



108142019003680

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

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Company Information

SEC Registration No. PW00000277

Company Name SAN MIGUEL CORP.

Industry Classification

Company Type Stock Corporation

Document Information

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S. E. C. Registration Number

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(Company's Full Name)

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M	A	N	D	A	L	U	Y	O	N	G		C	I	T	Y				
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P	H	I	L	I	P	P	I	N	E	S									

(Business Address: No. Street City/Town/Province)

Atty. Mary Rose S. Tan

Contact Person

(632) 632-3000

Company Telephone Number

1	2
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Month

3	1
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Day

SEC FORM (2nd Quarter-2019)

		1	7	-	Q		
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FORM TYPE

2nd Tuesday of June

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Month

Day

Annual Meeting

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Secondary License Type, If Applicable

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Dept. Requiring this Doc.

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Amended Articles Number/Section

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Total No. of Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings

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Domestic

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Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

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File Number

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

1. For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2019
2. Commission identification number PW00000227
3. BIR Tax Identification No. 000-060-741-000
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION
5. Philippines
Province, country or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization
6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)
7. No. 40 San Miguel Avenue,
Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila 1550
Address of issuer's principal office Postal Code
8. (632) 632-3000
Issuer's telephone number, including area code
9. N/A
Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

	Number of Shares of Stock and debt Outstanding as of June 30, 2019	
Common Shares	2,383,896,588	
SUB-TOTAL (Common Shares)		2,383,896,588
Series 1 Preferred	279,406,667	
Series "2-A" Preferred Shares	0	
Series "2-B" Preferred Shares	90,428,200	
Series "2-C" Preferred Shares	255,559,400	
Series "2-D" Preferred Shares	89,333,400	
Series "2-E" Preferred Shares	134,000,100	
Series "2-F" Preferred Shares	223,333,500	
Series "2-G" Preferred Shares	66,666,600	
Series "2-H" Preferred Shares	164,000,000	
Series "2-I" Preferred Shares	169,333,400	
(SUB-TOTAL (Preferred Shares)		1,472,061,267
TOTAL Outstanding Shares		3,855,957,855

Total Liabilities P1,168,269 million

11. Are any or all of registrant's securities listed on a Stock Exchange?

Yes [☒] No [☐]

If yes, disclose name of the Stock Exchange and class of securities listed therein:

Philippine Stock Exchange

- (a) Common Shares
- (b) Series "1" Preferred Shares
- (c) Series "2" Preferred Shares - Subseries 2-A¹
- (d) Series "2" Preferred Shares - 2-B
- (e) Series "2" Preferred Shares - 2-C
- (f) Series "2" Preferred Shares - 2-D
- (g) Series "2" Preferred Shares - 2-E
- (h) Series "2" Preferred Shares - 2-F
- (i) Series "2" Preferred Shares - 2-G
- (j) Series "2" Preferred Shares - 2-H
- (k) Series "2" Preferred Shares - 2-I

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

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

Yes [☒] No [☐]

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

Yes [☒] No [☐]

PART I--FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

The unaudited consolidated financial statements of San Miguel Corporation ("SMC" or "Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") as of and for the period ended June 30, 2019 (with comparative figures as of December 31, 2018 and for the period ended June 30, 2018) and Selected Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements is hereto attached as **Annex "A"**.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Position and Financial Performance.

The information required by Part III, Paragraph (A)(2)(b) of "Annex C, as amended" is attached hereto as **Annex "B"**.

PART II--OTHER INFORMATION

The Company may, at its option, report under this item any information not previously reported in a report on SEC Form 17-C. If disclosure of such information is made under this Part II, it need not be repeated in a report on Form 17-C, which otherwise be required to be filed with respect to such information, or in a subsequent report on Form 17-Q.

NONE

¹ Subject to trading suspension following their redemption on September 21, 2015.

SIGNATURES

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

Issuer **SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION**

Signature and Title **FERDINAND K. CONSTANTINO**
Chief Finance Officer and Treasurer

Date August 14, 2019

Signature and Title **BELLA O. NAVARRA**
Comptroller/Manager/
Principal Accounting Officer

Date August 14, 2019

SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019 AND DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Millions)

ANNEX "A"

ASSETS

	2019 Unaudited	2018 Audited
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 2, 9 and 10)	P 267,425	P 243,150
Trade and other receivables - net (Notes 1, 2, 5, 9 and 10)	139,629	129,893
Inventories (Note 2)	120,930	125,139
Current portion of biological assets - net	4,144	4,245
Prepaid expenses and other current assets (Notes 1, 2, 5, 9 and 10)	75,588	92,043
Total Current Assets	607,716	594,470
Noncurrent Assets		
Investments and advances - net (Note 2)	52,811	50,519
Investments in equity and debt instruments (Notes 9 and 10)	42,135	42,126
Property, plant and equipment - net (Notes 1, 2 and 6)	437,685	594,372
Right-of-use assets - net (Note 1)	176,634	-
Investment property - net (Note 1)	49,215	31,829
Biological assets - net of current portion	3,107	2,844
Goodwill - net (Note 2)	130,272	130,852
Other intangible assets - net (Notes 1 and 2)	138,920	146,608
Deferred tax assets (Notes 1 and 2)	19,696	19,249
Other noncurrent assets - net (Notes 1, 2, 5, 9 and 10)	73,090	63,773
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,123,565	1,082,172
	P 1,731,281	P 1,676,642

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

	2019 Unaudited	2018 Audited
Current Liabilities		
Loans payable (Notes 2, 5, 9 and 10)	P 164,183	P 184,024
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (Notes 1, 2, 5, 9 and 10)	148,041	149,764
Lease liabilities - current portion (Notes 1, 2, 9 and 10)	23,420	19,699
Income and other taxes payable (Note 2)	20,065	19,901
Dividends payable (Notes 5 and 8)	4,368	4,042
Current maturities of long-term debt - net of debt issue costs (Notes 2, 5, 9 and 10)	35,433	55,697
Total Current Liabilities	395,510	433,127
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Long-term debt - net of current maturities and debt issue costs (Notes 5, 9 and 10)	598,328	561,918
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 1)	23,926	22,899
Lease liabilities - net of current portion (Notes 1, 2, 9 and 10)	127,760	122,367
Other noncurrent liabilities (Notes 1, 2, 5, 9 and 10)	22,745	24,384
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	772,759	731,568
Equity		
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company		
Capital stock - common	16,443	16,443
Capital stock - preferred	10,187	10,187
Additional paid-in capital	177,938	177,938
Equity reserves (Note 2)	19,594	21,513
Retained earnings:		
Appropriated	50,314	72,820
Unappropriated (Note 1)	177,541	148,345
Treasury stock	(109,501)	(109,501)
	342,516	337,745
Non-controlling Interests (Notes 1 and 2)	220,496	174,202
Total Equity	563,012	511,947
	P 1,731,281	P 1,676,642

Note: See accompanying Management Discussion and Analysis and Selected Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

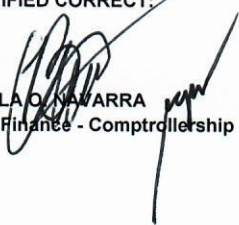

 BELVA O. NAVARRA
 VP, Corporate Finance - Comptrollership

SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018
(In Millions, Except Per Share Data)

	2019	2018	For the Quarter Ended	
	Unaudited	Unaudited	2019 Unaudited	2018 Unaudited
SALES (Note 3)	P 509,495	P 499,000	P 258,571	P 264,653
COST OF SALES	<u>408,618</u>	<u>392,855</u>	<u>208,823</u>	<u>209,180</u>
GROSS PROFIT	100,877	106,145	49,748	55,473
SELLING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	(43,261)	(39,139)	(23,238)	(21,154)
INTEREST EXPENSE AND OTHER FINANCING CHARGES	(28,166)	(20,162)	(14,499)	(11,210)
INTEREST INCOME	5,576	3,072	2,857	1,699
EQUITY IN NET EARNINGS (LOSSES) OF ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES	171	(90)	(37)	(136)
GAIN ON SALE OF PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	65	337	32	329
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES) - Net (Notes 2 and 4)	<u>3,531</u>	<u>(10,906)</u>	<u>3,964</u>	<u>(6,689)</u>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	38,793	39,257	18,827	18,312
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	<u>12,641</u>	<u>11,672</u>	<u>5,500</u>	<u>6,336</u>
NET INCOME	<u>P 26,152</u>	<u>P 27,585</u>	<u>P 13,327</u>	<u>P 11,976</u>
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Parent Company	P 13,232	P 12,780	P 7,523	P 5,445
Non-controlling interests	<u>12,920</u>	<u>14,805</u>	<u>5,804</u>	<u>6,531</u>
	<u>P 26,152</u>	<u>P 27,585</u>	<u>P 13,327</u>	<u>P 11,976</u>
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Common Share Attributable to Equity				
Holders of the Parent Company (Note 7)	P 4.02	P 3.83	P 2.39	P 1.52

Note: See accompanying Management Discussion and Analysis and Selected Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:


BELLA O. NAVARRA
 VP, Corporate Finance - Comptrollership

SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018
(In Millions)

	2019 Unaudited	2018 Unaudited	For the Quarter Ended 2019 Unaudited	2018 Unaudited
NET INCOME	P 26,152	P 27,585	P 13,327	P 11,976
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS				
EQUITY RESERVE FOR RETIREMENT PLAN	8	35	8	34
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	(2)	(7)	(2)	(7)
NET GAIN (LOSS) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	73	(21)	40	8
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	(11)	(5)	(3)	(4)
SHARE IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) OF ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES - Net	127	(119)	38	20
	<u>195</u>	<u>(117)</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>51</u>
ITEMS THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS				
GAIN (LOSS) ON EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES ON TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN OPERATIONS	(1,965)	4,642	(2,774)	(380)
NET GAIN (LOSS) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	8	(6)	3	(3)
INCOME TAX BENEFIT	-	2	-	1
NET LOSS ON CASH FLOW HEDGES	(518)	-	(353)	-
INCOME TAX BENEFIT	155	-	106	-
	<u>(2,320)</u>	<u>4,638</u>	<u>(3,018)</u>	<u>(382)</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) - Net of tax	<u>(2,125)</u>	<u>4,521</u>	<u>(2,937)</u>	<u>(331)</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - Net of tax	<u>P 24,027</u>	<u>P 32,106</u>	<u>P 10,390</u>	<u>P 11,645</u>
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Parent Company	P 11,761	P 15,298	P 5,607	P 5,410
Non-controlling interests	12,266	16,808	4,783	6,235
	<u>P 24,027</u>	<u>P 32,106</u>	<u>P 10,390</u>	<u>P 11,645</u>

Note: See accompanying Management Discussion and Analysis and Selected Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

BELLAN M. NAVARRA
VP, Corporate Finance - Comptrollership

SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018
(In Millions)

	Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company																	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity											
	Equity Reserves																													
	Capital Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Reserve for Retirement Plan	Hedging Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Translation Reserve	Other Equity Reserve	Retained Earnings		Treasury Stock		Total																	
	Common	Preferred							Appropriated	Unappropriated	Common	Preferred																		
As of January 1, 2019, As previously reported (Audited)	P	16,443	P	10,187	P	177,938	P	(2,990)	P	(173)	P	514	P	3,239	P	20,923	P	72,820	P	148,345	P	(67,093)	P	(42,408)	P	337,745	P	174,202	P	511,947
Adjustments due to Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) 16 (Note 1)		-		-		-		-		-		-		(1,099)		-		-		(1,099)		-		-		(1,099)		(512)		(1,611)
As of January 1, 2019, As adjusted		16,443		10,187		177,938		(2,990)		(173)		514		3,239		20,923		72,820		147,246		(67,093)		(42,408)		336,646		173,690		510,336
Loss on exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-		-		-		-		-		-		(1,341)		-		-		-		-		-		(1,341)		(624)		(1,965)
Share in other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures - net		-		-		-		-		-		119		4		-		-		-		-		-		123		4		127
Net loss on cash flow hedges, net of tax		-		-		-		-		(321)		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		(321)		(42)		(363)
Equity reserve for retirement plan		-		-		-		1		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		1		5		6
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-		-		-		-		-		67		-		-		-		-		-		-		67		3		70
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-		-		-		1		(321)		186		(1,337)		-		-		-		-		-		(1,471)		(654)		(2,125)
Net income		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		13,232		-		-		-		13,232		12,920		26,152
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-		-		-		1		(321)		186		(1,337)		-		13,232		-		-		-		11,761		12,266		24,027
Net addition (reduction) to non-controlling interests and others		-		-		-		(14)		-		-		-		(434)		(116)		-		-		-		(564)		43,383		42,819
Reversal of appropriations - net		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		22,506		22,506		-		-		-		-		-
Cash dividends (Note 8):		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Common		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		(1,669)		-		-		-		(1,669)		(5,643)		(7,312)
Preferred		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		(3,658)		-		-		-		(3,658)		(747)		(4,405)
Distributions paid		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		(2,453)		(2,453)
As of June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)	P	16,443	P	10,187	P	177,938	P	(3,003)	P	(494)	P	700	P	1,902	P	20,489	P	50,314	P	177,541	P	(67,093)	P	(42,408)	P	342,516	P	220,496	P	563,012
As of January 1, 2018 (Audited)	P	16,435	P	10,187	P	177,750	P	(2,664)	P	-	P	533	P	2,748	P	(5,160)	P	66,890	P	143,014	P	(67,093)	P	(42,408)	P	300,232	P	170,836	P	471,068
Gain on exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-		-		-		-		-		-		2,663		-		-		-		-		-		2,663		1,979		4,642
Share in other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures - net		-		-		-		-		-		(137)		14		-		-		-		-		-		(123)		4		(119)
Equity reserve for retirement plan		-		-		-		7		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		7		21		28
Net loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-		-		-		-		-		(29)		-		-		-		-		-		-		(29)		(1)		(30)
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-		-		-		7		-		(166)		2,677		-		-		-		-		-		2,518		2,003		4,521
Net income		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		12,780		-		-		-		12,780		14,805		27,585
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-		-		-		7		-		(166)		2,677		-		12,780		-		-		-		15,298		16,808		32,106
Issuance of common shares		1		-		32		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		33		-		33
Net addition (reduction) to non-controlling interests and others		-		-		-		-		-		-		28		(2,469)		(72)		(1,021)		-		-		(3,534)		6,313		2,779
Appropriations - net		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		2,245		(2,245)		-		-		-		-		-
Cash dividends (Note 8):		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Common		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		(1,668)		-		-		-		(1,668)		(5,835)		(7,503)
Preferred		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		(3,658)		-		-		-		(3,658)		(751)		(4,409)
Distributions paid		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		(3,549)		(3,549)
As of June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)	P	16,436	P	10,187	P	177,782	P	(2,657)	P	-	P	367	P	5,453	P	(7,629)	P	69,063	P	147,202	P	(67,093)	P	(42,408)	P	306,703	P	183,822	P	490,525

Note: See accompanying Management Discussion and Analysis and Selected Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

BELINDA NAVARRA
VP, Corporate Finance & Comptroller's Office

SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018
(In Millions)

	2019 Unaudited	2018 Unaudited
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	P 38,793	P 39,257
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, amortization and others - net	14,908	34,327
Interest expense and other financing charges	28,166	20,162
Interest income	(5,576)	(3,072)
Equity in net losses (earnings) of associates and joint ventures	(171)	90
Gain on sale of investments and property and equipment	(65)	(337)
Operating income before working capital changes	76,055	90,427
Changes in noncash current assets, certain current liabilities and others	11,575	(41,518)
Cash generated from operations	87,630	48,909
Interest and other financing charges paid	(29,564)	(16,187)
Income taxes paid	(10,984)	(10,865)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	47,082	21,857
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	4,675	2,933
Dividends received	1,067	568
Proceeds from sale of investments and property and equipment	406	1,005
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	(9)	(97,985)
Cash and cash equivalents of a deconsolidated subsidiary	(621)	-
Additions to investments and advances	(862)	(17,758)
Increase in other noncurrent assets and others	(23,167)	(11,024)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(27,960)	(17,174)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(46,471)	(139,435)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from:		
Short-term borrowings	705,779	490,204
Long-term borrowings	76,503	140,969
Payments of:		
Short-term borrowings	(721,683)	(465,048)
Long-term borrowings	(54,636)	(8,464)
Payments of lease liabilities	(10,969)	(12,685)
Cash dividends and distributions paid to non-controlling shareholders	(8,553)	(9,136)
Cash dividends paid	(5,292)	(5,298)
Net proceeds from issuance of senior perpetual capital securities of a subsidiary	25,803	24,882
Net proceeds from issuance of preferred shares of a subsidiary	19,858	-
Redemption of undated subordinated capital securities of a subsidiary	-	(21,309)
Proceeds from issuance of capital stock	-	33
Increase in non-controlling interests and others	(42)	(1,067)
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	26,768	133,081
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(3,104)	962
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	24,275	16,465
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	243,150	206,073
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	P 267,425	P 222,538

Note: See accompanying Management Discussion and Analysis and Selected Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:


BELLA O. NAVARRA
 VP, Corporate Finance - Comptrollership

SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES
JUNE 30, 2019
(In Millions)

	Total	Current	Past Due		
			1 - 30 Days	31 - 60 Days	Over 60 Days
Trade	83,176	61,406	7,386	2,045	12,339
Non-trade	52,513	27,077	1,499	725	23,212
Others	16,738	15,544	474	4	716
Total	152,427	104,027	9,359	2,774	36,267
Less allowance for impairment losses	12,798				
Net	139,629				

SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SELECTED NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in Millions, Except Per Share Data)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting and Financial Reporting Policies

The Group prepared its interim consolidated financial statements as of and for the period ended June 30, 2019 and comparative financial statements for the same period in 2018 following the new presentation rules under Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) No. 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*. The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso and all financial information are rounded off to the nearest million (000,000), except when otherwise indicated.

The principal accounting policies and methods adopted in preparing the interim consolidated financial statements of the Group are the same as those followed in the most recent annual audited consolidated financial statements, except for the changes in accounting policies as explained below.

Adoption of New and Amended Standards and Interpretation

The Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) approved the adoption of a number of new and amended standards and interpretations as part of PFRS.

New and Amended Standards and Interpretation Adopted in 2019

The Group has adopted the following PFRS effective January 1, 2019 and accordingly, changed its accounting policies in the following areas:

- PFRS 16, *Leases*, supersedes PAS 17, *Leases*, and the related Philippine Interpretations. The new standard introduces a single lease accounting model for lessees under which all major leases are recognized on-balance sheet, removing the lease classification test. Lease accounting for lessors essentially remains unchanged except for a number of details including the application of the new lease definition, new sale-and-leaseback guidance, new sub-lease guidance and new disclosure requirements. Practical expedients and targeted reliefs were introduced including an optional lessee exemption for short-term leases (leases with a term of 12 months or less) and low-value items, as well as the permission of portfolio-level accounting instead of applying the requirements to individual leases. New estimates and judgmental thresholds that affect the identification, classification and measurement of lease transactions, as well as requirements to reassess certain key estimates and judgments at each reporting date were also introduced.

The Group has adopted PFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognized in retained earnings as of January 1, 2019. Accordingly, the comparative information has not been restated and is presented, as previously reported, under PAS 17 and related interpretations.

As a lessee, the Group recognized right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases classified as operating leases under PAS 17, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets are measured based on the carrying amount as if PFRS 16 had always been applied, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate ranging from 3.9% to 10.3% as of January 1, 2019.

The Group used the following practical expedients for leases previously classified as operating leases under PAS 17:

- o applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with lease term that ends within 12 months at the date of initial application;
- o excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application; and
- o used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

For leases previously classified as finance leases, the Group determined the carrying amount of the lease assets and lease liabilities immediately before the transition as the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities at the date of initial application.

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position. Right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment property are presented within investment property.

The impact of the adoption of PFRS 16 as of January 1, 2019 is as follows:

ASSETS	
Trade and other receivables - net	P97
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(608)
Property, plant and equipment - net	(170,672)
Right-of-use assets - net	179,502
Investment property - net	13,237
Other intangible assets - net	(1,160)
Deferred tax assets	498
Other noncurrent assets - net	(2,888)
	P18,006
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(P973)
Lease liabilities - current portion	1,822
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	18,931
Deferred tax liabilities	(37)
Other noncurrent liabilities	(126)
Total Liabilities	19,617
Retained earnings	(1,099)
Non-controlling interests	(512)
Total Equity	(1,611)
	P18,006

The operating lease commitments as of December 31, 2018 are reconciled as follows to the recognized lease liabilities as of January 1, 2019:

Operating lease commitments as of December 31, 2018	P34,166
Recognition exemption for short-term leases	(236)
Extension and termination options reasonably certain to be exercised	2,019
Effect from discounting at the incremental borrowing rate as of January 1, 2019	(15,196)
Lease liabilities recognized based on the initial application of PFRS 16 as of January 1, 2019	P20,753
Finance lease liabilities recognized as of December 31, 2018	142,066
Lease liabilities recognized as of January 1, 2019	P162,819

- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 23, *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*. The interpretation clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in PAS 12, *Income Taxes*, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. Under the interpretation, whether the amounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements will differ to that in the tax return, and whether the uncertainty is disclosed or reflected in the measurement, depends on whether it is probable that the tax authority will accept the chosen tax treatment. If it is not probable that the tax authority will accept the chosen tax treatment, the uncertainty is reflected using the measure that provides the better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty - either the most likely amount or the expected value. The interpretation also requires the reassessment of judgments and estimates applied if facts and circumstances change - e.g., as a result of examination or action by tax authorities, following changes in tax rules or when a tax authority's right to challenge a treatment expires.
- Long-term Interests (LTI) in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*). The amendments require the application of PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, to other financial instruments in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied. These include LTI that, in substance, form part of the entity's net investment in an associate or joint venture. The amendment explains the annual sequence in which PFRS 9 and PAS 28 are to be applied. In effect, PFRS 9 is first applied ignoring any PAS 28 loss absorption in prior years. If necessary, prior years' PAS 28 loss allocation is adjusted in the current year which may involve recognizing more prior years' losses, reversing these losses or re-allocating them between different LTI instruments. Any current year PAS 28 losses are allocated to the extent that the remaining LTI balance allows and any current year PAS 28 profits reverse any unrecognized prior years' losses and then allocations against LTI.
- Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendment to PFRS 9). The amendment clarifies that a financial asset with a prepayment feature could be eligible for measurement at amortized cost or financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) irrespective of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract, which may be within or beyond the control of the parties, and a party may either pay or receive reasonable compensation for the early termination.

- Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to PAS 19, *Employee Benefits*). The amendments clarify that on amendment, curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan, an entity now uses updated actuarial assumptions to determine its current service cost and net interest for the period. The effect of the asset ceiling is disregarded when calculating the gain or loss on any settlement of the plan and is dealt with separately in other comprehensive income.
- Annual Improvements to PFRS Cycles 2015 - 2017 contain changes to four standards:
 - o Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation (Amendments to PFRS 3, *Business Combinations* and PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*). The amendments clarify how an entity accounts for increasing its interest in a joint operation that meets the definition of a business. If an entity maintains (or obtains) joint control, the previously held interest is not remeasured. If an entity obtains control, the transaction is a business combination achieved in stages and the acquiring entity remeasures the previously held interest at fair value.
 - o Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instrument Classified as Equity (Amendments to PAS 12). The amendments clarify that all income tax consequences of dividends, including payments on financial instruments classified as equity, are recognized consistently with the transactions that generated the distributable profits - i.e., in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity.
 - o Borrowing Costs Eligible for Capitalization (Amendments to PAS 23, *Borrowing Costs*). The amendments clarify that the general borrowings pool used to calculate eligible borrowing costs excludes borrowings that specifically finance qualifying assets that are still under development or construction. Borrowings that were intended to specifically finance qualifying assets that are now ready for their intended use or sale, or any non-qualifying assets, are included in that general pool.

Except as otherwise indicated, the adoption of these foregoing new and amended standards and interpretation did not have a material effect on the interim consolidated financial statements.

New and Amended Standards and Interpretation Not Yet Adopted

A number of new and amended standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2019 and have not been applied in preparing the interim consolidated financial statements. Unless otherwise indicated, none of these is expected to have a significant effect on the interim consolidated financial statements.

The Group will adopt the following new and amended standards and interpretations on the respective effective dates:

- Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in PFRS sets out amendments to PFRS, their accompanying documents and PFRS practice statements to reflect the issuance of the revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting in 2018 (2018 Conceptual Framework). The 2018 Conceptual Framework includes: (a) a new chapter on measurement; (b) guidance on reporting financial performance; (c) improved definitions of an asset

and a liability, and guidance supporting these definitions; and (d) clarifications in important areas, such as the roles of stewardship, prudence and measurement uncertainty in financial reporting.

Some standards, their accompanying documents and PFRS practice statements contain references to, or quotations from, the International Accounting Standards Committee's Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in 2001 or the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in 2010. The amendments update some of those references and quotations so that they refer to the 2018 Conceptual Framework, and makes other amendments to clarify which version of the Conceptual Framework is referred to in particular documents.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

- Definition of a Business (Amendments to PFRS 3). The amendments narrowed and clarified the definition of a business. The amendments also permit a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a group of assets rather than a business. The amendments: (a) confirmed that a business must include inputs and a process, and clarified that the process must be substantive and the inputs and process must together significantly contribute to creating outputs; (b) narrowed the definitions of a business by focusing the definition of outputs on goods and services provided to customers and other income from ordinary activities, rather than on providing dividends or other economic benefits directly to investors or lowering costs; and (c) added a test that makes it easier to conclude that a company has acquired a group of assets, rather than a business, if the value of the assets acquired is substantially all concentrated in a single asset or group of similar assets.

The amendments apply to business combinations and asset acquisitions in annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with early application permitted.

- Definition of Material (Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* and PAS 8). The amendments refine the definition of what is considered material. The amended definition of what is considered material states that such information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity. The amendments clarify the definition of what is considered material and its application by: (a) raising the threshold at which information becomes material by replacing the term 'could influence' with 'could reasonably be expected to influence'; (b) including the concept of 'obscuring information' alongside the concept of 'omitting' and 'misstating' information in the definition; (c) clarifying that the users to which the definition refers are the primary users of general purpose financial statements referred to in the Conceptual Framework; (d) clarifying the explanatory paragraphs accompanying the definition; and (e) aligning the wording of the definition of what is considered material across PFRS and other publications. The amendments are expected to help entities make better materiality judgments without substantively changing existing requirements.

The amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with early application permitted.

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*, replaces the interim standard, PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*, and establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the standard. The new standard reflects the view that an insurance contract combines features of both a financial instrument and a service contract, and considers the fact that many insurance contracts generate cash flows with substantial variability over a long period. PFRS 17 introduces a new approach that: (a) combines current measurement of the future cash flows with the recognition of profit over the period services are provided under the contract; (b) presents insurance service results (including presentation of insurance revenue) separately from insurance finance income or expenses; and (c) requires an entity to make an accounting policy choice portfolio-by-portfolio of whether to recognize all insurance finance income or expenses for the reporting period in profit or loss or to recognize some of that income or expenses in other comprehensive income.

PFRS 17 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021. Full retrospective application is required, unless it is impracticable, in which case the entity chooses to apply the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach. However, if the entity cannot obtain reasonable and supportable information necessary to apply the modified retrospective approach, then it applies the fair value approach. Early application is permitted for entities that apply PFRS 9 and PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, on or before the date of initial application of PFRS 17.

Deferral of the local implementation of Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PAS 28: *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to PFRS 10 and PAS 28). The amendments address an inconsistency in the requirements in PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments require that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary.

Originally, the amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. However, on January 13, 2016, the FRSC decided to postpone the effective date until the IASB has completed its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

2. Business Combination

On March 14 and April 26, 2019, the Philippine Competition Commission and Philippine Ports Authority approved the transfer of equivalent to 15.17% shareholdings in Manila North Harbour Port, Inc. (MNHPI) to International Container Terminal Services, Inc. (ICTSI), respectively. With the approval of the additional ownership in MNHPI, the total equity interest of ICTSI increased from 34.83% to 50%, while San Miguel Holdings Corp.'s (SMHC) shares remain at 43.33%.

As a result, MNHPI ceased to be a subsidiary of SMHC. The Group derecognized the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of MNHPI, and the carrying amount of non-controlling interest as of April 26, 2019, and recognized the investment at fair market value amounting to P2,600. As a result, the Group recognized a gain amounting to P727, included as part of "Other income (charges) - net" account in the consolidated statements of income (Note 4).

The following summarizes the derecognized accounts at the deconsolidation date:

Cash and cash equivalents	P621
Trade and other receivables - net	548
Inventories	280
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	169
Property, plant and equipment - net	38
Goodwill	325
Other intangible assets - net	11,214
Deferred tax assets	56
Other noncurrent assets - net	103
Loans payable	(3,568)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(1,493)
Income and other taxes payable	(100)
Lease liabilities (including current portion)	(44)
Long-term debt	(300)
Other noncurrent liabilities	(2,499)
Non-controlling interest	(2,847)
Equity reserves	(630)
Total	P1,873

3. Segment Information

Operating Segments

The reporting format of the Group's operating segments is determined based on the Group's risks and rates of return which are affected predominantly by differences in the products and services produced. The operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products produced and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets

The Group's reportable segments are food and beverage, packaging, energy, fuel and oil and infrastructure.

The food and beverage segment is engaged in: (i) the processing and marketing of branded value-added refrigerated processed meats and canned meat products, manufacturing and marketing of butter, margarine, cheese, milk, ice cream, jellybased snacks and desserts, specialty oils, salad aids, snacks and condiments, marketing of flour mixes and the importation and marketing of coffee and coffee-

related products, (ii) the production and sale of feeds, (iii) the poultry and livestock farming, processing and selling of poultry and fresh meats, and (iv) the milling, production and marketing of flour and bakery ingredients, grain terminal handling, food services, franchising and international operations. It is also engaged in the production, marketing and selling of fermented, malt-based, and non-alcoholic beverages within the Philippines and several foreign markets; and production of hard liquor in the form of gin, Chinese wine, brandy, rum, vodka and other liquor variants which are available nationwide, while some are exported to select countries.

The packaging segment is involved in the production and marketing of packaging products including, among others, glass containers, glass molds, polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles and preforms, PET recycling, plastic closures, corrugated cartons, woven polypropylene, kraft sacks and paperboard, pallets, flexible packaging, plastic crates, plastic floorings, plastic films, plastic trays, plastic pails and tubs, metal closures and two-piece aluminum cans, woven products, industrial laminates and radiant barriers. It is also involved in crate and plastic pallet leasing, PET bottle filling graphics design, packaging research and testing, packaging development and consultation, contract packaging and trading.

The energy segment sells, retails and distributes power, through power supply agreements, retail supply agreements, concession agreement and other power-related service agreements, either directly to customers, including Manila Electric Company, electric cooperatives, industrial customers and the Philippine Wholesale Electricity Spot Market.

The fuel and oil segment is engaged in refining and marketing of petroleum products.

The infrastructure segment is engaged in the business of construction and development of various infrastructure projects such as airports, roads, highways, toll roads, freeways, skyways, flyovers, viaducts, interchanges and mass rail transit system.

Inter-segment Transactions

Segment revenues, expenses and performance include sales and purchases between operating segments. Transfer prices between operating segments are set on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties. Such transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

Financial information about reportable segments follows:

	Food and Beverage		Packaging		Energy		Fuel and Oil		Infrastructure		Others		Eliminations		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Sales																
External sales	P150,939	P137,561	P12,598	P11,410	P70,757	P55,889	P251,623	P271,374	P12,312	P12,145	P11,266	P10,621	P-	P-	P509,495	P499,000
Inter-segment sales	168	47	5,237	6,146	1,754	1,541	3,184	2,124	3	-	9,008	7,538	(19,354)	(17,396)	-	-
Total sales	P151,107	P137,608	P17,835	P17,556	P72,511	P57,430	P254,807	P273,498	P12,315	P12,145	P20,274	P18,159	(P19,354)	(P17,396)	P509,495	P499,000
Results																
Segment results	P21,568	P22,889	P1,697	P1,647	P18,384	P17,043	P9,597	P18,695	P6,030	P6,223	P887	P1,709	(P547)	(P1,200)	P57,616	P67,006

Disaggregation of Revenue

The following table shows the disaggregation of revenue by timing of revenue recognition and the reconciliation of the disaggregated revenue with the Group's reportable segments:

	Food and Beverage		Packaging		Energy		Fuel and Oil		Infrastructure		Others		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Timing of revenue recognition														
Sales recognized at point in time	P150,893	P137,498	P12,280	P11,078	P-	P-	P251,623	P271,374	P-	P-	P8,980	P8,746	P423,776	P428,696
Sales recognized over time	46	63	318	332	70,757	55,889	-	-	12,312	12,145	2,286	1,875	85,719	70,304
Total external sales	P150,939	P137,561	P12,598	P11,410	P70,757	P55,889	P251,623	P271,374	P12,312	P12,145	P11,266	P10,621	P509,495	P499,000

4. Other Income (Charges)

Other income (charges) consists of:

		June 30	
	Note	2019	2018
Construction revenue		P7,327	P5,984
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange - net		3,656	(12,070)
Dividend income		1,067	556
Gain on fair valuation of investment	2	727	-
Gain (loss) on derivatives - net		(2,281)	748
Construction costs		(7,327)	(5,984)
Others		362	(140)
		P3,531	(P10,906)

Construction revenue is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the construction activity at the reporting date. When it is probable that the total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense immediately.

Construction costs pass through the profit or loss before it is capitalized as toll road, airport, port and water concession rights.

5. Related Party Disclosures

The Parent Company, certain subsidiaries and their shareholders, associates and joint ventures purchase products and services from one another in the normal course of business. Transactions with related parties are made at normal market prices and terms. Amounts owed by/owed to related parties are collectible/will be settled in cash. An assessment is undertaken at each financial year by examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

The following are the transactions with related parties and the outstanding balances as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	Year	Revenue from Related Parties	Purchases from Related Parties	Amounts Owed by Related Parties	Amounts Owed to Related Parties	Terms	Conditions
Ultimate Parent Company	June 30, 2019	P2	P-	P6,707	P551	On demand or less than 2 to 5 years; interest and non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	December 31, 2018	8	-	6,803	551		
Retirement Plans	June 30, 2019	154	-	9,674	-	On demand; interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	December 31, 2018	399	-	9,516	-		
Associates	June 30, 2019	1,499	23	1,691	136	On demand; interest and non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	December 31, 2018	2,905	251	1,564	193		
	June 30, 2019	-	-	-	23,311	Less than 1 to 10 years; interest bearing	Unsecured and secured
	December 31, 2018	-	-	-	21,425		
Joint Ventures	June 30, 2019	179	644	747	85	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	December 31, 2018	76	1,181	684	64		
Shareholders in Subsidiaries	June 30, 2019	14	34	95	2,453	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	December 31, 2018	125	103	29	2,515		
Others	June 30, 2019	1,425	1,592	648	7,788	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	December 31, 2018	2,235	1,499	600	7,878		
Total	June 30, 2019	P3,273	P2,293	P19,562	P34,324		
Total	December 31, 2018	P5,748	P3,034	P19,196	P32,626		

- a) Amounts owed by related parties consist of current and noncurrent receivables and deposits, and share in expenses.
- b) Amounts owed to related parties consist of trade payables and professional fees. The amount owed to the Ultimate Parent Company pertains to dividend payable.
- c) The amounts owed to associates include interest bearing loans payable to Bank of Commerce (BOC) presented as part of "Loans payable" and "Long-term debt" accounts in the consolidated statements of financial position.

6. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of:

June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018

	Land and Land Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Power Plants	Refinery and Plant Equipment	Service Stations and Other Equipment	Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Capital Projects in Progress	Total
Cost									
January 1, 2018 (Audited)	P35,935	P50,635	P268,318	P167,417	P17,440	P136,160	P3,677	P69,102	P748,684
Additions	1,699	481	67	426	424	5,193	71	38,962	47,323
Disposals/retirement	(58)	(426)	(32)	(16)	(665)	(1,490)	(39)	(2)	(2,728)
Reclassifications	(9,204)	(9,283)	28,937	1,776	367	9,541	1,764	(46,469)	(22,571)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	906	975	53,226	-	156	2,382	37	23,484	81,166
Currency translation adjustments	302	534	408	370	246	683	(9)	221	2,755
December 31, 2018 (Audited)	29,580	42,916	350,924	169,973	17,968	152,469	5,501	85,298	854,629
Adjustment due to adoption of PFRS 16	(1,248)	(917)	(214,348)	(1,816)	(176)	-	(1)	8	(218,498)
December 31, 2018 (as adjusted)	28,332	41,999	136,576	168,157	17,792	152,469	5,500	85,306	636,131
Additions	102	360	44	697	1,577	2,128	4	23,048	27,960
Disposals/retirement	(3)	(17)	(2)	-	(263)	(486)	(13)	(172)	(956)
Reclassifications	875	2,607	166	105	262	2,633	(354)	(7,784)	(1,490)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	16	50	-	-	-	29	-	-	95
Currency translation adjustments	(348)	(435)	(1,240)	(120)	(209)	(879)	(8)	(796)	(4,035)
June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)	28,974	44,564	135,544	168,839	19,159	155,894	5,129	99,602	657,705
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization									
January 1, 2018 (Audited)	3,663	22,843	43,579	45,090	12,208	84,031	1,269	-	212,683
Depreciation and amortization	176	1,214	9,995	6,308	1,141	7,465	274	-	26,573
Disposals/retirement	(58)	(422)	(8)	(16)	(658)	(1,195)	(33)	-	(2,390)
Reclassifications	(1,034)	(7,828)	-	-	(246)	(349)	(12)	-	(9,469)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	75	17,973	-	31	732	32	-	18,843
Currency translation adjustments	13	234	126	257	126	358	(2)	-	1,112
December 31, 2018 (Audited)	2,760	16,116	71,665	51,639	12,602	91,042	1,528	-	247,352
Adjustment due to adoption of PFRS 16	-	(450)	(46,938)	(193)	(63)	-	(108)	-	(47,752)
December 31, 2018 (as adjusted)	2,760	15,666	24,727	51,446	12,539	91,042	1,420	-	199,600
Depreciation and amortization	101	659	2,672	3,143	509	4,017	163	-	11,264
Disposals/retirement	(3)	(5)	-	-	(248)	(419)	(13)	-	(688)
Reclassifications	(18)	657	189	-	(171)	(1,874)	(42)	-	(1,259)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	7	-	-	-	23	-	-	30
Currency translation adjustments	(67)	(97)	(512)	(210)	(112)	(428)	(4)	-	(1,430)
June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)	2,773	16,887	27,076	54,379	12,517	92,361	1,524	-	207,517

Forward

	Land and Land Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Power Plants	Refinery and Plant Equipment	Service Stations and Other Equipment	Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Capital Projects in Progress	Total
Accumulated Impairment Losses									
January 1, 2018 (Audited)	P266	P2,703	P-	P-	P-	P9,418	P28	P -	P12,415
Impairment	-	454	-	-	-	163	-	-	617
Disposals/retirement	-	-	-	-	-	(13)	-	-	(13)
Reclassifications	(266)	(16)	-	-	-	26	-	-	(256)
Currency translation adjustments	-	(2)	-	-	-	145	(1)	-	142
December 31, 2018 (Audited)	-	3,139	-	-	-	9,739	27	-	12,905
Adjustment due to adoption of PFRS 16	-	(74)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(74)
December 31, 2018 (as adjusted)	-	3,065	-	-	-	9,739	27	-	12,831
Reclassifications	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Currency translation adjustments	-	(85)	-	-	-	(245)	(1)	-	(331)
June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)	3	2,980	-	-	-	9,494	26	-	12,503
Carrying Amount									
December 31, 2018 (Audited)	P26,820	P23,661	P279,259	P118,334	P5,366	P51,688	P3,946	P85,298	P594,372
June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)	P26,198	P24,697	P108,468	P114,460	P6,642	P54,039	P3,579	P99,602	P437,685

June 30, 2018

	Land and Land Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Power Plants	Refinery and Plant Equipment	Service Stations and Other Equipment	Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Capital Projects in Progress	Total
Cost									
January 1, 2018 (Audited)	P35,935	P50,635	P268,318	P167,417	P17,440	P136,160	P3,677	P69,102	P748,684
Additions	983	62	69	152	107	732	55	15,014	17,174
Disposals/retirement	-	(177)	(31)	(2)	(242)	(412)	(38)	(2)	(904)
Reclassifications	245	1,489	28,001	84	(163)	2,952	1,086	(32,860)	834
Acquisition of subsidiaries	873	974	53,382	-	-	2,382	38	23,483	81,132
Currency translation adjustments	621	1,267	1,129	893	590	1,989	6	686	7,181
June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)	38,657	54,250	350,868	168,544	17,732	143,803	4,824	75,423	854,101
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization									
January 1, 2018 (Audited)	3,663	22,843	43,579	45,090	12,208	84,031	1,269	-	212,683
Depreciation and amortization	115	874	4,733	3,105	487	3,550	129	-	12,993
Disposals/retirement	-	(173)	(7)	(2)	(234)	(362)	(33)	-	(811)
Reclassifications	25	254	(1)	-	(269)	38	(10)	-	37
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	75	18,004	-	-	724	32	-	18,835
Currency translation adjustments	36	626	415	639	326	1,040	4	-	3,086
June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)	3,839	24,499	66,723	48,832	12,518	89,021	1,391	-	246,823

Forward

	Land and Land Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Power Plants	Refinery and Plant Equipment	Service Stations and Other Equipment	Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Capital Projects in Progress	Total
Accumulated Impairment Losses									
January 1, 2018 (Audited)	P266	P2,703	P-	P-	P-	P9,418	P28	P-	P12,415
Reclassifications	-	(17)	-	-	-	25	-	-	8
Currency translation adjustments	-	148	-	-	-	523	-	-	671
June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)	266	2,834	-	-	-	9,966	28	-	13,094
Carrying Amount									
June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)	P34,552	P26,917	P284,145	P119,712	P5,214	P44,816	P3,405	P75,423	P594,184

Depreciation and amortization charged to operations amounted to P11,264 and P12,993 for the periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

7. Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net income for the period attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company, net of dividends on preferred shares, by the weighted average number of issued and outstanding common shares during the period, with retroactive adjustment for any stock dividends declared.

For the purpose of computing diluted EPS, the net income for the period attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company and the weighted-average number of issued and outstanding common shares during the period are adjusted for the effect of all potential dilutive debt or equity instruments.

Basic and diluted EPS is computed as follows:

	June 30	
	2019	2018
Income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	P13,232	P12,780
Less dividends on preferred shares for the period	3,658	3,658
Net income attributable to common shareholders of the Parent Company (a)	P9,574	P9,122
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in millions) - basic (b)	2,384	2,382
Effect of dilution - common	-	2
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in millions) - diluted (c)	2,384	2,384
Earnings per common share attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company		
Basic (a/b)	P4.02	P3.83
Diluted (a/c)	P4.02	P3.83

8. Dividends

The Board of Directors (BOD) of the Parent Company approved the declaration and payment of the following cash dividends to common and preferred stockholders as follows:

2019

Class of Shares	Date of Declaration	Date of Record	Date of Payment	Dividend per Share
Common				
	March 14, 2019	April 5, 2019	May 3, 2019	P0.35
	June 11, 2019	July 5, 2019	July 30, 2019	0.35
Preferred				
SMCP1	January 24, 2019	March 22, 2019	April 5, 2019	1.0565625
	May 9, 2019	June 21, 2019	July 5, 2019	1.0565625
SMC2B	January 24, 2019	March 22, 2019	April 5, 2019	1.4296875
	May 9, 2019	June 21, 2019	July 5, 2019	1.4296875
SMC2C	January 24, 2019	March 22, 2019	April 5, 2019	1.50
	May 9, 2019	June 21, 2019	July 5, 2019	1.50
SMC2D	January 24, 2019	March 22, 2019	April 5, 2019	1.11433125
	May 9, 2019	June 21, 2019	July 5, 2019	1.11433125
SMC2E	January 24, 2019	March 22, 2019	April 5, 2019	1.18603125
	May 9, 2019	June 21, 2019	July 5, 2019	1.18603125
SMC2F	January 24, 2019	March 22, 2019	April 5, 2019	1.27635
	May 9, 2019	June 21, 2019	July 5, 2019	1.27635
SMC2G	January 24, 2019	March 22, 2019	April 5, 2019	1.23361875
	May 9, 2019	June 21, 2019	July 5, 2019	1.23361875
SMC2H	January 24, 2019	March 22, 2019	April 5, 2019	1.1854125
	May 9, 2019	June 21, 2019	July 5, 2019	1.1854125
SMC2I	January 24, 2019	March 22, 2019	April 5, 2019	1.18790625
	May 9, 2019	June 21, 2019	July 5, 2019	1.18790625

2018

Class of Shares	Date of Declaration	Date of Record	Date of Payment	Dividend per Share
Common				
	March 15, 2018	April 6, 2018	May 4, 2018	P0.35
	June 14, 2018	July 2, 2018	July 25, 2018	0.35
Preferred				
SMCP1	January 25, 2018	March 8, 2018	April 5, 2018	1.0565625
	May 10, 2018	June 21, 2018	July 6, 2018	1.0565625
SMC2B	January 25, 2018	March 8, 2018	April 5, 2018	1.4296875
	May 10, 2018	June 21, 2018	July 6, 2018	1.4296875
SMC2C	January 25, 2018	March 8, 2018	April 5, 2018	1.50
	May 10, 2018	June 21, 2018	July 6, 2018	1.50
SMC2D	January 25, 2018	March 8, 2018	April 5, 2018	1.11433125
	May 10, 2018	June 21, 2018	July 6, 2018	1.11433125
SMC2E	January 25, 2018	March 8, 2018	April 5, 2018	1.18603125
	May 10, 2018	June 21, 2018	July 6, 2018	1.18603125
SMC2F	January 25, 2018	March 8, 2018	April 5, 2018	1.27635
	May 10, 2018	June 21, 2018	July 6, 2018	1.27635
SMC2G	January 25, 2018	March 8, 2018	April 5, 2018	1.23361875
	May 10, 2018	June 21, 2018	July 6, 2018	1.23361875
SMC2H	January 25, 2018	March 8, 2018	April 5, 2018	1.1854125
	May 10, 2018	June 21, 2018	July 6, 2018	1.1854125
SMC2I	January 25, 2018	March 8, 2018	April 5, 2018	1.18790625
	May 10, 2018	June 21, 2018	July 6, 2018	1.18790625

On August 8, 2019, the BOD of the Parent Company declared cash dividends to all preferred stockholders of record as of September 20, 2019 on the following shares to be paid on October 4, 2019, as follows:

Class of Shares	Dividend Per Share
SMCP1	P1.0565625
SMC2B	1.4296875
SMC2C	1.50
SMC2D	1.11433125
SMC2E	1.18603125
SMC2F	1.27635
SMC2G	1.23361875
SMC2H	1.1854125
SMC2I	1.18790625

9. Financial Risk and Capital Management Objectives and Policies

Objectives and Policies

The Group has significant exposure to the following financial risks primarily from its use of financial instruments:

- Interest Rate Risk
- Foreign Currency Risk
- Commodity Price Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Credit Risk

This note presents information about the exposure to each of the foregoing risks, the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing these risks, and for management of capital.

The principal non-trade related financial instruments of the Group include cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at FVPL, financial assets at FVOCI, financial assets at amortized cost, restricted cash, short-term and long-term loans, and derivative instruments. These financial instruments, except financial assets at FVPL and derivative instruments, are used mainly for working capital management purposes. The trade-related financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group such as trade and other receivables, noncurrent receivables and deposits, accounts payable and accrued expenses, lease liabilities and other noncurrent liabilities arise directly from and are used to facilitate its daily operations.

The outstanding derivative instruments of the Group such as commodity and currency options, forwards and swaps are intended mainly for risk management purposes. The Group uses derivatives to manage its exposures to foreign currency, interest rate and commodity price risks arising from the operating and financing activities.

The BOD has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework of the Group.

The risk management policies of the Group are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The BOD constituted the Audit and Risk Oversight Committee to assist the BOD in fulfilling its oversight responsibility of the Group's corporate governance process relating to the: (a) quality and integrity of the consolidated financial statements and financial reporting process and the systems of internal accounting and financial controls; (b) performance of the internal auditors; (c) annual independent audit of the consolidated financial statements, the engagement of the independent auditors and the evaluation of the independent auditors' qualifications, independence and performance; (d) compliance with tax, legal and regulatory requirements; (e) evaluation of management's process to assess and manage the enterprise risk issues; and (f) fulfillment of the other responsibilities set out by the BOD. The Audit and Risk Oversight Committee shall prepare such reports as may be necessary to document the activities of the committee in the performance of its functions and duties. Such reports shall be included in the annual report of the Group and other corporate disclosures as may be required by the Securities and Exchange Commission and/or the Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc.

The Audit and Risk Oversight Committee also oversees how management monitors compliance with the risk management policies and procedures of the Group and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. Internal Audit assists the Audit and Risk Oversight Committee in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the risk management and governance processes of the Group. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and special reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit and Risk Oversight Committee.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows from a financial instrument (cash flow interest rate risk) or its fair value (fair value interest rate risk) will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to changes in interest rates relates primarily to the long-term borrowings and investment securities. Investment securities acquired or borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. On the other hand, investment securities acquired or borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk.

The Group manages its interest cost by using an optimal combination of fixed and variable rate debt instruments. The management is responsible for monitoring the prevailing market-based interest rate and ensures that the mark-up rates charged on its borrowings are optimal and benchmarked against the rates charged by other creditor banks.

On the other hand, the investment policy of the Group is to maintain an adequate yield to match or reduce the net interest cost from its borrowings pending the deployment of funds to their intended use in the operations and working capital management. However, the Group invests only in high-quality securities while maintaining the necessary diversification to avoid concentration risk.

In managing interest rate risk, the Group aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on the earnings. Over the longer term, however, permanent changes in interest rates would have an impact on profit or loss.

The management of interest rate risk is also supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Group's financial instruments to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios.

The Group uses interest rate swaps as hedges of the variability in cash flows attributable to movements in interest rates. The Group applies a hedge ratio of 1:1 and determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on the reference interest rates, tenors, repricing dates and maturities, and notional amounts. The Group assesses whether the derivative designated in the hedging relationship is expected to be effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged item using the hypothetical derivative method.

The following are the main sources of ineffectiveness in the hedge relationships:

- the effect of the counterparty's and the Group's own credit risk on the fair value of the derivative contracts, which is not reflected in the change in the fair value of the hedged cash flows attributable to the change in interest rates; and
- changes in the timing of the hedged transactions.

Interest Rate Risk Table

The terms and maturity profile of the interest-bearing financial instruments, together with its gross amounts, are shown in the following tables:

June 30, 2019	<1 Year	1-2 Years	>2-3 Years	>3-4 Years	>4-5 Years	>5 Years	Total
Fixed Rate							
Philippine peso-denominated	P25,071	P32,546	P79,041	P38,270	P87,787	P131,084	P393,799
Interest rate	5.25% - 8.6615%	4.9925% - 9.8754%	4.0032% - 9.885%	5.375% - 9.885%	4.5219% - 9.885%	5.1792% - 9.885%	
Foreign currency-denominated (expressed in Philippine peso)	1,972	2,526	2,657	33,130	1,012	12,935	54,232
Interest rate	4.7776% - 5.5959%	4.7776% - 5.5959%	4.7776% - 5.5959%	4.7776% - 5.5959%	5.5959%	5.5959%	
Floating Rate							
Philippine peso-denominated	946	1,438	1,700	2,289	292	-	6,665
Interest rate	BVAL + margin or BSP overnight rate, whichever is higher	BVAL + margin or BSP overnight rate, whichever is higher	BVAL + margin or BSP overnight rate, whichever is higher	BVAL + margin or BSP overnight rate, whichever is higher	BVAL + margin or BSP overnight rate, whichever is higher	-	
Foreign currency-denominated (expressed in Philippine peso)	7,984	33,757	23,376	78,221	33,811	8,870	186,019
Interest rate	LIBOR + margin	LIBOR + margin	LIBOR + margin	LIBOR + margin	LIBOR + margin	LIBOR + margin	
	P35,973	P70,267	P106,774	P151,910	P122,902	P152,889	P640,715

December 31, 2018	<1 Year	1-2 Years	>2-3 Years	>3-4 Years	>4-5 Years	>5 Years	Total
Fixed Rate							
Philippine peso-denominated	P29,436	P28,159	P51,765	P49,110	P49,465	P161,404	P369,339
Interest rate	5.4583% - 10.50%	4.9925% - 8.6615%	4.0032% - 9.885%	4.8243% - 9.885%	4.5219% - 9.885%	5.1792% - 9.885%	
Foreign currency-denominated (expressed in Philippine peso)	1,949	2,477	2,607	1,838	33,965	12,222	55,058
Interest rate	4.7776% - 5.5959%	4.7776% - 5.5959%	4.7776% - 5.5959%	4.7776% - 5.5959%	4.7776% - 5.5959%	5.5959%	
Floating Rate							
Philippine peso-denominated	1,239	985	1,503	2,347	726	-	6,800
Interest rate	BVAL + margin or BSP overnight rate, whichever is higher	BVAL + margin or BSP overnight rate, whichever is higher	BVAL + margin or BSP overnight rate, whichever is higher	BVAL + margin or BSP overnight rate, whichever is higher	BVAL + margin or BSP overnight rate, whichever is higher	-	
Foreign currency-denominated (expressed in Philippine peso)	23,558	20,051	26,404	14,956	99,541	8,756	193,266
Interest rate	LIBOR + margin	LIBOR + margin	LIBOR + margin	LIBOR + margin	LIBOR + margin	LIBOR + margin	
	P56,182	P51,672	P82,279	P68,251	P183,697	P182,382	P624,463

The sensitivity to a reasonably possible 1% increase in the interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would have decreased the Group's profit before tax (through the impact on floating rate borrowings) by P1,927 and P2,001 for the period ended June 30, 2019 and for the year ended December 31, 2018, respectively. A 1% decrease in the interest rate would have had the equal but opposite effect. These changes are considered to be reasonably possible given the observation of prevailing market conditions in those periods. There is no impact on the Group's other comprehensive income.

Foreign Currency Risk

The functional currency is the Philippine peso, which is the denomination of the bulk of the Group's revenues. The exposure to foreign currency risk results from significant movements in foreign exchange rates that adversely affect the foreign currency-denominated transactions of the Group. The risk management objective with respect to foreign currency risk is to reduce or eliminate earnings volatility and any adverse impact on equity. The Group enters into foreign currency hedges using a combination of non-derivative and derivative instruments such as foreign currency forwards, options or swaps to manage its foreign currency risk exposure.

Short-term currency forward contracts (deliverable and non-deliverable) and options are entered into to manage foreign currency risks arising from importations, revenue and expense transactions, and other foreign currency-denominated obligations. Currency swaps are entered into to manage foreign currency risks relating to long-term foreign currency-denominated borrowings.

Certain derivative contracts are designated as cash flow hedges. The Group applies a hedge ratio of 1:1 and determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on the currency, amount and timing of the cash flows. The Group assesses whether the derivatives designated in the hedging relationship is expected to be effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged item using the cumulative dollar-offset and hypothetical derivative method.

The following are the main sources of ineffectiveness in the hedge relationships:

- the effect of the counterparty's and the Group's own credit risk on the fair value of the derivative contracts, which is not reflected in the change in the fair value of the hedged cash flows attributable to the change in foreign exchange rates; and
- changes in the timing of the hedged transactions.

Information on the Group's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities and their Philippine peso equivalents is as follows:

	June 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	US Dollar	Peso Equivalent	US Dollar	Peso Equivalent
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	US\$3,039	P155,799	US\$2,444	P128,529
Trade and other receivables	633	32,513	842	44,237
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	11	556	17	926
Noncurrent receivables	75	3,850	87	4,552
	3,758	192,718	3,390	178,244
Liabilities				
Loans payable	194	9,953	696	36,574
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,215	62,284	1,156	60,808
Long-term debt (including current maturities)	4,688	240,251	4,722	248,324
Lease liabilities (including current portion)	1,464	74,984	1,499	78,799
Other noncurrent liabilities	172	8,805	166	8,722
	7,733	396,277	8,239	433,227
Net foreign currency-denominated monetary liabilities	(US\$3,975)	(P203,559)	(US\$4,849)	(P254,983)

The Group reported net gains (losses) on foreign exchange amounting to P3,656 and (P12,070) for the period ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 respectively, with the translation of its foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities (Note 4). These mainly resulted from the movements of the Philippine peso against the US dollar as shown in the following table:

	US Dollar to Philippine Peso
June 30, 2019	51.24
December 31, 2018	52.58
June 30, 2018	53.34
December 31, 2017	49.93

The management of foreign currency risk is also supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Group's financial instruments to various foreign currency exchange rate scenarios.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US dollar exchange rate, with all other 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 (due to translation of results and financial position of foreign operations):

	P1 Decrease in the US Dollar Exchange Rate		P1 Increase in the US Dollar Exchange Rate	
	Effect on Income before Income Tax	Effect on Equity	Effect on Income before Income Tax	Effect on Equity
June 30, 2019				
Cash and cash equivalents	(P2,585)	(P2,248)	P2,585	P2,248
Trade and other receivables	(278)	(570)	278	570
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(8)	(9)	8	9
Noncurrent receivables	(19)	(70)	19	70
	(2,890)	(2,897)	2,890	2,897
Loans payable	80	170	(80)	(170)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	658	1,232	(658)	(1,232)
Long-term debt (including current maturities)	3,966	3,498	(3,966)	(3,498)
Lease liabilities (including current portion)	1,429	1,035	(1,429)	(1,035)
Other noncurrent liabilities	165	169	(165)	(169)
	6,298	6,104	(6,298)	(6,104)
	P3,408	P3,207	(P3,408)	(P3,207)
	P1 Decrease in the US Dollar Exchange Rate		P1 Increase in the US Dollar Exchange Rate	
	Effect on Income before Income Tax	Effect on Equity	Effect on Income before Income Tax	Effect on Equity
December 31, 2018				
Cash and cash equivalents	(P2,031)	(P1,835)	P2,031	P1,835
Trade and other receivables	(334)	(790)	334	790
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(8)	(16)	8	16
Noncurrent receivables	(30)	(77)	30	77
	(2,403)	(2,718)	2,403	2,718
Loans payable	450	561	(450)	(561)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	618	1,181	(618)	(1,181)
Long-term debt (including current maturities)	4,016	3,517	(4,016)	(3,517)
Finance lease liabilities (including current portion)	785	1,050	(785)	(1,050)
Other noncurrent liabilities	16	162	(16)	(162)
	5,885	6,471	(5,885)	(6,471)
	P3,482	P3,753	(P3,482)	(P3,753)

Exposures to foreign exchange rates vary during the period depending on the volume of overseas transactions. Nonetheless, the analysis above is considered to be representative of the Group's foreign currency risk.

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that future cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in commodity prices.

The Group enters into various commodity derivatives to manage its price risks on strategic commodities. Commodity hedging allows stability in prices, thus offsetting the risk of volatile market fluctuations. Through hedging, prices of commodities are fixed at levels acceptable to the Group, thus protecting raw material cost and preserving margins. For hedging transactions, if prices go down, hedge positions may show marked-to-market losses; however, any loss in the marked-to-market position is offset by the resulting lower physical raw material cost.

The Parent Company enters into commodity derivative transactions on behalf of its subsidiaries to reduce cost by optimizing purchasing synergies within the Group and managing inventory levels of common materials.

Commodity Swaps, Futures and Options. Commodity swaps, futures and options are used to manage the Group's exposures to volatility in prices of certain commodities such as fuel oil, crude oil, aluminum, soybean meal and wheat.

Commodity Forwards. The Group enters into forward purchases of various commodities. The prices of the commodity forwards are fixed either through direct agreement with suppliers or by reference to a relevant commodity price index.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk pertains to the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty to meet payment obligations when they fall under normal and stress circumstances.

The Group's objectives to manage its liquidity risk are as follows: a) to ensure that adequate funding is available at all times; b) to meet commitments as they arise without incurring unnecessary costs; c) to be able to access funding when needed at the least possible cost; and d) to maintain an adequate time spread of refinancing maturities.

The Group constantly monitors and manages its liquidity position, liquidity gaps and surplus on a daily basis. A committed stand-by credit facility from several local banks is also available to ensure availability of funds when necessary. The Group also uses derivative instruments such as forwards and swaps to manage liquidity.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted receipts and payments used for liquidity management.

June 30, 2019	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flow	1 Year or Less	> 1 Year - 2 Years	> 2 Years - 5 Years	Over 5 Years
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	P267,425	P267,425	P267,425	P -	P -	P -
Trade and other receivables - net	139,629	139,629	139,629	-	-	-
Derivative assets (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Other noncurrent assets" accounts)	1,357	1,357	929	150	278	-
Financial assets at FVPL (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" account)	268	268	268	-	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Investments in equity and debt instruments" accounts)	42,021	42,037	7	95	75	41,860
Financial assets at amortized cost (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Investments in equity and debt instruments" accounts)	226	243	119	30	94	-
Noncurrent receivables and deposits - net (included under "Other noncurrent assets" account)	23,619	23,793	-	558	17,674	5,561
Restricted cash (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Other noncurrent assets" accounts)	9,299	9,299	4,224	5,075	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
Loans payable	164,183	164,695	164,695	-	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (excluding current retirement liabilities, derivative liabilities, IRO, deferred income and other current non-financial liabilities)	144,759	144,759	144,759	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities (included under "Accounts payable and accrued expenses" and "Other noncurrent liabilities" accounts)	3,289	3,289	2,021	259	1,009	-
Long-term debt (including current maturities)	633,761	802,353	71,190	102,753	446,806	181,604
Lease liabilities (including current portion)	151,180	189,158	30,572	31,988	78,723	47,875
Other noncurrent liabilities (excluding noncurrent retirement liabilities, IRO, asset retirement obligation (ARO) and other noncurrent non-financial liabilities)	11,023	11,023	-	858	9,235	930

December 31, 2018	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flow	1 Year or Less	> 1 Year - 2 Years	> 2 Years - 5 Years	Over 5 Years
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	P243,150	P243,150	P243,150	P -	P -	P -
Trade and other receivables - net	129,893	129,893	129,893	-	-	-
Derivative assets (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Other noncurrent assets - net" accounts)	1,545	1,545	1,174	371	-	-
Financial assets at FVPL (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" account)	254	254	254	-	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Investments in equity and debt instruments" accounts)	41,994	42,021	60	46	127	41,788
Financial assets at amortized cost (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Investments in equity and debt instruments" accounts)	226	247	49	77	121	-
Noncurrent receivables and deposits - net (included under "Other noncurrent assets - net" account)	21,158	21,454	-	2,870	16,304	2,280
Restricted cash (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Other noncurrent assets - net" accounts)	14,005	14,005	9,038	4,967	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
Loans payable	184,024	184,876	184,876	-	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (excluding current retirement liabilities, derivative liabilities, IRO, deferred income and other current non-financial liabilities)	145,758	145,758	145,758	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities (included under "Accounts payable and accrued expenses" and "Other noncurrent liabilities" accounts)	2,495	2,495	1,929	566	-	-
Long-term debt (including current maturities)	617,615	783,230	89,195	82,220	400,027	211,788
Finance lease liabilities (including current portion)	142,066	169,173	27,042	29,698	76,222	36,211
Other noncurrent liabilities (excluding noncurrent retirement liabilities, derivative liabilities, IRO, ARO, deferred income and other noncurrent non-financial liabilities)	13,217	15,710	-	1,777	9,330	4,603

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group when a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from trade and other receivables and investment securities. The Group manages its credit risk mainly through the application of transaction limits and close risk monitoring. It is the Group's policy to enter into transactions with a wide diversity of creditworthy counterparties to mitigate any significant concentration of credit risk.

The Group has regular internal control reviews to monitor the granting of credit and management of credit exposures.

Trade and Other Receivables

The exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the demographics of the Group's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate, as these factors may have an influence on the credit risk.

The Group obtains collateral or arranges master netting agreements, where appropriate, so that in the event of default, the Group would have a secured claim.

The Group has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group ensures that sales on account are made to customers with appropriate credit history. The Group has detailed credit criteria and several layers of credit approval requirements before engaging a particular customer or counterparty. The review includes external ratings, when available, and in some cases bank references. Purchase limits are established for each customer and are reviewed on a regular

basis. Customers that fail to meet the benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Group only on a prepayment basis.

Investment in Debt Instruments

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by investing only in liquid debt instruments with counterparties that have high credit ratings. The Group monitors changes in credit risk by tracking published external credit ratings. To determine whether published ratings remain up to date and to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk at the reporting date that has not been reflected in published ratings, the Group supplements this by reviewing changes in bond yields.

Credit Quality

In monitoring and controlling credit extended to counterparty, the Group adopts a comprehensive credit rating system based on financial and non-financial assessments of its customers. Financial factors being considered comprised of the financial standing of the customer while the non-financial aspects include but are not limited to the assessment of the customer's nature of business, management profile, industry background, payment habit and both present and potential business dealings with the Group.

The credit quality of financial assets is being managed by the Group using internal credit ratings. Credit quality of the financial assets were determined as follows:

High grade includes deposits or placements to reputable banks and companies with good credit standing. High grade financial assets include cash and cash equivalents and derivative assets.

Standard grade pertains to receivables from counterparties with satisfactory financial capability and credit standing based on historical data, current conditions and the Group's view of forward-looking information over the expected lives of the receivables. Standard grade financial assets include trade and other receivables and non-current receivables and deposits.

Receivables with high probability of delinquency and default were fully provided with allowance for impairment losses.

Financial information on the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk, without considering the effects of collaterals and other risk mitigation techniques, is presented below.

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	P264,416	P239,619
Trade and other receivables - net	139,629	129,893
Derivative assets	1,357	1,545
Investment in debt instruments at FVOCI	161	206
Investment in debt instruments at amortized cost	226	226
Noncurrent receivables and deposits - net	23,619	21,158
Restricted cash	9,299	14,005
	P438,707	P406,652

The table below presents the Group's exposure to credit risk and shows the credit quality of the financial assets by indicating whether the financial assets are subjected to 12-month expected credit loss (ECL) or lifetime ECL. Assets that are credit-impaired are separately presented.

June 30, 2019						
	Financial Assets at Amortized Cost			Financial Assets at FVPL	Financial Assets at FVOCI	Total
	12-Month ECL	Lifetime ECL not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired			
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	P264,416	P -	P -	P -	P -	P264,416
Trade and other receivables	139,629	-	12,798	-	-	152,427
Derivative assets	-	-	-	1,357	-	1,357
Investment in debt instruments at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	161	161
Investment in debt instruments at amortized cost	111	115	-	-	-	226
Noncurrent receivables and deposits	-	23,619	474	-	-	24,093
Restricted cash	4,224	5,075	-	-	-	9,299

December 31, 2018						
	Financial Assets at Amortized Cost			Financial Assets at FVPL	Financial Assets at FVOCI	Total
	12-Month ECL	Lifetime ECL not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired			
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	P239,619	P -	P -	P -	P -	P239,619
Trade and other receivables	129,893	-	13,196	-	-	143,089
Derivative assets	-	-	-	1,545	-	1,545
Investment in debt instruments at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	206	206
Investment in debt instruments at amortized cost	40	186	-	-	-	226
Noncurrent receivables and deposits	-	21,158	493	-	-	21,651
Restricted cash	9,038	4,967	-	-	-	14,005

The aging of receivables is as follows:

June 30, 2019	Amounts Owed by Related Parties			Total
	Trade	Non-trade		
Current	P61,406	P27,077	P15,544	P104,027
Past due:				
1 - 30 days	7,386	1,499	474	9,359
31 - 60 days	2,045	725	4	2,774
61 - 90 days	1,021	604	4	1,629
Over 90 days	11,318	22,608	712	34,638
	P83,176	P52,513	P16,738	P152,427

December 31, 2018	Amounts Owed by Related Parties			Total
	Trade	Non-trade		
Current	P52,659	P23,010	P15,218	P90,887
Past due:				
1 - 30 days	8,450	1,048	338	9,836
31 - 60 days	2,800	3,398	9	6,207
61 - 90 days	1,071	1,710	2	2,783
Over 90 days	11,514	21,091	771	33,376
	P76,494	P50,257	P16,338	P143,089

Various collaterals for trade receivables such as bank guarantees, time deposits and real estate mortgages are held by the Group for certain credit limits.

The Group believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible based on historical payment behavior and analyses of the underlying customer credit ratings. There are no significant changes in their credit quality.

The Group computes impairment loss on receivables based on past collection experience, current circumstances and the impact of future economic conditions, if any, available at the reporting period. There are no significant changes in the credit quality of the counterparties during the period.

The Group's cash and cash equivalents, derivative assets, financial assets at FVOCI, financial assets at amortized cost and restricted cash are placed with reputable entities with high quality external credit ratings.

The Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of counterparty. Generally, the maximum credit risk exposure of trade and other receivables and noncurrent receivables and deposits is its carrying amount without considering collaterals or credit enhancements, if any. The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk since the Group deals with a large number of homogenous counterparties.

The Group does not execute any credit guarantee in favor of any counterparty.

Financial and Other Risks Relating to Livestock

The Group is exposed to financial risks arising from the change in cost and supply of feed ingredients and the selling prices of chicken, hogs and cattle and related products, all of which are determined by constantly changing market forces such as supply and demand and other factors. The other factors include environmental regulations, weather conditions and livestock diseases for which the Group has little control. The mitigating factors are listed below:

- The Group is subject to risks affecting the food industry, generally, including risks posed by food spoilage and contamination. Specifically, the fresh meat industry is regulated by environmental, health and food safety organizations and regulatory sanctions. The Group has put into place systems to monitor food safety risks throughout all stages of manufacturing and processing to mitigate these risks. Furthermore, representatives from the government regulatory agencies are present at all times during the processing of dressed chicken, hogs and cattle in all dressing and meat plants and issue certificates accordingly. The authorities, however, may impose additional regulatory requirements that may require significant capital investment at short notice.
- The Group is subject to risks relating to its ability to maintain animal health status considering that it has no control over neighboring livestock farms. Livestock health problems could adversely impact production and consumer confidence. However, the Group monitors the health of its livestock on a daily basis and proper procedures are put in place.
- The livestock industry is exposed to risk associated with the supply and price of raw materials, mainly grain prices. Grain prices fluctuate depending on the harvest results. The shortage in the supply of grain will result in adverse fluctuation in the price of grain and will ultimately increase the Group's production cost. If necessary, the Group enters into forward contracts to secure the supply of raw materials at a reasonable price.

Other Market Price Risk

The Group's market price risk arises from its investments carried at fair value (financial assets at FVPL and FVOCI). The Group manages its risk arising from changes in market price by monitoring the changes in the market price of the investments.

Capital Management

The Group maintains a sound capital base to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern, thereby continue to provide returns to stockholders and benefits to other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, pay-off existing debts, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Group defines capital as paid-in capital stock, additional paid-in capital and retained earnings, both appropriated and unappropriated. Other components of equity such as treasury stock and equity reserves are excluded from capital for purposes of capital management.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of debt-to-equity ratio, which is calculated as total debt divided by total equity. Total debt is defined as total current liabilities and total noncurrent liabilities, while equity is total equity as shown in the consolidated statements of financial position.

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

The Group, except for BOC which is subject to certain capitalization requirements by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

10. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Recognition and Initial Measurement. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

The Group recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the consolidated statements of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at the fair value of the consideration given or received. The initial measurement of financial instruments, except for those designated as at FVPL, includes transaction costs. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Financial Assets

The Group classifies its financial assets, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, FVOCI and FVPL. The classification depends on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets and the business model of the Group for managing the financial assets.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets are not reclassified unless the Group changes the business model for managing financial assets. All affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the reporting period following the change in the business model.

The business model refers to how the Group manages the financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. The Group considers the following information in assessing the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level, which reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how employees of the business are compensated; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

The Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument in assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. For purposes of this assessment, "Principal" is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. "Interest" is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin. The assessment includes whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. The Group considers the following in making the assessment:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets.

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in the following categories: financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at FVOCI (with or without recycling of cumulative gains and losses) and financial assets at FVPL.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVPL:

- it is held within a business model with the objective of holding financial assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of income when the financial asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Group's cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, investment in debt instruments at amortized cost, noncurrent receivables and deposits, and restricted cash are included under this category.

Financial Assets at FVOCI. Investment in debt instruments is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

At initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Financial assets at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment on investment in debt instruments are recognized in the consolidated statements of income. When investment in debt instruments at FVOCI is derecognized, the related accumulated gains or losses previously reported in the consolidated statements of changes in equity are transferred to and recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Dividends earned on holding an investment in equity instrument are recognized as dividend income in the consolidated statements of income when the right to receive the payment has been established, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of the part of the cost of the investment. When investment in equity instruments at FVOCI is derecognized, the related accumulated gains or losses previously reported in the consolidated statements of changes in equity are never reclassified to the consolidated statements of income.

The Group's investments in equity and debt instruments at FVOCI are classified under this category.

Financial Assets at FVPL. All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. This includes derivative financial assets that are not designated as cash flow hedge. Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVPL.

At initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset as at FVPL if the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on different bases.

The Group carries financial assets at FVPL using their fair values. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in the consolidated statements of income as incurred. Changes in fair value and realized gains or losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of income. Fair value changes from derivatives accounted for as part of an effective cash flow hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income. Any interest earned from investment in debt instrument designated as at FVPL is recognized in the consolidated statements of income. Any dividend income from investment in equity instrument is recognized in the consolidated statements of income when the right to receive payment has been established, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of the part of the cost of the investment.

The Group's derivative assets that are not designated as cash flow hedge and investments in equity instruments at FVPL are classified under this category.

Financial Liabilities

The Group classifies its financial liabilities, at initial recognition, in the following categories: financial liabilities at FVPL and other financial liabilities. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial Liabilities at FVPL. Financial liabilities are classified under this category through the fair value option. Derivative instruments (including embedded derivatives) with negative fair values, except those covered by hedge accounting relationships, are also classified under this category.

The Group carries financial liabilities at FVPL using their fair values and reports fair value changes in the consolidated statements of income. Fair value changes from derivatives accounted for as part of an effective accounting hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the consolidated statements of changes in equity. Any interest expense incurred is recognized as part of "Interest expense and other financing charges" account in the consolidated statements of income.

The Group's derivative liabilities that are not designated as cash flow hedge are classified under this category.

Other Financial Liabilities. This category pertains to financial liabilities that are not designated or classified as at FVPL. After initial measurement, other financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any premium or discount and any directly

attributable transaction costs that are considered an integral part of the effective interest rate of the liability. The effective interest rate amortization is included in "Interest expense and other financing charges" account in the consolidated statements of income. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process.

Debt issue costs are considered as an adjustment to the effective yield of the related debt and are deferred and amortized using the effective interest method. When a loan is paid, the related unamortized debt issue costs at the date of repayment are recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

The Group's liabilities arising from its trade or borrowings such as loans payable, accounts payable and accrued expenses, long-term debt, lease liabilities and other noncurrent liabilities are included under this category.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial Assets. A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

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

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes the associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on the basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group is required to repay.

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group recognizes allowance for ECL on financial assets at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments at FVOCI.

ECLs are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e., the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive), discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset, and reflects reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Group recognizes an allowance for impairment based on either 12-month or lifetime ECLs, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Group recognizes lifetime ECLs for receivables that do not contain significant financing component. The Group uses provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the borrowers and the economic environment.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether these financial assets at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired include observable data about the following events:

- (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- (c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- (d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- (e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- (f) the purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when a counterparty fails to pay its contractual obligations, or there is a breach of other contractual terms, such as covenants.

The Group directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows on a financial asset, either partially or in full. This is generally the case when the Group

determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

The ECLs on financial assets at amortized cost are recognized as allowance for impairment losses against the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, with the resulting impairment losses (or reversals) recognized in the consolidated statements of income. The ECLs on investments in debt instruments at FVOCI are recognized as accumulated impairment losses in other comprehensive income, with the resulting impairment losses (or reversals) recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Classification of Financial Instruments between Liability and Equity

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

A financial instrument is classified as liability if it provides for a contractual obligation to:

- deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity;
- exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Group; or
- satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

If the Group does not have an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset to settle its contractual obligation, the obligation meets the definition of a financial liability.

The components of issued financial instruments that contain both liability and equity elements are accounted for separately, with the equity component being assigned the residual amount after deducting from the instrument as a whole or in part, the amount separately determined as the fair value of the liability component on the date of issue.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

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

The table below presents a comparison by category of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments:

	June 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	P267,425	P267,425	P243,150	P243,150
Trade and other receivables - net	139,629	139,629	129,893	129,893
Derivative assets (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Other noncurrent assets - net" accounts)	1,357	1,357	1,545	1,545
Financial assets at FVPL (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" account)	268	268	254	254
Financial assets at FVOCI (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Investments in equity and debt instruments" accounts)	42,021	42,021	41,994	41,994
Financial assets at amortized cost (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Investments in equity and debt instruments" accounts)	226	226	226	226
Noncurrent receivables and deposits - net (included under "Other noncurrent assets - net" account)	23,619	23,619	21,158	21,158
Restricted cash (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Other noncurrent assets - net" accounts)	9,299	9,299	14,005	14,005
Financial Liabilities				
Loans payable	164,183	164,183	184,024	184,024
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (excluding current retirement liabilities, derivative liabilities, IRO, deferred income and other current non-financial liabilities)	144,759	144,759	145,758	145,758
Derivative liabilities (included under "Accounts payable and accrued expenses" and "Other noncurrent liabilities" accounts)	3,289	3,289	2,495	2,495
Long-term debt (including current maturities)	633,761	673,777	617,615	623,959
Lease liabilities (including current portion)	151,180	151,180	142,066	142,066
Other noncurrent liabilities (excluding noncurrent retirement liabilities, derivative liabilities, IRO, ARO, deferred income and other noncurrent non-financial liabilities)	11,023	11,023	13,217	13,217

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Trade and Other Receivables, Noncurrent Receivables and Deposits and Restricted Cash. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables approximates fair value primarily due to the relatively short-term maturities of these financial instruments. In the case of noncurrent receivables and deposits and restricted cash, the fair value is based on the present value of expected future cash flows using the applicable discount rates based on current market rates of identical or similar quoted instruments.

Derivatives. The fair values of forward exchange contracts are calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates. In the case of freestanding currency and commodity derivatives, the fair values are determined based on quoted prices obtained from their respective active markets. Fair values for stand-alone derivative instruments that are not quoted from an active market and for embedded derivatives are based on valuation models used for similar instruments using both observable and non-observable inputs.

Financial Assets at FVPL and Financial Assets at FVOCI. The fair values of publicly traded instruments and similar investments are based on quoted market prices in an active market. For debt instruments with no quoted market prices, a reasonable estimate of their fair values is calculated based on the expected cash flows from the instruments discounted using the applicable discount rates of comparable instruments quoted in active markets.

Loans Payable and Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses. The carrying amount of loans payable and accounts payable and accrued expenses approximates fair value due to the relatively short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

Long-term Debt, Lease Liabilities and Other Noncurrent Liabilities. The fair value of interest-bearing fixed-rate loans is based on the discounted value of expected future cash flows using the applicable market rates for similar types of instruments as of reporting date. Discount rates used for Philippine peso-denominated loans range from 4.2% to 5.1% and 5.2% to 7.1% as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The discount rates used for foreign currency-denominated loans range from 1.7% to 2.3% and 2.5% to 3.0% as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The carrying amounts of floating rate loans with quarterly interest rate repricing approximate their fair values.

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forwards, swaps and options to manage its exposure on foreign currency, interest rate and commodity price risks. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments are recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Freestanding Derivatives

The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the exposure to variability in cash flows associated with recognized liabilities arising from changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Group also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument are expected to offset the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged item.

Cash Flow Hedge. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the hedging reserve. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative that is recognized in other comprehensive income is limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the consolidated statements of income.

The Group designates only the intrinsic value of options and the change in fair value of the spot element of forward contracts as the hedging instrument in cash flow hedging relationships. The change in fair value of the time value of options, the

forward element of forward contracts and the foreign currency basis spread of financial instruments are separately accounted for as cost of hedging and recognized in other comprehensive income. The cost of hedging is removed from other comprehensive income and recognized in the consolidated statements of income, either over the period of the hedge if the hedge is time related, or when the hedged transaction affects the consolidated statements of income if the hedge is transaction related.

When the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amount accumulated in equity is transferred and included in the initial cost of the hedged asset or liability. For all other hedged transactions, the amount accumulated in equity is reclassified to the consolidated statements of income as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect the consolidated statements of income.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the hedging instrument expires, is sold, is terminated or is exercised, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The amount that has been accumulated in equity is: (a) retained until it is included in the cost of non-financial item on initial recognition, for a hedge of a transaction resulting in the recognition of a non-financial item; or (b) reclassified to the consolidated statements of income as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods as the hedged cash flows affect the consolidated statements of income, for other cash flow hedges. If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, the amounts that have been accumulated in equity are immediately reclassified to the consolidated statements of income.

Embedded Derivatives

The Group assesses whether embedded derivatives are required to be separated from the host contracts when the Group becomes a party to the contract.

An embedded derivative is separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative if all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract;
- (b) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and
- (c) the hybrid or combined instrument is not recognized as at FVPL.

However, an embedded derivative is not separated if the host contract is a financial asset.

Reassessment only occurs if there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required.

Embedded derivatives that are bifurcated from the host contracts are accounted for either as financial assets or financial liabilities at FVPL.

Derivative Instruments Accounted for as Cash Flow Hedges

The Group designated the following derivative financial instruments as cash flow hedges:

June 30, 2019	Maturity			Total
	1 Year or Less	> 1 Year - 2 Years	> 2 Years - 5 Years	
Foreign currency risk				
Call spread swaps				
Notional amount	US\$61	US\$211	US\$236	US\$508
Average strike rate	P52.87 to P55.58	P52.83 to P56.15	P52.83 to P56.15	
Foreign currency and interest rate risk				
Cross currency swap				
Notional amount	US\$10	US\$20	US\$240	US\$270
Strike rate	P47.00 to P57.50	P47.00 to P57.50	P47.00 to P57.50	
Fixed interest rate	5.75%	5.75%	4.50% to 5.80%	

December 31, 2018	Maturity			Total
	1 Year or Less	> 1 Year - 2 Years	> 2 Years - 5 Years	
Foreign currency risk				
Currency forwards				
Notional amount	US\$15	US\$ -	US\$ -	US\$15
Average forward rate	P54.27	-	-	
Call spread swaps				
Notional amount	US\$22	US\$65	US\$220	US\$307
Average strike rate	P53.87 to P57.37	P53.94 to P57.05	P52.95 to P57.16	
Foreign currency and interest rate risk				
Cross currency swap				
Notional amount	US\$ -	US\$ -	US\$120	US\$120
Strike rate	-	-	P54.31	
Fixed interest rate	5.80%	5.80%	5.80%	

The following are the amounts relating to hedged items:

June 30, 2019	Change in Fair Value Used for Measuring Hedge Ineffectiveness	Hedging Reserve	Cost of Hedging Reserve
Foreign currency risk			
US dollar-denominated borrowings	P216	P -	(P125)
Foreign currency and interest rate risks			
US dollar-denominated borrowings	631	(805)	371
December 31, 2018	Change in Fair Value Used for Measuring Hedge Ineffectiveness	Hedging Reserve	Cost of Hedging Reserve
Foreign currency risk			
US dollar-denominated borrowings	P11	P -	(P77)
Foreign currency and interest rate risks			
US dollar-denominated borrowings	1,020	(538)	419

There are no amounts remaining in the hedging reserve from hedging relationships for which hedge accounting is no longer applied.

The following are the amounts related to the designated hedging instruments:

June 30, 2019	Notional Amount	Carrying Amount		Line Item in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position where the Hedging Instrument is Included	Changes in the Fair Value of the Hedging Instrument Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Cost of Hedging Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Amount Reclassified from Hedging Reserve to the Consolidated Statement of Income	Amount Reclassified from Cost of Hedging Reserve to the Consolidated Statement of Income	Line Item in the Consolidated Statement of Income Affected by the Reclassification
		Assets	Liabilities						
Foreign currency risk: Call spread swaps	US\$508	P450	P549	Prepaid expenses and other current assets, Other noncurrent assets, Accounts payable and accrued expenses and Other noncurrent liabilities	(P216)	(P221)	P-	P153	Interest expense and other financing charges, and Other income (charges)
Foreign currency and interest rate risk: Cross currency swap	270	10	1,080	Other noncurrent assets, Accounts payable and accrued expenses and Other noncurrent liabilities	(631)	(85)	325	16	Interest expense and other financing charges, and Other income (charges)
December 31, 2018	Notional Amount	Carrying Amount		Line Item in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position where the Hedging Instrument is Included	Changes in the Fair Value of the Hedging Instrument Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Cost of Hedging Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Amount Reclassified from Hedging Reserve to the Consolidated Statement of Income	Amount Reclassified from Cost of Hedging Reserve to the Consolidated Statement of Income	Line Item in the Consolidated Statement of Income Affected by the Reclassification
		Assets	Liabilities						
Foreign currency risk: Currency forwards	US\$15	P -	P15	Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(P11)	(P4)	P11	P7	Other income (charges)
Call spread swaps	307	386	332	Prepaid expenses and other current assets, Other noncurrent assets, Accounts payable and accrued expenses and Other noncurrent liabilities	-	(183)	-	70	Interest expense and other financing charges, and Other income (charges)
Foreign currency and interest rate risk: Cross currency swap	120	-	377	Other noncurrent liabilities	(1,020)	598	252	-	Interest expense and other financing charges, and Other income (charges)

No ineffectiveness was recognized in the 2019 and 2018 consolidated statement of income.

The table below provides a reconciliation by risk category of components of equity and analysis of other comprehensive income items, net of tax, resulting from cash flow hedge accounting.

	June 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Hedging Reserve	Cost of Hedging Reserve	Hedging Reserve	Cost of Hedging Reserve
Balance, beginning	(P538)	P342	P -	P -
Changes in fair value:				
Foreign currency risk	-	(221)	(11)	(187)
Foreign currency risk and interest rate risk	(706)	(85)	(1,020)	598
Amount reclassified to profit or loss	325	169	263	77
Tax effect	114	41	230	(146)
Balance, ending	(P805)	P246	(P538)	P342

Derivative Instruments not Designated as Hedges

The Group enters into certain derivatives as economic hedges of certain underlying exposures. These include freestanding and embedded derivatives found in host contracts, which are not designated as accounting hedges. Changes in fair value of these instruments are accounted for directly in the consolidated statements of income. Details are as follows:

Freestanding Derivatives

Freestanding derivatives consist of interest rate, foreign currency and commodity derivatives entered into by the Group.

Interest Rate Swap

As of June 30 and March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Group has outstanding interest rate swap with notional amount of US\$300. Under the agreement, the Group receives quarterly floating interest rate based on LIBOR and pays annual fixed interest rate adjusted based on a specified index up to March 2020. The negative fair value of the swap amounted to P565, P427 and P1,104 as of June 30 and March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

Currency Forwards

The Group has outstanding foreign currency forward contracts with aggregate notional amount of US\$523, US\$387 and US\$912 as of June 30 and March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, and with various maturities in 2019. The negative fair value of these currency forwards amounted to P192, P38 and P297 as of June 30 and March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

Currency Options

As of June 30 and March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Group has outstanding currency options with an aggregate notional amount of US\$1,205, US\$498 and US\$370, respectively, and with various maturities in 2019. The net positive (negative) fair value of these currency options amounted to (P445), P71 and (P10) as of June 30 and March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

Call Spread Swaps

As of June 30, 2019, the Group has outstanding call spread swaps with a notional amount of US\$15 million maturing on December 2019. The negative fair value of these call spread swaps amounted to P3.

The Group has no outstanding call spread swaps as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

Commodity Swaps

The Group has outstanding swap agreements covering its aluminum requirements, with various maturities in 2019. Under the agreement, payment is made either by the Group or its counterparty for the difference between the agreed fixed price of aluminum and the price based on the relevant price index. The outstanding equivalent notional quantity covered by the commodity swaps is 1,000, as of June 30 and March 31, 2019 and 1,500 metric tons as of December 31, 2018, respectively. The negative fair value of these swaps amounted to P7, P2 and P10 as of June 30 and March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

The Group has outstanding swap agreements covering its oil requirements, with various maturities in 2019. Under the agreements, payment is made either by the Group or its counterparty for the difference between the hedged fixed price and the relevant monthly average index price. The outstanding equivalent notional quantity covered by the commodity swaps were 12.2, 13.7 and 17.0 million barrels as of June 30 and March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The positive fair value of these swaps amounted to P166, P687 and P489 as of June 30 and March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

The Group has outstanding fixed swap agreements covering its coal requirements, with various maturities in 2019. Under the agreement, payment is made either by the Group or its counterparty for the difference between the hedged fixed price and the relevant monthly average index price. The outstanding notional quantity covered by the commodity swaps is 358,000 metric tons as of June 30, 2019 and 60,000 metric tons as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. The net positive (negative) fair value of these swaps amounted to (P138), P45 and P96 as of June 30 and March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

Commodity Options

As of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Group has outstanding three-way options entered as hedge of forecasted purchases of crude oil with a notional quantity of 1.5 and 0.15 million barrels, respectively. The positive fair value of these commodity options amounted to P228 and P137 as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

The Group has no outstanding commodity options as of March 31, 2019.

Embedded Derivatives

The Group's embedded derivatives include currency forwards embedded in non-financial contracts.

Embedded Currency Forwards

The total outstanding notional amount of currency forwards embedded in non-financial contracts amounted to US\$176, US\$171 and US\$187 as of June 30 and March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. These non-financial contracts consist mainly of foreign currency-denominated purchase orders, sales agreements and capital expenditures. The embedded forwards are not clearly and closely related

to their respective host contracts. The net positive (negative) fair value of these embedded currency forwards amounted to P193, (P27) and P87 as of June 30 and March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

The Group recognized marked-to-market gains (losses) from freestanding and embedded derivatives amounting to (P2,281), P748, (P1,270), and P1,254 for the periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Fair Value Changes on Derivatives

The net movements in fair value of all derivative instruments are as follows:

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Balance, beginning	(P950)	(P3,154)
Net change in fair value of derivatives:		
Designated as accounting hedge	(1,080)	(453)
Not designated as accounting hedge	(2,158)	853
	(4,188)	(2,754)
Less fair value of settled instruments	(2,256)	(1,804)
Balance, ending	(P1,932)	(P950)

Fair Value Measurements

The Group measures a number of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either: (a) in the principal market for the asset or liability; or (b) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group.

The fair value of an asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing the categorization at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position are categorized in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy groups financial assets and financial liabilities into three levels based on the significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities.

The table below analyzes financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method:

	June 30, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Financial Assets						
Derivative assets	P -	P1,357	P1,357	P -	P1,545	P1,545
Financial assets at FVPL	-	268	268	-	254	254
Financial assets at FVOCI	1,087	40,934	42,021	1,019	40,975	41,994
Financial Liabilities						
Derivative liabilities	-	3,289	3,289	-	2,495	2,495

The Group has no financial instruments valued based on Level 3 as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018. For the period ended June 30, 2019 and for the year ended December 31, 2018, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurement.

11. Subsequent Event

SMC Global Power Holdings Corp. (SMC Global)

On July 3, 2019, SMC Global issued an additional US\$300 million SPCS (the "Additional Securities") at an issue price of 102.052% plus an amount corresponding to accrued distributions from April 25 to July 3, 2019. The Additional Securities will be consolidated into and form a single series with the existing US\$500 million SPCS issued in April 2019 (the "Original Securities"), bringing its total securities to US\$800 million (the "Securities"). The Additional Securities are identical in all respects with the Original Securities, other than with respect to the date of issuance and issue price. The Additional Securities was also listed in the Singapore Stock Exchange on July 4, 2019.

12. Other Matters

- a. There are no unusual items as to nature and amount affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows, except those stated in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Position and Financial Performance.
- b. There were no material changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior financial years.
- c. There were no known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will have a material impact on the Group's liquidity.
- d. There were no known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales or revenues or income from continuing operation.
- e. There were no known events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Group, including any default or acceleration of an obligation and there were no changes in contingent liabilities and contingent assets since the last annual reporting date, except for Note 6, Note 24 (c) and Note 43 (a) of the 2018 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, that remain outstanding as of June 30, 2019. No material contingencies and any other events or transactions exist that are material to an understanding of the current interim period.
- f. Except for the Prepared and Packaged Food, and Protein businesses of San Miguel Food and Beverage, Inc., which consistently generate higher revenues during the Christmas holiday season, the effects of seasonality or cyclicity on the interim operations of the Group's businesses are not material.
- g. There were no material off-statements of financial position transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationship of the Group with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period, except for the outstanding derivative transactions entered by the Group as of and for the period ended June 30, 2019.
- h. The Group's material commitments for capital expenditure projects have been approved during the current year but are still ongoing and not yet completed as of end of June 30, 2019. These consist of construction, acquisition, upgrade or repair of fixed assets needed for normal operations of the business. The said projects will be carried forward to the next quarter until its completion. The fund to be used for these projects will come from available cash, short and long-term loans.

SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

The following are the major performance measures that San Miguel Corporation and Subsidiaries (the Group) uses. Analyses are employed by comparisons and measurements based on the financial data as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 for liquidity, solvency and profitability ratios and for the periods ending June 30, 2019 and 2018 for operating efficiency ratios.

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
<u>Liquidity:</u>		
Current Ratio	1.54	1.37
<u>Solvency:</u>		
Debt to Equity Ratio	2.08	2.28
Asset to Equity Ratio	3.08	3.28
<u>Profitability:</u>		
Return on Average Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company	6.92%	7.23%
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	2.38	2.61
	Period Ended June 30	
	2019	2018
<u>Operating Efficiency:</u>		
Volume Growth	3%	10%
Revenue Growth	2%	27%
Operating Margin	11%	13%

The manner by which the Group calculates the key performance indicators is as follows:

KPI	Formula
Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$
Debt to Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Liabilities (Current + Noncurrent)}}{\text{Equity}}$
Asset to Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Assets (Current + Noncurrent)}}{\text{Equity}}$
Return on Average Equity	$\frac{\text{Net Income Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company}^*}{\text{Average Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company}}$
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	$\frac{\text{Earnings Before Interests and Taxes}}{\text{Interest Expense and Other Financing Charges}}$
Volume Growth	$\left(\frac{\text{Sum of all Businesses' Revenue at Prior Period Prices}}{\text{Prior Period Net Sales}} \right) - 1$
Revenue Growth	$\left(\frac{\text{Current Period Net Sales}}{\text{Prior Period Net Sales}} \right) - 1$
Operating Margin	$\frac{\text{Income from Operating Activities}}{\text{Net Sales}}$

* Annualized for quarterly reporting.



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

INTRODUCTION

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the attached unaudited consolidated financial statements of San Miguel Corporation ("SMC" or "Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") as of and for the period ended June 30, 2019 (with comparative figures as of December 31, 2018 and for the period ended June 30, 2018). All necessary adjustments to present fairly the consolidated financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Group as of June 30, 2019, and for all the other periods presented, have been made. Certain information and footnote disclosure normally included in the audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards have been omitted.

I. 2019 SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS

INVESTMENT

- Deconsolidation of Manila North Harbour Port, Inc. (MNHPI)

On March 14 and April 26, 2019, respectively, the Philippine Competition Commission (PCC) and the Philippine Ports Authority approved the transfer of equivalent to 15.17% shareholdings in MNHPI to International Container Terminal Services, Inc. (ICTSI). With the approval of the additional ownership in MNHPI, the total equity interest of ICTSI increased from 34.83% to 50%, while San Miguel Holdings Corp.'s (SMHC) shares remain at 43.33%.

As a result, MNHPI ceased to be a subsidiary of SMHC. The Group derecognized the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of MNHPI, and the carrying amount of non-controlling interest as of April 26, 2019, and recognized the investment at fair market value amounting to P2,600 million. As a result, the Group recognized a gain amounting to P727 million, included as part of "Other income (charges) - net" account, in the consolidated statements of income.

LONG-TERM DEBT

- SMC

On June 24, 2019, the Parent Company availed of a P16,000 million fixed-rate seven-year term loan for general corporate purposes.

- Petron Corporation (Petron)

In May 2019, Petron drew a total of US\$536 million from its US\$800 million term loan facility to refinance dollar-denominated bilateral short-term loans and to partially prepay its existing US\$1,000 million term loan facility. The loan is subject to floating interest rate.

Repayment of principal will be made in seven (7) equal semi-annual amortizations beginning May 15, 2021. The maturity date of the loan is on May 15, 2024.

As of June 30, 2019, US\$264 million remains undrawn from the facility.

- **Masinloc Power Partners Co. Ltd. (MPPCL)**

On January 11, 2019, MPPCL drew a total of US\$35 million from the Omnibus Expansion Facility Agreement dated December 1, 2015 to finance the construction of the additional 300MW (Unit 3) coal-fired power plant within the existing facilities of MPPCL. The loan is divided into a fixed interest tranche of 5.5959% per annum and a floating interest tranche based on a 6-month LIBOR plus margin, with maturities up to December 2030.

- **Citra Central Expressway Corp. (CCEC)**

On March 27, 2019, CCEC drew P1,000 million from the P31,000 million Omnibus Loan and Security Agreement with various local banks dated December 15, 2014 for the project cost of the North Luzon Expressway - South Luzon Expressway Link (Skyway Stage 3).

FIXED-RATE PESO-DENOMINATED BONDS

- **Shelf-Registration of P60,000 Million Worth of Fixed-Rate Peso-Denominated Bonds by SMC Global Power Holdings Corp. (SMC Global) and Issuance of P30,000 Million Bonds**

On March 29, 2019, the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission approved the shelf registration of up to P60,000 million worth of fixed-rate peso-denominated bonds of SMC Global.

On April 24, 2019, SMC Global issued and listed in the Philippine Dealing & Exchange Corp. the first tranche of the fixed-rate peso-denominated bonds amounting to P30,000 million.

The bonds are comprised of the three-year Series H Bonds due 2022, five-year Series I Bonds due 2024 and seven-year Series J Bonds due 2026.

The Series H, I and J Bonds have fixed interest rates per annum equivalent to 6.8350%, 7.1783% and 7.6000%, respectively.

The net proceeds were used by SMC Global for payment of maturing long-term debt and short-term loan and in investments in power-related assets, and payment of transaction-related fees, costs and expenses.

- **Redemption of Fixed-Rate Peso-Denominated Bonds by San Miguel Brewery Inc. (SMB)**

On April 2 and 3, 2019, SMB redeemed its Series E and C fixed-rate peso-denominated bonds amounting to P10,000 million and P2,810 million, respectively. The Series E and C bonds were part of the P20,000 million and P38,800 million fixed-rate bonds issued in 2012 and 2009, respectively.

SENIOR PERPETUAL CAPITAL SECURITIES (SPCS)

- Issuance of US\$500 Million SPCS by SMC Global

On April 25, 2019, SMC Global issued US\$500 million SPCS at an issue price of 100%, with an initial rate of distribution of 6.5% per annum. The SPCS was listed in the Singapore Stock Exchange on April 26, 2019.

The net proceeds of the securities will be used and applied by SMC Global for the redemption of US\$300 million Undated Subordinated Capital Securities (USCS) in November 2019 and for the capital expenditures in power-related assets. As of June 30, 2019, the net proceeds are still part of the cash and cash equivalents balance.

PREFERRED SHARES

- Issuance of 20,000,000 Series 3 Perpetual Preferred Shares by Petron

On June 25, 2019, Petron issued and listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange 13,403,000 Series 3A and 6,597,000 Series 3B Perpetual Preferred Shares for a total amount of P20,000 million.

Dividends are 6.8713% and 7.1383% per annum for Series 3A and Series 3B, respectively.

The net proceeds were used for the repayment of maturing short-term loans and general corporate purposes. The remaining balance which is allocated for the redemption of the Series 2A Preferred Shares in November 2019, is still in the cash and cash equivalents balance of Petron as of June 30, 2019.

PAYMENT OF MATURING OBLIGATIONS

In the first semester of 2019, the Group paid P11,246 million of maturing obligations funded by cash generated from operations.

The Infrastructure business, Petron and Energy business paid a total of P4,270 million, P4,072 million and P2,190 million, respectively, of their maturing long-term debt.

While, San Miguel Yamamura Packaging Corporation, Can Asia, Inc. and San Miguel Yamamura Asia Corporation (SMYAC) paid a total amount of P714 million of their maturing long-term debt.

II. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

2019 vs. 2018

The Group's consolidated sales revenue for the first semester of 2019 amounted to P509,495 million, 2% higher than 2018, mainly driven by strong performance of the Energy business and San Miguel Food and Beverage. This was driven mainly by higher volumes for most of the major businesses.

Cost of sales increased by 4% from P392,855 million in 2018 to P408,618 million in 2019. The increase primarily resulted from the full six months operations of Masinloc Power Plant, Unit 2

of Davao Power Plant and Unit 3 of Limay Power Plant, higher energy fees of Ilijan and Sual Power Plants, higher average natural gas price for Ilijan and increased average spot prices of the Energy business. The increase was also due to the volume growth of San Miguel Food and Beverage and higher prices of major raw materials of the Food business.

Selling and administrative expenses increased mainly due to higher distribution costs, advertising and promotions, taxes and licenses and amortization expenses of SMB, higher logistics costs and personnel expenses of the Food business, and higher taxes and licenses, personnel expenses, fuel and oil, travel and transportation, utilities and supplies expenses of the Energy business.

The Group's consolidated operating income amounted to P57,616 million, 14% lower than last year, mainly due to Petron, which continue to be weighed down by the prevailing volatile movements in world crude oil prices and weak refining margins. The Bataan Refinery of Petron was temporarily shutdown for the scheduled major maintenance and additional repair works needed after the April 22, 2019 earthquake. San Miguel Food and Beverage, particularly the Food business, also continues to be affected by rising raw material costs and low chicken prices due to higher inventory coming from imports. The decline was partly offset by the higher operating income of Beer, Spirits and Energy businesses.

The higher interest expense and other financing charges was mainly due to the higher level of long-term debt and generally higher interest rate in 2019 compared to 2018.

The higher interest income was primarily due to the higher interest rate and average balance of cash and money market placements.

The increase in equity in net earnings mainly represents the share of SMC Global on Angat Hydropower Corporation's (Angat Hydro) lower net losses in 2019 as compared to 2018.

The gain on sale of property and equipment in 2019 pertains mainly to the sale of service stations by Petron Malaysia on government's compulsory acquisition for various projects, while 2018 pertains mainly to the sale by San Miguel Properties, Inc. (SMPI) of its investment in Legacy Homes, Inc.

The other income - net in 2019 versus other charges - net in 2018 was primarily due to the appreciation of the Philippine peso in June 2019 compared to the depreciation of the Philippine peso in June 2018, resulting to a foreign exchange gain in 2019 compared to a foreign exchange loss in 2018.

The higher income tax expense was primarily due to the: (a) higher provision for deferred income tax expense recognized by the Energy business on the temporary difference of monthly fixed payments to Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management Corporation (PSALM) over the finance lease-related expenses, (b) higher taxable income of Beer and South Premiere Power Corp. (SPPC), and (c) recognition by the Parent Company of deferred income tax expense for the unrealized foreign exchange gain in 2019 compared to deferred income tax benefit for the unrealized foreign exchange loss in 2018.

Consolidated net income amounted to P26,152 million in 2019.

Share of non-controlling interests (NCI) decreased in 2019 mainly due to the lower net income of Petron, partly offset by the increase in the share of NCI on SMB's higher net income.

The following are the highlights of the performance of the individual business segments:

1. FOOD AND BEVERAGE

San Miguel Food and Beverage, Inc.'s (SMFB) consolidated revenue for the first semester reached P151,107 million, 10% higher than P137,608 million reported in the same period in 2018, mainly driven by Beer and Spirits' strong volumes. Consolidated operating income, however, ended 6% lower at P21,568 million on account of the decline in the Food business' performance.

Net income stood at P14,670 million.

a. Beer and Non-Alcoholic Beverages (NAB) Segment

SMB's consolidated volumes and revenues for the first semester reached 151.4 million cases and P70,283 million, 10% higher and 12% higher than same period last year respectively.

Domestic operations posted an 11% volume growth from last year, as consumption continued to be robust in all key areas around the country. This has been boosted by SMB's new sales and marketing campaigns initiatives, consistent consumer penetration via trade programs and various activities which proved to further strengthen its brand equity, with Red Horse and San Miguel Pale Pilsen maintaining its position as the top selling brands for SMB.

SMB's international operations, meanwhile, posted a slight decline in volumes due to the slowdown in sales of its local mainstream brands which has been partly offset by the healthy growth of San Miguel brands.

As a result, SMB's consolidated operating income rose to P18,933 million, up 9%, while net income grew to P13,258 million, 12% higher from last year.

b. Spirits Segment

Ginebra San Miguel Inc. (GSMI) concluded the first semester with strong volume growth of 18.3 million cases, 17% higher than last year's level led by its core brands Ginebra San Miguel and Vino Kulafu, the result of the business' relentless sales efforts to expand more through distribution and support from its continuous consumer promos and advertising campaigns such as the highly anticipated jersey collection, 'Dosenang Lakas May Instant Pa-Buenas' under-the cap-promo and numerous on-ground Ginumanfest activations across the country.

Along with price adjustments implemented during the second quarter, revenues grew 20% to P14,695 million from last year. Operating income hit P1,596 million, 85% higher than last year's levels, the result of strong volumes, higher revenues and lower costs.

Net income ended at P980 million, 94% higher from the previous year.

c. Food Segment

The Food segment's consolidated revenues for the first semester amounted to P66,131 million, 5% higher than last year with all its businesses posting revenue growth boosted by higher volumes and better selling prices from almost all categories.

Protein business revenues grew 3%, driven mainly by poultry's 9% volume growth, backed by higher chicken sales from its stable-priced channels.

Animal Nutrition & Health business revenue also grew 3% due to favorable market prices and higher sales from high margin products such as B-Meg Integra, hog feeds premium line and veterinary medicines.

Prepared and Packaged Food, meanwhile, provided double-digit revenue growth of 13%, driven mainly by value-added meats' and butter, margarine and cheese' 4% and 6% volume growth coupled with better selling prices from its core products - Tender Juicy, Purefoods Corned Beef, Nuggets, Luncheon Meat, and Magnolia breadfill and spreads.

Flour revenues, on the other hand, grew 10% on a 3% volume growth and higher selling prices.

The Food segment's operating income, however, ended significantly lower than last year at P1,063 million mainly due to the prevailing rising cost of raw materials and the effect of the oversupply of poultry which dragged down selling prices during the first quarter.

Poultry prices, while still lower compared to last year's figures, have shown some recovery during the second quarter.

Similarly, net income ended lower at P447 million.

2. PACKAGING

The Packaging business delivered sales revenues of P17,835 million during the first semester, 2% higher vs. last year mainly from increased sales from glass, plastics, metal, flexibles and Malaysian operations.

Operating income amounted to P1,697 million, 3% higher than 2018.

3. ENERGY

SMC Global posted consolidated off-take volume of 14,635 gigawatt hours (gwh) during the first semester, 28% higher than the same period last year from new bilateral contracts obtained from both the regulated and contestable power markets. These were supplied through the additional power generated from the Masinloc, Limay and Malita power plants, combined with the improved plant capacity factors from the Sual and Ilijan power plants. These resulted to a 26% increase in consolidated revenues to P72,511 million from P57,430 million last year.

Consequently, consolidated operating income increased by 8% to P18,384 million, while consolidated net income of P7,263 million grew significantly higher vs. the same period last year.

4. FUEL AND OIL

Petron's performance for the first semester continued to be affected by the volatile movements in world crude oil prices and weak refining margins. The Bataan Refinery was temporarily shutdown for its scheduled major maintenance and additional repair works needed following the April 22, 2019 earthquake. Demand in the Philippine market also

slowed down due to the effect of the second tranche of the excise tax increase under the Train Law. This resulted to lower consolidated volumes of 51.9 million barrels, even with Malaysia's higher volumes. Consolidated revenues reached P254,807 million, down by 7% during the first half.

Consolidated operating income and net income settled at P9,787 million and P2,620 million, 37% and 72% decline from 2018 respectively.

5. INFRASTRUCTURE

SMC Infrastructure's operating toll roads vehicular traffic volumes continue to grow posting a combined 6% increase during the first half this year. Consolidated revenues amounted to P12,315 million.

Operating income reached P6,030 million.

2018 vs. 2017

The Group's consolidated sales revenue for the first semester of 2018 amounted to P499,000 million, 27% higher than 2017 mainly driven by higher volumes of San Miguel Food and Beverage and favorable selling prices of Petron. Most businesses increased their revenues with Petron, Energy and the core beverage and food businesses posting double-digit growth.

Cost of sales increased by 29% to P392,855 million mainly due to the increase in crude prices and effect of excise tax of Petron; higher sales volume of Petron and San Miguel Food and Beverage; higher excise tax of the domestic operations of SMB, operations of MPPCL and the coal-fired power plant in Malita, Davao, higher cost of coal and fuel consumed by Sual Power Plant, and increase in cost of major raw materials of the Food business, particularly in feeds, dairy and processed meats, as well as the impact of Philippine peso depreciation.

Selling and administrative expenses increased mainly due to higher personnel expenses of San Miguel Food and Beverage, freight, trucking and handling costs, distribution costs, contracted services costs and advertising and promotions of SMB, expenses of MPPCL, higher liquefied petroleum gas cylinder purchases, repairs and maintenance and increase in terminalling fees and rent expense of Petron, and logistics costs of the Food business.

The Group's consolidated operating income reached P67,006 million, 25% higher than 2017, as a result of better margins.

The increase in interest expense and financing charges was mainly due to the higher level of loans payable and long-term debt in 2018 compared to 2017 from the issuance by the Parent Company of the P50,000 million (Series A, B, C, D, E, F and G) bonds in 2017 and 2018, and availment of US\$400 million and US\$400 million long-term debt in 2017 and March 2018, respectively, issuance by SMC Global of P20,000 million bonds in December 2017 and additional loan availed in 2018 by SMC Global to finance the acquisition of the Masinloc Group.

The higher interest income was primarily due to higher average balance of cash and money market placements of the Parent Company, SMB, SMC Global and Petron.

The decrease in equity in net earnings primarily represents the share of SMC Global on the net loss of Angat Hydro.

The gain on sale of investments and property and equipment in 2018 pertains to the sale by SMPI of its investment in Legacy Homes, Inc., while the gain in 2017 pertains to the sale of service stations by Petron Malaysia to the government. Certain service stations of Petron Malaysia were closed since the lot they are occupying will be used for government projects.

The increase in other charges was primarily due to the higher foreign exchange loss on the translation of the foreign currency denominated long-term debt and finance lease liabilities with the peso depreciating from P49.93 in December 2017 to P53.34 in June 2018.

The higher income tax expense was mainly due to the increase in taxable net income of SMB.

Consolidated net income of P27,585 million was 6% higher than 2017.

Consolidated recurring net income, excluding the effect of foreign exchange translation amounted to P35,536 million in 2018, 29% higher than 2017.

Share of NCI on the Group's net income increased in 2018 mainly due to the higher net income of SMB and Petron. This was partially offset by the decrease in the NCI of the Food business due to the effect of the Share Swap transaction which resulted to the increase in ownership of SMC in SMFB from 85.37% to 95.87%.

The following are the highlights of the performance of the individual business segments:

1. FOOD AND BEVERAGE

The combined sales revenues of SMFB for the first half of 2018 amounted to P137,608 million, 15% higher than P119,130 million in 2017. Similarly, operating income of P22,889 million grew 20% from same period in 2017.

a. Beer and NAB Segment

SMB continued its solid performance with consolidated volumes reaching 138 million cases, 11% higher than 2017. Strong volumes were mainly driven by increased consumption of its beer products nationwide and boosted by the implementation of new campaigns and consumer and trade programs that continued to further strengthen the equity of SMB brands. These generated consolidated revenues of P62,510 million in 2018, 18% higher vs. 2017.

Together with the contribution from its international operations, SMB's operating income of P17,311 million in 2018 grew 23% from 2017.

b. Spirits Segment

GSMI likewise recorded a strong first semester performance in 2018. Sales volumes grew 15% to 15.6 million cases. The core brands Ginebra San Miguel and Vino Kulafu continued to drive growth momentum, benefitting from new thematic campaigns launched early 2018 and ongoing consumer promotions.

Revenues rose 19% to P12,213 million while operating income reached P862 million in 2018, 57% higher than 2017.

c. Food Segment

The Food segment's consolidated revenues for the first half of 2018, reached P62,886 million, 12% higher than 2017 mainly driven by the strong performance of the Animal Nutrition and Health, Protein and Prepared and Packaged Food businesses.

Income from operations, on the other hand, grew 6% to P4,712 million in 2018, on the back of the businesses' overall higher revenues and improved operational efficiencies. This was tempered, however, by increasing cost of raw materials particularly in Animal Nutrition and Health and Prepared and Packaged Food businesses, as well as the impact of Philippine peso depreciation.

Revenues from the combined Protein businesses grew 12.6% to P44,466 million in 2018, driven by better sales mix, higher sales volume and favorable selling prices of chicken and fresh meats products.

Meanwhile, revenues of the Milling business increased by 6.5% in 2018 boosted by higher volume, a good recovery from a sluggish first quarter of 2018.

Revenues of the Prepared and Packaged Food business, comprised of Processed Meats, Dairy, Spread and Biscuits, and Coffee, grew 14.6% higher to P14,494 million in 2018. Volume growth, as well as higher selling prices of dairy products, cushioned the significant increases in processed meats and dairy raw material prices.

The Food Service business under Great Foods Solutions, continued to grow, posting double digit revenue growth in 2018.

2. PACKAGING

The Packaging business' total sales revenues reached P17,556 million in 2018, 25% higher from 2017. Strong sales from the glass, plastics, metal and Australian operations continues to drive growth.

Operating income amounted to P1,647 million in 2018, 17% higher than 2017.

3. ENERGY

SMC Global posted consolidated off-take volume of 11,406 gwh during the first half of 2018, 36% higher than 2017 mainly from the higher contribution of the Limay, Malita and Masinloc power plants. This was partly offset by the decline in Sual, Ilijan and San Roque power plants' net generation due to longer outages and low water level during the period.

Consolidated revenues grew 41% to P57,430 million in 2018 on account of the additional revenues from Masinloc, Limay and Malita power plants; higher off-take volume of San Miguel Electric Corp. - Retail Electricity Supplier from the additional external customers and increase in electricity requirements; higher average realization prices for Sual's bilateral and spot sales; and higher spot sales from Ilijan power plant.

As a result, operating income reached P17,043 million in 2018, 28% higher than in 2017 at P13,315 million.

4. FUEL AND OIL

Petron sustained its strong performance in the first half of 2018. Consolidated revenues grew 32% to P273,498 million in 2018, compared to P206,958 million in 2017, mainly driven by sustained sales volumes of its Philippine and Malaysian operations and higher prices of crude oil and finished products. Benchmark Dubai crude oil price averaged USD68 per barrel in the first six months of 2018, 32% higher over the same period in 2017. Volumes grew to 54.4 million barrels, 3% higher than 2017. Philippine operations continued to focus on other high-margin products resulting in petrochemicals generating strong sales, surpassing volumes in 2017 by 14%. Gasoline and aviation fuels sales likewise grew 8% and 4%, respectively. In Malaysia, sales volumes were boosted by stronger retail sales.

Consolidated operating income amounted to P15,562 million in 2018, higher by 7% than 2017. Robust growth in revenues of 32% was mitigated by increase in cost of crude outpacing the increase in prices of finished goods.

Petron continues its network expansion. Philippines has over 2,400 gasoline stations while Malaysia has over 620 service stations as of June 2018.

5. INFRASTRUCTURE

The Infrastructure business posted consolidated revenues of P12,145 million in 2018, 11% higher than 2017 on the back of continuous growth in traffic volume at all operating tollroads. Operating income grew 19% to P6,223 million in 2018.

III. FINANCIAL POSITION

2019 vs. 2018

Consolidated total assets as of June 30, 2019 amounted to P1,731,281 million, P54,639 million higher than December 31, 2018. The increase was primarily due to the increase in cash and cash equivalents from issuance of SPCS by SMC Global in April 2019 and the recognition of right-of-use (ROU) assets with the adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standard (PFRS) 16, *Leases*.

The increase in trade and other receivables was mainly attributable to the: (a) higher bilateral and spot sales of SPPC and San Miguel Energy Corporation (SMEC), and from the new power plants in Limay and Masinloc, and (b) increase in trade customer balances of Petron attributable to higher fuel prices, partly offset by the decrease in Petron Malaysia's Government subsidy receivable.

The decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets was primarily due to the: (a) decrease in Petron's input tax, goods and services tax and other prepaid taxes as a result of collection of input tax claim from the government and also utilization of input tax for the period, and (b) decrease in CCEC's restricted cash balance.

The increase in investments and advances was attributable to the reclassification of SMHC's investment in MNHPI.

The decrease in property, plant and equipment by P156,687 million, the balance of the ROU assets of P176,634 million and the increase in investment property by P17,386 million were primarily the result of the adoption of PFRS 16.

The increase in biological assets - net of current portion was caused by the increase in production cost, mainly due to higher feed costs.

The decrease in other intangible assets was mainly due to the deconsolidation of MNHPI's port concession rights, offset by the recognition of additional concession rights for the various infrastructure projects.

The increase in other noncurrent assets was mainly due to advances of Mariveles Power Generation Corporation to suppliers and contractors for the construction of its power plant, capitalized costs on the construction of Metro Rail Transit Line 7 (MRT 7) Project and purchase of new containers by SMB.

Consolidated total liabilities as of June 30, 2019 amounted to P1,168,269 million, P3,574 million higher than last year. The increase was primarily due to the increase in long-term debt and lease liabilities, partly offset by the decrease in loans payable.

The decrease in loans payable was mainly due to the net repayment of US dollar and peso short-term loans by Petron, settlement of US\$120 million short-term loan by SMC Global, offset by net availment by the Parent Company of short-term peso loans for general corporate purposes.

The increase in lease liabilities - current portion pertains to the recognition of current lease liabilities for ROU assets due to the adoption of PFRS 16 and the reclassification from noncurrent to current of the lease liabilities under Independent Power Producer Administration agreements due up to June 30, 2020 by the Energy business.

The increase in dividends payable primarily represents the dividends declared by PT. Delta Djakarta Tbk. on June 19, 2019, which was paid on July 18, 2019 to its minority shareholders.

The increase in long-term debt (current and noncurrent) was due to the: (a) issuance of P30,000 million fixed-rate peso-denominated bonds by SMC Global, (b) total drawdown of US\$536 million from US\$800 million long-term loan facility by Petron, and (c) availment of P16,000 million long-term corporate notes by the Parent Company, (d) offset by the redemption of Series C and E bonds of SMB and partial prepayment of US dollar and refinancing of Philippine peso loans by Petron.

The decrease in other noncurrent liabilities was mainly due to the deconsolidation of MNHPI, net of the increase in derivative liability of the Parent Company due to foreign exchange and fair valuation.

The decrease in reserves pertains to the currency translation adjustments for the period resulting from the appreciation of Philippine peso against the US dollar.

The decrease in appropriated retained earnings was attributable to the reversals made by the: (a) Energy business for the portion of paid fixed monthly payments to PSALM by SPPC, SMEC and Strategic Power Devt. Corp. (SPDC), and (b) SMB for the Sta. Rosa Plant Packaging Line 2 and Polo Brewery Line 3 Projects and for the payment of Series C and E bonds.

The increase in unappropriated retained earnings was primarily due to the reversal of appropriations and net income for the period, net of cash dividends.

The increase in non-controlling interest pertains to the issuance of SPCS by SMC Global and preferred shares by Petron.

2018 vs. 2017

Consolidated total assets as of June 30, 2018 amounted to P1,611,185 million, P231,542 million higher than December 31, 2017. The increase was primarily due to the increase in cash and cash equivalents, inventories, the consolidation of Masinloc Power assets and the recognition of goodwill on the consolidation.

The increase in cash and cash equivalents was mainly due to the: (a) proceeds from the issuance by the Parent Company of P10,000 million fixed-rate corporate notes on May 25, 2018, (b) net proceeds from short-term loans of Petron, and (c) net cash generated from operations of SMB. This was partially offset by the decrease in cash and cash equivalents of the Food business primarily due to payments made for raw materials importation and capital expenditures.

The increase in trade and other receivables is mainly attributable to the higher bilateral sales of SMEC, SPPC, and the consolidation of the balance of MPPCL, and increase in trade customer balances of Petron, offset by the decrease in receivable balances of the Food business due to higher collection and lower credit sales in June 2018 as compared to December 2017.

Inventories increased by P24,445 million due to the: (a) higher prices of crude oil and finished products including excise taxes of Petron, (b) consolidation of the materials and supplies of MPPCL, (c) combined impact of higher prices of raw materials and higher level of inventory of San Miguel Foods, Inc. (SMFI) to support expected volume growth, and (d) higher inventory levels of finished goods and raw materials and purchase of containers in preparation for higher product demand of SMB.

The purposive increase in volume of live broiler grown and poultry breeding stock of SMFI to support expected higher demand for chicken resulted in the increase in current portion of biological assets.

The increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets was primarily due to the consolidation and increase in MPPCL's prepaid expenses, higher prepaid taxes on car inventory of SMC Asia Car Distributors Corp., higher deposit for excise tax of SMB, and advance payments of San Miguel Northern Cement, Inc. to foreign suppliers.

The increase in investments and advances - net represents mainly the additional investment of San Miguel Holdings Limited.

Property, plant and equipment increased due to the consolidation of the power plant and properties of Masinloc Group and the costs of the expansion projects of the Food business and Petron.

The increase in investment property represents mainly the acquisition by SMPI of properties located in Mariveles, Bataan and Makati City.

The increase in goodwill by P71,255 million mainly represents the goodwill recognized as a result of the consolidation of Masinloc Group.

Deferred tax assets increased by P1,005 million mainly due to the effect of recognition by the Parent Company of higher unrealized foreign exchange loss on the revaluation of foreign currency-denominated long-term debt and loans payable as a result of the depreciation of the Philippine peso against the US dollar in June 2018 compared to December 2017.

Other noncurrent assets increased by P8,510 million mainly due to the: (a) reclassification of advances to contractors of Universal LRT Corporation (BVI) Limited, (b) project costs incurred

for the TPLEX Project and capitalized expenditures on the construction of the MRT 7 Project, and (c) purchase of new bottles and shells by SMB.

Loans payable increased by P27,990 million mainly due to net availment of working capital loans by Petron and net availment of peso loans for general corporate purposes by the Parent Company, SMHC and MPPCL.

The increase in the current portion of finance lease liabilities mainly represents the reclassification from noncurrent portion to current portion of finance lease liabilities of SPPC, SMEC, and SPDC which are payable up to June 30, 2019 and the assumed finance lease liability of MPPCL.

Income and other taxes payable increased by P2,653 million mainly due to higher Value-Added Tax (VAT) payable of SMC Global and SL Harbour Bulk Terminal Corporation (SLHBTC), the income tax payable of MPPCL and higher income tax payable of SMEC and SLHBTC.

Dividends payable increased primarily due to the dividends declared by SMC Shipping and Lighterage Corporation (SMCSL) to non-controlling shareholder, net of dividend payments made by Citra Metro Manila Tollways Corp. and SMYAC.

The higher amount of long-term debt by P176,396 million resulted from the: (a) availments made by SMC Global of US\$1,200 million and SMC's availment of US\$400 million loan to finance the acquisition of Masinloc Power, (b) consolidation of the long-term debt of MPPCL, (c) SMC's issuance of Series E, F and G Bonds, availment of US\$300 million loan for investment and general corporate purposes, and issuance of P10,000 million fixed-rate corporate notes, and (d) foreign exchange adjustment on the US dollar denominated loans.

Equity reserves increased primarily due to foreign exchange impact on redemption of USCS by Petron, net of the effect of the Share Swap transaction which resulted to the increase in ownership of SMC in SMFB from 85.37% to 95.87%.

NCI increased by P13,045 million mainly due to issuance of SPCS net of partial redemption of USCS by Petron, share of non-controlling stockholders in the higher net income of SMB, Petron, SMC Global and Infrastructure business, and translation adjustments, net of dividends declared to the non-controlling stockholders of SMB, Petron, SMCSL and distribution of USCS of SMC Global and the effect of the Share Swap transaction which resulted to the increase in ownership of SMC in SMFB from 85.37% to 95.87%.

Equity

The increase in equity is due to:

<i>(In millions)</i>	June 30	
	2019	2018
Net income during the period	P26,152	P27,585
Addition to non-controlling interests and others	42,819	2,779
Issuance of common shares	-	33
Adjustments due to PFRS 16	(1,611)	-
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(2,125)	4,521
Cash dividends and distributions	(14,170)	(15,461)
	P51,065	P19,457

IV. SOURCES AND USES OF CASH

A brief summary of cash flow movements is shown below:

<i>(In millions)</i>	June 30	
	2019	2018
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	P47,082	P21,857
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(46,471)	(139,435)
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	26,768	133,081

Net cash flows provided by operating activities for the period basically consists of income for the period and changes in noncash current assets, certain current liabilities and others.

Net cash flows used in investing activities included the following:

<i>(In millions)</i>	June 30	
	2019	2018
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(P27,960)	(P17,174)
Increase in other noncurrent assets and others	(23,167)	(11,024)
Additions to investments and advances	(862)	(17,758)
Cash and cash equivalents of a deconsolidated subsidiary	(621)	-
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	(9)	(97,985)
Proceeds from sale of investments and property and equipment	406	1,005
Dividends received	1,067	568
Interest received	4,675	2,933

Net cash flows provided by financing activities included the following:

<i>(In millions)</i>	June 30	
	2019	2018
Net proceeds from issuance of senior perpetual securities of a subsidiary	P25,803	P24,882
Proceeds from long-term debt - net	21,867	132,505
Net proceeds from issuance of preferred shares of a subsidiary	19,858	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(10,969)	(12,685)
Payment of cash dividends and distributions	(13,845)	(14,434)
Proceeds (payment) from short-term loans - net	(15,904)	25,156
Redemption of undated subordinated capital securities of a subsidiary	-	(21,309)

The effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents amounted to (P3,104 million) and P962 million for the periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

V. OTHER MATTER

On May 10, 2019, the Parent Company, through First Stronghold Cement Industries, Inc., a subsidiary of San Miguel Equity Investments, Inc., signed a definitive agreement to acquire a controlling interest in Holcim Philippines, Inc. from entities controlled by LafargeHolcim. The acquisition is subject to the approval of the PCC.

VI. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following are the major performance measures that the Group uses. Analyses are employed by comparisons and measurements based on the financial data of the current period against the same period of previous year. Please refer to Item II “Financial Performance” for the discussion of certain Key Performance Indicators.

	June 2019	December 2018
<u>Liquidity:</u>		
Current Ratio	1.54	1.37
<u>Solvency:</u>		
Debt to Equity Ratio	2.08	2.28
Asset to Equity Ratio	3.08	3.28
<u>Profitability:</u>		
Return on Average Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company	6.92%	7.23%
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	2.38	2.61
	Period Ended June 30	
	2019	2018
<u>Operating Efficiency:</u>		
Volume Growth	3%	10%
Revenue Growth	2%	27%
Operating Margin	11%	13%

The manner by which the Group calculates the key performance indicators is as follows:

KPI	Formula
Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$
Debt to Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Liabilities (Current + Noncurrent)}}{\text{Equity}}$
Asset to Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Assets (Current + Noncurrent)}}{\text{Equity}}$
Return on Average Equity	$\frac{\text{Net Income Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company*}}{\text{Average Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company}}$

KPI	Formula
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	$\frac{\text{Earnings Before Interests and Taxes}}{\text{Interest Expense and Other Financing Charges}}$
Volume Growth	$\left(\frac{\text{Sum of all Businesses' Revenue at Prior Period Prices}}{\text{Prior Period Net Sales}} \right) - 1$
Revenue Growth	$\left(\frac{\text{Current Period Net Sales}}{\text{Prior Period Net Sales}} \right) - 1$
Operating Margin	$\frac{\text{Income from Operating Activities}}{\text{Net Sales}}$

* Annualized for quarterly reporting.