96 units from 176 in 2005, but additional revenues from construction accomplishment of previous bookings boosted revenues. Revenues amounted to Php 707 million in 2006, 46% higher than the previous year.

Bonifacio High Street, a 40-meter wide, 500-meter long retail/office promenade in the City Center of Bonifacio Global City soft opened in November 2006, with the grand launch scheduled for March 2007. At the end of 2006, 86% of the 14,000-square meter retail

component was committed while 100% of the 6,400 square meters of office space have been reserved.

NOI of Strategic Landbank Management stood at Php 325 million in 2006, 94% more than the year-ago figure as NOI margin accelerated to 46% from 35% during the same period. Contribution amounted to 4% of total NOI.

During the latter part of 2007, there will be an integrated launch of the Canlubang project which will include residential, office and retail components. Moreover, the masterplan of Ayala Center is currently being reviewed and plans for redevelopment should be ready within the year.

Visayas-Mindanao

The revenue contribution of Visayas-Mindanao amounted to Php 168 million or 1% of total revenues. With the 8% decline in revenues and the drop in NOI margin to 7% from 11% y-o-y, NOI was lower at Php 12 million from Php 21 million in 2005.

A total of 136 units were booked in Ayala Northpoint and Plantazionne Verdana Homes in Talisay, Negros Occidental, lower than the 148 units booked in the previous year. Revenue adjustments at Ayala Heights Cebu pulled down Visayas-Mindanao's revenues and NOI margin.

In 2007, ALI will launch residential projects in new areas in Western Visayas and Northern Mindanao, which should enhance revenues going forward.

Support Business

The Hotels, Construction and Property Management businesses generated revenues, net of inter-company eliminations, of Php 3.4 billion, a 20% growth y-o-y. Of this amount, the Hotels generated Php 1.1 billion, improving by 3% from previous year. The minimal increase in Hotel revenues is attributed to the partial closure of Hotel InterContinental Manila as refurbishment work was done from April to November. As a result, the hotel's average occupancy rate in 2006 dropped to 61% from 76% in the previous year. However, the hotel has been close to being fully occupied since its re-launch in November.

On the other hand, Cebu City Marriott Hotel continued to enjoy higher-than-average occupancy rates at 81% (versus the Cebu average of 61%). Revenue per available room (REVPAR) is also above industry average at Php 2,532. Oakwood Premier Ayala Center also registered above-average occupancy rates at 91% (versus the Makati CBD average of 77%) and REVPAR at Php 5,100. The Hotels, excluding Oakwood whose operating results are shown as a separate item in the income statement, contributed Php 370 million to ALI's NOI.

Makati Development Corporation (MDC), ALI's wholly-owned construction arm, reported revenues of Php 1.4 billion (net of inter-company eliminations), representing a 37% growth

over the previous year's revenues. As of end-2006, MDC had an outstanding orderbook worth Php 8.9 billion from 25 projects. About 38% of the outstanding contracts were for third parties. The construction business contributed Php 349 million to ALI's NOI.

Ayala Property Management Corporation (APMC), a 100%-owned subsidiary, reported revenues of Php 604 million (net of inter-company eliminations) for 2006, 24% more than the previous year's level. The additional revenues came from new management contracts obtained during the year including three buildings and 36 branches of Citibank, and seven carparks at Bonifacio Global City. APMC's NOI amounted to Php 229 million, a 37% growth y-o-y.

Equity in Net Earnings of Investees, Interest, Fees, Investment and Other Income

In 2006, Interest, Fees, Investment and Other Income declined 58% from the 2005 level of Php 4.0 billion to Php 1.7 billion, as the former included the Php 2.6 billion gain (before tax) from the MRT-3 transaction.

Equity in net earnings from Investees amounted to Php 306 million, 35% more than the amount earned in 2005, primarily due to higher equity earnings from Cebu Holdings, Inc. and Alabang Commercial Corporation, as well as recognition of goodwill arising from additional investment in Bonifacio Land Corporation.

Cebu Holdings reported a 51% y-o-y increase in revenues to Php 1.0 billion in 2006 with the full year contribution of the highly successful seaside residential project, Amara, coming in, as well as the sale of two lots at Cebu Business Park and the remaining two units at Park Tower. Net Income grew 76% y-o-y to Php 207 million.

Expenses

Total Expenses for 2006 reached Php 19.9 billion, 17% more than 2005's Php 17 billion. Direct Costs and Operating Expenses for the real estate and hotels business reached Php 16.2 billion, representing a 43% increase from the previous year's Php 11.3 billion. The faster growth in direct costs versus the 37% growth in corresponding revenues was due to the larger share of the Residential Development business to total revenues at 55% from 44% last year. Moreover, losses from the sale of One Roxas Triangle units were also booked in 2006.

General and Administrative Expenses amounted to Php 2.6 billion in 2006, 12% higher y-o-y mainly due to higher payroll and employee benefits given additional hiring to support expansion. Interest and other charges totaled Php 1.1 billion, 67% lower than previous year's Php 3.3 billion, as the latter included significant provisions for the decline in value of assets intended to be sold or written off. Additionally, interest expense declined in 2006 as the company's average cost of debt declined to 9.0% from 9.7% in 2005.

Project and Capital Expenditures

For 2006, ALI spent Php 13.7 billion for project and capital expenditure, double the Php 6.8 billion spent in the previous year. About half or Php 6.8 billion was used for Residential Development projects while Shopping Centers accounted for 30% or Php 4.1 billion. Around 10% or Php 1.3 billion was used for ALI's international investment which is being undertaken jointly with Ayala Corporation. This investment will allow ALI to leverage on its expertise and capture growth opportunities in Asia.

Financial Condition

Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to Php 6.1 billion in 2006, with Php 1.9 billion generated from the sale of installment contracts receivables. As a result of better operating results, ALI was able to pay cash dividends of Php 1.8 billion during the year, representing Php 0.06 per share in regular dividends and Php 0.11 per share in special dividends.

The company's balance sheet remained strong with Current Ratio at 1.64:1. Cash and Equivalents (including short term investments) was at Php 9.5 billion, 41% higher than the end-2005 level of Php 6.8 billion, with the increase attributed to additional cash from operations and the issuance of Php 3.0 billion Fixed Rate Corporate Notes (FXCN) in September, at a blended cost of 7.4%. As a result of the FXCN, total borrowings increased by 22% to Php 13.1 billion from Php 10.7 billion in December 2005, and Debt-to-Equity Ratio slightly increased to 0.32:1 from the previous year's 0.28:1. Nonetheless, Net Debt-to-Equity improved to 0.09:1 from 0.10:1 with Cash and Equivalents increasing faster than total borrowings.

Key Financial Performance Indicators

The table below sets forth the comparative key performance indicators of the Company and its majority-owned subsidiaries:

	<i>End-2006</i>	<i>End-2005</i>
Current ratio ¹	1.64:1	1.55:1
Debt-to-equity ratio ²	0.32:1	0.28:1
Net debt-to-equity ratio ³	0.09:1	0.10:1
	<i>FY 20006</i>	<i>FY 20005</i>
Return on assets ⁴	5.2%	4.9%
Return on equity ⁵	9.8%	9.4%

¹ Current assets / current liabilities

² Total interest-bearing debt (inclusive of bonds and CPs) / stockholders' equity

³ Interest-bearing debt less cash, cash equivalents & investment in government securities / stockholders' equity

⁴ Net income / total assets (average)

⁵ Net income / stockholders' equity (average)

Material changes (+/- 5% or more) in the financial statements

Income Statement items – 2006 versus 2005

40% increase in real estate revenues

Primarily due to higher revenues from residential developments, shopping centers, office rentals and sales, as well as support businesses.

35% increase in equity in net earnings of investees

Mainly due to higher earnings of Cebu Holdings, Inc. and Alabang Commercial Corporation, as well as recognition of goodwill arising from the additional investment in Bonifacio Land Corporation.

58% decline in interest, fees, investment and other income

Largely due to the gain on sale of Astoria Investment Ventures, Inc. (AIVI) preferred shares in 2005.

45% increase in real estate costs and expenses

Mainly due to higher real estate revenues.

12% increase in general and administrative expenses

Primarily due to higher payroll costs given additional hiring to support expansion.

67% decrease in interest and other charges

Principally due to the provisions for decline in value of assets intended to be sold and write-off of deferred charges in 2005.

188% increase in provision for income tax

Mainly due to capital gains in AIVI transaction subjected to final tax at lower rate in 2005 and higher corporate income tax rate in 2006.

19% increase in income associated with non-current assets held for sale

Primarily due to higher earnings of Makati Property Ventures, Inc. (MPVI), owner of Oakwood Premier Ayala Center. Ayala Hotels executed a purchase agreement to sell MPVI to Ascott and the sale will be consummated on March 2007.

Balance Sheet items – End-2006 versus End-2005

23% increase in cash and cash equivalent

Mainly due to issuance of FXCNs and increased collections from customers.

228% increase in short-term investments

Mainly due to higher investment of ALI (parent company) in government securities.

65% increase in accounts and notes receivable

Primarily due to receivables from Mercator Securities for the sale of Bridgebury Realty Corporation shares, as well as additional sales at new and existing projects, and higher corporate withholding tax in 2006.

15% increase in real estate inventories

Primarily due to construction accomplishment at residential building projects and continued development of residential subdivision projects.

5% increase in other current assets

Mainly due to advances on land and higher input VAT.

100% increase in noncurrent assets held for sale

Represents total assets of MPVI classified as noncurrent assets held for sale.

62% decline in non-current accounts and notes receivable

Largely due to Avida's bulk sale of receivables and offsetting of estimated liability against receivable.

29% increase in investments in associates and jointly controlled entities

Mainly due to ALI's investment in an Asian private equity real estate fund and fund management company.

6% decrease in available-for-sale financial assets

Primarily due to decline in value of APMC's PLDT shares and various clubshares owned by the company.

27% decline in property and equipment

Mainly due to reclass to noncurrent assets held for sale.

9% decline in other noncurrent assets

Largely due to liquidation of advances made to a landowner.

8% increase in accounts and other payables

Primarily due to higher payables to contractors and suppliers for various projects and higher VAT and expanded withholding tax payable.

9% increase in short-term debt

Largely due to short-term loan availments by Station Square East Commercial Corporation and Ayala Greenfield Development Corporation.

31% increase in income tax payable

Mainly due to increase in corporate income tax rate to 35%, and higher income that is subject to corporate income tax.

339% increase in current portion of long-term debt

Primarily due to the reclassification of the P3.0B bonds maturing in April 2007.

143% increase in other current liabilities

Largely due to higher buyer deposits for various residential projects.

100% increase in liabilities directly associated with noncurrent assets held for sale

Mainly represents MPVI's liabilities classified as liabilities directly associated with noncurrent assets held for sale.

9% decline in long-term debt (net of current portion)

Largely due to payment of long-term loans and the reclassification of P3.0B bonds to current portion, partially offset by the P3.0B issuance of long-term FXCNs.

7% decline in pension liabilities

Mainly due to higher 2005 base following set up in ALI (parent company) and subsidiaries of transitional liability representing benefit obligation and funding of retirement fund deficiency.

52% increase in deferred tax liabilities

Largely due to shift in revenue recognition to percentage of completion resulting to higher tax liability on prior years' installment sales previously booked based on collection.

9% increase in deposits and noncurrent liabilities

Mainly due to higher retention payable.

64% increase in deferred credits

Largely due to higher deferred interest income and marketing fees.

10% decline in stock options outstanding

Primarily due to additional options exercised.

754% decrease in unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets

Primarily due to decline in value of APMC's PLDT shares and various clubshares owned by the company.

8% increase in retained earnings

Mainly due to income generated in 2006.

21% decline in minority interest – net of interest attributable to noncurrent assets held for sale

Largely due to reclassification of MPVI to noncurrent assets held for sale in 2006.

100% increase in minority interest attributable to noncurrent assets held for sale

Mainly represents the partner's stake at MPVI.

Liquidity and Capital Resources – 2007

The Company sourced its capital requirements through a combination of internally generated cash, pre-selling, joint ventures, bank borrowings, and sale of non-core assets. Ayala Land's fundamentals remained unchanged and its balance sheet continued to reflect strength and stability.

Cashflow from existing operations and borrowings were used for ALI's (consolidated) project and capital expenditures aggregating P15.4 billion. Ending cash level (including short-term investments) stood at P13.6 billion while current ratio was at 1.65:1.

Guided by prudent financing strategies, ALI kept its borrowings at low levels, placing bank debt-to-equity ratio at a low level of 0.22:1. Total borrowings registered at P10.1 billion, the bulk of which is long-term and peso-denominated.

Factors which may have material impact in Company's operations

Economic factors

The economic situation in the Philippines significantly affects the performance of the Company's businesses. For certain business lines, more particularly the residential products, the Company is sensitive to changes in domestic interest and inflation rates. Higher interest rates tend to discourage potential buyers of residential units as mortgages become unaffordable to them. An inflationary environment will adversely affect the Company, as well as the real estate industry, by increases in costs such as land acquisition, labor and materials. Although the Company may pass on the additional costs to buyers, there is no assurance that this will not significantly affect the Company's sales.

Competition (Please refer to "Competition" section in Item 1.)

Project & Capital Expenditures (consolidated)

The Company's consolidated project & capital expenditures for 2007 amounted to P15.4 billion, broken down as follows:

Shopping centers	25%
Corporate business	12%
Residential developments	48%
Strategic landbank management	6%
Visayas-Mindanao	7%
Support businesses	1%
Corporate initiatives	<u>1%</u>
	100%

For 2008, the Company budgeted P24.3 billion* for consolidated project and capital expenditures, broken down as follows:

Shopping centers	14%
Corporate business	30%
Residential developments	42%
Strategic landbank management	10%
Visayas-Mindanao	3%
Support businesses	<u>1%</u>
	100%

* Project and capital expenditures will be funded from existing cash and cash from operations, pre-selling, additional borrowings and proceeds from the sale of non-core assets; excludes capital expenditures of unconsolidated affiliates

Item 7. Financial Statements

The 2007 consolidated financial statements of the Company are incorporated herein in the accompanying Index to Exhibits.

Foreign Exchange Gains/Losses

Net foreign exchange losses arising from foreign exchange transactions amounted to P69 million for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Interest and Other Charges

Interest and other charges in 2007 amounted to P1,796 million, breakdown of which is provided in Note 17 of the 2007 consolidated financial statements which is incorporated herein in the accompanying Index to Exhibits.

Receivables

The advances totaling to P478 million as of December 31, 2007 is broken down as follows:

	(million)	
Non trade receivable – Current portion		P 252
Non trade receivable – Non current portion		168
Notes receivable		<u>58</u>
Total		<u>P 478</u>

Details of Other Receivables amounting to P1,630 million as of December 31, 2007 follow:

	(million)
Notes receivable - employees	P 34
Accounts receivable – other companies	1,189
Creditable withholding tax	171
Miscellaneous receivable	236
Total	<u>P 1,630</u>

Accounts and Other Payables

Accounts and Other Payables as of end-2007 amounted to P15,759 million, breakdown of which is provided in Note 13 of the 2007 consolidated financial statements.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and Administrative expenses in 2007 amounted to P2,715 million, breakdown of which is provided in Note 17 of the 2007 consolidated financial statements.

Item 8. Information on Independent Accountant and Other Related Matters

Independent Public Accountants

In 2007, the principal accountants and external auditors of the Company is the accounting firm of SyCip, Gorres, Velayo & Company (SGV & Co.).

Pursuant to the General Requirements of SRC Rule 68, Par. 3 (Qualifications and Reports of Independent Auditors), the Company has engaged SGV & Co. as external auditor of the Company, and Ms. Lucy L. Chan has been the Partner In-charge effective audit year 2007.

External Audit Fees and Services

Audit and Audit-Related Fees

Ayala Land and its subsidiaries paid its external auditors the following fees in the past two years: *(in P million; with VAT)*

	Audit & Audit-related Fees	Tax Fees	Other Fees
2007	7.7*	-	-
2006	7.2*	-	-

* Pertains to audit fees; no fees for other assurance and related services

Tax Fees

Tax consultancy services are secured from entities other than the appointed external auditor.

Under paragraph D.3.1 of the Ayala Land Audit Committee Charter, the Ayala Land Audit Committee (composed of Ramon R. del Rosario, Jr., Mercedita S. Nolloredo and Corazon S. de la Paz-Bernardo) recommends to the Board and stockholders the appointment of the external auditor and the fixing of audit fees. The Board and stockholders approve the Audit Committee's recommendation.

Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as follows:

- *PFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, and the complementary amendment to PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements: Capital Disclosures (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2007)*

PFRS 7 introduces new disclosures to improve the information about financial instruments. It requires the disclosure of qualitative information about exposure to risks arising from financial instruments, including specified minimum disclosures about credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including sensitivity analysis to market risk. It replaces the disclosure requirements in PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation* and PAS 30, *Disclosure in the Financial Statements of Banks and Similar Financial Institutions*. It is applicable to all entities that report under PFRS. The amendment to PAS 1 introduces disclosures about the level of an entity's capital and how it manages capital.

The Group adopted the amendment to the transition provisions of PFRS 7, as approved by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, which gives transitory relief with respect to the presentation of comparative information for the new risk disclosures about the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments. Accordingly, the Group does not need to present comparative information for the disclosures required by paragraphs 31-42 of PFRS 7, unless the disclosure was previously required under PAS 30 or PAS 32. Adoption of PFRS 7 and the amendment to PAS 1 resulted in additional disclosures, which are included throughout the consolidated financial statements.

- *Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 10, Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment*

IFRIC 10 provides that the frequency of financial reporting does affect the amount of impairment charge to be recognized in the annual financial reporting with respect to goodwill and AFS investments. It prohibits the reversal of impairment losses on goodwill and AFS equity investments recognized in the interim financial reports even if impairment is no longer present at the annual balance sheet date. Adoption of this Interpretation did not have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Future Changes in Accounting Policies

The Group has not applied the following PFRS and Philippine Interpretations which are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2007:

- *PAS 23, Borrowing Costs (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2009)*

The standard has been revised to require capitalization of borrowing costs when such costs relate to a qualifying asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. In accordance with the transitional requirements in the Standard, this change in accounting for borrowing costs shall be accounted for prospectively. Accordingly, borrowing costs will be capitalized on qualifying assets with a commencement date after 1 January 2009. No changes will be made for borrowing costs incurred to this date that have been expensed. The Group does not expect that the adoption of this standard will have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- *PFRS 8, Operating Segments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2009)*

This PFRS adopts a management approach to reporting segment information. PFRS 8, will replace PAS 14, *Segment Reporting*, and is required to be adopted only by entities whose debt or equity instruments are publicly traded, or are in the process of filing with the SEC for purposes of issuing any class of instruments in a public market. The Group will apply PFRS 8 in 2009 and will assess the impact of this Standard on its current manner of reporting segment information.

- *Amendment to PAS 1, Amendment on Statement of Comprehensive Income*

This Amendment will become effective January 1, 2008. In accordance with the amendment to PAS 1, the statement of changes in equity shall include only transactions with owners, while all non-owner changes will be presented in equity as a single line with details included in a separate statement. Owners are defined as holders of instruments classified as equity.

In addition, the amendment to PAS 1 provides for the introduction of a new statement of comprehensive income that combines all items of income and expense recognized in the statement of income together with 'other comprehensive income'. The revisions specify what is included in other comprehensive income, such as gains and losses on available-for-sale assets, actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit pension plans and changes in the asset revaluation reserve. Entities can choose to present all items in one statement, or to present two linked statements, a separate statement of income and a statement of comprehensive income. The Group will assess the impact of the standard on its current manner of reporting all items of income and expenses.

- *Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-11, PFRS 2, Group and Treasury Share Transactions*

This Interpretation requires arrangements whereby an employee is granted rights to an entity's equity instruments to be accounted for as an equity-settled scheme, even if the entity buys the instruments from another party, or the shareholders provide the equity instruments

needed. It also provides guidance on how subsidiaries, in their separate financial statements, account for such schemes when their employees receive rights to the equity instruments of the parent. The Group does not expect this interpretation to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

- **Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 12, *Service Concession Arrangement***

This Interpretation will become effective January 1, 2008. This Interpretation covers contractual arrangements arising from public-to-private service concession arrangements if control of the assets remain in public hands but the private sector operator is responsible for construction activities as well as for operating and maintaining the public sector infrastructure. This Interpretation will have no impact on the consolidated financial statements as this is not relevant to the Group's current operations.

- **Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 13, *Customer Loyalty Programmes***

This Interpretation will become effective January 1, 2009. The Interpretation addresses accounting by the entity that grants award credits to its customers. This Interpretation applies to customer loyalty award credits that: (a) an entity grants to its customers as part of a sales transaction, i.e. a sale of goods, rendering of services or use by a customer of entity assets; and (b) subject to meeting any further qualifying conditions, the customers can redeem in the future for free or discounted goods or services. This Interpretation will have no impact on the consolidated financial statements as this is not relevant to the Group's current operations.

- **Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-14, IAS 19, *Limit on Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirement and Other Interaction.***

IFRIC Interpretation 14 was issued in July 2007 and becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2008. This Interpretation provides guidance on how to assess the limit on the amount of surplus in a defined benefit scheme that can be recognized as an asset under IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*. The Group expects that this Interpretation will have no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group as all its defined benefit schemes are currently in deficit.

PART IV – MANAGEMENT AND CERTAIN SECURITY HOLDERS

Item 9. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant * (As of Dec. 31, 2007)

Write-ups below include positions currently held by the directors and executive officers, as well as positions held during the past five years.

Board of Directors **

Fernando Zobel de Ayala	Delfin L. Lazaro
Jaime Augusto Zobel de Ayala II	Leandro Y. Locsin, Jr.***
Jaime I. Ayala	Aurelio R. Montinola III
Corazon S. Dela Paz ***	Mercedita S. Nollo
Ramon R. del Rosario, Jr.***	

Fernando Zobel de Ayala, 47, Filipino, has served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of ALI since 1999. He is also the President and Chief Operating Officer of Ayala Corporation. His other significant positions include: Chairman of Manila Water Company, Inc., AC International Finance Ltd., Ayala International Pte. Ltd., Ayala Automotive Holdings Corp., Ayala Hotels, Inc., Alabang Commercial Corp., and Anvaya Cove Beach and Nature Club, Inc.; Co-Vice Chairman and Trustee of Ayala Foundation, Inc.; Director of the Bank of the Philippine Islands, Globe Telecom, Inc., Integrated Micro-electronics Inc., AI North America and Habitat for Humanity International; and Member of the East Asia Council of INSEAD. He graduated with B.A. Liberal Arts at Harvard College in 1982.

Jaime Augusto Zobel de Ayala, 48, Filipino, has served as Director and member of the Executive Committee of ALI since 1988. He also serves as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Ayala Corporation. He is also Chairman of the Board of Directors of Globe Telecom, Inc., Bank of the Philippine Islands and Integrated Micro-electronics, Inc. He is a member of various international and local business and socio-civic organizations including the JP Morgan International Council, Mitsubishi Corporation International Advisory Committee, Toshiba International Advisory Group, Harvard University Asia Center Advisory Committee, Board of Trustees of the Asian Institute of Management and a national council member of the World Wildlife Fund (US). He was a TOYM (Ten Outstanding Young Men) Awardee in 1999 and was named Management Man of the Year in 2006 by the Management Association of the Philippines for his important role in the transformation of Ayala Corporation into a highly diversified forward-looking conglomerate. He was also awarded the prestigious Harvard Business School Alumni Achievement Award in 2007. He graduated with B.A. in Economics (Cum Laude) at Harvard College in 1981 and took his MBA (with Distinction) at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in 1987.

* *None of the directors and members of the ALI's management owns 2.0% or more of the outstanding capital stock of the Company.*

** *Term of Office of the Members of the Board of Directors commence on the date of their election as Directors for a period of one year or until successors are elected or duly qualified.*

*** *Independent directors*

Jaime I. Ayala, 45, Filipino, became President of Ayala Land, Inc. on July 1, 2004. He joined ALI in January 2004 as Executive Vice President and member of the Management Committee. Concurrently, he is Senior Managing Director of Ayala Corporation. His other significant positions include: Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of Makati Property Ventures, Inc.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Ayala Property Management Corp., Cebu Holdings, Inc., Cebu Insular Hotel Co., Inc., Cebu Property Ventures & Development Corp., Community Innovations, Inc., Avida Land Corp., Laguna Technopark, Inc., Makati Development Corp., and Station Square East Commercial Corp; Member of the Board of Directors and President of Aurora Properties, Inc, Ayala Hotels, Inc., Ceci Realty Inc., Enjay Hotels, Inc., Roxas Land Corp., Vesta Property Holdings, Inc. and Anvaya Cove Beach and Nature Club, Inc.; Member of the Board of Directors of Alabang Commercial Corp., Ayala Greenfield Development Corp., Ayala Infrastructure Ventures, Inc., Ayala Land Sales, Inc., Berkshire Holdings, Inc., Bonifacio Arts Foundation, Inc., Bonifacio Land Corp., Emerging City Holdings, Inc., Fort Bonifacio Development Corp., myAyala.com, Inc., Ayala Center Association and Makati Parking Authority. Prior to joining ALI, he spent 19 years with McKinsey & Company in the US, Mexico, Tokyo and Hong Kong. At McKinsey, he was a Director (senior partner) and played a number of global and regional leadership roles, including that of President of McKinsey's Manila office. He earned his M.B.A. from Harvard School, graduating with honors in 1988. He completed his undergraduate work in 1984 at Princeton University, where he graduated Magna Cum Laude in Economics, with a minor in Engineering.

Corazon S. de la Paz-Bernardo, 66, Filipino, has served as an Independent Director of ALI since April 2006. She is currently the President and Chief Executive Officer of Social Security System. She was re-elected on September 2007 as the President of the International Social Security Association, for the triennium 2008-2010, the first non-European to occupy this position. She served as Chairman of Equitable PCI Bank, Inc. (EPCIB) from February 21, 2006 up to June 2007. She was elected/appointed on July 2007 as Vice-Chairperson of the newly merged bank now known as Banco de Oro – EPCI, Inc. However, the bank is using BDO Unibank as its trade name. She is also a Director of San Miguel Corporation, Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, Ionics, Inc., Equitable Card Network, Inc., PCI Leasing & Finance, Inc., Philex Mining Corp., Philex Gold, Inc., Republic Glass Holdings and Philippine Health Insurance Corporation. She is also a member of the Board of Trustees of: Jaime V. Ongpin Foundation, Inc., Laura Vicuña Foundation for Street Children, Makati Business Club (Treasurer), MFI Foundation, Inc. (Treasurer), Miriam College, Philippine Business for the Environment and University of the East. Other memberships include those in: the Management Association of the Philippines, the Financial Executive Institute of the Philippines, the Asia Society, (Philippine Chapter), and Member of the Board of Advisors of Ramon V. del Rosario, Sr. – AIM Center for Corporate Social Responsibility. She was the Chairman and Senior Partner of Joaquin Cunanan & Co. (PricewaterhouseCoopers, Philippines) from 1981 to 2001 and served in the Price Waterhouse World Board from 1992 to 1995. She received a Fulbright Achievement Award for Business Administration in 1988 and was one of The Outstanding Women in the Nation's Service Awardee for Management in 1983. She has a Masters in Business Administration degree from Cornell University, as a Fulbrighter and a University of the East scholar. She

studied Business Administration at the University of the East, graduating magna cum laude. She placed first in the 1960 Philippine board examination for certified public accountants.

Ramon R. del Rosario, Jr., 63, Filipino, has served as an Independent Director of ALI since 1994. He is President and Chief Executive Officer of Philippine Investment Management (PHINMA), Inc., President of Bacnotan Consolidated Industries, Inc. and Microtel Development Corp., Chairman and CEO of AB Capital and Investment Corporation, Chairman of United Pulp and Paper Co., Inc., Microtel Inns and Suites (Pilipinas), Inc., CIP II Power Corp., Trans-Asia Gold and Minerals Development Corp., Stock Transfer Services, Inc., Araullo University and Cagayan de Oro College. He is Director of Trans-Asia Oil & Energy Development Corporation, Trans-Asia Power Generation Corp., Phinma Property Holdings Corp., Roxas Holdings, Inc., Holcim (Phils.), Inc., and Union Galvasteel Corp. He served as the Philippines' Secretary of Finance in 1992-1993. He is the current chairman of the Makati Business Club. He graduated with degrees in BSC-Accounting and AB-Social Sciences (Magna cum Laude) at De La Salle College, Manila in 1967 and earned his Masters in Business Administration at Harvard Business School in 1969.

Delfin L. Lazaro, 61, Filipino, has served as member of the Board of Directors of ALI since 1996. He is a member of the Management Committee of Ayala Corporation; Director and Chairman of the Executive Committee of Globe Telecom, Inc.; Director of Integrated Micro-electronics, Inc., Manila Water Co., Inc. and Ayala Automotive Holdings Corp.; and President of Azalea Technology Investments. Formerly, Mr. Lazaro was the President and CEO of Benguet Corporation and Secretary of the Department of Energy of the Philippine government. He was named Management Man of the Year 1999 by the Management Association of the Philippines for his contribution to the conceptualization and implementation of the Philippine Energy Development Plan and to the passage of the law creating the Department of Energy. He was also cited for stabilizing the power situation that helped the country achieve successively high growth levels up to the Asian crisis in 1997. He graduated with BS Metallurgical Engineering at the University of the Philippines in 1967 and took his MBA (with Distinction) at Harvard Graduate School of Business in 1971.

Leandro Y. Locsin, Jr., 45, Filipino, has served as an Independent Director of ALI since 1994. He also serves as Administrator and Design Consultant of Leandro V. Locsin Partners Architects; Senior Vice President of C-J Yulo & Sons and Canlubang Sugar Estate. He is the Founding Chairman/Director of The Beacon School and is a Director of World Wildlife Fund, Phils., E-Media Inc., and Museo Pambata ng Maynila. He is Chairman of Vesta Property Holdings, Inc., and a member of the Ayala Museum Board of Advisers. He graduated with a Bachelor of Arts, Double Major in Architecture and Eastern Art History at Wesleyan University in Connecticut in 1984, and earned his Master of Architecture degree at the Harvard University Graduate School of Design in 1989.

Aurelio R. Montinola, III, 56, Filipino, has served as member of the Board of Directors of ALI since February 2005. He is the President and CEO of Bank of the Philippine Islands. His other affiliations, among others, include: Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Republic Cement Corporation; Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Far Eastern University; Chairman of East Asia Educational Foundation, Inc.; Chairman of the Board of

Directors of Amon Trading Corporation; Regional Board of Advisers of MasterCard Incorporated; Director of Manila Water Company; President of BPI Foundation, Inc.; Director of Makati Business Club; and Member of the Management Association of the Philippines. He graduated with BS Management Engineering at Ateneo de Manila University in 1973 and received his MBA at Harvard Business School in 1977.

Mercedita S. Nollodo, 66, Filipino, has served as Director and Corporate Secretary of ALI since 1994. She also serves as Board member, Senior Managing Director and Corporate Secretary of Ayala Corporation and Senior Counsel of the Ayala Group of Companies. Her other significant positions include: Director of Honda Cars Cebu, Inc., Honda Cars Makati, Inc., Isuzu Automotive Dealership, Inc., Isuzu Cebu, Inc., Ayala Automotive Holdings Corp., Bank of the Philippine Islands, BPI Family Bank, BPI Capital Corp. and Anvaya Cove Beach and Nature Club, Inc.; Corporate Secretary and Member of the Board of Trustees of Ayala Foundation, Inc.; Director and Treasurer of Phil. Tuberculosis Society, Inc. She had her education at the University of the Philippines and graduated Magna Cum Laude and Class Valedictorian in Bachelor of Science in Business Administration and Cum Laude and Class Valedictorian in Bachelor of Laws.

Resignation of Directors

To date, no director has resigned or declined to stand for re-election for the Board of Directors due to any disagreement with the Corporation relative to the Corporation's operations, policies and practices.

Management Committee Members / Key Officers

Jaime I. Ayala *	President and Chief Executive Officer
Mercedita S. Nollodo*	Corporate Secretary
Miriam O. Katigbak **	Executive Vice President
Vincent Y. Tan	Executive Vice President
Ma. Victoria E. Añonuevo	Senior Vice President
Raul M. Irlanda	Senior Vice President
Rex. Ma. A. Mendoza	Senior Vice President
John Philip S. Orbeta	Senior Vice President
Emilio J. Tumbocon	Senior Vice President
Jaime E. Ysmael	Senior Vice President & Chief Finance Officer
Dinna G. Bayangos	Vice President
Augusto D. Bengzon	Vice President & Treasurer
Bernard Vincent O. Dy	Vice President
Angela DV. Lacson	Consultant

* *Members of the Board*

** *Retired effective December 31, 2007*

Miriam O. Katigbak, 53, Filipino, is Executive Vice-President, member of the Management Committee. Until 2006, she was head of the Ayala Malls Group of Ayala Land, Inc. (ALI). She is now assigned to Strategic Landbank Management Group, handling signature projects.

Her other significant positions include: Director and President of Alabang Commercial Corp., ALI-CII Development Corp., North Triangle Depot Commercial Corp., Station Square East Commercial Corp., Studio Ventures Inc.; Director of Cebu Holdings, Inc.; Director of MRT Development Corp. and MZM Retail Holdings Corp.; Chairman of Five-Star Cinema, Inc., Ayala Theaters Management Inc., and NorthBeacon Commercial Corp.; Chairman and President of South Innovative Theatres Management, Inc.; Vice-Chairman of Lagoon Development Corporation. She graduated with Bachelor of Science in Education, Major in Mathematics, at St. Scholastica's College. She took the Management Development Program at the Asian Institute of Management in 1993 and at the University of Michigan in 1997.

Vincent Y. Tan, 57, Filipino, is Executive Vice-President, member of the Management Committee and Head of the Planning Group and Strategic Landbank Management Group of ALL His other positions include: Chairman and President of Bonifacio Cable One Corp., Bonifacio Construction Management Corp., Bonifacio Global City Estate Services Corp., Bonifacio Transport Corporation, Bonifacio Trees & Greens Corporation, Capital Consortium, Inc., Crescent West Development Corporation, North Bonifacio Development Corporation; Chairman of the Board of Laguna Technopark, Inc., CMPI Holdings, Inc. and CMPI Land, Inc., Bonifacio Estate Services Corp., Fort Bonifacio Development Foundation, Inc.; President of ALInet.com, Inc.; and Member of the Board of Directors of Ayala Greenfield Development Corporation, Community Innovations, Inc., Station Square East Commercial Corporation, Aurora Properties, Inc., Vesta Property Holdings, Inc., myAyala.com, Inc., Metro Rail Transit Corporation, Metro Rail Transit Dev. Corp., Metro Rail Transit Holdings II, Inc., MRT Holdings, Inc., North Triangle Development Corporation, Berkshires Holdings, Inc., Bonifacio Land Corp., Columbus Holdings, Inc., Emerging City Holdings, Inc., Fort Bonifacio Development Corporation and Anvaya Cove Beach and Nature Club, Inc.; Treasurer of Bonifacio Art Foundation. He graduated with a degree of B.S. Management Engineering (Cum Laude) at the Ateneo de Manila University in 1971 and earned his M.B.A. (Concentration in Management Science and Finance) at the University of Chicago in 1973.

Ma. Victoria E. Añonuevo, 57, Filipino, is Senior Vice-President and Member of the Management Committee of ALI. She also serves as Head of the Corporate Business Group, President of Laguna Technopark, Inc., President & Chief Executive Officer of Ayala Hotels, Inc., President of Enjay Hotels, President of Cebu Insular Hotel Co., Inc., Chairman & President of ALI Property Partners Corp. (APPCo), Director of Anvaya Cove Beach and Nature Club, Inc., Director of Tower One Condominium Corp. and Director of Madrigal Business Park. She graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, Major in Marketing (Cum Laude) at the University of the Philippines in 1971 and had her Masters in Business Administration at the University of the Philippines in 1975. She was sent by Ayala Land, Inc. in 1997 as a scholar to the Program for Management Development, Harvard Business School.

Raul M. Irlanda, CFM, 52, Filipino, is Senior Vice-President, member of the Management Committee. He is also the President and director of Makati Development Corporation and a Director of Anvaya Cove Beach and Nature Club, Inc. He is the first and only Filipino Certified Facility Manager (CFM) by the International Facility Management Association

(IFMA). He is also Board Adviser of the College of Technology Management of the University of Makati. He graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Management/Finance from San Sebastian College and obtained his Master of Business Administration major in Financial Management from De La Salle University. He also completed in 2005 the Executive Development Program at the Aresty Institute of Executive Education at Wharton, University of Pennsylvania.

Rex Ma. A. Mendoza, 45, Filipino, is Senior Vice-President and head of Corporate Sales and Marketing Group. He is a member of the Management Committee of Ayala Land, Inc. Concurrently, he is the Chairman of Ayala Land International Sales, Inc.; President of Ayala Land Sales, Inc.; Head of Sales & Marketing for the Residential Business Group; Chairman and President of Rampver, Inc.; Marketing and Training Consultant for IMPACT and Mindbroker, Inc.; and Professor of De La Salle University, Graduate School of Business. Prior to joining Ayala Land, Inc., he was Executive Vice President and head of Sales, Marketing and Training at the Philippine American Life & General Insurance Company; Vice Chairman and CEO of Philam Asset Management; Vice Chairman and CEO of Philam Financials; Director of Philam Insurance Co., Security Philam, Philam Call Center and Philam Foundation. He graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, major in Marketing and Finance from the University of the Philippines, Diliman, Q.C., and took his Masters in Business Management, with distinction at the Asian Institute of Management.

John Philip S. Orbeta, 46, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Head of Human Resources. He is a member of the Management Committee of Ayala Land, Inc. Concurrently, he is a Managing Director and Head of Strategic Human Resources and Organization Development of Ayala Corporation and Chairman of the Ayala Group Human Resources Council. Prior to joining the Ayala group, he spent 19 years at Watson Wyatt Worldwide (NYSE:WW), global management consulting firm where he was the Vice President and Global Practice Director for the firm's Human Capital Group, overseeing the firm's practices in executive compensation, strategic rewards, data services and organization effectiveness around the world. He was also a member of Watson Wyatt's Board of Directors. He received his undergraduate degree in Economics from the Ateneo de Manila University where he also attended graduate studies in Industrial Psychology. He has also completed a Leadership Development Program at the Harvard Business School.

Emilio J. Tumbocon, 51, Filipino, is a Senior Vice-President, member of the Management Committee of Ayala Land, Inc. and concurrently, serves as President of Ayala Property Management Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of ALI. He is also a certified Project Management Professional (PMP'06) of the Project Management Institute, Past President of the Philippine Constructors Association, Inc. (PCA), a Trustee of the Construction Safety Foundation, Inc. and a Director of the Anvaya Cove Beach and Nature Club, Inc. He graduated from the University of the Philippines with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering (C.E. '79) and graduated in Masters in Business Administration (MBA '85) at the same university. He also took the Construction Executive Program (CEPS '87) at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, U.S.A., the Senior Business Executive Program

(SBEP '91) at the University of Asia and the Pacific, and The Executive Program (TEP '97) at Darden Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Virginia.

Jaime E. Ysmael, 47, is Senior Vice President, Chief Finance Officer and member of the Management Committee of Ayala Land, Inc. Concurrently, he is Managing Director of Ayala Corporation. His other significant positions include: Director and Treasurer of Alinet.com, Ayala Hotels, Inc., Ayala Land International Sales, Inc., Ayala Land Sales, Inc., Community Innovations, Inc., Enjay Hotels, Inc., Laguna Technopark, Inc., Makati Property Ventures, Inc. and Serendra, Inc.; Director, Treasurer & Chief Finance Officer of Anvaya Cove Beach & Nature Club, Inc., Glensworth Development, Inc., Hillsford Property Corporation and Gisborne Property, Inc.; Director of Alabang Commercial Corp., Allysonia International, Inc., Aurora Properties, Inc., Avida Land Corporation, Batangas Asset Corporation, Bridgebury Realty Corp., Cebu Insular Hotel Company, Inc., Ceci Realty, Inc., CMPI Holdings, Inc., CMPI Land, Inc., Crans Montana Property Holdings Corp., Gammon Philippines, Inc., Laguna Phenix Structures Corp., Makati Theatres, Inc., North Triangle Depot Commercial Corp., Oxbury Realty Corp., Piedmont Property Ventures, Inc., Regent Time International Ltd., Station Square East Commercial Corp., Stonehaven Land, Inc., Streamwood Properties, Inc., and Vesta Properties Holdings, Inc.; and Chief Finance Officer of Roxas Land Corp. He graduated Summa Cum Laude at the University of the East with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, Major in Accounting. He holds an M.B.A. degree (Major in Finance) from The Wharton School and an M.A. degree in International Studies from the School of Arts and Sciences of the University of Pennsylvania under The Joseph H. Lauder Institute of Management and International Studies.

Dinna G. Bayangos, 43 Filipino, is Vice President and member of the Management Committee of ALI effective January 1, 2005. She is also the President of Ayala Land International Sales, Inc. (ALISI). Her other significant positions include: Director of Community Innovations, Inc., Makati Development Corp. and Cebu Holdings, Inc. Before she became President of Ayala Land International Sales, Inc. she was the President of Avida Land Corp. (formerly Laguna Properties Holdings, Inc.) and its subsidiary, Avida Sales Corp. She graduated with a degree of A.B. Major in Economics and B.S.C. Major in Management of Financial Institutions (Cum Laude) at De La Salle University and took her Masteral in Business Management at the Asian Institute of Management and an Advanced Management Program at Wharton School of Business.

Augusto D. Bengzon, 44, Filipino, joined ALI in December 2004 as Vice President and Treasurer. His other significant positions include: Treasurer of Avida Land Inc. (formerly Laguna Properties Holdings, Inc.), Makati Development Corp., Aurora Properties, Inc., Vesta Properties Holdings, Inc., and CECI Realty, Inc. Prior to joining ALI, he was Vice President and Credit Officer in Global Relationship Banking at Citibank N.A. where he spent sixteen years in various line management roles covering Treasury, Portfolio Management, Structuring, Debt Syndication and Relationship Management. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in Business Management from the Ateneo de Manila University and is a graduate of the Philippine Trust Institute. He was granted a full scholarship by the Asian Institute of Management where he received his Masters in Business Management degree.

Bernard Vincent O. Dy, 44, Filipino, is Vice President & member of the Management Committee of Ayala Land, Inc. since 2005. Currently, he is the Head of the Residential Business Group of ALI His other significant positions include: Director of Fort Bonifacio Development Group, Serendra, Inc. and Anvaya Cove Beach & Nature Club, Inc. He graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from the University of Notre Dame and took up his MBA and Masters in International Relations at the University of Chicago.

Angela de Villa-Lacson, 61, Filipino, joined Ayala Land, Inc. (ALI) in July 1999. Until the end of 2007, she was Senior Vice-President and Management Committee member of ALI and Group Head of ALI's Innovation and Design Group. Until October 15, 2006, she was Group Head of the Integrated ALI High End SBUs: Land and Community Development Group, Residential Business Group and Sales and Marketing Group. Her other significant positions while connected with ALI included: Director and President of Ayala Land Sales, Inc. and Serendra, Inc.; Director and General Manager of Roxas Land Corporation; Director of Avida Land Corporation, Ayala Property Management Corporation, Aurora Properties, Inc., Community Innovations, Inc., Ceci Realty, Inc., Makati Development Corporation, and Vesta Property Holdings, Inc. Prior to joining ALI, she was Vice President and Marketing Director of San Miguel Brewery Philippines and San Miguel Brewery International (1998-1999), Marketing Director of the San Miguel Food Group (1996-1997), Vice President and Division Head of J Walter Thompson (1995). Before this, she was connected with Unilever Philippines, UK and Italy. She graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Liberal Arts, Major in Mathematics and English Literature (Magna Cum Laude) at the Assumption College.

Significant Employees

The Corporation considers its entire work force as significant employees. Everyone is expected to work together as a team to achieve the Corporation's goals and objectives.

Family Relationships

Fernando Zobel de Ayala, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Jaime Augusto Zobel de Ayala II, Vice Chairman, are brothers. Jaime I. Ayala, President and CEO, is not related to the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings (over the past 5 years)

None of the Directors or Executive Officers is involved in any material pending legal proceedings in any court or administrative agency of the government.

- a. None of them has been involved in any bankruptcy petition.
- b. None of them has been convicted by final judgment in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding, both domestic and foreign.

- c. None of them has been subject to any order, judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction (domestic or foreign) permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting their involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities or banking activities.
- d. None of them has been found by a domestic or foreign court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Commission or comparable foreign body, or a domestic or foreign exchange or other organized trading market or self regulatory organization, to have violated a securities or commodities law or regulation.

Item 10. Executive Compensation

Directors and Executive Officers

Directors. Article IV Section 17 of the Company’s By-Laws provides:

“Section 17 – Each member of the Board of Directors who is neither an officer nor consultant of the Corporation shall be entitled to receive a reasonable per diem in an amount to be determined by the Board of Directors for his attendance in Board meetings. Any additional compensation, other than per diems, to be given to members of the Board of Directors shall be subject to stockholders' approval.”

During the Annual Stockholders’ Meeting held on April 2, 2003, the stockholders ratified the resolution fixing the remuneration of non-executive directors at P1,000,000.00 consisting of the following components:

Retainer Fee:	P500,000.00
Per diem per Board meeting attended:	P100,000.00

In addition, a non-executive director is entitled to a per diem of P20,000.00 per board committee meeting actually attended.

None of the directors, in their personal capacity, has been contracted and compensated by the Company for services other than those provided as a director.

Officers. The Company adopts a performance-based compensation scheme. The total annual compensation of the President and Management Committee members of the Company amounted to P199.21 million in 2006 and P173.76 million in 2007. The projected total annual compensation for the current year is P125.59 million.

Total compensation paid to all senior personnel from Manager and up amounted to P582.10 million in 2006 and P633.73 million in 2007. The projected total annual compensation for the current year is P501.72 million.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Other Variable Pay
Jaime I. Ayala President & CEO			
Miriam O. Katigbak Executive Vice President			
Vincent Y. Tan Executive Vice President			
Ma. Victoria E. Añonuevo Senior Vice President			
Raul M. Irlanda Senior Vice President			
Rex Ma. A. Mendoza Senior Vice President			
John Philip S. Orbeta *			
Senior Vice President			
Emilio J. Tumbocon Senior Vice President			
Jaime E. Ysmael Senior Vice President			
Jose Rene D. Almendras **			
Vice President			
Dinna G. Bayangos Vice President			
Bernard Vincent O. Dy Vice President			
Angela DV. Lacson Consultant			
CEO & 12 Most Highly Compensated Executive Officers	Actual 2006	P103.60 M	P95.61 M
	Actual 2007	P105.27 M	P68.49 M
	Projected 2008	P115.80 M	P9.79 M***
All other officers**** as a group unnamed	Actual 2006	P368.07 M	P214.03 M
	Actual 2007	P425.94 M	P207.79 M
	Projected 2008	P 468.54 M	P33.18 M***

* Compensation reported by Ayala Corporation

** Transferred to Ayala Corporation effective 01 January 2007

*** Exclusive of Stock Option exercise

**** Managers and up

The total annual compensation paid to all senior personnel from Manager and up was all paid in cash.

The total annual compensation includes the basic salary and other variable pay (performance bonus and exercise of Stock Option Plan).

The Company has no other arrangement with regard to the remuneration of its existing directors and officers aside from the compensation received as herein stated.

Each executive officer executed an employment contract with the Company for an indefinite period (the terms and conditions of which are in accordance with existing laws) and is entitled to receive retirement benefits in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Company's BIR-registered Employees' Retirement Fund. There is no plan or arrangement

by which the Executive Officers will receive from the Company any form of compensation in case of a change-in-control of the Company or change in the officers' responsibilities following such change-in-control.

Options Outstanding

The Company has offered its Executive Stock Option Plan (ESOP) to the Company's officers since 1998. Of the above named officers, there were 5 million common shares exercised for the year 2007 by the following officers, to wit:

Name	No. of Shares	Date of Grant	Exercise Price	Market Price at Date of Grant
Jaime I. Ayala		Various	Various	Various
Ma. Victoria E. Añonuevo		Various	Various	Various
Dinna G. Bayangos		Various	Various	Various
Bernard Vincent O. Dy		Various	Various	Various
Raul M. Irlanda		Various	Various	Various
Miriam O. Katigbak		Various	Various	Various
Emilio J. Tumbocon		Various	Various	Various
All above-named Officers as a group	5,001,488		4.13	5.58 *

** Average prices on the dates of grant*

The Company has adjusted the exercise price of the options awarded to the above named officers due to the stock dividend paid by the Company in June 2007.

For other details on Stock Options, please refer to Note 23 ("Stock Option and Ownership Plans") of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of the 2007 Audited Financial Statements which is incorporated herein in the accompanying Index to Exhibits.

Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners and Management

- (a) Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners (of more than 5%) as of December 31, 2007

Title of Class	Name, address of Record Owner and Relationship with Issuer	Name of Beneficial Owner and Relationship with Record Owner	Citizenship	No. of Shares Held	Percent (of the Outstanding Common & Preferred Shares)
Common	Ayala Corporation ¹ 34/F Tower One Bldg. Ayala Ave., Makati City	Ayala Corporation ²	Filipino	6,939,009,512	26.618%
Preferred				12,679,029,436	48.636%
Common	PCD Nominee Corporation (Non-Filipino) ³ G/F MSE Bldg. Ayala Ave., Makati City	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC) and Standard Chartered Bank (SCB) ⁴	Various	5,056,164,832	19.395%

(b) Security Ownership of Directors and Management (Executive Officers) as of December 31, 2007

Title of Class	Name of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Citizenship	Percent (of the Outstanding Common & Preferred Shares)
<i>Directors</i>				
Common	Fernando Zobel de Ayala	12,000 (direct)	Filipino	0.00005%
Common	Jaime Augusto Zobel de Ayala	12,000 (direct)	Filipino	0.00005%
Common	Jaime I. Ayala	3,070,171 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.01178%
Common	Mercedita S. Nolleto	250,014 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.00096%
Common	Corazon S. de la Paz-Bernardo	1,201 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.00000%
Common	Ramon R. del Rosario, Jr.	1 (direct)	Filipino	0.00000%
Common	Delfin L. Lazaro	1 (direct)	Filipino	0.00000%
Common	Leandro Y. Locsin, Jr.	1,707,462 (direct)	Filipino	0.00655%
Common	Aurelio R. Montinola III	3,578 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.00001%
<i>CEO and Most Highly Compensated Executive Officers</i>				
Common	Jaime I. Ayala	3,070,171 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.01178%
Common	Miriam O. Katigbak	966,934 (direct)	Filipino	0.00371%
Common	Vincent Y. Tan	6,352,085 (direct)	Filipino	0.02437%
Common	Ma. Victoria E. Añonuevo	2,525,988 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.00969%
Common	Raul M. Irlanda	472,451 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.00181%
Common	Rex Ma. A. Mendoza	1,205,110 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.00462%
Common	John Philip S. Orbeta	1,770,977 (direct)	Filipino	0.00679%
Common	Emilio J. Tumbocon	3,894,337 (direct)	Filipino	0.01494%
Common	Jaime E. Ysmael	2,241,021 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.00860%

¹ The President and Chief Operating Officer of Ayala Corporation, Fernando Zobel de Ayala, is the Chairman of the Board of the Company.

² The Board of Directors of Ayala Corporation has the power to decide how AC shares in ALI are to be voted.

³ The PCD is not related to the Company.

⁴ HSBC and SCB are participants of PCD. The 3,543,692,801 and 1,048,693,741 shares or 17.62% of the total issued and outstanding shares of the Company, beneficially owned by HSBC and SCB, respectively, form part of the 5,056,164,832 shares registered in the name of PCD Non-Filipino. The clients of HSBC and SCB have the power to decide how their shares are to be voted.

Common	Dinna G. Bayangos	1,967,277 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.00755%
Common	Bernard Vincent O. Dy	1,230,616 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.00472%
Common	Angela DV. Lacson	2,089,396 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.00801%
<i>Other Executive Officers</i>				
Common	Ruel C. Bautista	203,617 (direct)	Filipino	0.00078%
Common	Augusto D. Bengzon	10,000 (indirect)	Filipino	0.00004%
Common	Arturo G. Corpuz	980,683 (direct)	Filipino	0.00376%
Common	Ma. Corazon G. Dizon	890,431 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.00342%
Common	Anna Margarita B. Dy	722,885 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.00277%
Common	Jose Emmanuel H. Jalandoni	628,589 (direct)	Filipino	0.00155%
Common	Joseph V. Mendoza	1,858,437 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.00713%
Common	Francis O. Monera	906,939 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.00348%
Common	Ma. Teresa S. Palma	948,184 direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.00364%
Common	Juanito P. Rosales	405,622 (direct)	Filipino	0.00156%
Common	Eliezer C. Tanlapco	0	Filipino	n/a
Common	Rowena M. Tomeldan	1,259,508 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.00483%
All Directors and Officers as a group		38,587,515		0.14802%

None of the members of the Company's directors and management owns 2.0% or more of the outstanding capital stock of the Company.

(c) Voting Trust Holders of 5% or more

Ayala Land knows of no persons holding more than 5% of common shares under a voting trust or similar agreement.

(d) Changes in Control

No change of control in the Corporation has occurred since the beginning of its last fiscal year.

Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Related Party Transactions

The Company, in its regular course of trade or business, enters into transactions with principal stockholders, subsidiaries, affiliates and other related parties principally consisting of advances and reimbursement of expenses, purchase and sale of land and other assets, construction contracts, and development, management, underwriting, marketing, and administrative service agreements. Sales and purchases of goods and services to and from

related parties are made at normal market prices. In addition, the Company obtains borrowings from an affiliated commercial bank.

No transaction was undertaken or to be undertaken by the Company in which any Director or Executive Officer, nominee for election as Director, or any member of their immediate family was or to be involved or had or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

No single Director or Executive Officer, nominee for election as Director, or any member of their immediate family owns or holds more than 10% of the Company's voting shares.

The revenue from transactions with associates and other related parties amounting to P957 million in 2007 consisted of the following:

		(million)
Construction	(Mainly from One Dela Rosa Property Devt., Inc.)	P 936
Water Operations	(Mainly from IMI)	13
Others		8
Total		<u><u>P 957</u></u>

There were no transactions with promoters in the past five years.

Please refer to Note 20 ("Related Party Transactions") of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of the 2007 Audited Financial Statements which is incorporated herein in the accompanying Index to Exhibits.

Parent Company / Major Holders

As of December 31, 2007, Ayala Corporation owned 6,939 million (53%) of total outstanding ALI common shares of 13,034 million, and 12,679 million (97%) of total outstanding preferred shares of 13,034 million.

Ayala Corporation's common and preferred shares account for 26.618% and 48.636%, respectively, of total outstanding shares of 26,068 million, while PCD Nominee Corporation (Non-Filipino) holds or owns 19.395%.

Ayala Corporation's principal parent company, Mermac, Inc. does not hold or own any share in the Company.

HSBC and SCB are participants of PCD. The 3,561,666,841 and 1,053,331,833 shares beneficially owned by HSBC and SCB, respectively, form part of the 5,056,164,832 shares registered in the name of PCD Nominee Corporation (Non-Filipino). The clients of HSBC and SCB have the power to decide how their shares are to be voted.

PART V – CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Item 13. Compliance with leading practice on Corporate Governance

The evaluation system which was established to measure or determine the level of compliance of the Board of Directors and top level management with its Manual of Corporate Governance consists of a Customer Satisfaction Survey which is filled up by the various functional groups indicating the compliance rating of certain institutional units and their activities. The evaluation process also includes a Board Performance Assessment which is accomplished by the Board of Directors indicating the compliance ratings. The above are submitted to the Compliance Officer who issues the required certificate of compliance with the Company's Corporate Governance Manual to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

To ensure good governance, the Board establishes the vision, strategic objectives, key policies, and procedures for the management of the company, as well as the mechanism for monitoring and evaluating Management's performance. The Board also ensures the presence and adequacy of internal control mechanisms for good governance.

There were no deviations from the Company's Manual of Corporate Governance. The Company has adopted in the Manual of Corporate Governance the leading practices and principles of good corporate governance, and full compliance therewith has been made since the adoption of the Manual.

The Company is taking further steps to enhance adherence to principles and practices of good corporate governance.

PART VI – EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES

Item 14. Exhibits and Reports on SEC Form 17-C

(a) Exhibits - See accompanying Index to Exhibits

The following exhibit is incorporated by reference in this report:

2007 Consolidated Financial Statements

The other exhibits, as indicated in the Index to Exhibits are either not applicable to the Company or require no answer.

(b) Reports on SEC Form 17-C

The following current reports have been reported by Ayala Land during the year 2007 through official disclosure letters dated:

February 1, 2007

ALI Board of Directors approved the increase in authorized capital stock from P12.0 billion to P20.0 billion with a par value of Php 1.00 per share. It also approved the declaration of a 20% stock dividend to all stockholders of record as of May 17, 2007 and payable on June 18, 2007.

February 5, 2007

ALI submitted its unaudited financial results for the year ended December 31, 2006.

March 8, 2007

ALI partnered with Kingdom Hotel Investments (KHI) for the development of a hotel complex in Ayala Center.

March 26, 2007

Ayala Land signed the terms of agreement with Manila Jockey Club for a BPO office project in the former San Lazaro racetrack (*MOA and JDA subsequently signed in July*).

April 26, 2007

ALI, FBDC and PSE entered into a Memorandum of Understanding on the joint development of an office building project in Bonifacio Global City.

May 9, 2007

Ayala Land declared a P0.03/share regular cash dividend for the first semester of 2007.

July 5, 2007

The Board of Directors approved the issuance of approximately 13.034 billion Preferred Shares, with a par value of Php 0.01 per share, as ratified by the Company's stockholders during the Special Stockholders' Meeting on August 28, 2007.

October 22, 2007

ALI disclosed the occurrence of an explosion that damaged the Glorietta 2 atrium and delivery bay in Ayala Center.

November 29, 2007

Ayala Land entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with Anflo Management & Investment Corporation, Pioneer Trading & Supply Co., Inc., and Davao Motor Sales Co. (ANFLOCOR) to develop a nine-hectare parcel of land in Davao City for a mixed-use development with retail and BPO facilities.

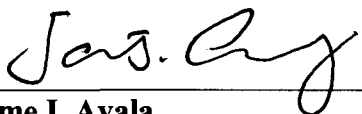
(c) Reports under SEC Form 17-C, as amended (during the last 6 months)

None.

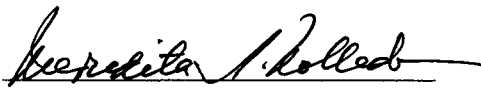
SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Code and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in Makati City on ~~Mar. 14, 2008~~.

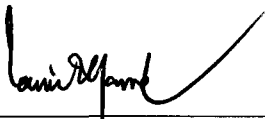
By:



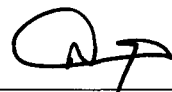
Jaime I. Ayala
President / Chief Executive Officer



Mercedita S. Nollo
Corporate Secretary



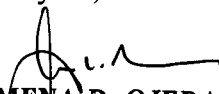
Jaime E. Ysmael
Chief Finance Officer



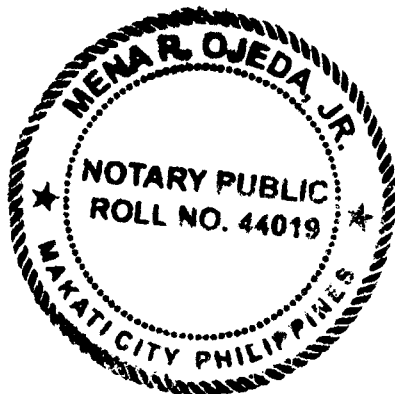
Leovigildo D. Abot
Principal Accounting Officer

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this _____ affiants exhibiting to me their Community Tax Certificates, as follows:

<u>Names</u>	<u>C.T. Cert. No.</u>	<u>Date of Issue</u>	<u>Place of Issue</u>
Jaime I. Ayala	19287447	January 24, 2008	Makati City
Mercedita S. Nollo	19318712	February 15, 2008	Makati City
Jaime E. Ysmael	19491987	January 18, 2008	Makati City
Leovigildo D. Abot	19318715	February 15, 2008	Makati City


MENA R. OJEDA, JR.
Notary Public - Makati City
Appt. No. M-578 until 12-31-2008;
Attorney's Roll No. 44019
PTR No. 0983305; 01-02-2008; Makati City
IBP Lifetime Roll No. _____
Notary Public
G/F Makati Stock Exchange Building
Ayala Avenue, Makati City

Doc. No. 232;
Page No. 42;
Book No. AN;
Series of 2008.



AYALA LAND, INC.

INDEX TO EXHIBITS
Form 17-A – Item 7

<u>No.</u>		
(3)	Plan of Acquisition, Reorganization, Arrangement, Liquidation, or Succession	n.a.
(5)	Instruments Defining the Rights of Security Holders, Including Indentures	n.a.
(8)	Voting Trust Agreement	n.a.
(9)	Material Contracts	n.a.
(10)	2007 Consolidated Financial Statements: Ayala Land, Inc. and Subsidiaries (with notarized Statement of Management Responsibility)	Attached
	2007 Financial Statements of “significant” subsidiaries/affiliates which are not consolidated	n.a.
(13)	Letter re: Change in Certifying Accountant	n.a.
(16)	Report Furnished to Security Holders	n.a.
(18)	Subsidiaries of the Registrant	64
(19)	Published Report Regarding Matters Submitted to Vote of Security Holders	n.a.
(20)	Consent of Experts and Independent Counsel	n.a.
(21)	Power of Attorney	n.a.
(29)	Additional Exhibits	n.a.

n.a. Not applicable or require no answer.

AYALA LAND, INC. - SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES
(As of December 31, 2007)

	Ownership (%)	
	By ALI	By the Subsidiary/Affiliate
CORE BUSINESSES		
Strategic Landbank Management		
Aurora Properties, Inc.	70.0	
Vesta Property Holdings, Inc.	70.0	
Ceci Realty, Inc.	60.0	
Emerging City Holdings, Inc.	50.0	
Columbus Holdings, Inc.		70.0
Bonifacio Land Corporation*	4.3	50.4
Fort Bonifacio Development Corp.**		55.0
Berkshires Holdings, Inc.	50.0	
Columbus Holdings, Inc.		30.0
Bonifacio Land Corporation*	4.3	50.4
Fort Bonifacio Development Corp.**		55.0
Regent Time International Limited	100.0	
Bonifacio Land Corporation*	4.3	3.9
Streamwood Property, Inc.	100.0	
Piedmont Property Ventures, Inc.	100.0	
Stonehaven Land, Inc.	100.0	
Buendia Landholdings, Inc.	100.0	
Red Creek Properties, Inc.	100.0	
Crimson Field Enterprises, Inc.	100.0	
Crans Montana Property Holdings Corp.	100.0	
Amorsedia Development Corporation	100.0	
HLC Development Corporation		100.0
Residential Development		
Avida Land Corporation	100.0	
Buklod Bahayan Realty and Development Corp.		100.0
First Communities Realty, Inc.		100.0
Avida Sales Corp.		100.0
Community Innovations, Inc.	100.0	
Serendra, Inc.	28.1	38.9
Roxas Land Corporation	50.0	
Amorsedia Development Corporation	100.0	
OLC Development Corporation		100.0
Ayala Greenfield Development Corp.		50.0
Ayala Land Sales, Inc.	100.0	
Ayala Land International Sales, Inc.	100.0	

	Ownership (%)	
	By ALI	By the Subsidiary/Affiliate
Shopping Centers		
Northbeacon Commercial Corporation	100.0	
Station Square East Commercial Corporation	69.0	
ALI-CII Development Corporation	50.0	
Alabang Commercial Corporation	50.0	
North Triangle Depot Commercial Corporation	49.0	
Lagoon Development Corporation	30.0	
Ayala Theatres Management, Inc.	100.0	
South Innovative Theatre Management, Inc.		100.0
Five Star Cinema, Inc.	100.0	
Food Court Company, Inc.	100.0	
Leisure and Allied Industries Phils., Inc.	50.0	
Corporate Business		
Laguna Technopark, Inc.	75.0	
Glensworth Development, Inc.	100.0	
ALI Property Partners Holdings Corp.	60.0	
ALI Property Partners Corp.		60.0
One Dela Rosa Property Development Inc.		100.0
First Gateway Real Estate Corp.		100.0
UP North Property Holdings, Inc.		100.0
Visayas-Mindanao		
Cebu Holdings, Inc.	47.2	
Cebu Property Ventures & Development Corp.	8.0	76.0
Cebu Leisure Company, Inc.		100.0
CBP Theatre Management Inc.		100.0
Cebu Insular Hotel Company, Inc.		37.1
International		
First Longfield Investments Limited	100.0	
Green Horizons Holdings Limited		100.0
ARCH Capital Management Co. Ltd.		17.0
ARCH Capital Partners L.P.		8.0
SUPPORT BUSINESSES		
Construction		
Makati Development Corporation	100.0	
MG Construction Ventures Holdings, Inc.		66.0
Property Mangement		
Ayala Property Management Corporation	100.0	
Hotels		
Ayala Hotels, Inc.	50.0	
Enjay Hotels, Inc.		100.0
Cebu Insular Hotel Company, Inc.		62.9

Ownership (%)

By ALI	By the Subsidiary/Affiliate
---------------	----------------------------------------

OTHERS

KHI-ALI Manila, Inc.	82.0	
KHI Manila Property, Inc.	20.0	
Astoria Investment Ventures, Inc.***	100.0	
ALInet.com, Inc.	100.0	
CMPI Holdings, Inc.	60.0	
CMPI Land, Inc.		60.0

* *ALI's effective ownership in Bonifacio Land Corporation is 37.2%*

** *ALI's effective ownership in Fort Bonifacio Development Corporation is 20.5%*

*** *Pertains to common shares*

AYALA LAND, INC.

**INDEX TO SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES
Form 17-A, Item 7**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

Ayala Land, Inc.
Tower One, Ayala Triangle
Ayala Avenue, Makati City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of Ayala Land, Inc. and Subsidiaries included in this Form 17-A and have issued our report thereon dated February 12, 2008. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The schedules listed in the Index to Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management and are presented for purposes of complying with the Securities Regulation Code Rules 68 and 68.1 and are not part of the basic financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly state in all material respects the financial data required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Lucy L. Chan

Lucy L. Chan
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 88118
SEC Accreditation No. 0114-AR-1
Tax Identification No. 152-884-511
PTR No. 0017583, January 3, 2008, Makati City

February 12, 2008



AYALA LAND INC., AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE A - MARKETABLE SECURITIES
(Current Marketable Equity Securities and Other Short-Term Cash Investments)

NAME OF ISSUING ENTITY & ASSOCIATION OF EACH ISSUE)	NUMBER OF SHARE OF PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	AMOUNT IN THE BALANCE SHEET	VALUED BASED ON MARKET QUOTATION AT BALANCE SHEED DATE	INCOME RECEIVED & ACCRUED
Short term Investment				
BPI				
Treasury Bills		0.00		0
Special Savings Account		5,037,227,260.86		138,585,181
Commercial Paper		0.00		0
Repurchased Bills		0.00		(0)
Time Deposits		1,048,519,074.08		49,396,950
Others		0.00		2,597
(Basis will be schedule from Treasury or from your financial institution)				
Others Banks				
Treasury Bills		0.00		0
Special Savings Account		1,252,231,045.23		83,112,288
Commercial Paper		0.00		0
Repurchased Bills		0.00		0
Time Deposits		848,626,233.66		47,629,477
Others		285,526,408.26		14,547,286
(Basis will be schedule from Treasury or from your financial institution)				
		8,472,130,022		333,273,780

AYALA LAND INC., AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE B - AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, RELATED PARTIES

N A M E	B E G I N N I N G B A L A N C E		A D D I T I O N S		D E D U C T I O N S	
	NOTES RECEIVABLE	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	NOTES RECEIVABLE	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	NOTES RECEIVABLE	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
Employees	199,338,420	276,752,050	223,720,525	196,970,065	158,943,500	324,667,445

AYALA LAND INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Schedule C - NONCURRENT MARKETABLE EQUITY SECURITIES,
OTHER LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS IN STOCK, AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

NAME OF COMPANY	BEGINNING BALANCE		ADDITIONS		DEDUCTIONS		ENDING BALANCE			Dividends Received/accrued fr Investments Not Accounted for by the Equity Method
	Number of Shares	Amount in Pesos	Equity in Earnings (Losses) of Investees for the period	Others (Cost & equity adj)	Distribution of Earnings by Investees	Others Cost (& equity adj)	Number of Shares	% of Effective Ownership	Amount in Pesos	
Ayala Land Inc.		0								0.00
Cebu Holdings Inc	907,350,948	1,584,056,222	118,982,263		45,367,537		907,350,948	47.00%	1,657,670,948.00	
Lagoon Development Corp.	442,500	60,702,197	1,435,738	3,332,112	4,020,000		442,500	30.00%	61,450,047.00	
Philippines Makro Inc.	0	(0)					0		(0.00)	
Alabang Comm. Corp.	158,504	490,501,906	110,204,498		27,654,762		158,504	50.00%	573,051,642.00	
Cebu Property Ventures Dev't Corp.	73,341,995	139,979,756	19,314,294		7,334,199		73,341,995		151,959,851.00	
North Triangle Depot Comm. Corp		1,044,047,407	12,563,348						1,541,374,755.00	
Bonifacio Land Corp.	0	854,801,446	38,266,641	40,522,775				16.00%	933,590,862.00	
Emerging City Holdings Inc.		2,233,446,654	252,008,716						2,485,455,370.00	
Berkshires Holdings Inc.		957,160,535	108,000,782						1,065,161,317.00	
Arch Capital		1,296,750,000	86,287,932			1,064,851,678			318,186,254.00	
Appco		129,770,522	(378,466)	108,036,000					237,428,056.00	
Kingdom Hotel Inc - Common				10,572,157			47,250		10,572,157.00	
Kingdom Hotel Inc - Preferred				572,156			38,250		572,156.00	
Kingdom Hotel Inc Manila Property				1,803,100					1,803,100.00	
Gisborne Property Inc.				100,000			100,000		100,000.00	
Hillsford Property Corp.				100,000			100,000		100,000.00	
Glensworth Development Corp.				100,000			100,000		100,000.00	
UP North Property Holdings Inc.		0		100,000			1		100,000.00	
		0							0.00	
		8,791,216,645							9,038,676,514.00	

AYALA LAND, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE D - INDEBTEDNESS OF UNCONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES AND RELATED PARTIES

NAME OF RELATED PARTIES	BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	BALANCE AT END OF PERIOD
NOT APPLICABLE		

**AYALA LAND INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE E - OTHER ASSETS**

DESCRIPTION	BEGINNING BALANCE	ADDITIONS AT COST	CHARGED TO COSTS & EXPENSES	CHARGED TO OTHER ACCTS.	OTHER CHANGES ADDITIONS/ (DEDUCTIONS)	ENDING BALANCE
Deferred charges	31,175,383				(30,683,785)	491,598
Sundry receivables and deposits	323,410,869	0			(27,140,335)	296,270,534
Others	809,832,973				136,076,404	945,909,377
	1,164,419,225	0	0	0	78,252,284	1,242,671,509

AYALA LAND, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE F - LONG-TERM DEBT
as of end 2007

TITLE OF ISSUE & TYPE OF OBLIGATION	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED BY INDENTURE	CURRENT PORTION OF LONG-TERM DEBT	LONG-TERM DEBT (NET OF CURRENT PORTION)	Maturity Date
Ayala Land, Inc.				
Bonds (<i>Various bondholders</i>)		2,000,000,000	-	Nov. 28, 2008
Homestater Bond (BPI-Trust)		-	76,860,000	Mar. 16, 2009
Bank Loan (<i>Security Bank</i>)		-	1,833,610,000	Mar. 16, 2009
Bank Loan (<i>DBP</i>)		-	1,170,000,000	Mar. 16, 2009/Feb.20,2012
Bank Loan (<i>RBC</i>)		-	550,000,000	Feb.20,2012
Bank Loan (<i>HSBC</i>)		-	30,000,000	Mar. 16, 2009
Subsidiaries				
Bank Loan (<i>RBC</i>)		-	155,000,000	Aug., 08, 2014
Bank Loan (<i>Metrobank</i>)		-	500,000,000	Aug., 15, 2012
Bank Loan (<i>BPI</i>)		-	150,000,000	Dec. 10, 2014
Bank Loan (<i>PNB</i>)		25,000,000.00	275,000,000	July 31, 2011
Bank Loan (<i>Security Bank</i>)		10,000,000.00	190,000,000	Sept. 19, 2007
Bank Loan (<i>Security Bank, Banco de Oro, China Bank, iBank and Metrobank</i>)		284,960,000	936,204,428	Jun. 19, 2009
		56,640,000	283,200,000	Sept. 21, 2011
TOTAL		2,376,600,000	6,149,874,428	

AYALA LAND, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE G - INDEBTEDNESS TO RELATED PARTIES (LONG TERM LOANS FROM RELATED COMPANIES)

NAME OF AFFILIATE	BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	BALANCE AT END OF PERIOD
NOT APPLICABLE		

AYALA LAND, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE H - GUARANTEES OF SECURITIES OF OTHER ISSUERS

NAME OF ISSUING ENTITY OF SECURITIES GUARANTEED BY THE COMPANY FOR W/C THIS STATEMENT IS FILED	TITLE OF ISSUE OF EACH CLASS OF SECURITIES GUARANTEED	TOTAL AMOUNT GUARANTEED & OUTSTANDING	AMOUNT OWNED BY PERSON FOR W/C STATEMENT IS FILED	NAME OF GUARANTEE
NOT APPLICABLE				

**AYALA LAND INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE I - CAPITAL STOCK**

Common Stock	No. of Shares
Authorized	<u><u>20,000,000,000</u></u>
Issued	13,002,821,169
Subscribed	<u>31,810,939</u>
Total	13,034,632,108
Less : Treasury Shares	<u>24,080</u>
Total Issued and Outstanding	<u><u>13,034,608,028</u></u>

Preferred	No. of Shares
Authorized	<u><u>15,000,000,000</u></u>
Issued	13,034,603,880
Subscribed	<u>0</u>
Total	13,034,603,880
Less : Treasury Shares	<u>0</u>
Total Issued and Outstanding	<u><u>13,034,603,880</u></u>

AYALA LAND INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE J. - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

CLASSIFICATION	BEGINNING BALANCE	ADDITIONS AT COST	RETIREMENTS	OTHER CHARGES- ADDITIONS (DEDUCTIONS)	ENDING BALANCE
Land and Improvements 1	31,177,784.00		10,197,390.00	(770,000.00)	20,210,394.00
Building Improvement 1	150,981,826.00	63,363,321.00		0.00	214,345,147.00
Machinery and Equipment	1,763,075,557.00	292,248,455.00	924,391.00	(37,238,431.00)	2,017,161,190.00
Transportation	329,776,259.00	40,651,782.00	2,642,996.00	(5,863,875.00)	361,921,170.00
Officer Furnitures & Fixtures	286,722,743.00	37,120,191.00	(486,770.00)	(57,790,065.00)	266,539,639.00
Leasehold Improvements 1	242,602,188.00	74,825,822.00	16,976,008.00	90,116,850.00	390,568,852.00
Computer Equipments	666,106,877.00	70,863,853.00	32,367,081.00	4,746,807.00	709,350,456.00
Others	38,513,248.00	19,536,404.00	34,115.00	(11,090.00)	58,004,447.00
Hotel Property & Equipment	2,702,209,416.00	67,205,965.00		(23,555,049.00)	2,745,860,332.00
Construction in Progress	798,470,156.00	99,050,619.00		62,898.00	897,583,673.00
	7,009,636,054.00				7,681,545,300.00

AYALA LAND INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE K.- ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

DESCRIPTION	BEGINNING BALANCE	ADDITIONS CHARGED TO COSTS & EXPENSES	RETIREMENTS	OTHER CHARGES- ADDITIONS (DEDUCTIONS)	ENDING BALANCE
Land and Improvements	20,008,695	6,118,644.00	31,272,720.00	5,145,381.00	0.00
Building Improvement	111,711,571	10,297,320.00		769,999.00	122,778,890.00
Machinery and Equipment	781,654,865	165,945,941.00	1,774,391.00	(5,105,931.00)	940,720,484.00
Trasnportation	214,351,875	57,874,546.00	33,268,620.00	(5,885,751.00)	233,072,050.00
Officer Furnitures & Fixtures	173,532,795	25,009,972.00	379,714.00	(4,990,623.00)	193,172,430.00
Leasehold Improvements	106,190,694	38,101,469.00	6,010,586.00	30,822,410.00	169,103,987.00
Computer Equipments	522,278,535	69,330,780.00	412,105.00	(23,307,799.00)	567,889,411.00
Others	28,722,421	11,455,686.00	8,623.00	(16,950.00)	40,152,534.00
Hotel Property & Equipment	1,326,150,991	93,697,922.00		(20,419,581.00)	1,399,429,332.00
	3,284,602,442	477,832,280	73,126,759	-22,988,845	3,666,319,118

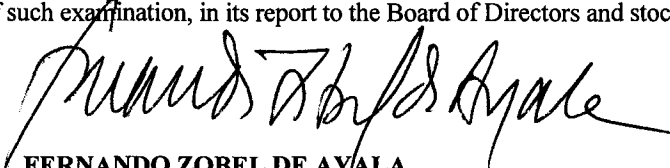
**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY
FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**


The management of Ayala Land, Inc. and its subsidiaries is responsible for all information and representations contained in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards and reflect amounts that are based on the best estimates and informed judgment of management with an appropriate consideration to materiality.

In this regard, management maintains a system of accounting and reporting which provides for the necessary internal controls to ensure that transactions are properly authorized and recorded, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized use or disposition and liabilities are recognized. The management likewise discloses to the Company's audit committee and its external auditor: (i) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls that could adversely affect its ability to record, process, and report financial data; (ii) material weaknesses in the internal controls; and (iii) any fraud that involves management or other employees who exercise significant roles in internal controls.

The Board of Directors reviews the consolidated financial statements before such statements are approved and submitted to the stockholders of the Company.

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co., the independent auditors appointed by the stockholders, has examined the consolidated financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing and has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such examination, in its report to the Board of Directors and stockholders.


FERNANDO ZOBEL DE AYALA
Chairman, Board of Directors



JAIME I. AYALA
President


JAIME E. YSMAEL
Chief Finance Officer

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this FEB 12 2008 at Makati City, affiants exhibiting to me their respective Community Tax Certificates, to wit:

<u>Name</u>	<u>CTC No.</u>	<u>Date & Place of Issue</u>
Fernando Zobel de Ayala	19324093	15 February 2008 – Makati City
Jaime I. Ayala	19287447	24 January 2008 – Makati City
Jaime E. Ysmael	19491987	18 January 2008 – Makati City

Doc. No. 86 ;
Page No. 19 ;
Book No. X1 ;
Series of 2008.


ARLENE B. MONIERO
Notary Public Until 31 Dec. 2008
PTR No. 0987105J - 04 Jan. 2008
Issued at Makati City
TIN 178-486-394

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Ayala Land, Inc.
Tower One, Ayala Triangle
Ayala Avenue, Makati City

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Ayala Land, Inc. and Subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Ayala Land, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and their financial performance and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Lucy L. Chan

Lucy L. Chan

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 88118

SEC Accreditation No. 0114-AR-1

Tax Identification No. 152-884-511

PTR No. 0017583, January 3, 2008, Makati City

February 12, 2008



AYALA LAND, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Amounts in Thousands)

	December 31	
	2007	2006
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 24)	₱11,271,906	₱4,630,591
Short-term investments (Notes 5 and 24)	2,035,606	2,927,928
Fair value through profit or loss financial assets (Notes 5 and 24)	318,018	1,951,090
Accounts and notes receivable - net (Notes 6 and 24)	11,563,880	10,644,524
Real estate inventories (Note 7)	6,696,007	7,735,587
Other current assets (Note 8)	2,094,036	1,411,034
Total Current Assets	33,979,453	29,300,754
Noncurrent assets held for sale (Note 19)	-	2,084,317
	33,979,453	31,385,071
Noncurrent Assets		
Noncurrent accounts and notes receivable (Notes 6 and 24)	3,475,306	2,126,672
Land and improvements	16,399,388	16,874,794
Investments in associates and jointly controlled entities (Note 9)	9,038,676	8,791,217
Available-for-sale financial assets (Notes 10 and 24)	366,788	367,313
Investment properties - net (Notes 11, 14 and 17)	13,792,850	13,032,762
Property and equipment - net (Notes 12, 14 and 17)	4,015,226	3,725,035
Deferred tax assets - net (Note 18)	670,886	782,878
Other noncurrent assets	1,242,672	1,164,419
Total Noncurrent Assets	49,001,792	46,865,090
	₱82,981,245	₱78,250,161
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts and other payables (Notes 13 and 24)	₱15,758,816	₱12,126,683
Short-term debt (Notes 14 and 24)	1,613,000	1,556,000
Income tax payable	167,124	147,521
Current portion of long-term debt (Notes 14, 18 and 24)	2,376,600	3,563,593
Other current liabilities	623,294	442,620
Total Current Liabilities	20,538,834	17,836,417
Liabilities directly associated with noncurrent assets held for sale (Note 19)	-	469,100
	20,538,834	18,305,517

(Forward)



	December 31	
	2007	2006
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Long-term debt - net of current portion (Notes 14, 19 and 24)	₱6,149,874	₱7,717,818
Pension liabilities (Note 21)	175,837	91,928
Deferred tax liabilities - net (Note 18)	114,443	415,506
Deposits and other noncurrent liabilities (Notes 15 and 24)	4,375,807	3,782,281
Deferred credits (Note 15)	880,679	699,398
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	11,696,640	12,706,931
Total Liabilities	32,235,474	31,012,448
Equity (Note 16)		
Equity attributable to equity holders of Ayala Land, Inc.		
Paid-up capital	18,202,647	14,580,590
Retained earnings	27,405,247	25,973,445
Stock options outstanding (Note 23)	95,901	107,973
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale financial assets (Note 10)	1,943	(10,323)
Treasury stock	(557)	(557)
	45,705,181	40,651,128
Minority interests		
Minority interest - net of interest attributable to noncurrent assets held for sale	5,040,590	5,455,933
Minority interest attributable to noncurrent assets held for sale	-	1,130,652
	5,040,590	6,586,585
	50,745,771	47,237,713
	₱82,981,245	₱78,250,161

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



AYALA LAND, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Amounts in Thousands, Except Earnings Per Share)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2007	2006	2005
REVENUE (Note 20)			
Real estate	P21,490,348	P22,501,221	P16,126,880
Hotel operations	1,356,906	1,091,102	1,065,016
Equity in net earnings of investees (Note 9)	787,209	306,233	227,267
Interest income	586,433	648,862	1,101,935
Other income (Note 17)	1,486,333	1,011,424	2,854,271
	25,707,229	25,558,842	21,375,369
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Real estate (Notes 7 and 17)	14,229,832	15,448,634	10,622,305
Hotel operations (Note 17)	913,030	721,524	709,652
General and administrative expenses (Notes 17 and 21)	2,715,140	2,606,054	2,317,235
Interest expense and other financing charges (Note 17)	892,771	813,228	918,559
Other charges (Note 17)	903,320	280,570	2,394,034
	19,654,093	19,870,010	16,961,785
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	6,053,136	5,688,832	4,413,584
PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAX (Note 18)			
Current	1,745,325	1,483,473	1,068,904
Deferred	(189,071)	126,765	(510,072)
	1,556,254	1,610,238	558,832
INCOME BEFORE INCOME ASSOCIATED WITH NONCURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE	4,496,882	4,078,594	3,854,752
INCOME ASSOCIATED WITH NONCURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE - net of tax (Note 19)	598,666	155,258	130,679
NET INCOME	P5,095,548	P4,233,852	P3,985,431
Net Income Attributable to:			
Equity holders of Ayala Land, Inc. (Note 22)	P4,386,362	P3,865,602	P3,616,673
Minority interests	709,186	368,250	368,758
	P5,095,548	P4,233,852	P3,985,431
Earnings Per Share (Note 22)			
Basic			
Income before income associated with noncurrent assets held for sale attributable to equity holders of Ayala Land, Inc.	P0.31	P0.29	P0.28
Net income attributable to equity holders of Ayala Land, Inc.	P0.34	P0.30	P0.28
Diluted			
Income before income associated with noncurrent assets held for sale attributable to equity holders of Ayala Land, Inc.	P0.31	P0.29	P0.28
Net income attributable to equity holders of Ayala Land, Inc.	P0.33	P0.30	P0.28

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



AYALA LAND, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Amounts in Thousands, Except Par Value and Cash Dividends Per Share)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2007	2006	2005
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF AYALA LAND, INC.			
Common Shares - ₱1 par value (Note 16)			
Issued			
Balance at beginning of year	₱10,809,675	₱10,794,539	₱10,774,189
Issuance of shares	2,776	1,071	65
Stock options exercised	17,972	14,065	20,285
Stock dividends	2,172,398	-	-
Balance at end of year	13,002,821	10,809,675	10,794,539
Subscribed			
Balance at beginning of year	34,587	1,116	1,181
Additions	-	34,542	-
Issuance of shares	(2,776)	(1,071)	(65)
Balance at end of year	31,811	34,587	1,116
Preferred Shares - P0.10 par value (Note 16)			
Balance at beginning of year	-	-	-
Issued during the year	1,303,460	-	-
Balance at end of year	1,303,460	-	-
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL			
Balance at beginning of year	3,863,431	3,593,157	3,549,922
Additions	131,514	270,274	43,235
Balance at end of year	3,994,945	3,863,431	3,593,157
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVABLE			
Balance at beginning of year	(127,103)	(3,721)	(4,519)
Additions	(60,413)	(158,897)	-
Collections	57,126	35,515	798
Balance at end of year	(130,390)	(127,103)	(3,721)
TOTAL PAID-UP CAPITAL	18,202,647	14,580,590	14,385,091
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Appropriated for future expansion (Note 16)	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Unappropriated:			
Balance at beginning of year	19,973,445	17,950,660	17,570,508
Cash dividends - ₱0.06 per share in 2007, ₱0.17 per share in 2006, and ₱0.30 per share in 2005 (Note 16)	(782,162)	(1,842,817)	(3,236,521)
Stock dividends	(2,172,398)	-	-
Net income	4,386,362	3,865,602	3,616,673
Balance at end of year	21,405,247	19,973,445	17,950,660
	27,405,247	25,973,445	23,950,660

(Forward)



	Years Ended December 31		
	2007	2006	2005
STOCK OPTIONS (Note 23)			
Balance at beginning of year	₱107,973	₱119,953	₱115,087
Cost of stock options	19,468	35,395	68,386
Stock options exercised	(31,540)	(47,375)	(63,520)
Balance at end of year	95,901	107,973	119,953
UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS) ON AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS (Note 10)			
Balance at beginning of year	(10,323)	(7,508)	(89,267)
Net unrealized gain (loss) recognized in equity	12,266	(2,815)	81,759
Balance at end of year	1,943	(10,323)	(7,508)
TREASURY STOCK (Note 16)	(557)	(557)	(557)
MINORITY INTERESTS			
Balance at beginning of year	6,586,585	6,891,539	6,618,317
Net income	709,186	368,250	368,758
Increase (decrease) in minority interests	(1,887,483)	(440,130)	78,684
Dividends paid to minority interests	(367,923)	(225,977)	(174,220)
Net unrealized gain (loss) recognized in equity	225	(7,097)	-
Balance at end of year	5,040,590	6,586,585	6,891,539
	₱50,745,771	₱47,237,713	₱45,339,178
Total Income and Expense Recognized for the Year			
Net income attributable to:			
Equity holders of Ayala Land, Inc.	₱4,386,362	₱3,865,602	₱3,616,673
Minority interests	709,186	368,250	368,758
	5,095,548	4,233,852	3,985,431
Net unrealized gain (loss) recognized in equity:			
Equity holders of Ayala Land, Inc.	12,041	4,282	81,759
Minority interests	225	(7,097)	-
	12,266	(2,815)	81,759
	₱5,107,814	₱4,231,037	₱4,067,190

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



AYALA LAND, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2007	2006	2005
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax	₱6,053,136	₱5,688,832	₱4,413,584
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 11, 12 and 17)	1,310,457	1,067,280	917,875
Interest expense - net of amount capitalized	870,513	795,089	780,547
Other charges	302,996	230,947	2,174,130
Dividends received from investees (Note 9)	84,376	72,779	94,275
Cost of share-based payments	104,704	148,004	68,386
Equity in net earnings of investees (Note 9)	(787,209)	(306,233)	(227,267)
Gain on sale of investments (Note 17)	(1,003,976)	(608,865)	(3,047,578)
Interest income	(337,818)	(443,777)	(625,912)
Other income (Note 17)	(129,680)	(43,841)	-
Operating income before changes in working capital	6,467,499	6,600,215	4,548,040
Decrease (increase) in:			
Accounts and notes receivable - trade	(2,009,164)	54,925	(3,490,652)
Real estate inventories	2,207,429	(779,221)	(637,662)
Other current assets	(624,571)	(80,282)	(298,341)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accounts and other payables	3,821,922	1,214,997	5,731,232
Pension liabilities	83,909	(17,117)	(364,765)
Other current liabilities	180,674	260,475	(11,855)
Cash generated from operations	10,127,698	7,253,992	5,475,997
Interest received	346,712	431,603	610,191
Income tax paid	(1,725,723)	(1,461,760)	(1,124,417)
Interest paid	(817,536)	(947,258)	(1,057,733)
Net cash provided by operating activities before cash items associated with noncurrent assets held for sale	7,931,151	5,276,577	3,904,038
Net cash provided by operating activities associated with noncurrent assets held for sale	598,666	291,672	241,186
Total cash provided by operating activities	8,529,817	5,568,249	4,145,224
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from:			
Sale of investments	1,389,974	460,000	3,752,298
Sale of available-for-sale financial assets	12,791	4,980	16,712
Disposal of property and equipment	-	263,236	-
Disposals of (additions to):			
Short term investments	2,596,048	(3,711,834)	(1,123,343)
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	(26,840)	-
Land and improvements	(548,392)	237,606	(5,295)
Investments in associates and jointly controlled entities	175,944	(1,528,059)	-
Investment properties	(699,180)	(343,689)	(339,007)
Property and equipment (Note 12)	(2,018,156)	(1,696,764)	(1,150,827)

(Forward)



	Years Ended December 31		
	2007	2006	2005
Decrease (increase) in:			
Accounts and notes receivable - non-trade	(₱360,202)	(₱297,439)	(₱18,292)
Other noncurrent assets	31,124	113,220	(633,629)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities before cash items associated with noncurrent assets held for sale	579,951	(6,525,583)	498,617
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities associated with noncurrent assets held for sale, including cash balance	-	(361,691)	2,071
Total cash provided by (used in) investing activities	579,951	(6,887,274)	500,688
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from short and long-term debt	956,961	3,584,424	870,000
Payment of short and long-term debt	(3,654,899)	(1,017,342)	(3,302,844)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Deposits and other noncurrent liabilities	774,807	614,393	740,350
Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries	(821,535)	(645,617)	-
Proceeds from issuance of preferred shares	1,303,460	-	-
Proceeds from capital stock subscriptions	57,126	35,515	798
Dividends paid to minority	(367,923)	(225,977)	(174,220)
Dividends paid to equity holders of Ayala Land, Inc.	(716,450)	(1,841,355)	(3,235,916)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities before cash items associated with noncurrent assets held for sale	(2,468,453)	504,041	(5,101,832)
Net cash used in financing activities associated with noncurrent assets held for sale	-	(187,120)	(271,572)
Total cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(2,468,453)	316,921	(5,373,404)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	6,641,315	(1,002,104)	(727,492)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (Note 4)	4,630,591	5,632,695	6,360,187
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 4)	₱11,271,906	₱4,630,591	₱5,632,695

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



AYALA LAND, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

Ayala Land, Inc. (the Company) is incorporated in the Republic of the Philippines. The Company's registered office and principal place of business is at Tower One, Ayala Triangle, Ayala Avenue, Makati City. The Company's parent is Ayala Corporation (AC). AC is a publicly-listed company, 50.90%-owned by Mermac, Inc., 10.57%-owned by Mitsubishi Corporation and the rest by the public.

The Company and its Subsidiaries (the Group) is incorporated to hold, develop, manage, administer, sell, convey, encumber, purchase, acquire, rent or otherwise deal in and dispose of, for itself or for others, residential including, but not limited to, all kinds of housing projects, commercial, industrial, urban or other kinds of real property; to acquire, purchase, hold, manage, develop and sell subdivision lots, with or without buildings or improvements; to erect, construct, alter, manage, operate, lease, in whole or in part, buildings and tenements of the Company or of other persons; and to engage or act as real estate broker. The Group is also involved in hotel operations.

The consolidated financial statements of Ayala Land, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007 were endorsed for approval by the Audit Committee on February 7, 2008 and were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (BOD) on February 12, 2008.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared using the historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets and derivative asset that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (₱) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (₱000) except when otherwise indicated. The Group's functional currency is Philippine Peso.

Statement of Compliance

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

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the Company, using consistent accounting policies.



All intra-company balances and transactions, including income, expenses and dividends, are eliminated in full. Profits and losses resulting from intra-company transactions that are recognized in assets are eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Company and its subsidiaries obtain control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

The consolidated financial statements represent the consolidation of the financial statements of the Company and the following subsidiaries:

	Effective	
	Percentages of Ownership	
	2007	2006
Real Estate:		
Amorsedia Development Corporation and Subsidiaries	100	100
OLC Development Corporation	100	100
Ayala Greenfield Development Corporation (AGDC)	50	50
Avida Land Corporation and Subsidiaries (Avida)	100	100
Ayala Land International Sales, Inc.	100	100
Ayala Land Sales, Inc.	100	100
Buendia Landholdings, Inc.	100	100
Community Innovations, Inc.	100	100
Crans Montana Holdings, Inc.	100	100
Crimson Field Enterprises, Inc.	100	100
Piedmont Property Ventures, Inc.	100	100
Red Creek Properties, Inc.	100	100
Regent Time International, Limited (Regent) (British Virgin Islands)	100	100
Stonehaven Land, Inc.	100	100
Streamwood Property, Inc.	100	100
Laguna Technopark, Inc.	75	75
Aurora Properties Incorporated	70	70
Vesta Property Holdings, Inc.	70	70
Station Square East Commercial Corporation (SSECC)	69	69
Serendra, Inc.	67	67
Ceci Realty, Inc.	60	60
CMPI Holdings, Inc.	60	60
ALI-CII Development Corporation (ALI-CII)	50	50
Roxas Land Corporation (RLC)	50	50
Construction:		
Makati Development Corporation	100	100
Hotels:		
Ayala Hotels, Inc. (AHI) and Subsidiaries	50	50
Enjay Hotels, Inc.	100	100
Cebu Insular Hotel Company, Inc.	63	63
Makati Property Ventures, Inc.	-	60

(Forward)



	Effective	
	Percentages of Ownership	
	2007	2006
Property Management:		
Ayala Property Management Corporation (APMC)	100	100
Ayala Theatres Management, Inc. and Subsidiaries	100	100
Entertainment:		
Five Star Cinema, Inc.	100	100
Leisure and Allied Industries Philippines, Inc. (LAI)	50	50
Others:		
ALInet.com, Inc. (ALInet)	100	100
Food Court Company, Inc.	100	100
Northbeacon Commercial Corporation (formerly Alabang Theatres Management Corporation)	100	100
First Longfield Investments Limited (First Longfield) (Hongkong Company)	100	100

AC owns the other 50% of AHI and subsidiaries. The Company exercises control over AHI and subsidiaries. Likewise, the Company, through its 50% effective ownership and by virtue of a management contract or shareholders' agreement, exercises control over the operations and management of RLC, AGDC, ALI-CII and LAI. Accordingly, the accounts of AHI, RLC, AGDC, ALI-CII and LAI are consolidated to the accounts of the Company.

Minority interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not wholly owned and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of income and consolidated statement of changes in equity and within equity in the consolidated balance sheet, separately from the Company's equity.

Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as follows:

PFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, and the complementary amendment to PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements: Capital Disclosures (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2007)

PFRS 7 introduces new disclosures to improve the information about financial instruments. It requires the disclosure of qualitative information about exposure to risks arising from financial instruments, including specified minimum disclosures about credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including sensitivity analysis to market risk. It replaces the disclosure requirements in PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation* and PAS 30, *Disclosure in the Financial Statements of Banks and Similar Financial Institutions*. It is applicable to all entities that report under PFRS. The amendment to PAS 1 introduces disclosures about the level of an entity's capital and how it manages capital.

The Group adopted the amendment to the transition provisions of PFRS 7, as approved by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, which gives transitory relief with respect to the presentation of comparative information for the new risk disclosures about the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments. Accordingly, the Group does not need to present comparative information for the disclosures required by paragraphs 31 - 42 of PFRS 7, unless the



disclosure was previously required under PAS 30 or PAS 32. Adoption of PFRS 7 and the amendment to PAS 1 resulted in additional disclosures, which are included throughout the consolidated financial statements. These disclosures include presenting the different classes of loans and receivables (see Note 6), rollforward of allowance for impairment losses (see Note 6), Company's capital management (see Note 16), credit quality of financial assets (see Note 24), aging of past due but not impaired financial assets (see Note 24), and sensitivity analyses as to changes in interest and foreign exchange rates (see Note 24).

Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-10, Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment

This Interpretation provides that the frequency of financial reporting does affect the amount of impairment charge to be recognized in the annual financial reporting with respect to goodwill and AFS financial assets. It prohibits the reversal of impairment losses on goodwill and AFS equity investments recognized in the interim financial reports even if impairment is no longer present at the annual balance sheet date. Adoption of this Interpretation did not have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Future Changes in Accounting Policies

The Group has not applied the following PFRS and Philippine Interpretations which are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2007:

PAS 23, Borrowing Costs (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2009)

The Standard has been revised to require capitalization of borrowing costs when such costs relate to a qualifying asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. In accordance with the transitional requirements in the Standard, this change in accounting for borrowing costs shall be accounted for prospectively. Accordingly, borrowing costs will be capitalized on qualifying assets with a commencement date after January 1, 2009. No changes will be made for borrowing costs incurred to this date that have been expensed. The Group does not expect that the adoption of this Standard will have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

PFRS 8, Operating Segments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2009)

This PFRS adopts a management approach to reporting segment information. PFRS 8, will replace PAS 14, *Segment Reporting*, and is required to be adopted only by entities whose debt or equity instruments are publicly traded, or are in the process of filing with the SEC for purposes of issuing any class of instruments in a public market. The Group will apply PFRS 8 in 2009 and will assess the impact of this Standard on its current manner of reporting segment information.

Amendment to PAS 1, Amendment on Statement of Comprehensive Income

This Amendment will become effective January 1, 2008. In accordance with the amendment to PAS 1, the statement of changes in equity shall include only transactions with owners, while all non-owner changes will be presented in equity as a single line with details included in a separate statement. Owners are defined as holders of instruments classified as equity.

In addition, the amendment to PAS 1 provides for the introduction of a new statement of comprehensive income that combines all items of income and expense recognized in the statement of income together with 'other comprehensive income'. The revisions specify what is included in other comprehensive income, such as gains and losses on AFS financial assets, actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit pension plans and changes in the asset revaluation reserve. Entities can



choose to present all items in one statement, or to present two linked statements, a separate statement of income and a statement of comprehensive income. The Group will assess the impact of the Standard on its current manner of reporting all items of income and expenses.

Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-11, PFRS 2, Group and Treasury Share Transactions

This Interpretation requires arrangements whereby an employee is granted rights to an entity's equity instruments to be accounted for as an equity-settled scheme, even if the entity buys the instruments from another party, or the shareholders provide the equity instruments needed. It also provides guidance on how subsidiaries, in their separate financial statements, account for such schemes when their employees receive rights to the equity instruments of the parent. The Group does not expect this Interpretation to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-12, Service Concession Arrangement

This Interpretation will become effective January 1, 2008. This Interpretation covers contractual arrangements arising from public-to-private service concession arrangements if control of the assets remain in public hands but the private sector operator is responsible for construction activities as well as for operating and maintaining the public sector infrastructure. This Interpretation will have no impact on the consolidated financial statements as this is not relevant to the Group's current operations.

Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-13, Customer Loyalty Programmes

This Interpretation will become effective January 1, 2009. The Interpretation addresses accounting by the entity that grants award credits to its customers. This Interpretation applies to customer loyalty award credits that: (a) an entity grants to its customers as part of a sales transaction, i.e. a sale of goods, rendering of services or use by a customer of entity assets; and (b) subject to meeting any further qualifying conditions, the customers can redeem in the future for free or discounted goods or services. This Interpretation will have no impact on the consolidated financial statements as the Group's has currently no such scheme.

Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-14, IAS 19, Limit on Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirement and Other Interaction

IFRIC Interpretation 14 was issued in July 2007 and becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2008. This Interpretation provides guidance on how to assess the limit on the amount of surplus in a defined benefit scheme that can be recognized as an asset under IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*. The Group expects that this Interpretation will have no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group as all its defined benefit plans have unfunded portions.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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



Financial Instruments

Date of recognition

The Group recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the balance sheet when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the settlement date.

Initial recognition of financial instruments

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

Determination of fair value

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the balance sheet date is based on their quoted market price or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs. When current bid and asking prices are not available, the price of the most recent transaction provides evidence of the current fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances since the time of the transaction.

For all other financial instruments not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, options pricing models, and other relevant valuation models.

Day 1 profit

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

Financial assets at FVPL

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



Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments or a financial guarantee contract. Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognized in the consolidated statement of income under "Other income" account or "Other charges" account.

Where a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid contract may be designated as a financial asset at FVPL, except where the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows or it is clear that separation of the embedded derivative is prohibited.

Financial assets may be designated at initial recognition as at FVPL if any of the following criteria are met:

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

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006 the Group holds its "Treasury bills" and "Treasury bonds" for trading purposes and classifies them as financial assets at FVPL and has not designated any financial liability at FVPL.

The Company enters into short-term nondeliverable currency forward contracts to manage its exchange exposure. This is accounted for as non-hedge derivative.

HTM investments

HTM investments are quoted non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities for which management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Where the Group sells other than an insignificant amount of HTM investments, the entire category would be tainted and reclassified as AFS financial assets. After initial measurement, these investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment in value. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The amortization is included in interest income in the consolidated statement of income. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income under "Other income" or "Other charges" when the HTM investments are derecognized and impaired, as well as through the amortization process. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, the Group has no HTM investments.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that are not quoted in an active market. They are not entered into with the intention of immediate or short-term resale and are not designated as AFS or financial assets at FVPL. This accounting policy relates to the consolidated balance sheet captions "Short-term investments" and "Accounts and notes receivable" except for "Advances to contractors".



After initial measurement, the loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less allowance for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The amortization is included in the interest income in the consolidated statement of income. The losses arising from impairment of such loans and receivables are recognized in the consolidated statement of income under “Other charges” account.

AFS financial assets

AFS financial assets are those which are designated as such or do not qualify to be classified as designated as at FVPL, HTM, or loans and receivables.

Financial assets may be designated at initial recognition as AFS if they are purchased and held indefinitely, and may be sold in response to liquidity requirements or changes in market conditions. AFS financial assets include equity investments.

After initial measurement, AFS financial assets are measured at fair value. The unrealized gains and losses arising from the fair valuation of AFS financial assets are excluded from reported earnings and are reported as “Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale financial assets” in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

When the security is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in the consolidated statement of income under “Other income” account or “Other charges” account. Where the Group holds more than one investment in the same security, these are deemed to be disposed of on a first-in first-out basis. Interest earned on holding AFS financial assets are reported as interest income using the effective interest rate. Dividends earned on holding AFS financial assets are recognized in the statement of income as “Other income” when the right of payment has been established. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized in the consolidated statement of income under the “Other charges” account.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities include short-term and long-term debts. All loans and borrowings are initially recognized at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, short-term and long-term debts are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Gains and losses are recognized under the “Other income” and “Other charges” accounts in the consolidated statement of income when the liabilities are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process under the “Interest expense and other financing charges” account.

Deposits and Retention Payable

Deposits and retention payable are measured initially at fair value. After initial recognition, deposits and retention payable are subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method.



For deposits, the difference between the cash received and its fair value is deferred (included in the “Deferred credits” in the consolidated balance sheet and amortized using the straight-line method under the “Real estate revenue” account in the consolidated statement of income.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial asset

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

- a. the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- b. the Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a “pass-through” arrangement; or
- c. the Group has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained the risk and rewards of the asset but has transferred the control of the asset.

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

Financial liability

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.



Loans and receivables

For loans and receivables carried at amortized cost, the Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses for impairment. Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment for impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account and the amount of loss is charged to the consolidated statement of income under "Other charges" account. Interest income continues to be recognized based on the original effective interest rate of the asset. Loans, together with the associated allowance accounts, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of such credit risk characteristics such as customer type, payment history, past-due status and term.

Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Group to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

AFS financial assets

For AFS financial assets, the Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

In case of equity investments classified as AFS, this would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investments below its cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in the consolidated statement of income - is removed from the consolidated statement of changes in equity and



recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the "Other charges" account. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the consolidated statement of income.

Increases in fair value after impairment are recognized directly in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

In the case of debt instruments classified as AFS, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized cost. Interest continues to be accrued at the original effective interest rate on the reduced carrying amount of the asset and is recorded as part of Interest income in the consolidated statement of income. If, in subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increased and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the consolidated statement of income, the impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated statement of income.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

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

Real Estate Inventories

Real estate inventories are carried at the lower of cost or net realizable value (NRV). NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Cost includes those costs incurred for development and improvement of the properties, including capitalized borrowing costs.

Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale

The Group classifies assets as held for sale (disposal group) when their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. For this to be the case, the asset must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets and its sale must be highly probable. For the sale to be highly probable, the appropriate level of management must be committed to a plan to sell the asset and an active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan must have been initiated. Further, the asset must be actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value. In addition, the sale should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

The related results of operations and cash flows of the disposal group that qualified as discontinued operation are separated from the results of those that would be recovered principally through continuing use, and prior years' consolidated statement of income and cash flows are re-presented. Results of operations and cashflows of the disposal group that qualified as discontinued operation are presented in the statement of income and cashflows as items associated with noncurrent assets held for sale.

Land and Improvements

Land and improvements consist of properties for future development and are carried at the lower of cost or NRV. NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated cost of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Cost includes those costs incurred for development and improvement of the properties.



Investments in Associates and Jointly Controlled Entities

Investments in associates and jointly controlled entities (investee companies) are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture. A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control, and a jointly controlled entity is a joint venture that involves the establishment of a separate entity in which each venturer has an interest.

Under the equity method, the investments in the investee companies are carried in the consolidated balance sheets at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share in the net assets of the investee companies. The consolidated statement of income reflects the share of the results of the operations of the investee companies. Profit and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the investee companies are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the investee companies. If the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired company exceeds the cost of the business combination, the excess shall be recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income.

The Group discontinues applying the equity method when their investments in investee companies are reduced to zero. Accordingly, additional losses are not recognized unless the Group has guaranteed certain obligations of the investee companies. When the investee companies subsequently report net income, the Group will resume applying the equity method but only after its share of that net income equals the share of net losses not recognized during the period the equity method was suspended.

The reporting dates of the investee companies and the Group are identical and the investee companies' accounting policies conform to those used by the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

Investment Properties

Investment properties consist of properties that are held to earn rentals and that are not occupied by the companies in the Group. Investment properties, except for land, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in residual value. Land is carried at cost less any impairment in value.

Depreciation and amortization of investment properties are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives of investments properties are as follows: land improvements - 5 years; and buildings - 20 to 40 years.

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of, or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the year of retirement or disposal.



Transfers are made to investment property when there is a change in use, evidenced by ending of owner-occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or ending of construction or development. Transfers are made from investment property when and only when there is a change in use, evidenced by commencement of owner-occupation or commencement of development with a view to sale. Transfers between investment property, owner-occupied property and inventories do not change the carrying amount of the property transferred and they do not change the cost of that property for measurement or disclosure purposes.

Property and Equipment

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

Construction-in-progress is stated at cost less any impairment in value. This includes cost of construction, plant and equipment and other direct costs. Construction-in-progress is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use.

Major repairs are capitalized as part of property and equipment only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the items can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged against current operations as incurred.

Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment commences once the property and equipment are available for use and is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment as follows:

	Years
Buildings and improvements	20-40
Machinery and construction equipment	5
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3-10
Transportation equipment	3-5
Hotel property and equipment	5-50

Hotel property and equipment includes the following type of assets and their corresponding estimated useful lives:

	Years
Hotel buildings and improvements	30-50
Land improvements	30
Leasehold improvements	5-20
Furniture, furnishing and equipment	5
Machinery and equipment	5
Transportation equipment	5

The asset's residual values, useful life and depreciation and amortization methods are reviewed periodically to ensure that the amounts, period and methods of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.



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

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of income unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

The following criteria are also applied in assessing impairment of specific assets:

Investments in associates and jointly controlled entities

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize any additional impairment loss with respect to the Group's net investment in the investee companies. The Group determines at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in associates and joint ventures is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as being the difference between the fair value of the investee company and the carrying value and recognizes the amount in the consolidated statement of income.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is



recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense. Provisions are reviewed at each consolidated balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Revenue and Cost Recognition

Real estate revenue and cost from completed projects is accounted for using the full accrual method. The percentage of completion method is used to recognize income from sales of projects where the Group has material obligations under the sales contract to complete the project after the property is sold. Under this method, revenue is recognized as the related obligations are fulfilled, measured principally on the basis of the estimated completion of a physical proportion of the contract work.

Any excess of collections over the recognized receivables are included in the “Accounts and other payables” account in the liabilities section of the consolidated balance sheet.

Revenue from construction contracts included in the “Real estate” account in the consolidated statement of income are recognized using the percentage of completion method, measured principally on the basis of the estimated physical completion of the contract work.

Contract costs include all direct materials and labor costs and those indirect costs related to contract performance. Expected losses on contracts are recognized immediately when it is probable that the total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue. Changes in contract performance, contract conditions and estimated profitability, including those arising from contract penalty provisions, and final contract settlements which may result in revisions to estimated costs and gross margins are recognized in the year in which the changes are determined.

Rental income under noncancellable and cancellable leases on investment properties is recognized in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term and the terms of the lease, respectively, or based on a certain percentage of the gross revenue of the tenants, as provided under the terms of the lease contract.

Revenue from hotel operations of a subsidiary is recognized when services are rendered.

Revenue from banquets and other special events are recognized when the events take place.

Management fees from administration and property management and other fees are recognized when services are rendered.

Interest is recognized as it accrues (using the effective interest method that is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset).

Dividend income is recognized when the Group’s right to receive the payment is established.



Share-based Payments

The Company has equity-settled, share-based compensation plans with its employees.

PFRS 2 Options

For options granted after November 7, 2002 that have not vested on or before January 1, 2005, the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using the Black-Scholes model, further details of which are given in Note 23.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (vesting date). The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instrument that will ultimately vest. The income or expense for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum, an expense is recognized as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognized for any increase in the value of the transaction as a result of the modification, as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

Pre-PFRS 2 Options

For options granted before November 7, 2002 that have vested before January 1, 2005, the intrinsic value of stock options determined as of grant date is recognized as expense over the vesting period.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share (see Note 22).

Employee Share Purchase Plans

The Company has employee share purchase plan (ESOWN) which allows the grantees to purchase the Company's shares at a discounted price. The Company recognizes the difference between the market price at the time of subscription and the subscription price as stock compensation expense over the holding period. Where the subscription receivable is payable over more than one year, the subscription price is adjusted for the time value and treated as additional stock compensation expense. For the unsubscribed share where the employees still have the option to subscribe in the future, these are accounted for as options.



Pension Cost

Pension cost is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method. This method reflects services rendered by employees up to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries. Actuarial valuations are conducted with sufficient regularity, with option to accelerate when significant changes to underlying assumptions occur. Pension cost includes current service cost, interest cost, expected return on any plan assets, actuarial gains and losses and the effect of any curtailment or settlement.

The liability recognized in the consolidated balance sheet in respect of the defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of the plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using risk-free interest rates that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains and losses is recognized as income or expense if the cumulative unrecognized actuarial gains and losses at the end of the previous reporting period exceeded the greater of 10% of the present value of defined benefit obligation or 10% of the fair value of plan assets. These gains and losses are recognized over the expected average remaining working lives of the employees participating in the plans.

Commission Expense

Commissions paid to sales or marketing agents on the sale of pre-completed real estate units are deferred when recovery is reasonably expected and are charged to expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognized as earned. Accordingly, when the percentage of completion method is used, commissions are likewise charged to expense in the period the related revenue is recognized. Commission expense is included in the "Real estate costs" account in the consolidated statement of income.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are generally expensed as incurred. Interest and other financing costs incurred during the construction period on borrowings used to finance property development are capitalized as part of development costs (included in "Real estate inventories", "Investment properties" and "Property and equipment" accounts in the consolidated balance sheet). Capitalization of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset are in progress and expenditures and borrowing costs are being incurred. Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are complete. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recorded. Capitalized borrowing cost is based on applicable weighted average borrowing rate for those coming from general borrowings and the actual borrowing costs eligible for capitalization for funds borrowed specifically.

Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income tax is provided, using the balance sheet liability method, on all temporary differences, with certain exceptions, at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.



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

Deferred tax liabilities are not provided on non-taxable temporary differences associated with investments in domestic subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated balance sheet date.

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

Foreign Currency Transactions

Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded using the exchange rate at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are restated using the closing exchange rates prevailing at balance sheet dates. Exchange gains or losses arising from foreign exchange transactions are credited to or charged against operations for the year.

Operating Leases

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of the ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Fixed lease payments under noncancellable leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Fixed and variable lease payments under cancellable leases are recognized based on the terms of the lease contract.

Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income for the year attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year adjusted for any subsequent stock dividends declared. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income for the year by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year after giving effect to assumed conversion of potential common shares.



Segment Reporting

The Group's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. Financial information on business segments is presented in Note 25.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Subsequent Events

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

3. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the accompanying financial statements in conformity with PFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Judgments

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

Operating lease commitments - group as lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Group has determined that it retains all significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties which are leased out on operating leases.

Distinction between investment properties and owner-occupied properties

The Group determines whether a property qualifies as investment property. In making its judgment, the Group considers whether the property generates cash flows largely independent of the other assets held by an entity. Owner-occupied properties generate cash flows that are attributable not only to property but also to the other assets used in the production or supply process.



Some properties comprise a portion that is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation and another portion that is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. If these portions cannot be sold separately as of balance sheet date, the property is accounted for as investment property only if an insignificant portion is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Judgment is applied in determining whether ancillary services are so significant that a property does not qualify as investment property. The Group considers each property separately in making its judgment.

Distinction between real estate inventories and land and improvements

The Group determines whether a property will be classified as Real estate inventories or Land and improvements. In making this judgment, the Group considers whether the property will be sold in the normal operating cycle (Real estate inventories) or whether it will be retained as part of the Group's strategic landbanking activities for development or sale in the medium or long-term (Land and improvements).

Impairment of AFS equity investments

The Group treats AFS equity investments as impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The determination of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgment. The Group treats 'significant' generally as 20% or more and 'prolonged' as greater than 6 months for quoted equity securities. In addition, the Group evaluates other factors, including normal volatility in share price for quoted equities and the future cash flows and the discount factors for unquoted equities (see Note 10).

Contingencies

The Group is currently involved in various legal proceedings. The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims has been developed in consultation with outside counsel handling the defense in these matters and is based upon an analysis of potential results. The Group currently does not believe that these proceedings will have a material effect on the Group's financial position. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings (see Note 28).

Management's Use of Estimates

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

Revenue and cost recognition

The Group's revenue recognition policies require management to make use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of revenues and costs. The Group's revenue from real estate and construction contracts recognized based on the percentage of completion are measured principally on the basis of the estimated completion of a physical proportion of the contract work, and by reference to the actual costs incurred to date over the estimated total costs of the project.



Estimating allowance for doubtful accounts

The Group maintains allowance for doubtful accounts based on the result of the individual and collective assessment under PAS 39. Under the individual assessment, the Group is required to obtain the present value of estimated cash flows using the receivable's original effective interest rate. Impairment loss is determined as the difference between the receivables, carrying balance and the computed present value. Factors considered in individual assessment are payment history, past due status and term. The collective assessment would require the Group to classify its receivables based on the credit risk characteristics (customer type, payment history, past-due status and term) of the customers. Impairment loss is then determined based on historical loss experience of the receivables grouped per credit risk profile. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. The methodology and assumptions used for the individual and collective assessments are based on management's judgment and estimate. Therefore, the amount and timing of recorded expense for any period would differ depending on the judgments and estimates made for the year. See Note 6 for the related balances.

Evaluation of asset impairment

The Group reviews investments in associates and jointly controlled entities, investment properties, property and equipment and other noncurrent assets for impairment of value. This includes considering certain indications of impairment such as significant changes in asset usage, significant decline in assets' market value, obsolescence or physical damage of an asset, plans in the real estate projects, significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results and significant negative industry or economic trends.

As described in the accounting policy, the Group estimates the recoverable amount as the higher of the net selling price and value in use. In determining the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of the assets, the Group is required to make estimates and assumptions that may affect investments in associates and jointly controlled entities, investment properties, property and equipment, and other noncurrent assets. See Notes 9, 11 and 12 for the related balances.

Estimating useful lives of property and equipment and investment properties

The Group estimates the useful lives of its property and equipment and investment properties based on the period over which these assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment and investment properties are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence on the use of these assets. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. See Notes 11 and 12 for the related balances.

Deferred tax assets

The Group reviews the carrying amounts of deferred taxes at each balance sheet date and reduces deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. However, there is no assurance that the Group will generate sufficient taxable profit to allow all or part of deferred tax assets to be utilized. The Group looks at its projected performance in assessing the sufficiency of future taxable income. See Note 18 for the related balances.



Share-based payments

The expected life of the options is based on the expected exercise behavior of the stock option holders and is not necessarily indicative of the exercise patterns that may occur. The volatility is based on the average historical price volatility which may be different from the expected volatility of the shares of stock of the Group. See Note 23 for the related balances.

Estimating pension obligation and other retirement benefits

The determination of the Group's obligation and cost for pension and other retirement benefits is dependent on selection of certain assumptions used by actuaries in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions are described in Note 21 and include among others, discount rates, expected returns on plan assets and rates of salary increase. While the Group believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in actual experience or significant changes in assumptions materially affect retirement obligations. See Note 21 for the related balances.

Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using internal valuation techniques using generally accepted market valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimates are used in establishing fair values. These estimates may include considerations of liquidity, volatility, and correlation. Certain financial assets and liabilities were initially recorded at its fair value by using the discounted cash flow methodology (see Notes 6, 15 and 24).

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)	
Cash on hand and in banks	₱2,799,775	₱946,541
Cash equivalents	8,472,131	3,684,050
	₱11,271,906	₱4,630,591

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

5. Short-term Investments and FVPL Financial Assets

Short-term investments consist of:

	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)	
Investment Management Account (IMA)	₱1,400,000	₱-
Money market placements	635,606	2,927,928
	₱2,035,606	₱2,927,928



The IMA is a six-month investment made through a Directional IMA with a local bank where funds are invested in special depository accounts with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.

Money market placements are short-term investments made for varying periods of more than three months and up to six months and earn interest at the respective short-term investment rates.

FVPL financial assets consist of:

	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)	
Treasury bonds	₱318,018	₱134,224
Treasury bills	-	1,816,866
	₱318,018	₱1,951,090

Treasury bonds and treasury bills have yields to maturity of 5.7% and 5.1% to 5.6% in 2007 and 2006, respectively. The Group recognized unrealized gain on these FVPL financial assets amounting to ₱18.0 million and ₱43.8 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively (see Note 17).

6. Accounts and Notes Receivable

Accounts and notes receivable are summarized as follows:

	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)	
Trade		
Residential development	₱7,374,149	₱5,273,262
Shopping centers	974,771	1,089,744
Construction contracts	820,485	385,539
Management fees	189,381	140,487
Corporate business	159,007	445,020
Others	156,014	582,927
Related parties (see Note 20)	1,691,706	1,331,504
Advances to other companies	478,213	652,431
Advances to contractors	1,382,401	659,842
Accrued receivable	88,952	109,471
Receivable from employees	268,121	200,071
Others	1,630,095	2,008,675
	15,213,295	12,878,973
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	174,109	107,777
	15,039,186	12,771,196
Less noncurrent portion	3,475,306	2,126,672
	₱11,563,880	₱10,644,524

The classes of trade receivables of the Group are as follows:

- Residential development - pertains to receivables from the sale of high-end, upper middle-income and affordable residential lots and units and leisure community developments
- Shopping centers - pertains to lease receivables of retail space and land



- Construction contracts - pertains to receivables from third-party construction projects
- Management fees - pertains to facility management fees receivables
- Corporate business - pertains to lease receivables of office and factory buildings and receivables from the sale of office buildings and industrial lots

The sales contract receivables, included under residential receivables, are collectible in monthly installments over a period of one to ten years and bear annual interest rates ranging from 2.5% to 18.0% computed on the diminishing balance of the principal. Titles to real estate properties are not transferred to the buyers until full payment has been made.

Corporate business receivables are collectible on a monthly or quarterly basis depending on the terms of the lease contracts.

Receivables from construction contracts, shopping centers and management fees are due within 30 days upon billing.

Receivable from related parties, advances and accrued receivables are due and demandable.

Advances to contractors are recouped upon every progress billing payment depending on the percentage of accomplishment.

Receivables amounting to ₱32.3 million as of December 31, 2007 were impaired and fully provided for. Movements in the allowance for doubtful accounts are as follows:

2007

	Shopping centers	Residential	Construction Contracts	Management Fees	Trade-Others	Others	Total
Balance at beginning of year	₱84,629	₱13,008	₱2,301	₱3,166	₱3,872	₱801	₱107,777
Provisions during the period	27,995	-	-	715	7,355	53,800	89,865
Reversals	-	-	-	(715)	-	-	(715)
Accounts written off	(22,684)	-	-	-	(134)	-	(22,818)
Balance at end of year	₱89,940	₱13,008	₱2,301	₱3,166	₱11,093	₱54,601	₱174,109
Individually impaired	₱9,801	₱9,555	₱2,301	₱3,166	₱7,355	₱53,875	₱86,053
Collectively impaired	80,139	3,453	-	-	3,738	726	88,056
Total	₱89,940	₱13,008	₱2,301	₱3,166	₱11,093	₱54,601	₱174,109
Gross amounts of loans, individually determined to be impaired, before deducting any individually assessed impairment allowance	₱9,801	₱9,555	₱2,301	₱3,166	₱7,355	₱101,395	₱133,573

2006

	Shopping centers	Residential	Construction Contracts	Management Fees	Trade-Others	Others	Total
Balance at beginning of year	₱84,629	₱13,008	₱2,301	₱3,166	₱4,869	₱801	₱108,774
Provisions during the period	-	-	-	-	-	13,367	13,367
Accounts written off	-	-	-	-	(997)	(13,367)	(14,364)
Balance at end of year	₱84,629	₱13,008	₱2,301	₱3,166	₱3,872	₱801	₱107,777
Individually impaired	₱4,490	₱9,555	₱2,301	₱3,166	₱-	₱75	₱19,587
Collectively impaired	80,139	3,453	-	-	3,872	726	88,190
Total	₱84,629	₱13,008	₱2,301	₱3,166	₱3,872	₱801	₱107,777
Gross amounts of loans, individually determined to be impaired, before deducting any individual assessed impairment allowance	₱4,490	₱9,555	₱2,301	₱3,166	₱-	₱75	₱19,587



As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, receivables with a nominal amount of ₱5.7 billion and ₱4.7 billion, respectively, were recorded initially at fair value. The fair value of the receivables was obtained by discounting future cash flows using the applicable rates of similar types of instruments. The unamortized discount amounted to ₱768.7 million and ₱695.9 million as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

7. Real Estate Inventories

This account consists of:

	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)	
Subdivision land for sale		
At cost	₱3,429,873	₱3,758,013
At NRV	867,126	867,126
Condominium, residential and commercial units		
for sale - at cost	2,341,030	3,070,123
Club shares - at cost	57,978	40,325
	₱6,696,007	₱7,735,587

Inventories recognized as cost of sales amounted to ₱8.5 billion and ₱9.2 billion in 2007 and 2006, respectively, and were included under "Real estate costs" in the consolidated statements of income.

8. Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)	
Prepaid expenses	₱1,269,662	₱430,579
Value-added input tax	520,498	452,966
Materials and supplies	95,959	64,748
Derivative asset	59,026	-
Others	148,891	462,741
	₱2,094,036	₱1,411,034

As of December 31, 2007, the Company has an outstanding nondeliverable forward contract with notional amount of US\$25.0 million and a forward rate of ₱44.48 which will mature on October 30, 2008. Fair value gain amounted to ₱59.0 million, which is recognized as derivative asset (see Note 17).



9. Investments in Associates and Jointly Controlled Entities

	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)	
Acquisition cost	₱6,626,635	₱7,082,008
Accumulated equity in net earnings:		
Balance at beginning of year	1,709,209	1,477,287
Equity in net earnings during the year	787,209	306,233
Disposal of equity investment	-	(1,532)
Dividends received during the year	(84,377)	(72,779)
Balance at end of year	2,412,041	1,709,209
	₱9,038,676	₱8,791,217

The Group's equity in the net assets of associates and jointly controlled entities and the related percentages of ownership are shown below.

	Percentages of Ownership		Carrying Amounts	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)			
Emerging City Holdings, Inc. (ECHI)*	50%	50%	₱2,485,455	₱2,233,447
Cebu Holdings, Inc. (CHI) and subsidiaries	47	47	1,809,631	1,724,036
North Triangle Depot Commercial Corporation (NTDCC)	49	49	1,541,375	1,044,047
Berkshires Holdings, Inc. (BHI)*	50	50	1,065,161	957,161
Bonifacio Land Corp. (BLC)	8	8	933,591	854,801
Alabang Commercial Corporation (ACC)*	50	50	573,052	490,502
ARCH Asian Partners L.P.	8	-	316,078	-
ALI Property Partners Holdings Corporation (APPHC)*	60	60	237,828	129,771
Lagoon Development Corporation	30	30	61,450	60,702
KHI-ALI Manila, Inc. (KAMI)	82	-	11,144	-
ARCH Capital Management Co. Ltd. (ARCH Capital)*	17	22	2,108	1,296,750
KHI Manila Property, Inc.	20	-	1,803	-
			₱9,038,676	₱8,791,217

**Jointly controlled entities*

The Group's investments accounted for under joint venture amounted to ₱4,363.6 million and ₱3,810.9 million as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The fair value of investment in CHI for which there is a published price quotation amounted to ₱3,266.5 million and ₱2,903.5 million as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.



Financial information on the Company's proportionate share in its jointly controlled entities (amounts in thousands) follows:

ECHI and Subsidiaries	2007	2006
Current assets	₱12,840,915	₱12,535,787
Noncurrent assets	8,863,005	8,338,641
Total assets	21,703,920	20,874,428
Current liabilities	2,331,978	1,719,027
Noncurrent liabilities	1,171,967	1,117,296
Total liabilities	3,503,945	2,836,323
Net operating revenue	3,218,021	1,024,590
Costs and expenses	2,760,760	964,450
Net income	457,261	60,140
BHI	2007	2006
Current assets	₱263	₱259
Noncurrent assets	1,631,803	1,417,290
Total assets	1,632,066	1,417,549
Current liabilities	885	816
Noncurrent liabilities	—	—
Total liabilities	885	816
Net operating revenue	7,022,140	2,056,304
Costs and expenses	5,644,642	1,866,953
Net income	1,377,498	189,351
ACC	2007	2006
Current assets	₱196,111	₱126,146
Noncurrent assets	651,257	673,778
Total assets	847,368	799,924
Current liabilities	257,496	305,699
Noncurrent liabilities	128,171	115,074
Total liabilities	385,667	420,773
Net operating revenue	323,757	292,590
Costs and expenses	213,553	209,626
Net income	110,204	82,964

Financial information on the Company's significant associates (amounts in thousands, except earnings per share) follows:

CHI and subsidiaries	2007	2006
Total assets	₱5,318,765	₱4,717,217
Total liabilities	1,335,582	908,456
Net operating revenue	1,277,481	1,035,690
Costs and expenses	984,731	809,083
Net income	292,750	226,607
Earnings per share	0.13	0.18



NTDCC	2007	2006
Total assets	₱7,373,178	₱5,567,313
Total liabilities	4,398,176	3,640,403
Net operating revenue	789,542	–
Costs and expenses	764,134	–
Net income	25,408	–
BLC and Subsidiaries	2007	2006
Total assets	₱43,677,672	₱41,513,107
Total liabilities	6,998,162	5,693,892
Net operating revenue	6,436,042	1,959,189
Costs and expenses	5,521,276	1,488,603
Net income	914,766	470,586

Investment in ECHI and BHI

On April 17, 2003, the following transactions have been consummated pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Assignment Agreement (Agreement), dated February 8, 2003, among the Company, Evergreen Holdings, Inc. (EHI), Greenfield Development Corporation and Larouge, B.V. (Larouge), as amended, and the Agreement, dated November 23, 2002, among the Company, EHI and Metro Pacific Corporation (MPC) as amended:

- (a) The assignment to the Company and EHI of the rights and obligations of Larouge under the loan agreement between Larouge and MPC, pursuant to which, Larouge extended MPC a loan in the principal amount of US\$90.0 million, together with all the rights, title and interests of Larouge in the pledge constituted on 50.38% of the outstanding shares in BLC. The consideration paid by the Company and EHI for such assignment was approximately US\$90 million, subject in part to foreign exchange adjustment.
- (b) The assignment to the Company and EHI (acting in this instance through the joint venture corporation, Columbus Holdings, Inc. (Columbus) of the controlling interest in BLC representing 50.38% of BLC's outstanding capital stock. This assignment was effected by MPC under a dacion en pago arrangement, and included an assignment of payables of BLC in the principal amount of ₱655.0 million together with its underlying security in the form of shares in Fort Bonifacio Development Corporation (FBDC) representing 5.55% of its outstanding capital stock.

The Agreement, as amended, also provides for the constitution of a pledge over 5% of BLC's unencumbered shares as security for contingent liabilities and breach of representation and warranties. The pledge lien over the 5% BLC shares shall continue to subsist until the third anniversary of the closing date.

The Company and EHI jointly hold the 50.38% (56.19% beneficial interest) equity interest in BLC through ECHI and BHI. The Company and EHI assigned the notes receivable from MPC to ECHI and BHI, which acquired the shares of stock of Columbus. Columbus directly owns the 50.38% interest in BLC. BLC owns 55% interest in FBDC, the primary developer of certain areas in Fort Bonifacio Global City for residential, commercial and business development.



Columbus accounted for the acquisition of the 50.38% interest in BLC using the purchase method. The fair value of the identifiable consolidated assets and liabilities of BLC as at April 17, 2003, the date of acquisition, amounted to about ₱5.6 billion resulting in a negative goodwill of ₱1.4 billion.

The Company has 4.32% direct investment in BLC and 4.33% through Regent which are accounted for using the equity method because the Company has significant influence over BLC.

Investment in NTDCC

In 2004, the Company acquired additional 30.89% interest in NTDCC in exchange for the Company's interest in two companies valued at ₱320.1 million and cash amounting to ₱280.0 million. The Company infused additional cash to NTDCC amounting to ₱112.0 million for an additional 1.85% equity interest in the latter.

A series of capital calls was made by NTDCC amounting to ₱484.8 million in 2007.

NTDCC was granted development rights by MRT Development Co. to construct and operate a shopping center under certain terms and conditions until the end of a 50-year lease term renewable for another 25 years. NTDCC officially started the construction of the shopping center in 2005. The shopping center became operational on May 16, 2007.

Investment in ARCH Capital

In 2006, the Company and AC entered into a Shareholders' Agreement with ARCH Capital and Great ARCH Co. Limited, wherein the Company and AC committed to invest a total of US\$75.0 million in a private equity fund that will explore property markets in Asia, excluding Japan and Philippines. On the same year, an Amendment and Adherence Agreement was entered into by the same parties, together with Fine State Group Limited (Fine State) and Green Horizons Holdings Limited (Green Horizons), a wholly-owned subsidiary of First Longfield, transferring the interests of AC and the Company in ARCH Capital into Fine State and Green Horizons, respectively. Fine State and Green Horizons are 100% owned Hong Kong subsidiaries of AC and the Company, respectively.

The Company (through Green Horizons) and AC (through Fine State) both have interests in the fund management company, ARCH Capital, which is tasked to raise third party capital and pursue investments for the Fund. As of December 31, 2007, the Company (through Green Horizon) and AC (through Fine State) owned a combined interest in ARCH Capital of 50%.

In 2007, the private equity fund, called ARCH Asian Partners, L.P. (Fund) was established. As at December 31, 2007, the Fund achieved its final closing, resulting in a total investor commitment of US\$330.0 million. As a result, portion of the funds disbursed by the Company and AC and invested into the Fund have been returned in 2007, reducing the Company's overall capital invested to ₱214.5 million as of December 31, 2007.

The Company and AC exercise significant influence over the Fund by virtue of their interest in the general partner and in ARCH Capital. Accordingly, the Company and AC account for their investments in the Fund using the equity method of accounting.



Investment in KAMI

In December 2007, the Company entered into a joint venture with Kingdom Hotel Investments, Inc. (KHI) to develop a 7,377-square meter property along Makati Avenue corner Arnaiz Avenue (formerly Pasay Road) into a luxury hotel complex comprised of a 300-room Fairmont Hotel, a 30-suite Raffles Hotel and 189 Raffles branded private residences. The total project cost will be approximately US\$153.0 million.

The 7,377-square meter property to be developed was conveyed by the Company to KAMI in exchange for 37,250 common shares, 38,250 redeemable preferred shares A and 16,758 preferred shares.

The Company does not consolidate KAMI as it does not exercise full control over it.

Investment in APPHC

In 2006, the Company signed an agreement with MLT Investments Ltd. (MIL) and Filipinas Investments Ltd. (FIL) to jointly develop a business process outsourcing office building in Dela Rosa Street and to purchase the existing PeopleSupport Building.

APPHC, the newly formed joint-venture company, is 60% owned by the Company. The remaining 40% interest is split evenly between MIL and FIL. APPHC is jointly controlled by the Company, MIL, and FIL.

The Company has contributed a total capital of ₱232.7 million as of December 31, 2007.

10. Available-for-sale Financial Assets

This account consists of investments in:

	2007	2006
Shares of stock		
Unquoted	₱202,489	₱281,475
Quoted	162,356	96,161
	364,845	377,636
Unrealized gain (loss)	1,943	(10,323)
	₱366,788	₱367,313

Unquoted investments in shares of stock includes unlisted preferred shares in a public utility company which the Group will continue to carry as part of the infrastructure that it provides for its real estate development projects. These are carried at cost less impairment, if any.

Movements in the net unrealized gain (loss) on AFS financial assets are as follows:

	2007	2006
Balance at beginning of year	(₱10,323)	(₱7,508)
Gain (loss) recognized in equity	12,266	(2,815)
Balance at end of year	₱1,943	(₱10,323)



11. Investment Properties

The movements in this account are:

	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)	
Cost		
January 1	₱17,274,275	₱16,836,444
Additions	844,576	534,367
Transfers	1,133,034	649,594
Disposals	(577,676)	(746,130)
December 31	18,674,209	17,274,275
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization		
January 1	4,241,513	3,627,732
Depreciation and amortization	858,280	677,191
Disposals	(218,434)	(63,410)
December 31	4,881,359	4,241,513
Net Book Value	₱13,792,850	₱13,032,762

Certain parcels of land are leased to several individuals and corporations. Some of the lease contracts provide, among others, that within a certain period from the expiration of the contracts, the lessee will have to demolish and remove any and all improvements (like buildings) introduced or built within the leased properties. Otherwise, the lessor will cause the demolition and removal thereof and charge the cost to the lessee unless the lessor occupies and appropriates the same for its use and benefit.

The aggregate fair value of the Group's investment properties amounted to ₱121.4 billion and ₱122.0 billion as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The fair value of the investment properties were determined by independent professionally qualified appraisers. The fair value represents the amount at which the assets could be exchanged between a knowledgeable, willing buyer and knowledgeable, willing seller in an arm's length transaction at the date of valuation.

The value of the land and condominium units was arrived at by the *Market Data Approach*. In this approach, the value of the land and condominium units is based on sales and listings of comparable property registered within the vicinity. The technique of this approach requires the establishing of comparable property by reducing reasonable comparative sales and listings to a common denominator. This is done by adjusting the differences between the subject property and those actual sales and listings regarded as comparable. The properties used as basis of comparison are situated within the immediate vicinity of the subject property.

Consolidated rental income from investment properties amounted to ₱5.5 billion in 2007, ₱5.3 billion in 2006 and ₱4.2 billion in 2005. Consolidated direct operating expenses arising from the investment properties amounted to ₱2.4 billion in 2007, ₱2.1 billion in 2006 and ₱2.0 billion in 2005.



In 2007, the Company wrote-off investment properties (with net book value of ₱72.0 million) which were damaged during the Glorietta 2 explosion and other investment properties connected to the Ayala Center redevelopment amounting to ₱141.9 million.

12. Property and Equipment

This account consists of (in thousands):

2007

	Land, Buildings and Improvements	Machinery and Construction Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Hotel Property and Equipment	Construction in Progress	2007 Total
Cost							
January 1	₱424,762	₱1,931,744	₱822,676	₱329,775	₱2,702,209	₱798,470	₱7,009,636
Additions	54,842	52,791	2,289	62,774	29,511	1,876,979	2,079,186
Disposals/Write-offs	(8,706)	-	-	(30,627)	(38,651)	-	(77,984)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	(1,329,292)	(1,329,292)
December 31	₱470,898	₱1,984,535	₱824,965	₱361,922	₱2,693,069	₱1,346,157	₱7,681,546
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization and Impairment Losses							
January 1	₱237,910	₱781,655	₱724,533	₱214,352	₱1,326,151	₱-	₱3,284,601
Depreciation and amortization	28,422	228,818	36,529	46,582	111,231	-	451,582
Disposals/Write-offs	(4,049)	-	-	(27,862)	(37,952)	-	(69,863)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December 31	262,283	1,010,473	761,062	233,072	1,399,430	-	3,666,320
Net Book Value	₱208,615	₱974,062	₱63,903	₱128,850	₱1,293,639	₱1,346,157	₱4,015,226

2006

	Land, Buildings and Improvements	Machinery and Construction Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Hotel Property and Equipment	Construction in Progress	2006 Total
Cost							
January 1	₱668,755	₱1,353,495	₱755,101	₱301,464	₱4,824,337	₱740,863	₱8,644,015
Additions	2,166	619,537	76,605	68,354	264,260	707,201	1,738,123
Disposals/Write-off	(246,159)	(41,288)	(9,030)	(40,043)	(31,218)	-	(367,738)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	(2,355,170)	(649,594)	(3,004,764)
December 31	424,762	1,931,744	822,676	329,775	2,702,209	798,470	7,009,636
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization							
January 1	231,313	683,811	617,576	187,613	1,850,516	-	3,570,829
Depreciation and amortization	11,439	138,419	113,247	50,051	177,105	-	490,261
Disposals	(4,842)	(40,575)	(6,290)	(23,312)	(25,453)	-	(100,472)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	(676,017)	-	(676,017)
December 31	237,910	781,655	724,533	214,352	1,326,151	-	3,284,601
Net Book Value	₱186,852	₱1,150,089	₱98,143	₱115,423	₱1,376,058	₱798,470	₱3,725,035

In 2006, property and equipment of MPVI amounting to ₱1,679.2 million were reclassified from hotel property and equipment to noncurrent assets held for sale (see Note 19).

Consolidated depreciation and amortization of property and equipment (included under various consolidated statements of income accounts) amounted to ₱451.6 million in 2007, ₱490.3 million in 2006, and ₱489.5 million in 2005.

As of December 31, 2007, the Group has commitments of ₱1.9 billion relating to the completion its construction-in-progress projects.



13. Accounts and Other Payables

This account consists of:

	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)	
Accounts payable (see Note 20)	₱9,310,065	₱7,540,155
Accrued expenses	3,304,330	1,928,036
Taxes payable	1,630,478	1,339,495
Accrued project costs	540,618	443,569
Dividends payable	456,052	328,540
Accrued salaries and employee benefits	196,262	225,865
Accrued rentals	141,140	73,679
Interest payable	135,459	171,359
Retentions payable	44,412	75,985
	₱15,758,816	₱12,126,683

Accounts payable and accrued expenses are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled on 15 to 60-day terms. Other payables are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled within one year.

14. Short-term and Long-term Debt

The short-term debt of ₱1,613.0 million in 2007 and ₱1,556.0 million in 2006 represents unsecured peso-denominated bank loans of the Company's subsidiaries with interest rates ranging from 5.5% and 7.9% per annum (p.a.) in 2007 and 6.1% to 7.6% p.a. in 2006.

Long-term debt consists of:

	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)	
Company:		
Bonds		
Due 2007	₱-	₱3,000,000
Due 2008	2,000,000	2,000,000
Due 2009	80,470	42,960
Fixed rate corporate notes (FXCNs)	3,580,000	3,580,000
	5,660,470	8,622,960
Subsidiaries:		
Bank loans		
Philippine peso	2,866,004	2,658,451
	8,526,474	11,281,411
Less current portion	2,376,600	3,563,593
	₱6,149,874	₱7,717,818



The Company

Philippine Peso 5-Year Bonds due 2007

The Company issued in 2002 ₱3.0 billion bonds due 2007 with interest at 200 bps over benchmark 91-day T-Bills based on secondary market bids (PDST-F). The bonds were fully paid when it matured in April 2007.

Philippine Peso 5-Year Bonds due 2008

In 2003, the Company issued ₱2.0 billion bonds due 2008 with fixed and floating rate tranches. The fixed-rate bonds carry a coupon of 10.75% p.a. and have a nominal principal amount of ₱1.0 billion. The floating rate bonds, also worth ₱1.0 billion, bear a margin of 125 bps over benchmark 91-day PDST-F and is re-priced quarterly.

The Philippine Rating Services Corporation (PhilRatings) assigned a PRS Aaa rating on the bonds due 2007 and 2008 indicating that the issues have the smallest degree of investment risk. Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is assured. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues. PRS Aaa is the highest credit rating possible on PhilRatings' rating scales for long-term issuances.

Philippine Peso Homestarter Bonds due 2009

The Company launched in March 2006 its Homestarter Bonds of up to ₱169.2 million with fixed interest rate of 5% p.a.. The Homestarter Bonds are being issued monthly in a series for a period of thirty-six (36) months with final maturity in March 2009. On maturity date, the principal amount of the bond is redeemable with the accrued interest. Should the bondholder decide to purchase an Ayala Land property, he is entitled to an additional 10% of the aggregate face value of the bond as bonus credit which together with the principal and accrued interest can be applied as downpayment. As of end 2007 and 2006, outstanding Homestarter Bonds amounted to ₱80.5 million and ₱43.0 million, respectively.

Philippine Peso 5-, 7- and 10-Year FXCNs due 2011, 2013 and 2016

In 2006, the Company issued ₱3.0 billion FXCNs consisting of 5-, 7- and 10-year notes issued to various financial institutions and will mature on various dates up to 2016. The FXCNs bear fixed interest rates ranging from 7.25% to 7.75% p.a. depending on the term of the notes.

Philippine Peso 10-Year FXCNs due 2012

The Company also has an outstanding ₱580.0 million 10-year FXCNs with fixed interest rate of 14.875% p.a. issued in 2002 and due 2012. The Company may redeem all (but not part only) of the FXCNs on the 7th anniversary.

Subsidiaries

The subsidiaries' loans will mature on various dates up to 2014 with floating interest rates at 100 bps to 150 bps spread over benchmark 91-day PDST-F or PDST-R1 and fixed interest rates of 7.75% to 12.69% p.a.. Certain subsidiaries' loans are secured by mortgages on real estate properties, hotel properties and equipment and leasehold rights with a total carrying value of ₱612.2 million and ₱653.0 million as of 2007 and 2006, respectively.



The Company pledged its investment in shares of stock of SSECC with a carrying value of ₱1.5 billion as of 2007 and 2006, as collateral to secure the latter's bank loans.

The loan agreements contain some or all of the following restrictions: material changes in nature of business; maintenance of required financial ratios; payment of dividends and additional loans maturing beyond a year which will result in a violation of certain financial ratios; merger or consolidation where the Company/subsidiary is not the surviving corporation; guaranties, investments or advances; encumbrance for borrowed money; and sale of substantially all of assets. These restrictions and requirements were complied with by the Group.

Total interest paid amounted to ₱820.9 million in 2007, ₱1,133.8 million in 2006 and ₱1,354.7 million in 2005.

Interest capitalized amounted to ₱3.4 million in 2007 and ₱186.5 million in 2006. The average capitalization rates are 0.14% and 8.19% in 2007 and 2006, respectively.

15. Deposits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities

Deposits and other noncurrent liabilities consist of:

	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)	
Deposits	₱2,301,681	₱2,286,010
Retentions payable	1,070,491	715,475
Other liabilities	1,003,635	780,796
	₱4,375,807	₱3,782,281

Deposits are initially recorded at fair value, which was obtained by discounting its future cash flows using the applicable rates of similar types of instruments. The difference between the cash received and its fair value is included in "Deferred credits" account in the consolidated balance sheets.

16. Equity

The details of the number of shares (in thousands) follow:

	2007		2006	2005
	Preferred	Common	Common	Common
Authorized	15,000,000	20,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Issued	13,034,604	13,002,821	10,809,675	10,794,539
Subscribed	-	31,811	34,587	1,116
Treasury	-	(24)	(24)	(24)
Outstanding	13,034,604	13,034,608	10,844,238	10,795,631



Preferred Shares

In August 2007, the BOD approved the increase in authorized capital stock by ₱1.5 billion by creating 15 billion preferred shares with a par value of ₱0.1. Subsequently in October 2007, 13,034,603,880 preferred shares were issued through a stock rights offer with the following features: (a) non-voting; (b) dividend rate of 4.64% p.a., payable annually, non-cumulative; (c) non-participating; (d) convertible at the option of the holder at a ratio of one (1) preferred share to one (1) common share commencing on the 10th year from issue date at an exercise price equivalent to the higher of (i) the 30-day average closing price or (ii) closing price of common shares immediately preceding the exercise date less the par value of the preferred shares, (e) no pre-emptive rights; (f) non-redeemable, (g) non-listed; and, (h) preferred in liquidation to the extent of par value.

Common Shares

The rollforward of the outstanding number of common shares (in thousands) follows:

	2007	2006	2005
At beginning of year	10,844,238	10,795,631	10,775,346
Issuance of stock dividends	2,172,398	–	–
Exercise of stock options	17,972	14,065	20,285
Additional subscriptions	–	34,542	–
At end of year	13,034,608	10,844,238	10,795,631

On February 1, 2007, the BOD approved the increase in authorized capital stock from 12 billion shares to 20 billion shares.

In September 2007, the Company issued stock rights to all its existing common stockholders in which each stockholder is given the right to purchase at par one (1) preferred share for every common share held. ₱1,303.5 billion of the preferred shares were subscribed and subsequently issued.

No transfer of stock or interest which will reduce the ownership of Filipino citizens to less than the required percentage of the capital stock as provided by existing laws shall be allowed or permitted to be recorded in the books of the Company.

On February 12, 2008, the BOD approved the allotment and subsequent issuance of up to 1 billion common shares of stock of the Company with an aggregate par value of ₱1.0 billion pesos for the purpose of exchanging such shares for properties or assets and/or to raise funds to acquire properties or assets needed for the business of the Company via issuance of equity or equity-linked instruments, the price and the terms and conditions of which shall be determined by the BOD based on prevailing market conditions or on agreements negotiated.

The BOD further agreed to secure the 2/3 vote of the stockholders for the allotment and subsequent issuance of the shares for the above-mentioned purposes and for the further amendment of the Amended Articles of Incorporation of the Company to exclude the issuance of shares from the pre-emptive rights of the stockholders pursuant to Section 39 of the Philippine Corporation Code.



Retained Earnings

The BOD approved the declaration of 20 percent stock dividends in 2007 which is equivalent to 2.1 billion shares based on 10.8 billion shares as of December 31, 2006.

The BOD approved the declaration and payment from unappropriated retained earnings of cash dividend of ₱0.06 per share in 2007, ₱0.17 per share in 2006 and ₱0.30 per share in 2005.

Retained earnings of ₱6.0 billion are appropriated for future expansion. Retained earnings also include undistributed net earnings amounting to ₱6,166.2 million, ₱5,612.4 million and ₱5,411.4 million as of December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, representing accumulated equity in the net earnings of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, which are not available for dividend declaration until received in the form of dividends from the investees.

Retained earnings are further restricted for the payment of dividends to the extent of the cost of the shares held in treasury.

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management policy is to ensure that debt and equity capital are mobilized efficiently to support business objectives and maximize shareholder value. The Group establishes the appropriate capital structure for each business line that properly reflects its premier credit rating and allows it the financial flexibility, while providing it sufficient cushion to absorb cyclical industry risks.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in the light of changes in economic conditions. It monitors capital using leverage ratios on both a gross debt and net debt basis. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, the Group had the following ratios:

	2007	2006
Debt to equity	22.0%	31.6%
Net debt to equity	(8.0%)	8.0%

Debt consists of short-term and long-term debt. Net debt includes short-term and long-term debt less cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and FVPL financial assets. The Group considers as capital the equity attributable to equity holders of the Company less unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale financial assets.

17. Other Income and Costs and Expenses

Other income consists of:

	2007	2006	2005
		(In Thousands)	
Gain on sale of investments and others - net	₱1,212,022	₱739,330	₱2,706,318
Fair value gain on derivative asset (see Note 8)	59,026	-	-
Management and marketing fees	215,285	272,094	147,953
	₱1,486,333	₱1,011,424	₱2,854,271



On December 13, 2007, the Company sold 16,758 of its preferred shares in KAMI to Kingdom Manila B.V., which resulted in a gain of ₱1,004.0 million. Gain on disposal of investments amounted to ₱758.6 million in 2006 and ₱2,354.6 million in 2005.

Manpower costs included in consolidated statements of income are as follows:

	2007	2006	2005
		(In Thousands)	
Included in:			
Cost of:			
Real estate	₱720,217	₱596,866	₱488,337
Hotel operations	199,664	237,833	232,131
General and administrative expenses	1,459,474	1,512,769	1,237,720
	₱2,379,355	₱2,347,468	₱1,958,188

Depreciation and amortization expense included in consolidated statements of income are as follows:

	2007	2006	2005
		(In Thousands)	
Included in:			
Cost of:			
Real estate	₱1,040,753	₱844,976	₱711,555
Hotel operations	111,231	74,659	65,945
General and administrative expenses	158,473	147,645	140,375
	₱1,310,457	₱1,067,280	₱917,875

Hotel operations expenses consist of:

	2007	2006	2005
		(In Thousands)	
Food and beverage	₱245,912	₱206,866	₱204,201
Property operations, maintenance and energy costs	147,667	84,203	83,593
Depreciation and amortization	111,231	74,659	65,945
Rooms	79,480	104,525	90,469
Telephone and other department costs	14,518	16,781	18,752
Entertainment, amusement and recreation	6,335	5,150	2,461
Others	307,887	229,340	244,231
	₱913,030	₱721,524	₱709,652



General and administrative expenses included in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	2007	2006	2005
		(In Thousands)	
Manpower cost (see Notes 21 and 23)	₱1,459,474	₱1,512,769	₱1,237,720
Professional fees	181,902	113,428	102,827
Depreciation and amortization	158,473	147,645	140,375
Transportation and travel	112,821	93,364	93,494
Utilities	105,707	98,216	78,645
Entertainment, amusement and recreation	87,161	74,039	59,206
Advertising	66,449	86,753	63,084
Supplies	34,798	38,481	33,252
Others	508,355	441,359	508,632
	₱2,715,140	₱2,606,054	₱2,317,235

Interest expense and other financing charges consist of:

	2007	2006	2005
		(In Thousands)	
Interest expense on:			
Short-term debt	₱210,472	₱102,187	₱137,469
Long-term debt	663,392	692,902	643,077
Other financing charges	18,907	18,139	138,013
	₱892,771	₱813,228	₱918,559

Other charges consist of:

	2007	2006	2005
		(In Thousands)	
Provision for impairment losses on:			
Receivables	₱89,150	₱13,367	₱153,000
Property and equipment	-	-	316,130
Land and improvements	-	217,580	1,523,438
Investment properties	-	-	181,562
Write-offs and other charges	669,949	-	-
Others	144,221	49,623	219,904
	₱903,320	₱280,570	₱2,394,034

Write-offs and other charges include the write-down of investment properties damaged by the Glorietta 2 explosion and related expenses incurred, and demolition and relocation costs as part of the Company's Ayala Center redevelopment program amounting to a total of ₱213.9 million (see Note 11).



18. Income Taxes

The components of deferred taxes as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

Net deferred tax assets:

	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)	
Deferred tax assets on:		
Allowance for probable losses	₱662,727	₱660,985
Difference between tax and book basis of accounting for real estate transactions	391,709	248,256
Retirement benefits	184,483	187,983
Outstanding share-based payments	47,541	104,679
NOLCO	59,016	34,759
MCIT	12,403	1,946
Others	57,070	230,886
	1,414,949	1,469,494
Deferred tax liabilities on:		
Capitalized customs duties, interest and other expenses	(723,404)	(686,616)
Unrealized gain on forward contracts	(20,659)	-
	(744,063)	(686,616)
Net deferred tax assets	₱670,886	₱782,878

Net deferred tax liabilities:

	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)	
Deferred tax assets on:		
Difference between tax and book basis of accounting for real estate transactions	₱59,352	₱58,070
NOLCO	49,026	47,967
Retirement benefits	7,591	6,416
Allowance for probable losses	1,236	4,977
MCIT	-	1,904
	117,205	119,334
Deferred tax liabilities on:		
Capitalized customs duties, interest and other expenses	(122,576)	(290,728)
Excess of financial realized gross profit over taxable realized gross profit	(109,072)	(244,112)
	(231,648)	(534,840)
Net deferred tax liabilities	(₱114,443)	(₱415,506)

Certain subsidiaries of the Company have NOLCO amounting to ₱431.8 million and ₱752.8 million as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, which were not recognized. Further, a subsidiary also has deductible temporary differences arising from unrealized gain on

real estate sales amounting to ₱4.8 million and ₱143.3 million as of December 31, 2007 and 2006,



respectively, which were also not recognized. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that taxable income will be available against which the deferred tax assets can be used. The subsidiaries will recognize a previously unrecognized deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable income will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

As of December 31, 2007, carryover NOLCO and MCIT that can be claimed as deduction from future taxable income or used as deductions against income tax liabilities are as follows:

NOLCO:

Year Incurred	Amount	Used/Expired (In Thousands)	Balance	Expiry Year
2004	₱536,322	₱536,322	₱-	2007
2005	304,867	-	304,867	2008
2006	333,493	-	333,493	2009
2007	102,083	-	102,083	2010
	₱1,276,765	₱536,322	₱740,443	

MCIT:

Year Incurred	Amount	Used/Expired (In Thousands)	Balance	Expiry Year
2004	₱5,023	₱5,023	₱-	2007
2005	9,886	7,709	2,177	2008
2006	1,363	-	1,363	2009
2007	8,863	-	8,863	2010
	₱25,135	₱12,732	₱12,403	

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, deferred income tax liabilities have not been recognized on the undistributed earnings of certain subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures since such amounts are not taxable.

There are no income tax consequences attaching the payment of dividends by the Company and its subsidiaries to the shareholders of the Company.

A reconciliation between the statutory and the effective income tax rates follows:

	2007	2006	2005
Statutory income tax rate	35.00%	35.00%	32.50%
Tax effect of:			
Interest income and capital gains taxed at lower rates	(8.39)	(6.44)	(15.64)
Income subjected to lower income tax rates (see Note 26)	(1.86)	(1.91)	(0.68)
Equity in net earnings of investees	(3.52)	(1.81)	(1.60)
Effect of change in statutory income tax rate	-	-	(1.99)
Others - net	4.48	3.47	0.07
Effective income tax rate	25.71%	28.31%	12.66%

Republic Act (RA) No. 9337



RA No. 9337 was enacted into law amending various provisions in the existing 1997 National Internal Revenue Code. Among the reforms introduced by the said RA, which became effective on November 1, 2005, are as follows:

- Increase in the corporate income tax rate from 32% to 35% with a reduction thereof to 30% beginning January 1, 2009;
- Increases in value-added tax (VAT) rate from 10% to 12% effective February 1, 2006 as authorized by the Philippine President pursuant to the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance;
- Revised invoicing and reporting requirements for VAT;
- Expanded scope of transactions subject to VAT; and
- Provide thresholds and limitations on the amounts of VAT credits that can be claimed.

19. Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale

Ayala Hotels, Inc., together with Ocmador Philippines B. V., agreed to sell Makati Property Ventures, Inc. (MPVI), to DBS Trustee Ltd. (Trustee of Ascott Residence Trust) on March 22, 2007 (Closing date). In 2007, total cash received from the sale amounted to ₱983.2 million. The Company recognized a net gain amounting to ₱598.7 million as a result of the consummation of the sale.

The results of MPVI for 2006 and 2005 are presented below:

	2006	2005
	(In Thousands)	
Revenue from hotel operations	₱733,261	₱673,147
Interest, fees and other investment income	12,871	12,177
	<u>746,132</u>	<u>685,324</u>
Hotel cost and expenses	339,457	304,054
Depreciation	102,446	102,673
General administrative expenses	23,475	42,661
Interest and other financing charges	39,527	47,283
Provision for income tax	85,969	57,974
	<u>590,874</u>	<u>554,645</u>
Income associated with assets held for sale	₱155,258	₱130,679



The major classes of assets and liabilities of MPVI classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2006 are as follows (in thousands):

ASSETS	
Cash	P324,362
Accounts and notes receivable	44,382
Inventories	4,407
Prepaid items and other current assets	5,446
Hotel property and equipment	1,679,153
Deferred tax assets	22,672
Other assets	3,895
Assets classified as held for sale	P2,084,317
LIABILITIES	
Accounts and other payables	P145,269
Income tax payable	45,167
Current portion of long-term debt	139,821
Long-term debt	138,843
Liabilities directly attributable to assets held for sale	P469,100

Long-term debt comprises a fixed-rate \$5.7 million bank loan having an effective rate of 8.55% repayable in full on September 15, 2008.

EPS on income associated with noncurrent assets held for sale attributable to equity holders of the Company:

	2007	2006	2005
Income associated with noncurrent assets held for sale	P598,666	P155,258	P130,679
Less income associated with noncurrent assets held for sale attributable to minority interests	299,333	108,681	91,475
	299,333	46,577	39,204
Weighted average number of common shares for basic EPS	13,026,949	12,988,994	12,945,635
Dilutive shares arising from stock options and preferred shares	150,916	56,410	39,150
Adjusted weighted average number of common shares for diluted EPS	13,177,865	13,045,404	12,984,785
Basic EPS	P0.023	P0.004	P0.003
Diluted EPS	P0.023	P0.004	P0.003



20. Related Party Transactions

In its regular conduct of business, the Group has entered into transactions with associates and other related parties principally consisting of advances and reimbursement of expenses, purchase and sale of real estate properties, construction contracts, and development, management, underwriting, marketing, leasing and administrative service agreements. Sales and purchases of goods and services to and from related parties are made at normal market prices.

The effects of the foregoing are shown under the appropriate accounts in the consolidated financial statements as follows:

	2007	2006	2005
	(In Thousands)		
Revenue			
Associates and jointly controlled entities	₱944,073	₱426,005	₱212,323
Other related parties	12,968	38,245	203,500
	₱957,041	₱464,250	₱415,823

	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)	
Receivable from Related Parties		
Parent Company	₱29,171	₱16,744
Associates and jointly controlled entities	1,575,531	1,290,413
Other related parties	87,004	24,347
	₱1,691,706	₱1,331,504

	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)	
Payable to Related Parties		
Parent Company	₱945	₱3,019
Associates and jointly controlled entities	360,660	534,391
Other related parties	688	1,101
	₱362,293	₱538,511

Amounts owed by related parties consist of promissory notes issued by BLC, which were assigned by MPC to the Company and EHI; and the advances subsequently made by the Company to FBDC to fund the completion of the Bonifacio Ridge project and to BLC to finance the costs to be incurred in relation to its restructuring program. These notes and advances are due and demandable and bear interest at the rate of 12% to 14% p.a..

Compensation of key management personnel by benefit type follows:

	2007	2006	2005
	(In Thousands)		
Short-term employee benefits	₱114,379	₱113,427	₱94,132
Share-based payments (see Note 23)	59,586	85,963	31,577
Post-employment benefits (see Note 21)	3,308	3,587	3,413
	₱177,273	₱202,977	₱129,122



21. Retirement Plan

The Group has funded, noncontributory tax-qualified defined benefit type of retirement plans covering substantially all of their employees. In 2007, the benefits are based on a defined benefit formula, while previously, the benefits are generally based on defined contribution formula with minimum lump-sum guarantee of 1.5 months' basic salary per year of service.

The Group's annual contributions to their respective plans consist principally of payments covering the current service cost for the year and the required funding relative to the guaranteed minimum benefits as applicable.

The components of pension expense (included in manpower costs under "General and administrative expenses") in the consolidated statements of income are as follows:

	2007	2006	2005
		(In Thousands)	
Current service cost	₱120,836	₱129,798	₱170,744
Interest cost on benefit obligation	41,704	82,231	61,143
Expected return on plan assets	(53,210)	(53,356)	(7,175)
Net actuarial losses (gains)	(346)	9,775	(1,134)
Past service cost	98,539	-	2,706
Total pension expense	₱207,523	₱168,448	₱226,284
Actual return on plan assets	₱104,177	₱50,045	₱11,025

The funded status and amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets for the pension plan as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)	
Benefit obligations	₱1,574,083	₱1,389,916
Plan assets	(1,428,976)	(1,382,179)
	145,107	7,737
Unrecognized net actuarial gains	69,051	84,191
Unrecognized past service cost	(38,321)	-
Liability recognized in the consolidated balance sheets	₱175,837	₱91,928

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	2007	2006	2005
	(In Thousands)		
Balance at January 1	₱1,389,916	₱1,489,168	₱1,213,067
Interest cost	41,704	82,231	61,143
Current service cost	120,836	129,798	170,744
Past service cost	136,860	-	2,706
Curtailments	1,369	-	-
Benefits paid	(180,994)	(111,454)	(75,277)
Actuarial losses (gains)	64,392	(199,827)	116,785
Balance at December 31	₱1,574,083	₱1,389,916	₱1,489,168



Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	2007	2006	2005
		(In Thousands)	
Balance at January 1	₱1,382,179	₱1,281,464	₱731,209
Expected return	53,210	53,356	7,175
Contributions	123,614	162,124	614,507
Benefits paid	(180,994)	(111,454)	(75,277)
Actuarial gains (losses)	50,967	(3,311)	3,850
Balance at December 31	₱1,428,976	₱1,382,179	₱1,281,464

The Group expects to make contributions of ₱41.9 million to its retirement fund in 2008.

The allocations of the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	2007	2006	2005
Investments in government instruments	61.14%	55.53%	66.93%
Investments in equity securities	29.37	32.74	30.09
Others	9.49	11.73	2.98

As of December 31, 2007, the Group has investments in the Company's shares with fair value amounting to ₱35.6 million.

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

The assumptions used to determine pension benefits for the Group for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

	2007	2006	2005
Discount rate	7 to 9%	7%	11%
Salary increase rate	8 to 10	5 to 10	5 to 10
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7	7 to 10	7 to 10

Amounts for the current and the previous periods are as follows:

	2007	2006	2005	2004
		(In Thousands)		
Defined benefit obligation	₱1,574,083	₱1,389,916	₱1,489,168	₱1,213,067
Plan assets	(1,428,976)	(1,382,179)	(1,281,464)	(731,209)
Deficit	₱145,107	₱7,737	₱207,704	₱481,858

Experience adjustments on plan liabilities amounted to ₱83,292 loss in 2007 and ₱21,294 loss in 2006. Experience adjustments on plan assets amounted to ₱50,967 gain in 2007 and ₱3,311 loss in 2006.



22. Earnings Per Share

The following tables present information necessary to compute EPS (in thousands except EPS):

EPS on net income attributable to equity holders of the Company:

	2007	2006	2005
Net income	₱4,386,362	₱3,865,602	₱3,616,673
Weighted average number of common shares for basic EPS	13,026,949	12,988,994	12,945,635
Dilutive shares arising from stock options and preferred shares	150,916	56,410	39,150
Adjusted weighted average number of common shares for diluted EPS	13,177,865	13,045,404	12,984,785
Basic EPS	₱0.34	₱0.30	₱0.28
Diluted EPS	₱0.33	₱0.30	₱0.28

EPS on income before income associated with noncurrent assets held for sale attributable to equity holders of the Company:

	2007	2006	2005
Income before income associated with noncurrent assets held for sale	₱4,496,882	₱4,078,594	₱3,854,752
Less income before income associated with noncurrent assets held for sale associated to minority interests	409,853	259,569	277,283
	₱4,087,029	₱3,819,025	₱3,577,469
Weighted average number of common shares for basic EPS	13,026,949	12,988,994	12,945,635
Dilutive shares arising from stock options and preferred shares	150,916	56,410	39,150
Adjusted weighted average number of common shares for diluted EPS	13,177,865	13,045,404	12,984,785
Basic EPS	₱0.31	₱0.29	₱0.28
Diluted EPS	₱0.31	₱0.29	₱0.28

23. Stock Option and Ownership Plans

The Company has stock option plans for key officers (Executive Stock Option Plan - ESOP) and employees ESOWN covering 2.5% of the Company's authorized capital stock. The grantee is selected based on certain criteria like outstanding performance over a three-year period.

The ESOP grantees may exercise in whole or in part the vested allocation in accordance with the vesting percentage and vesting schedule stated in the ESOP. Also, the grantee must be an employee of the Company or any of its subsidiaries during the 10-year option period. In case the grantee retires, he is given 3 years to exercise his vested and unvested options. In case the grantee resigns, he is given 90 days to exercise his vested options.



ESOP

Movements in the number of stock options outstanding under ESOP are as follows:

Pre-PFRS 2 Options

	Weighted average		Weighted average	
	2007	exercise price	2006	exercise price
At January 1	25,914,997	₱4.89	38,628,537	₱4.84
Additions	4,413,205	4.10	—	—
Exercised	(6,019,491)	4.68	(12,713,540)	4.74
Cancelled	(461,709)	3.82	—	—
At December 31	23,847,002	₱4.14	25,914,997	₱4.89

PFRS 2 Options

	Weighted average		Weighted average	
	2007	exercise price	2006	exercise price
At January 1	23,349,898	₱4.89	34,080,099	₱4.84
Additions	4,520,159	4.10	—	—
Exercised	(7,107,360)	4.68	(10,730,201)	4.74
Cancelled	(742,747)	3.82	—	—
At December 31	20,019,950	₱4.14	23,349,898	₱4.89

The additions during the year pertain to the 20% stock dividend earned on the outstanding stock options.

The options exercised had a weighted average exercise price of ₱4.68 per share or ₱61.4 million in 2007 and ₱4.74 per share or ₱111.1 million in 2006. The average fair market value of the shares at the exercise date was ₱16.73 per share or about ₱219.6 million in 2007 and ₱11.84 per share or about ₱277.6 million in 2006.

The fair value of stock options granted is estimated as at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes Merton Formula, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The fair value of stock options granted under ESOP at June 30, 2005 grant date, and the assumptions used to determine the fair value of the stock options are as follows:

Weighted average share price	₱8.36
Exercise price	₱6.75
Expected volatility	46.3%
Option life	10 years
Dividend yield	3.21%
Interest rate	12.6%

The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility is indicative of future trends, which may also necessarily be the actual outcome.



ESOWN

In November 2001, the Company offered all its ESOWN subscribers with outstanding ESOWN subscriptions the option to cancel the subscriptions within the 5-year holding period. In December 2001, the program for ESOWN was indefinitely suspended.

In 2005, the Company introduced a revised ESOWN and granted to qualified officers wherein grantees may subscribe in whole or in part to the shares awarded to them based on a discounted market price that was determined by the Compensation Committee as the offer price set at grant date. The grantees paid for the shares subscribed through installments over a maximum period of 10 years. The subscription is subject to a holding period stated in the plan. To subscribe, the grantee must be an employee of the Company or any of its subsidiaries during the 10-year payment period. In case the grantee resigns, unsubscribed shares are cancelled, while the subscription may be paid up to the percent of holding period completed and payments may be converted into the equivalent number of shares. In case the grantee is separated, not for cause, but through retrenchment and redundancy, subscribed shares may be paid in full, unsubscribed shares may be subscribed, or payments may be converted into the equivalent number of shares. In case the grantee retires, the grantee may subscribe to the unsubscribed shares anytime within the 10-year period. The plan does not allow sale or assignment of the shares. All shares acquired through the plan are subject to the Company's Right to Repurchase.

For the unsubscribed shares, the employee still has the option to subscribe within seven years. Movements in the number of options outstanding under ESOWN are as follows:

	Weighted average		Weighted average	
	2007	exercise price	2006	exercise price
At January 1	8,290,674	₱9.11	3,094,213	₱7.03
Granted	494,400	12.00	5,196,461	10.35
Cancelled	(284,039)	7.89	—	—
At December 31	8,501,035	9.34	8,290,674	₱9.11

The fair value of stock options granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes Merton Formula, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The fair value of stock options granted under ESOWN at grant date and the assumptions used to determine the fair value of the stock options are as follows:

	Grant Dates		
	September 20, 2007	June 5, 2006	November 16, 2005
Weighted average share price	₱14.24	₱12.83	₱8.36
Exercise price	₱12.00	₱10.35	₱7.03
Expected volatility	34.67%	46.03%	46.32%
Dividend yield	0.41%	1.56%	0.77%
Interest rate	6.93%	10.55%	11.30%

Total expense recognized in 2007, 2006 and 2005 in the consolidated statements of income arising from share-based payments amounted to ₱104.7 million, ₱148.0 million and ₱68.4 million.



24. Financial Assets and Liabilities

Fair value information

The following tables set forth the carrying values and estimated fair values of the Group's financial assets and liabilities recognized as of December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	2007		2006	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
FVPL Financial Assets				
Financial assets through profit and loss	₱318,018	₱318,018	₱1,951,090	₱1,951,090
Derivative asset	59,026	59,026	—	—
Total FVPL financial assets	377,044	377,044	1,951,090	1,951,090
Loans and Receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	11,271,906	11,271,906	4,630,591	4,630,591
Short-term investments	2,035,606	2,035,606	2,927,928	2,927,928
Accounts and notes receivable				
Trade				
Residential development	7,374,149	7,613,864	5,273,262	5,960,168
Shopping centers	974,771	974,771	1,089,744	1,089,744
Construction contracts	820,485	820,485	385,539	385,539
Management fees	189,381	189,381	140,487	140,487
Corporate business	159,007	159,007	445,020	445,020
Others	156,014	156,014	582,927	582,927
	9,673,807	9,913,522	7,916,979	8,603,885
Related parties	1,691,706	1,691,706	1,331,504	1,331,504
Advances to other companies	478,213	463,583	652,431	652,431
Accrued receivable	88,952	88,952	109,471	109,471
Receivable from employees	268,121	236,035	200,071	200,071
Others	1,630,095	1,607,152	2,008,675	2,008,675
	4,157,087	4,087,428	4,302,152	4,302,152
Total loans and receivables	27,138,406	27,308,462	19,777,650	20,464,556
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Unquoted shares of stocks	202,489	202,489	281,475	281,475
Quoted shares of stocks	162,356	162,356	96,161	96,161
Total available-for-sale financial assets	364,845	364,845	377,636	377,636
Total financial assets	₱27,880,295	₱28,050,351	₱22,106,376	₱22,793,282
Other Financial Liabilities				
Current				
Accounts payable	₱9,310,065	₱9,310,065	₱7,540,155	₱7,540,155
Accrued expenses	3,304,330	3,304,330	1,703,136	1,928,036
Accrued project cost	540,618	540,618	443,569	443,569
Dividends payable	456,052	456,052	328,540	328,540
Accrued salaries and employee benefits	196,262	196,262	450,765	225,865
Accrued rentals	141,140	141,140	73,679	73,679
Interest payable	135,459	135,459	171,359	171,359
Retentions payable	44,412	44,412	75,985	75,985
Short-term debt	1,613,000	1,613,000	1,556,000	1,556,000
Current portion of long-term debt	2,376,600	2,376,600	3,563,593	3,563,593
Noncurrent				
Long-term debt	6,149,874	6,952,606	7,717,818	8,549,132
Deposits and other noncurrent liabilities	4,375,807	4,381,898	3,782,281	3,776,605
Total other financial liabilities	₱28,643,619	₱29,452,442	₱27,406,880	₱28,232,518



The methods and assumptions used by the Company in estimating the fair value of the financial instruments are as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and current receivables - Carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the relatively short-term maturities of these investments.

FVPL financial assets - These are investments in government securities. Fair value is based on quoted prices as of balance sheet dates.

Noncurrent accounts and notes receivables - The fair values of residential accounts and notes receivable, advances to other companies, receivable from employees and other accounts receivable, are based on the discounted value of future cash flows using the applicable rates for similar types of instruments. The discount rates used ranged from 4.19% to 6.04% and 5.0% to 6.7% as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

AFS quoted equity securities - Fair values are based on quoted prices published in markets.

AFS unquoted equity securities - These are carried at cost less allowance for impairment losses because fair value cannot be measured reliably because of lack of reliable estimates of future cash flows and discount rates necessary to calculate the fair value.

Liabilities - The fair value of noncurrent unquoted instruments (long-term debt and deposits) are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology using the Group's current incremental borrowing rates for similar borrowings with maturities consistent with those remaining for the liability being valued. The discount rates used ranged from 4.19% to 6.04% and 5.0% to 6.7% as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The fair value of noncurrent unquoted instruments with floating rates approximate their carrying amounts due to the regular repricing of the instruments. The fair values of accounts and other payables and short-term debt approximate the carrying amounts due to the short-term nature of these transactions.

Financial Risk Management and Objectives

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise of AFS financial assets, bank loans, corporate notes and bonds. The financial debt instruments were issued primarily to raise financing for the Group's operations. The Group has various financial assets such as cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, AFS financial assets, trade receivables and payables which arise directly from the conduct of its operations.

Exposure to liquidity, credit, interest rate, currency and equity risks arise in the normal course of the Group's business activities. The main objectives of the Group's financial risk management are as follows:

- to identify and monitor such risks on an ongoing basis;
- to minimize and mitigate such risks; and
- to provide a degree of certainty about costs.

The use of financial derivative instruments (if any) is solely for management of the Group's financial risk exposures. It is the Group's policy not to enter into derivative transactions for speculative purposes.



The Group's financing and treasury function operates as a centralized service for managing financial risks and activities as well as providing optimum investment yield and cost-efficient funding for the Group.

Liquidity Risk

The Group actively manages its liquidity position so as to ensure that all operating, investing and financing needs are met. In mitigating liquidity risk, management measures and forecasts its cash commitments, matches debt maturities with the assets being financed, maintains a diversity of funding sources with its unhampered access to bank financing and the capital markets, develops viable funding alternatives through its sale of receivables, non-core assets and adoption of joint development agreements for property acquisitions and developments, and holds a sufficient level of cash reserves and marketable securities.

Through scenario analysis and contingency planning, the Group also assesses its ability to withstand both temporary and longer-term disruptions relative to its capacity to finance its activities and commitments in a timely manner and at reasonable cost, and ensures the availability of ample unused credit facilities as back-up liquidity.

The table summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at December 31, 2007 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Year ended December 31, 2007

	< 1 year	>1 to < 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Accounts and other payables	₱15,758,816	₱	₱	₱15,758,816
Other current liabilities	623,294	–	–	623,294
Short-term debt	1,613,000	–	–	1,613,000
Long-term debt	2,376,600	4,778,507	1,371,367	8,526,474
Deposits and other noncurrent liabilities	3,031,680	1,214,741	129,386	4,375,807
	₱23,403,390	₱5,993,248	₱1,500,753	₱30,897,391

	< 1 year	>1 to < 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Interest payable	₱672,114	₱1,369,180	₱295,190	₱2,336,484

Credit Risk

The Group's credit risks are primarily attributable to installment receivables, rental receivables and other financial assets. To manage credit risks, the Group maintains defined credit policies and monitor on a continuous basis its exposure to credit risks.

Other financial assets are comprised of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, FVPL financial assets and AFS financial assets. The Group adheres to fixed limits and guidelines in its dealings with counterparty banks and its investment in financial instruments. Bank limits are established on the basis of an internal rating system that principally covers the areas of liquidity, capital adequacy and financial stability. The rating system likewise makes use of available international credit ratings. Given the high credit standing of its accredited counterparty banks, management does not expect any of these financial institutions to fail in meeting their obligations.



In respect of installment receivables from the sale of properties, credit risk is managed primarily through credit reviews and an analysis of receivables on a continuous basis. The Group also undertakes supplemental credit review procedures for certain installment payment structures. Customer payments are facilitated through various collection modes including the use of post dated checks and auto-debit arrangements. Exposure to bad debts is not significant and the requirement for remedial procedures is minimal given the profile of buyers.

Credit risk arising from rental income from leasing properties is primarily managed through a tenant selection process. Prospective tenants are evaluated on the basis of payment track record and other credit information. In accordance with the provisions of the lease contracts, the lessees are required to deposit with the Group security deposits and advance rentals which helps reduce the Group's credit risk exposure in case of defaults by the tenants. For existing tenants, the Group has put in place a monitoring and follow-up system. Receivables are aged and analyzed on a continuous basis to minimize credit risk associated with these receivables. Regular meetings with tenants are also undertaken to provide opportunities for counseling and further assessment of paying capacity.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet as of December 31, 2007.

Balance sheet items	2007	2006
Cash and cash equivalents	₱11,271,906	₱4,630,591
Short-term investments	2,035,606	2,927,928
FVPL financial assets	318,018	1,951,090
Accounts and notes receivable		
Trade		
Shopping centers	974,771	1,089,744
Corporate business	159,007	445,020
Residential	7,374,149	5,273,262
Construction contracts	820,485	385,539
Management fees	189,381	140,487
Others	156,014	582,927
Advances to related parties	1,691,706	1,331,504
Advances to other companies	478,213	652,431
Accrued receivable	88,952	109,471
Receivables from employees	268,121	200,071
Others	1,630,095	2,008,675
	₱27,456,424	₱21,728,740



Given the Group's diverse base of counterparties, it is not exposed to large concentrations of credit risk. As of December 31, 2007, the aging analysis of past due but not impaired trade receivables presented per class, is as follows:

2007

	Neither Past Due nor Impaired	Past Due but not Impaired					Total	Impaired	Total
		<30 days	30-60 days	60-90 days	90-120 days	>120 days			
(In Thousands)									
Trade									
Shopping centers	P589,173	P240,484	P4,774	P4,250	P103,062	P23,227	P375,797	P9,801	P974,771
Corporate business	50,009	107,600	127	143	23	1,105	108,998	-	159,007
Residential	7,076,363	53,829	118,251	60,198	14,400	41,553	288,231	9,555	7,374,149
Construction contracts	201,676	344,769	80,040	38,280	93,432	59,987	616,508	2,301	820,485
Management fees	78,128	36,476	22,820	10,632	8,911	29,248	108,087	3,166	189,381
Others	36,734	78,866	14,151	6,456	5,310	7,142	111,925	7,355	156,014
Related parties	1,453,342	8,062	15,765	22,033	28,952	163,552	238,364	-	1,691,706
Advances to other companies	264,089	36,618	35,504	52,276	69,669	19,982	214,049	75	478,213
Accrued receivable	70,965	14,485	399	363	248	2,492	17,987	-	88,952
Receivable from employees	223,179	12,118	15,045	6,286	8,402	3,091	44,942	-	268,121
Others	1,309,442	10,831	18,501	27,150	36,200	126,651	219,333	101,320	1,630,095
Total	P11,353,100	P944,138	P325,377	P228,067	P368,609	P478,030	P2,344,221	P133,573	P13,830,894



The table below shows the credit quality of the Company's financial assets as of December 31, 2007:

	Neither past due nor impaired			Total	Past due but not impaired		Impaired	Total
	High Grade	Medium Grade	Low Grade					
Cash and cash equivalents	₱11,271,906	₱-	₱-	₱11,271,906	₱-	₱-	₱11,271,906	
Short-term investments	2,035,906	-	-	2,035,906	-	-	2,035,906	
FVPL financial assets	318,018	-	-	318,018	-	-	318,018	
Accounts and notes receivables								
Trade								
Shopping centers	281,538	97,147	210,488	589,173	375,797	9,801	974,771	
Corporate business	44,766	5,243	-	50,009	108,998	-	159,007	
Residential	4,989,547	1,583,052	503,764	7,076,363	288,231	9,555	7,374,149	
Construction contracts	143,190	30,251	28,235	201,676	616,508	2,301	820,485	
Management fees	31,672	33,064	13,392	78,128	108,087	3,166	189,381	
Others	36,734	-	-	36,734	111,925	7,355	156,014	
Related parties	1,453,270	72	-	1,453,342	238,364	-	1,691,706	
Advances to other companies	235,523	28,566	-	264,089	214,049	75	478,213	
Receivable from employees	54,301	16,664	-	70,965	17,987	-	88,952	
Accrued receivable	220,978	2,201	-	223,179	44,942	-	268,121	
Others	995,715	209,373	104,354	1,309,442	219,333	101,320	1,630,095	
Available-for-sale financial assets								
Quoted	-	202,489	-	202,489	-	-	202,489	
Unquoted	-	162,356	-	162,356	-	-	162,356	
	₱22,113,064	₱2,370,478	₱860,233	₱25,343,775	₱2,344,221	₱133,573	₱27,821,569	



The credit quality of the financial assets was determined as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, FVPL financial assets - based on the nature of the counterparty and the Group's internal rating system

Receivables - high grade pertains to receivables with no default in payment; medium grade pertains to receivables with up to 3 defaults in payment; and low grade pertains to receivables with more than 3 defaults in payment.

Available-for-sale financial assets - the unquoted financial assets are unrated

Interest Rate Risk

The Group's interest rate risk management policy centers on reducing the overall interest expense and exposure to changes in interest rates. Changes in market interest rates relate primarily to the Group's interest-bearing debt obligations with floating interest rate as it can cause a change in the amount of interest payments.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by leveraging on its premier credit rating and maintaining a debt portfolio mix of both fixed and floating interest rates. The portfolio mix is a function of historical, current trend and outlook of interest rates, volatility of short-term interest rates, the steepness of the yield curve, and degree of variability of cash flows.

The Company's ratio of fixed to floating rate debt stood at 62:38 and 47:53 as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The following tables demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax and equity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on December 31, 2007, with all variables held constant, (through the impact on floating rate borrowings and changes in fair value of financial assets through FVPL):

	Change in basis points + 100 basis points	
	Effect on income before income tax	Effect on equity
FVPL financial assets	(P9,975)	(P9,975)
Company - floating rate borrowings	(10,000)	(6,500)
Subsidiaries - floating rate borrowings	(28,976)	(18,834)
	(P48,951)	(P35,309)

	Change in basis points - 100 basis points	
	Effect on income before income tax	Effect on equity
FVPL financial assets	P10,348	P10,348
Company - floating rate borrowings	10,000	6,500
Subsidiaries - floating rate borrowings	28,976	18,834
	P49,324	P35,682



The terms and maturity profile of the interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities, together with its corresponding nominal amounts and carrying values (in thousands) are shown in the following table:

2007

	Interest terms (p.a.)	Rate Fixing Period	Nominal Amount	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Carrying Value
Group							
Cash and cash equivalents	Fixed at the date of investment	Various	₱11,271,906	₱11,271,906	-	-	₱11,271,906
Short-term investments	Fixed at the date of investment or revaluation cut-off	Balance date	2,035,606	2,035,606	-	-	2,035,606
FVPL financial assets	Fixed at the date of investment or revaluation cut-off	Balance date	318,018	318,018	-	-	318,018
Accounts and notes receivables	Fixed at the date of sale	Date of sale	13,656,785	10,181,479	3,475,306	-	13,656,785
Company							
Long-term debt							
<i>Fixed</i>							
Peso	Fixed at 7.25% to 7.75%	5, 7 and 10 years	3,000,000	-	1,830,000	1,170,000	3,000,000
Peso	Fixed at 10.75%	5 years	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Peso	Fixed at 14.88%	10 years	580,000	-	580,000	-	580,000
Peso	Fixed at 5%	3 years	80,470	-	80,470	-	80,470
<i>Floating</i>							
Peso	Variable at 1.25% over 91-day PDST-F	3 months	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Subsidiaries							
Short-term debt							
	Variable ranging from 5.5% to 7.9%	Monthly	1,613,000	1,613,000	-	-	1,613,000
Long-term debt							
<i>Fixed</i>							
Peso	Fixed at 7.75% to 12.69%	5 to 7 years	1,585,760	167,460	1,408,625	5,295	1,581,380
<i>Floating</i>							
Peso	Variable at 1.00% to 1.50% over 91-day PDST-F or PDST-R1	3 months	1,288,840	209,140	879,412	196,072	1,284,624



2006

	Interest terms (p.a.)	Rate Fixing Period	Nominal Amount	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Carrying Value
Group							
Cash and cash equivalents	Fixed at the date of investment	Various	₱4,630,591	₱4,630,591	-	-	₱4,630,591
Short-term investments	Fixed at the date of investment or revaluation cut-off	Balance date	2,927,928	2,927,928	-	-	2,927,928
FVPL financial assets	Fixed at the date of investment or revaluation cut-off	Balance date	1,951,090	-	-	-	-
Receivables	Fixed at the date of sale	Date of sale	12,771,196	10,644,524	2,126,672	-	12,771,196
Company							
Long-term debt							
<i>Fixed</i>							
Peso	Fixed at 7.25% to 7.75%	5, 7 and 10 years	3,000,000	-	1,830,000	1,170,000	3,000,000
Peso	Fixed at 10.75%	5 years	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Peso	Fixed at 14.88%	10 years	580,000	-	-	580,000	580,000
Peso	Fixed at 5.00%	3 years	42,960	-	42,960	-	42,960
<i>Floating</i>							
Peso	Variable at 2.00% over 91-day Mart1	3 months	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
Peso	Variable at 1.25% over 91-day Mart1	3 months	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Subsidiaries							
Short-term debt							
	Variable ranging from 6.1% to 7.6%	Monthly	1,556,000	1,556,000	-	-	1,556,000
Long-term debt							
<i>Fixed</i>							
Peso	Fixed at 8.25% to 12%	4 to 8 years	1,319,608	175,100	1,137,886	-	1,312,986
<i>Floating</i>							
Peso	Variable at 1.50% to 2.50% over 91-day T-Bill or 91-day Mart1	3 months	1,352,333	388,493	956,972	-	1,345,465



Foreign Currency Risk

Financial assets and credit facilities of the Group are mainly denominated in Philippine Peso. Any foreign exchange holdings are matched with foreign currency requirements to fund equity commitments and new projects. As such, the Group's foreign currency risk is minimal.

The following table shows the Group's consolidated foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities and their peso equivalents as of December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	In Thousands			
	2007		2006	
	US Dollar	Php Equivalent	US Dollar	Php Equivalent
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$13,291	₱555,210	\$15,771	₱770,882
Financial Liabilities				
Current portion of long-term debt	-	-	2,852	139,821
Long-term debt, net of current portion	47	1,961	2,879	141,154
Total	47	1,961	5,731	280,975
Net foreign currency denominated assets	\$13,244	₱553,249	\$10,040	₱489,907

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the Philippine peso-US dollar exchange rate, with all variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities) and the Group's equity on December 31, 2007.

Increase (decrease) in exchange rate	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity
₱1.00	₱13,244	₱8,609
(₱1.00)	(13,244)	(8,609)

25. Segment Information

The industry segments where the Group and its associates and joint ventures operate are as follows:

Core business:

- Shopping centers - development of shopping centers and lease to third parties of retail space and land therein; operation of movie theaters, food courts, entertainment facilities and carparks in these shopping centers; management and operation of malls which are co-owned with partners
- Corporate business - development and lease or sale of office buildings; sale of industrial lots and lease of factory building
- Residential developments - sale of high-end and upper middle-income residential lots and units, affordable housing units and lots, and leisure community developments; lease of residential developments under joint venture



- Strategic landbank management - acquisition, development and sale of large-scale, mixed-use, masterplanned communities; sale of override units or Ayala Land's share in properties made available to subsidiaries for development; lease of gas station sites and carparks outside Ayala Center
- Visayas-Mindanao - development, sale and lease of the Group's product offerings in key cities in the Visayas and Mindanao regions. This consists of shopping centers and residential developments

Support Businesses:

- Construction - land development and construction of the Group and third-party projects
- Hotels - development and management of hotels/serviced apartments and lease of land to hotel tenants
- Property management - facilities management of the Group and third-party projects

Others - other income from investment activities and sale of non-core assets.

The Group and its associates and joint ventures generally account for inter-segment sales and transfers as if the sales and transfers were to third parties at current market prices.

Business segments

The following tables regarding business segments present assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 and revenue and profit information for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007 (in millions).

2007

	Shopping Centers	Corporate Businesses	Residential Development	Strategic Landbank Management	Vismin	Support Businesses	Corporate	Intersegment Adjustments	Consolidated
Revenue									
Sales to external customers	₱4,175	₱993	₱12,918	₱414	₱176	₱4,171	₱-	₱-	₱22,847
Intersegments sales	360	-	197	-	-	4,334	-	(4,891)	-
Equity in net earnings of investees	125	-	-	420	138	-	104	-	787
Total revenue	4,660	993	13,115	834	314	8,505	104	(4,891)	23,634
Operating expenses	2,389	597	10,820	383	205	7,828	865	(5,229)	17,858
Operating profit	2,271	396	2,295	451	109	677	(761)	338	5,776
Interest income									586
Interest expense									(893)
Other income									1,486
Other expenses									(903)
Provision for income tax									(1,556)
Net income before income associated with noncurrent assets held for sale									4,496
Income associated with noncurrent assets held for sale, net of tax (previously included in Support Businesses segment)									599
Net income									₱5,095

(Forward)



	Shopping Centers	Corporate Businesses	Residential Development	Strategic Landbank Management	Vismin	Support Businesses	Corporate	Intersegment Adjustments	Consolidated
Net income attributable to:									
Equity holders of Ayala Land, Inc.									₱4,386
Minority interests									709
									₱5,095
Other Information									
Segment assets	₱16,937	₱9,071	₱44,039	₱9,806	₱1,449	₱8,627	₱8,304	(₱24,961)	₱73,272
Investment in associates and jointly controlled entities	2,176	238	-	4,497	1,810	-	318	-	9,039
Deferred tax assets	10	-	(164)	32	-	54	738	-	670
Total assets	₱19,123	₱9,309	₱43,875	₱14,335	₱3,259	₱8,681	₱9,360	(₱24,961)	₱82,981
Segment liabilities	5,815	626	11,889	1,808	99	5,726	11,873	(5,715)	32,121
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	114
Total liabilities	₱5,815	₱626	₱12,003	₱1,808	₱99	₱5,726	₱11,873	(₱5,715)	₱32,235
Segment additions to property and equipment and investment properties	1,127	321	89	-	4	247	80	-	1,868
Depreciation and amortization	863	97	51	-	1	213	86	-	1,311
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization	₱213	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱54	₱-	₱267

2006

	Shopping Centers	Corporate Businesses	Residential Development	Strategic Landbank Management	Vismin	Support Businesses	Corporate	Intersegment Adjustments	Consolidated
Revenue									
Sales to external customers	₱3,973	₱1,329	₱13,965	₱707	₱168	₱3,450	₱-	₱-	₱23,592
Intersegment sales	446	-	60	-	-	2,911	-	(3,417)	-
Equity in net earnings of investees	85	5	-	118	98	-	-	-	306
Total revenue	4,504	1,334	14,025	825	266	6,361	-	(3,417)	23,898
Operating expenses	1,988	861	11,636	449	172	5,530	1,339	(3,200)	18,775
Operating profit	2,516	473	2,389	376	94	831	(1,339)	(217)	5,123
Interest income									435
Interest expense									(813)
Other income									1,225
Other expenses									(281)
Provision for income tax									(1,610)
Net income before income associated with noncurrent assets held for sale									4,079
Income associated with noncurrent assets held for sale, net of tax (previously included in Support Businesses segment)									155
Net income									₱4,234
Net income attributable to:									
Equity holders of Ayala Land, Inc.									3,866
Minority interests									368
									₱4,234
Other Information									
Segment assets	₱14,707	₱9,091	₱42,954	₱9,101	₱1,489	₱8,824	₱9,499	(₱27,065)	₱68,600
Investment in associates and jointly controlled entities	1,595	130	-	4,045	1,724	-	1,297	-	8,791
Deferred tax assets									805
Total assets									₱78,196
Segment liabilities	4,881	806	18,976	1,031	147	3,503	10,223	(8,971)	30,596
Deferred tax liabilities									416
Total liabilities									₱31,012
Segment additions to property and equipment and investment properties	₱1,311	₱112	₱50	₱-	₱1	₱381	₱417	₱-	₱2,272
Depreciation and amortization	649	131	39	4	1	174	69	-	1,067
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization	₱-	₱-	₱118	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱113	₱-	₱231



2005

	Shopping Centers	Corporate Businesses	Residential Development	Strategic Landbank Management	Vismin	Support Businesses	Corporate	Intersegment Adjustments	Consolidated
Revenue									
Sales to external customers	₱3,557	₱632	₱9,654	₱499	₱183	₱2,667	₱-	₱-	₱17,192
Intersegment sales	342	-	118	-	-	3,036	-	(3,496)	-
Equity in net earnings of investees	75	-	2	100	52	-	(2)	-	227
Total revenue	3,974	632	9,774	599	235	5,703	(2)	(3,496)	17,419
Operating expenses	1,962	422	7,922	354	178	4,879	1,206	(3,274)	13,649
Operating profit	2,012	210	1,852	245	57	824	(1,208)	(222)	3,770
Interest income									662
Interest expense									(918)
Other income									3,294
Other expenses									(2,394)
Provision for income tax									(559)
Net income before income associated with noncurrent assets held for sale									3,855
Income associated with noncurrent assets held for sale, net of tax (previously included in Support Businesses segment)									131
Net income									₱3,986
Net income attributable to:									
Equity holders of Ayala Land, Inc.									3,617
Minority interests									369
									₱3,986
Other Information									
Segment assets	₱13,382	₱10,792	₱41,979	₱8,772	₱1,383	₱7,504	₱7,258	(₱26,839)	₱64,231
Investment in associates and jointly controlled entities	1,550	-	-	3,559	1,703	-	-	-	6,812
Deferred tax assets									767
Total assets									₱71,810
Segment liabilities	4,806	888	20,496	2,387	82	4,462	8,421	(15,344)	26,198
Deferred tax liabilities									273
Total liabilities									₱26,471
Segment additions to property and equipment and investment properties	1,324	326	8	-	-	176	86	-	1,920
Depreciation and amortization	547	80	59	-	2	168	62	-	918
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization	₱-	₱182	₱1,523	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱469	₱-	₱2,174

26. Registration with Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA)

A subsidiary is registered with PEZA on October 27, 1999 as a non-pioneer “ecozone developer/operator.” The PEZA registration entitled the subsidiary to a four-year income tax holiday from the start of its commercial operations. At the expiration of its four-year tax holiday, the subsidiary pays income tax at the special tax rate of 5% on its gross income earned from sources within the PEZA economic zone in lieu of paying all national and local income taxes.



27. Leases

Operating leases - as lessor

The Group entered into lease agreements with third parties covering its investment property portfolio. These leases generally provide for either (a) fixed monthly rent, or (b) minimum rent or a certain percentage of gross revenue, whichever is higher.

Future minimum rental receivables under non-cancellable operating leases of the Group are as follows:

	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)	
Within one year	₱653,150	₱586,617
After one year but not more than five years	1,485,316	2,083,551
More than five years	245,132	300,048
	₱2,383,598	₱2,970,216

28. Long-term Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

The Company has an existing contract with the Bases Conversion Development Authority (BCDA) to develop, under a lease agreement a mall with an estimated gross leasable area of 152,000 square meters on a 9.8-hectare lot inside Fort Bonifacio. The lease agreement covers 25 years, renewable for another 25 years subject to reappraisal of the lot at market value. The annual fixed lease rental amounts to ₱106.5 million while the variable rent ranges from 5% to 20% of gross revenues. Subsequently, the Company transferred its rights and obligations granted to or imposed under the lease agreement to SSECC, a subsidiary, in exchange for equity.

As part of the bid requirement, the Company procured a performance bond in 2003 from the Government Service Insurance System in favor of BCDA amounting to ₱3.9 billion to guarantee the committed capital to BCDA. Moreover, the Company obtained surety bonds to guarantee the payment of the fixed and variable rent as prescribed in the lease agreement. The surety bonds are secured by a mortgage on a property of certain subsidiary with a carrying value of ₱48.6 million in 2004.

On April 15, 2003, the Company entered into a Joint Development Agreement (JDA) with BCDA for development of another lot inside Fort Bonifacio with a gross area of 11.6 hectares for residential purposes. Pursuant to the agreement, BCDA shall contribute all its title and interest to the lot and the Company in turn shall provide the necessary cash and expertise to undertake and complete the implementation of the residential development. The Company commits to invest sufficient capital to complete the residential development.

The Company procured a surety bond with a face value of ₱122.9 million issued by an insurance company in favor and for the benefit of BCDA as beneficiary. The surety bond shall be continuing in nature and shall secure the obligation of the Company to pay BCDA annual minimum revenue share for each of the first 8 selling periods of the residential project.



In 2002, the Company agreed to underwrite the subscription to North Triangle Depot Commercial Corporation (NTDCC) additional shares amounting to ₱1.4 billion over a 4-year equity schedule up to 2007 in exchange for a 5% underwriting fee (net of a 1.5% rebate to existing shareholders who subscribed).

Contingencies

The Group has various contingent liabilities arising in the ordinary conduct of business which are either pending decision by the courts or being contested, the outcome of which are not presently determinable.

One of the court cases pending against the Group is the Avida case which involves a patent infringement suit brought by plaintiffs Edgardo Vasquez and Vasquez Building Systems Corporation against Avida. The plaintiffs allege that Avida infringed on Vasquez's modular housing unit patent. Avida had raised a number of defenses, including (a) it makes use of patented technology licensed from United Kingdom and French Companies, and not Vasquez's modular housing unit patent; (b) the Vasquez patent claim is overboard, since the patent does not protect the H-shaped column and the wall panel installation system; and (c) the H-shaped column and the wall panel installation system cannot be covered by the Vasquez patent, because these are not patentable as they do not qualify on "novelty."

In a decision dated December 18, 2007, the Regional Trial Court of Quezon City found in favor of the plaintiffs and rendered the following awards against Avida: (a) ₱90.0 million as temperate damages or reasonable royalty with interest at the rate of six percent (6%) per annum reckoned from the date of filing of the verified Complaint, December 19, 1999, until the same is fully paid; (b) ₱5.0 million as moral damages; (c) ₱1.0 million as exemplary damages; (d) ₱0.5 million as reasonable attorney's fees and expenses of litigation; (e) costs of suit.

Although the decision was against the Company, the overwhelming strength of the Company's defenses which were arbitrarily disregarded by the Trial Court has prompted the Company's management to seek relief from a higher court. Hence, on 4 January 2008, the Company filed an appeal to contest this Decision, intending to elevate this case to the Court of Appeals.

In the opinion of management and its legal counsel, the eventual liability under these lawsuits or claims, if any, will not have a material or adverse effect on the Group's financial position and results of operations. No provisions were made during the year. The information usually required by PAS 37/IAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, is not disclosed on the grounds that it can be expected to prejudice the outcome of these lawsuits, claims and assessments.



29. Subsequent Events

As a result of the explosion which occurred on October 19, 2007 at the basement of the Makati Supermarket Building, the Philippine National Police (PNP) has recommended to the Department of Justice (DOJ), in its report dated January 11, 2008, the prosecution of certain officers/employees of Makati Supermarket Corporation, the owner of the building, as well as some officers/employees of the Company's subsidiary, APMC, among other individuals, for criminal negligence. No criminal case has been filed by the Department of Justice at this time. No civil case has likewise been filed by any of the victims. In the event that the DOJ decides to file a criminal case against certain officers/employees of APMC as recommended by the PNP, the accused, if convicted after final judgment, can be held not only criminally but also civilly liable. In the event the accused will not be able to pay for the civil award, APMC will be held subsidiarily liable for such sums (the amount of which cannot be estimated). The Company and APMC believe, however, that the facts surrounding the incident do not show any negligence.

