SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 20-IS

INFORMATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17.1(b) OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE

1. Check the appropriate box:

☐ Preliminary Information Statement

☑ Definitive Information Statement

2. Name of Registrant as specified in its charter

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION

3. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization

Philippines

4. SEC Identification Number

9170

5. BIR Tax Identification Code

000-400-016-000

6. Address of principal office

8th Floor, Tera Tower, Bridgetowne, E. Rodriguez, Jr. Avenue (C5Road), Ugong Norte, Quezon City, Metro Manila

Postal Code

1110

7. Registrant's telephone number, including area code

(632) 8633-7631 to 40

8. Date, time and place of the meeting of security holders

June 3, 2024, 11:00 A.M., Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria for presiding officers and Board Members and virtually for stockholders via Microsoft Teams Live at https://bit.ly/URCASM2024

9. Approximate date on which the Information Statement is first to be sent or given to security holders

May 3, 2024

10. In case of Proxy Solicitations:

Name of Person Filing the Statement/Solicitor

N/A

Address and Telephone No.

N/A

11. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA (information on number of shares and amount of debt is applicable only to corporate registrants):

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding
Common	2,171,254,518

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

☑ Yes ☐ No

If yes, state the name of such stock exchange and the classes of securities listed therein:

Universal Robina Corporation's common stock is listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange.

Universal Robina Corporation

URC

PSE Disclosure Form 17-5 - Information Statement for Annual or Special Stockholders' Meeting

References: SRC Rule 20 and Section 17.10 of the Revised Disclosure Rules

Date of Stockholders' Meeting	Jun 3, 2024
Type (Annual or Special)	Annual
Time	11:00 A.M.
Venue	Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria for presiding officers and Board Members and virtually for stockholders via Microsoft Teams Live at https://bit.ly/URCASM2024
Record Date	Apr 30, 2024

Inclusive Dates of Closing of Stock Transfer Books

Start Date	N/A
End date	N/A

Other Relevant Information
Please find attached the Definitive Information Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the annual meeting of the stockholders of Universal Robina Corporation to be held on June 3, 2024.

Filed on behalf by:

Name	Maria Celia Fernandez-Estavillo
Designation	Corporate Secretary

COVER SHEET

9170

SEC Registration Number

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION

(Company's Full Name)

8th Floor, Tera Tower, Bridgetowne, E. Rodriguez, Jr. Avenue (C5 Road), Ugong Norte, Quezon City, Metro Manila

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

Atty. Maria Celia H. Fernandez-Estavillo
Corporate Secretary

(Contact Person)

8633-7631 to 40

(Company Telephone Number)

1 2	**3 1**	**2 0 - I S**	**last Wednesday of May**
Month	*Day*	(Form Type)	*Month* *Day*
(Fiscal Year)			(Annual Meeting)

Definitive Information Statement

Issuer of Securities under SEC-BED Order No. 235, Series of 1994 and SEC-CFD Order No. 015, Series of 2006

(Secondary License Type, If Applicable)

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total Amount of Borrowings

Total No. of Stockholders

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document ID

Cashier

S T A M P S

Remarks: Please use BLACK ink for scanning purposes.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

JUNE 3, 2024

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION (the "Corporation") will be held on **June 3, 2024 at 11:00 A.M.** via remote communication at **https://bit.ly/URCASM2024**.

The Agenda for the meeting is as follows:

1. Proof of notice of the meeting and existence of a quorum.
2. Reading and approval of the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders held on May 15, 2023.
3. Presentation of annual report and approval of the financial statements for the preceding year.
4. Election of Board of Directors.
5. Appointment of External Auditor.
6. Ratification of the acts of the Board of Directors and its committees, officers and management.
7. Consideration of such other matters as may properly come during the meeting.
8. Adjournment.

A brief explanation of each agenda item which requires stockholders' approval is provided herein. The Information Statement to be sent to the stockholders shall contain more detail regarding the rationale and explanation for each agenda item.

Stockholders intending to participate via remote communication must notify the Corporation by email to corporate.secretary@urc.com.ph on or before May 24, 2024.

Stockholders who wish to cast their votes may do so via the method provided for voting *in absentia*, or by accomplishing the attached proxy form. The procedures for attending the meeting via remote communication and for casting votes *in absentia* are explained further in the Information Statement.

Stockholders who wish to vote by proxy shall send the proxies via email to corporate.secretary@urc.com.ph or hard copies to the Office of the Corporate Secretary, 40F Robinsons Equitable Tower, ADB Avenue cor. Poveda Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City. Pursuant to Section 8, Article VI of the Amended By-Laws of the Corporation proxies must be received by the Corporate Secretary for inspection and recording not later than five (5) working days before the time set for the meeting, or not later than May 27, 2024. Validation of proxies shall be held on May 27, 2024. **We are not soliciting proxies**.

Only stockholders of record as of April 30, 2024 shall be entitled to vote.

By Authority of the Chairman

MARIA CELIA H. FERNANDEZ-ESTAVILLO
Corporate Secretary

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

JUNE 3, 2024
11:00 A.M.

EXPLANATION OF AGENDA ITEMS FOR STOCKHOLDERS' APPROVAL

****

Proof of notice of the meeting and existence of a quorum.

The Chairman will formally open the meeting at around 11:00 A.M. The Corporate Secretary will certify that written notice for the meeting was duly sent to stockholders and that a quorum exists for the transaction of business.

The Corporation has established a procedure for the registration of and voting *in absentia* by stockholders at the annual meeting, as allowed under Sections 23 and 57 of the Revised Corporation Code. A stockholder who participates through remote communication or votes *in absentia* shall be deemed present for purposes of quorum.

The following is a summary of the guidelines for voting and participation in the meeting:

(i) Stockholders may attend the meeting by viewing the livestream at this link: **https://bit.ly/URCASM2024**. The meeting will be held at the Ruby Room B Function Room of the Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria for presiding officers and Board Members and a livestream of the meeting shall be broadcasted via Microsoft Teams. Please refer to Annex E of the Information Statement for the detailed guidelines for participation via remote communication.

(ii) Questions and comments on the items in the agenda may be sent to corporate.secretary@urc.com.ph. Stockholders of record as of April 30, 2024, owning the required percentage of the total outstanding capital stock of the Corporation according to relevant laws, regulations and the internal policy of the Corporation may submit proposals on items for inclusion in the agenda on or before May 27, 2024.[1]

Questions or comments received on or before May 24, 2024 may be responded to during the meeting. Any questions not answered during the meeting shall be answered via e-mail.

(iii) Each item in the agenda for approval of the stockholders will be shown on the screen during the livestream as the same is taken up at the meeting.

(iv) Stockholders may cast their votes on any item in the agenda for approval via the following modes on or before May 24, 2024:

a. By sending their proxies appointing the Chairman of the meeting to the Corporate Secretary;

OR

b. By voting *in absentia*, subject to validation procedures. Please refer to Annex E of the Information Statement for the detailed procedure for registration and voting *in absentia*.

[1] Please see Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Circular No. 14 series of 2020 on shareholders' right to put items on the Agenda for Regular/ Special Stockholders' meetings

(v) Stockholders may cast their votes on any item in the agenda for approval by sending their proxies appointing the Chairman of the meeting to the Corporate Secretary by e-mail to corporate.secretary@urc.com.ph; or send hard copies to the Office of the Corporate Secretary, 40F Robinsons Equitable Tower, ADB Avenue cor. Poveda Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City on or before May 24, 2024.

a. Stockholders holding shares through a broker may course their proxies through their respective brokers, which shall issue a certification addressed to the Corporate Secretary and duly-signed by their authorized representative, stating the number of shares being voted and the voting instructions on the matters presented for approval.

b. Stockholders may also send their duly-executed proxies directly to the Corporate Secretary. The proxies shall be sent together with the following supporting documents:
   i. Government-issued identification (ID) of the Stockholder;
   ii. For Stockholders with joint accounts: The proxy from must be signed by all joint Stockholders. Alternatively, they may submit a scanned copy of an authorization letter signed by all Stockholders, identifying who among them is authorized to sign the proxy.
   iii. If holding shares through a broker, the certification from the broker stating the name of the beneficial owner and the number of shares owned by such Stockholder.

(vi) Stockholders intending to participate via remote communication who have not sent their proxies or voted *in absentia* must notify the Corporation by e-mail to corporate.secretary@urc.com.ph on or before May 24, 2024 in order to be counted for quorum. The email shall contain the following:

a. If holding shares through a broker, certification from the broker stating the name of the beneficial owner and the number of shares owned by such Stockholder;
b. Government-issued identification (ID) of the Stockholder.

(vii) For purposes of quorum, the following stockholders shall be deemed present:
a. Those who sent in their proxies before the deadline;
b. Those who voted in absentia before the cut off time; and
c. Those who notified the Corporation before the deadline of their intention to participate via remote communication.

(viii) In the election of directors, each common and preferred voting stockholder may vote such number of shares for as many persons as there are directors to be elected, or s/he may cumulate said shares and give one nominee as many votes as the number of directors to be elected multiplied by the number of his shares shall equal, or by distributing such votes as the same principle among any number of candidates.

(ix) The Office of the Corporate Secretary shall tabulate all votes received and the results of the tabulation shall be validated by SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co. Validation of proxies is set for May 27, 2024 at 5:00 p.m. During the meeting, the Secretary shall report the votes received and inform the stockholders if the particular agenda item is carried or disapproved. The votes cast for each item for approval under the agenda will be shown on the screen. The final tally of the votes will be reflected in the Minutes of the meeting.

Reading and approval of the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders held on May 15, 2023

Copies of the minutes will be distributed to the stockholders before the meeting. The Minutes of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on May 15, 2023 is also available in the Corporation's website and shall be presented to the stockholders for approval. Below is the proposed resolution for approval of the stockholders:

> "*RESOLVED, that the stockholders of the Corporation hereby approve the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders dated May 15, 2023."*

Presentation of annual report and approval of the financial statements for the preceding year

Copies of the Annual Report and financial statements is included in the Information Statement sent to the stockholders prior to the meeting and is likewise available in the Corporation's website. The annual report and the financial statements for the preceding fiscal year, will be presented to the stockholders for approval. Below is the proposed resolution for approval of the stockholders:

> *"RESOLVED, that the stockholders of the Corporation hereby approve the Corporation's Audited Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2023."*

Election of Board of Directors

The Corporation has a policy to engage professional search firms or use other external sources to search for new candidates to the Board of Directors. All nominees undergo a nomination process conducted by Corporation's Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee in accordance with Corporation's Corporate Governance Committee Charter. A copy of the policy is available in the Corporation's website.

The nominees for election as members of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year, including independent directors, will be presented to the stockholders. The profiles of the nominees shall be provided in the Information Statement to be sent to the Stockholders and may be accessed through the Corporation's website for examination. The Corporation respects and recognizes the right of minority shareholders to nominate directors in accordance with Article II, Section 8(b) of the Corporation's Amended By-Laws. The members of the Board of Directors of the Corporation shall be elected individually and by plurality vote. Below is the proposed resolution for approval of the stockholders:

> "*RESOLVED, that the stockholders of the Corporation hereby elect the following as directors for the ensuing year until their successors are duly elected and qualified:*

1. *xxx*
2. *xxx*
3. *xxx*
4. *xxx*
5. *xxx*
6. *xxx*
7. *xxx*
8. *xxx*
9. *xxx*

Appointment of External Auditor

The Corporation's external auditor is SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co. and will be nominated for reappointment for the fiscal year 2024. Below is the proposed resolution for approval of the stockholders:

> "*RESOLVED, that the stockholders of the Corporation hereby appoint SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co. as the Corporation's External Auditor for the ensuing year.*"

Ratification of the acts of the Board of Directors and its committees, officers and management

Ratification of the acts of the Board of Directors and its committees, officers and management of the Corporation since the last annual stockholders' meeting up to the current stockholders' meeting, as duly recorded in the corporate books and records of the Corporation, will be requested. Below is the proposed resolution for approval of the stockholders:

> "*RESOLVED, that the stockholders of the Corporation hereby ratify all acts of the Board of Directors and its committees, officers, and management of the Corporation since the last annual stockholders' meeting up to the current stockholders' meeting, as duly recorded in the corporate books and records of the Corporation.*"

Consideration of such other matters as may properly come during the meeting

The Chairman will take up agenda items received from stockholders on or before May 27, 2024, in accordance with existing laws, rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Corporation's internal guidelines.

The Chairman will open the floor for comments and questions by the stockholders. The Chairman will decide whether matters raised by the stockholders may be properly taken up in the meeting or in another proper forum.

WE ARE NOT SOLICITING YOUR PROXY

Stockholders who wish to cast their votes may do so via the method provided for voting *in absentia*, or by accomplishing the proxy form provided below. The detailed procedure for casting votes *in absentia* is attached as Annex E of the Information Statement.

Stockholders who wish to vote by proxy shall send the proxies via email to corporate.secretary@urc.com.ph, or send hard copies to the Office of the Corporate Secretary, 40F Robinsons Equitable Tower, ADB Avenue cor. Poveda Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City not later than **May 24, 2024**.

P R O X Y

The undersigned stockholder of **UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION** (the "Corporation") hereby appoints the Chairman of the meeting, as attorney-in-fact and proxy, to represent and vote all shares registered in his/her/its name at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Corporation to be held on **June 3, 2024** at **11:00 a.m.** by remote communication and at any of the adjournments and postponements thereof, for the purpose of acting on the following matters stated below as fully to all intents and purposes as she/he/it might do if present and acting in person, and hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said attorney-in-fact shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue of these presents:

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders held on May 15, 2023.

_____Yes _____ No _____ Abstain

2. Approval of the financial statements for the preceding year.

_____Yes _____ No _____ Abstain

3. Election of Board of Directors.

	Yes	No	Abstain
1. James L. Go	_____	_____	_____
2. Lance Y. Gokongwei	_____	_____	_____
3. Patrick Henry C. Go	_____	_____	_____
4. Johnson Robert G. Go, Jr.	_____	_____	_____
5. Irwin C. Lee	_____	_____	_____
Independent Directors			
6. Cesar V. Purisima	_____	_____	_____
7. Rizalina G. Mantaring	_____	_____	_____
8. Christine Marie B. Angco	_____	_____	_____
9. Antonio Jose U. Periquet, Jr.	_____	_____	_____

4. Appointment of SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co. as external auditor for the fiscal year 2024.

_____Yes _____No _____Abstain

5. Ratification of the acts of the Board of Directors and its committees, officers and management.

_____Yes _____ No _____ Abstain

6. At his/her discretion, the proxy named above is authorized to vote upon such other matters as may properly come during the meeting.

_____Yes _____ No _____ Abstain

____
PRINTED NAME OF STOCKHOLDER

____
SIGNATURE OF STOCKHOLDER / AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY

____
ADDRESS OF STOCKHOLDER

____
CONTACT/TELEPHONE NUMBER

____
DATE

This proxy shall continue until such time as the same is withdrawn by me through notice in writing delivered to the Corporate Secretary at least three (3) business days before the scheduled meeting or on **May 29, 2024**.

A PROXY SUBMITTED BY A CORPORATION SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY A CORPORATE SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE QUOTING THE BOARD RESOLUTION DESIGNATING A CORPORATE OFFICER TO EXECUTE THE PROXY. IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE REQUIREMENT FOR CORPORATIONS, A PROXY FORM GIVEN BY A BROKER OR CUSTODIAN BANK IN RESPECT OF SHARES OF STOCK CARRIED BY SUCH BROKER OR CUSTODIAN BANK FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE BENEFICIAL OWNER MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A CERTIFICATION UNDER OATH STATING THAT THE BROKER OR CUSTODIAN BANK HAS OBTAINED THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE ACCOUNT HOLDER.

Universal Robina

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION

CERTIFICATE

I, MARIA CELIA H. FERNANDEZ-ESTAVILLO, of legal age, Filipino, with office address at the 40th Floor, Robinsons Equitable Tower, ADB Avenue corner Poveda St., Ortigas Center, Pasig City, after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, hereby certify that:

1. I am the duly elected and qualified Corporate Secretary of Universal Robina Corporation (the "Corporation") with principal office address at the 8th Floor, Tera Tower, Bridgetowne, E. Rodriguez, Jr. Avenue (C5 Road), Ugong Norte, Quezon City, Metro Manila.

2. There are no directors, independent directors or officers of the Corporation who are currently appointed in any government agency or is an employee of any government agency.

MARIA CELIA H. FERNANDEZ-ESTAVILLO
Corporate Secretary

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this APR 17 2024 at Pasig City, affiant exhibited to me her Social Security System ID with no. .

Doc No. 34;
Page No. 8;
Book No. II;
Series of 2024.

PHOEBE ANN S. BAYONA
Notary Public for Pasig, San Juan, and Pateros
Notarial Commission No. 333
Until December 31, 2024 pursuant to Bar Matter No. 3795
40th Floor Robinsons Equitable Tower, ADB Ave.
cor. Poveda Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City, 1605
Roll of Attorneys No. 62586
IBP OR. No. 387647/01-02-2024 (for 2024)
PTR No. 10081866 / 01-09-2024 / Makati City

/kdc

Universal Robina

CERTIFICATION

I, MARIA CELIA H. FERNANDEZ-ESTAVILLO, Corporate Secretary of Universal Robina Corporation (the "Corporation") with SEC registration number 9170, with principal office address at 8th Floor, Tera Tower, Bridgetowne, E. Rodriguez, Jr. Avenue (C5 Road), Ugong Norte, Quezon City, Metro Manila, hereby state under oath that:

1. On behalf of the Corporation, I have caused this SEC Form 20-IS to be prepared;
2. I read and understood its contents which are true and correct of my own personal knowledge and/or based on true records;
3. The Corporation will comply with the requirements set forth in SEC Notice dated June 24, 2020 for a complete and official submission of reports and/or documents through electronic mail; and
4. I am fully aware that documents filed online which require pre-evaluation and/or processing fee shall be considered complete and officially received only upon payment of a filing fee.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this APR 17 2024 at Pasig City.

MARIA CELIA H. FERNANDEZ-ESTAVILLO
Corporate Secretary

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this APR 17 2024 at Pasig City, affiant exhibiting to me her Social Security System ID with No.

Doc No. 35;
Page No. 8;
Book No. II;
Series of 2024.

PHOEBE ANN S. BAYONA
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Roll of Attorneys No. 62586
IBP OR. No. 387647/01-02-2024 (for 2024)
PTR No. 10081866 / 01-09-2024 / Makati City

PROFILES OF THE NOMINEES FOR ELECTION TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 2024

1. Name : James L. Go
   Age : 84
   Designation : Chairman Emeritus

   James L. Go is the Chairman Emeritus of URC since April 25, 2018. He is the Chairman of JGSHI. He is also the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Oriental Petroleum and Minerals Corporation, the Vice Chairman of Robinsons Retail Holdings, Inc., and a Board Advisor of Cebu Air, Inc. since January 1, 2023. He is the Chairman Emeritus of Robinsons Land Corporation and JG Summit Olefins Corporation. He is also the President and Trustee of the Gokongwei Brothers Foundation, Inc. He has been a Director of PLDT, Inc. since November 3, 2011, and is an Advisor to the Audit Committee and a member of the Technology Strategy and Risk Committees. He was elected a Director of Manila Electric Company on December 16, 2013, and is a member of the Executive, Finance, Nomination and Governance, Audit, Risk Management, and Related Party Transactions Committees. Mr. James L. Go received his Bachelor of Science Degree and Master of Science Degree in Chemical Engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA.

2. Name : Lance Y. Gokongwei
   Age : 57
   Designation : Chairman of the Board of Directors

   Lance Y. Gokongwei is the Chairman of URC since April 25, 2018. He is the President and Chief Executive Officer of JGSHI. He is also the Chairman of Cebu Air, Inc., Robinsons Retail Holdings, Inc., and JG Summit Olefins Corporation. Effective January 8, 2024, he became the Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer of Robinsons Land Corporation. He is a Director and a Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee of Manila Electric Company. He is also a Director of RL Commercial REIT, Inc., Altus Property Ventures, Inc., Oriental Petroleum and Minerals Corporation, Singapore Land Group Limited, Shakey's Asia Pizza Ventures, Inc., AB Capital and Investment Corporation, and Endeavor Acquisition Corporation. He is a Trustee and the Chairman of the Gokongwei Brothers Foundation, Inc. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance and a Bachelor of Science degree in Applied Science from the University of Pennsylvania.

3. Name : Irwin C. Lee
   Age : 59
   Designation : President and Chief Executive Officer

   Irwin C. Lee has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of URC since May 14, 2018. Prior to joining URC, he was the Chief Executive Officer of Rustan Supercenters, Inc. and a director of Rose Pharmacy under Jardine Matheson's Dairy Farm Group. He brings with him more than 38 years of work experience in fast-moving consumer foods and retail across Asia, Europe, and the US. He started in Procter & Gamble (P&G) as a Finance Analyst and rose to key executive finance roles in various countries, including Chief Finance Officer roles in Indonesia, Japan/Korea, and Greater China. In 2004, he was appointed Vice President for P&G Greater China with dual roles as Chief Marketing Officer and as General Manager for the laundry detergent business, which he drove to market leadership. In 2007, he was appointed Managing Director for P&G UK and Ireland, where he delivered profitable growth through two recessions and led P&G's London 2012 Olympics program. In 2014, he rose to become P&G's Regional Head for Northern Europe, leading commercial operations across UK, Ireland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland, and integrating P&G's second largest international regional cluster. While in the UK, he spearheaded industry initiatives for connecting businesses to communities and enhancing employee engagement and well-being. After P&G, he served as Global Strategic Advisor for McKinsey and Co. to consumer and retail sector partners and engagement managers. He also sat as Board Director and Remuneration Committee Chairman for Wm Morrison Supermarkets Plc (one of UK's top four grocery retailers). Mr. Irwin Lee graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Commerce Major in Accounting from the De La Salle University Manila, Summa Cum Laude. He placed third in the CPA Licensure Exams in 1985.

4. Name : Patrick Henry C. Go
   Age : 53
   Designation : Executive Vice President

   Patrick Henry C. Go is a director and the Executive Vice President of URC since June 23, 2001. He also heads the URC Packaging (BOPP) Division and Flexible Packaging Division. He holds the positions of Director and Chief Executive Officer and President of Merbau Corporation, Director of Robinsons Land Corporation, Manila Electric Company, Meralco Powergen Corporation, and JG Summit Olefins Corporation. He is also the Executive Director of JG Summit Holdings, Inc. He is a trustee and treasurer of the Gokongwei Brothers Foundation, Inc. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Management from the Ateneo de Manila University and attended the General Manager Program at Harvard Business School. Mr. Patrick Henry C. Go is a nephew of Mr. John L. Gokongwei, Jr.

5. Name : Johnson Robert G. Go, Jr.
   Age : 59
   Designation : Director

   Johnson Robert G. Go, Jr. has been a director of URC since May 5, 2005. He is also a director of JG Summit Holdings, Inc., Robinsons Land Corporation, Robinsons Bank Corporation, and A. Soriano Corporation. He is also a trustee of the Gokongwei Brothers Foundation, Inc. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in Interdisciplinary Studies (Liberal Arts) from the Ateneo de Manila University. He is a nephew of Mr. John L. Gokongwei, Jr.

6. Name : Cesar V. Purisima
   Age : 63
   Designation : Independent Director

   Cesar V. Purisima has been an independent director of URC since May 30, 2018. He is also an independent director of Ayala Corporation, Ayala Land, Inc., Jollibee Foods Corporation, Bank of the Philippine Islands, and BPI Capital Corporation. He is a member of the Board of Advisors of ABS-

CBN Corporation. He is also a founding partner of lkhlas Capital Singapore Pte. Ltd., a pan-ASEAN private equity platform. He is a member of the Board of AlA Group Limited, a member of the Global Advisory Council of Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, and a member of Singapore Management University's lnternational Advisory Council in the Philippines. He is also a member of the board of trustees at the International School of Manila. He is an Asian Fellow at the Milken Institute, a global, non-profit, on-partisan think tank. He served in the government of the Philippines as Secretary of Finance and Chair of Economic Development Cluster of the President's Cabinet from July 2010 to June 2016 and as Secretary of Trade and Industry from January 2004 to February 2005. He also previously served on the boards of a number of government institutions, including as a member of the Monetary Board of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), Governor of the Asian Development Bank and World Bank for the Philippines, Alternate Governor of the International Monetary Fund for the Philippines, and Chairman of the Land Bank of the Philippines. Under his leadership, the Philippines received its first investment-grade ratings. He was named Finance Minister of the Year seven times in six consecutive years by a number of publications, a first for the Philippines. Prior to serving the government, Mr. Purisima was the Chairman & Country Managing Partner of the Philippines' largest professional services firm SGV & Co. He was a recipient of Centenary Award of Excellence by the Professional Regulatory Board of Accountancy on the occasion of the 100th year of the Philippine accounting profession in 2023. He was also conferred the Chevalier dans I'Ordre national de Ia Legion d'Honneur (Knight of the National Order of the Legion of Honour) by the President of the French Republic in 2017, the Order of Lakandula, Rank of Grand Cross (Bayani) by the President of the Philippines in 2016, and the Chevalier de I'Ordre national du Merite (Knight of the National Order of Merit) by the President of the French Republic in 2001. Mr. Purisima is a certified public accountant and has extensive experience in public accounting both in the Philippines and abroad. Mr. Purisima obtained his Bachelor of Science in Commerce (Majors in Accounting & Management of Financial Institutions) degree from De La Salle University (Manila) in 1979, Master of Management degree from J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management, Northwestern University in 1983, and Doctor of Humanities honoris causa degree from Angeles University Foundation (Philippines) in 2012.

7. Name : Rizalina G. Mantaring
Age : 64
Designation : Independent Director

Rizalina G. Mantaring has been an independent director of URC since August 13, 2020. She was the Chief Executive Officer and Country Head of Sun Life Financial Philippines until her retirement in June 2018. She assumed the chairmanship of Sun Life Financial Philippine Holding Co. until she stepped down in August 2019. She is also an independent director of Ayala Corporation Inc., Bank of the Philippine Islands., First Philippine Holdings Corporation Inc., PHINMA Corporation, East Asia Computer Center Inc., Maxicare Healthcare Corporation, GoTyme Bank and BPI Asset Management and Trust Corp. She is also a director of Sun Life Grepa Financial Inc. Among her other affiliations are as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Makati Business Club, and Philippine Business for Education. She was also President of the Management Association of the Philippines and the Philippine Life Insurance Association. She is a recipient of the Asia Talent Management Award in the Asia Business Leaders Award 2017 organized by the global business news network CNBC, among other prestigious awards. She was selected as one of the 100 Most Outstanding Alumni of the past century by the University of the Philippines - College of Engineering and received the PAX award, the highest award given to outstanding alumnae, in 2019 from St. Scholastica's College Manila. She holds a BS Electrical Engineering degree from the University of the Philippines where she graduated with honors. She obtained her MS degree in Computer Science from the State University of New York at Albany.

8. Name : Christine Marie B. Angco
Age : 55
Designation : Independent Director

Christine Marie B. Angco has been an independent director of URC since August 13, 2020. Prior to joining URC, she has spent 25 years in the multinational FMCG Corporation, Procter & Gamble. She was a Vice President and General Manager for several health and beauty-oriented categories handling businesses across Asia-Pacific countries, with profit & loss responsibility and organizational leadership of large diverse multi-cultural teams across Japan, Korea, Australia, Singapore, India, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia. She is also a member of the Board of Trustees of PhilDev, a non-governmental organization focused on education and entrepreneurship development in the Philippines. She is also a director of Applied Behavior Consultants (ABC) Center which focuses on early intervention for children with autism. She obtained her Bachelors of Science degree in Management Engineering (Magna Cum Laude) from the Ateneo de Manila University and a Master of Science (with distinction) on Applied Neuroscience from King's College London.

9. Name : Antonio Jose U. Periquet, Jr.
Age : 62
Designation : Independent Director

Antonio Jose U. Periquet, Jr. has been an independent director of URC since May 13, 2021. He is the Chairman and CEO of AB Capital & Investment Corporation, and Chairman of the Campden Hill Group, Inc. Mr. Periquet is also an independent director of the Albizia ASEAN Tenggara Fund, Globe FinTech Innovations, Inc., Globe Telecom, Max's Group of Companies, and Semirara Mining and Power Corporation, and a Board Advisor to the Bank of the Philippine Islands, DMCI Holdings Corporation and ABS-CBN Corporation and the Tech for Good Institute (Singapore). He is also a member of the SEA Advisory Committee of British International Investments, a trustee of Lyceum University of the Philippines and a member of the Dean's Global Advisory Council at the University of Virginia's Darden School of Business. Mr. Periquet holds a Bachelor of Arts in Economics degree from the Ateneo de Manila University, a Master of Science degree in Economics from Oxford University, and an MBA from the Darden School of Business, University of Virginia.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 20-IS
Information Statement Pursuant to Section 20
of the Securities Regulation Code

1. Check the appropriate box:

   [ ] Preliminary Information Statement
   [✓] Definitive Information Statement

2.	Name of Registrant as specified in its charter	:	**UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION („URC" or the "Corporation")**
3.	Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization	:	**Metro Manila, Philippines**
4.	SEC Identification Number	:	**SEC Registration No. 9170**
5.	BIR Tax Identification Code	:	**TIN No. 000-400-016-000**
6.	Address of principal office	:	**8th Floor, Tera Tower, Bridgetowne E. Rodriguez, Jr. Avenue (C5 Road) Ugong Norte, Quezon City Metro Manila**
7.	Registrant's telephone number, including area code	:	**(632) 8633-7631 to 40**
8.	Date, time and place of the meeting of security holders	:	**June 3, 2024** **11:00 A.M.** **Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria for presiding officers and Board Members and virtually for stockholders via Microsoft Teams Live at https://bit.ly/URCASM2024**
9 .	Approximate date on which the Information Statement is first to be sent or given to security holders	:	**May 3, 2024**

10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA (information on number of shares and amount of debt is applicable only to corporate registrants):

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding or Amount of Debt Outstanding (as of March 31, 2024)
Common Stock, P 1.00 par value	**2,173,371,518**

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

    Yes ✓ No _______

    Universal Robina Corporation's common stock is listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange.

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Date, Time and Place of Meeting of Security Holders

On March 14, 2024, the Board of Directors approved the resetting of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Corporation from the last Wednesday of May to June 3, 2024:

Date, Time, and Place of Meeting	:	**June 3, 2024** **11:00 A.M.** **Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria for presiding officers and Board Members and virtually for stockholders via Microsoft Teams Live at https://bit.ly/URCASM2024**
Complete Mailing Address of Principal Office	:	**8th Floor, Tera Tower, Bridgetowne** **E. Rodriguez, Jr. Avenue (C5 Road)** **Ugong Norte, Quezon City** **Metro Manila**
Approximate date on which the Information Statement is first to be sent or given to security holders	:	**May 3, 2024**

WE ARE NOT SOLICITING PROXIES.

Item 2. Rights of Shareholders; Dissenters' Right of Appraisal

The Corporation recognizes the right of all shareholders to be treated fairly and equally whether they are controlling, minority, local or foreign. The Corporation respects the rights of shareholders as provided under the Revised Corporation Code and other laws, and as stated in its Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws.

Any stockholder of the Corporation may exercise his appraisal right against the proposed actions which qualify as instances giving rise to the exercise of such right pursuant to and subject to the compliance with the requirements and procedure set forth under Title X of the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines.

There are no matters to be acted upon by the stockholders at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders to be held on June 3, 2024 which would require the exercise of the appraisal right.

Item 3. Interest of Certain Persons in or Opposition to Matters to be Acted Upon

None of the following persons have any substantial interest, direct or indirect, in any matter to be acted upon other than election to office:

1. Directors or officers of the Corporation at any time since the beginning of the last fiscal year;
2. Nominees for election as directors of the Corporation;
3. Associate of any of the foregoing persons.

B. CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

Item 4. Voting Securities and Principal Holders Thereof

(a) Voting Securities Entitled to be Voted at the Meeting

The Corporation has 2,171,254,518 outstanding shares as of April 30, 2024. Every stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock held as of the established record date.

(b) Record Date

All stockholders of record as of April 30, 2024 are entitled to notice and to vote at the Corporation's Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Section 10, Article II of the Amended By-Laws of the Corporation states that, for purposes of determining the stockholders entitled to notice of, or to vote or be voted at any meeting of stockholders or any adjournments thereof, or entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights, or for the purpose of any other lawful action, or for making any other proper determination of stockholders, the Board of Directors may provide that the stock and transfer books be closed for a stated period, which shall not be more than sixty (60) days nor less than thirty (30) days before the date of such meeting. In lieu of closing the stock and transfer books, the Board of Directors may fix in advance a date as the record date for any such determination of stockholders. A determination of stockholders of record entitled to notice of, or to vote or be voted at a meeting of stockholders shall apply to any adjournment of the meeting; *provided, however*, that the Board of Directors may fix a new record date for the adjourned meeting.

(c) Election of Directors

The directors of the Corporation shall be elected by plurality vote at the annual meeting of the stockholders for that year at which a quorum is present. At each election for directors, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, or via remote communication or *in absentia*, electronically or otherwise, as may be provided for by the Board of Directors, the number of shares owned by him for as many persons as there are directors to be elected, or to cumulate his votes by giving one candidate as many votes as the number of such directors multiplied by the number of his shares shall equal, or by distributing such votes as the same principle among any number of candidates.

The report attached to this SEC Form 20-IS is the management report to stockholders required under SRC Rule 20 to accompany the SEC Form 20-IS and is hereinafter referred to as the "Management Report".

(d) Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners and Management

1. Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners of more than 5% of the Corporation's voting securities as of March 31, 2024

As of March 31, 2024, URC knows no one who beneficially owns in excess of 5% of the URC's common stock except as set forth in the table below.

Title of Class	Names and addresses of record owners and relationship with the Corporation	Name of beneficial owner and relationship with record owner	Citizenship	Number of Shares Held	% to Total Outstanding
Common	JG Summit Holdings, Inc. 43/F Robinsons Equitable Tower, ADB Avenue corner Poveda Street, Ortigas Center, Pasig City (stockholder)	Same as record owner (See note 1)	Filipino	1,215,223,061	55.91%
Common	PCD Nominee Corporation (Filipino) PDS Group, 29th Floor, BDO Equitable Tower, 8751 Paseo De Roxas, Makati City, 1226 (stockholder)	PDTC Participants and their clients (See note 2)	Filipino	452,901,034 (See note 3)	20.84%
Common	PCD Nominee Corporation (Non-Filipino) PDS Group, 29th Floor, BDO Equitable Tower, 8751 Paseo De Roxas, Makati City, 1226 (stockholder)	PDTC Participants and their clients (See note 2)	Non-Filipino	450,938,021 (See note 3)	20.75%

Notes:

1. The Chairman and the President are both empowered under the By-Laws of JG Summit Holdings, Inc. ("JGSHI") to vote any and all shares owned by JGSHI, except as otherwise directed by the Board of Directors. The incumbent Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of JGSHI are Mr. James L. Go and Mr. Lance Y. Gokongwei, respectively.

2. PCD Nominee Corporation is the registered owner of the shares in the books of the Corporation's transfer agent. PCD Nominee Corporation is a corporation wholly-owned by Philippine Depository and Trust Corporation, Inc. (formerly the Philippine Central Depository) ("PDTC"), whose sole purpose is to act as nominee and legal title holder of all shares of stock lodged in the PDTC. PDTC is a private corporation organized to establish a central depository in the Philippines and introduce scripless or book-entry trading in the Philippines. Under the current system of the PDTC, only participants (brokers and custodians) are recognized by PDTC as the beneficial owners of the lodged shares. Each beneficial owner of shares through his participant is the beneficial owner to the extent of the number of shares held by such participant in the records of the PCD Nominee.

3. Out of the PCD Nominee Corporation account, "The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd. -Clients' Acct.", "Standard Chartered Bank" and "Citibank N.A." hold for various trust accounts the following shares of the Corporation as of March 31, 2024:

	No. of shares	% to Outstanding
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd. -Clients' Acct.	209,561,342	9.64%
Standard Chartered Bank	202,975,703	9.34%
Citibank N.A.	184,430,869	8.49%

Voting instructions may be provided by the beneficial owners of the shares.

2. Security Ownership of Management as of March 31, 2024

Title of Class		Name of beneficial Owner	Position	Amount & nature of beneficial ownership (Direct)	Amount & nature of beneficial ownership (Indirect)	Citizenship	% to Total Outstanding
Named Executive Officers:[1]							
Common	1.	James L. Go	Director, Chairman Emeritus	1,368,001		Filipino	0.06%
Common	2.	Lance Y. Gokongwei	Director, Chairman	913,235		Filipino	0.04%
Common	3.	Irwin C. Lee	President and Chief Executive Officer	500,001		Filipino	0.02%
Common	4.	Anna Milagros D. David	Chief Marketing Officer	49,630	18,060	Filipino	*
Common	5.	Francisco M. Del Mundo	Chief Investments Strategy and Corporate Services Officer	1,940		Filipino	*
		Sub-Total		2,832,807	18,060		0.12%
Other Directors and Executive Officers:							
Common	6.	Patrick Henry C. Go	Director, Executive Vice President	45,540		Filipino	*
Common	7.	Johnson Robert G. Go, Jr.	Director	1		Filipino	*
Common	8.	Antonio Jose U. Periquet, Jr.	Independent Director	500,000		Filipino	0.02%
Common	9.	Cesar V. Purisima	Independent Director	1		Filipino	*
Common	10.	Christine Marie B. Angco	Independent Director	1		Singaporean	*
Common	11.	Rizalina G. Mantaring	Independent Director	15,701		Filipino	*
Common	12.	Evelyn C. Ng	Chief Financial Officer	10,400		Filipino	*
Common	13.	Jose Miguel T. Manalang	Director, Strategy and Investor Relations	4,500		Filipino	*
		Sub-Total		576,144	18,060		0.02%
All directors and executive officers as a group unnamed				3,408,951	18,060		0.14%

Notes:
1. As defined under Part IV (B) (1) (b) of Annex "C" of SRC Rule 12, the "named executive officers" to be listed refer to the Chief Executive Officer and those that are the four (4) most highly compensated executive officers as of March 31, 2024.

* less than 0.01%

3. Shares owned by foreigners

The total number of shares owned by foreigners as of March 31, 2024 is 473,612,030 common shares.

4. Voting Trust Holders of 5% or more as of March 31, 2024

There are no persons holding more than 5% of a class under a voting trust or similar agreement.

5. Changes in Control

There has been no change in the control of the Corporation since the beginning of its last fiscal year.

Information as of March 31, 2024 on "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" is found on Item 12, pages 36 to 37 of the Management Report.

Item 5. Directors and Executive Officers

(a) Directors and Executive Officers

Information required hereunder is incorporated by reference to the section entitled "Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant" on Item 10, pages 29 to 34 of the Management Report.

(b) Board Nomination and Election Policy

The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee shall oversee the process for the nomination and election of the Board of Directors.

The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee shall pre-screen and shortlist all candidates nominated to become members of the Board of Directors in accordance with the list of qualifications and disqualifications as defined in the Corporation's Revised Corporate Governance Manual with due consideration of the requirements of the Revised Corporation Code, the Securities Regulation Code ("SRC"), the Code of Corporate Governance and relevant SEC Circulars such as the SEC Memorandum Circular No. 16, Series of 2002, the SEC Memorandum Circular No. 19, Series of 2016, as may be amended, relating to the Board of Directors.

The list of the nominees for directors as determined by the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee shall be final and no other nomination shall be entertained or allowed after the final list of nominees is prepared.

The members of the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee of the Corporation are the following:

1. Antonio Jose U. Periquet, Jr. (Chairman)
2. Cesar V. Purisima (Independent Director)
3. Christine Marie B. Angco (Independent Director)

The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee will meet on May 2, 2024 to deliberate and screen nominees for directors of the Corporation. As of April 18, 2024, the following individuals have been nominated for election as directors, including independent directors, at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders on June 3, 2024:

1. James L. Go
2. Lance Y. Gokongwei
3. Patrick Henry C. Go
4. Johnson Robert G. Go, Jr.
5. Irwin C. Lee
6. Cesar V. Purisima (Independent)
7. Rizalina G. Mantaring (Independent)
8. Christine Marie B. Angco (Independent)
9. Antonio Jose U. Periquet, Jr. (Independent)

(c) Independent Directors

The Corporation has adopted the provisions of SRC Rule 38 on the nomination and election of independent directors and the Amended By-Laws of the Corporation substantially state the requirements on the nomination and election of independent directors set forth in SRC Rule 38.

Presented below is the Final List of Candidates for Independent Directors:

1. **Cesar V. Purisima** has been an independent director of URC since May 30, 2018. He is also an independent director of Ayala Corporation, Ayala Land, Inc., Jollibee Foods Corporation, Bank of the Philippine Islands, and BPI Capital Corporation. He is a member of the Board of Advisors of ABS-CBN Corporation. He is also a founding partner of lkhlas Capital Singapore Pte. Ltd., a pan-ASEAN private equity platform. He is a member of the Board of AlA Group Limited, a member of the Global

Advisory Council of Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, and a member of Singapore Management University's lnternational Advisory Council in the Philippines. He is also a member of the board of trustees at the International School of Manila. He is an Asia Fellow at the Milken Institute, a global, non-profit, on-partisan think tank. He served in the government of the Philippines as Secretary of Finance and Chair of Economic Development Cluster of the President's Cabinet from July 2010 to June 2016 and as Secretary of Trade and Industry from January 2004 to February 2005. He also previously served on the boards of a number of government institutions, including as a member of the Monetary Board of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), Governor of the Asian Development Bank and World Bank for the Philippines, Alternate Governor of the International Monetary Fund for the Philippines, and Chairman of the Land Bank of the Philippines. Under his leadership, the Philippines received its first investment-grade ratings. He was named Finance Minister of the Year seven times in six consecutive years by a number of publications, a first for the Philippines. Prior to serving the government, Mr. Purisima was the Chairman & Country Managing Partner of the Philippines' largest professional services firm SGV & Co. He was a recipient of Centenary Award of Excellence by the Professional Regulatory Board of Accountancy on the occasion of the 100th year of the Philippine accounting profession in 2023. He was also conferred the Chevalier dans I'Ordre national de Ia Legion d'Honneur (Knight of the National Order of the Legion of Honour) by the President of the French Republic in 2017, the Order of Lakandula, Rank of Grand Cross (Bayani) by the President of the Philippines in 2016, and the Chevalier de I'Ordre national du Merite (Knight of the National Order of Merit) by the President of the French Republic in 2001. Mr. Purisima is a certified public accountant and has extensive experience in public accounting both in the Philippines and abroad. Mr. Purisima obtained his Bachelor of Science in Commerce (Majors in Accounting & Management of Financial Institutions) degree from De La Salle University (Manila) in 1979, Master of Management degree from J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management, Northwestern University in 1983 and Doctor of Humanities honoris causa degree from Angeles University Foundation (Philippines) in 2012.

2. **Rizalina G. Mantaring** has been an independent director of URC since August 13, 2020. She was the Chief Executive Officer and Country Head of Sun Life Financial Philippines until her retirement in June 2018. She assumed the chairmanship of Sun Life Financial Philippine Holding Co. until she stepped down in August 2019. She is also an independent director of Ayala Corporation Inc., Bank of the Philippine Islands., First Philippine Holdings Corporation Inc., PHINMA Corporation, East Asia Computer Center Inc., Maxicare Healthcare Corporation, GoTyme Bank and BPI Asset Management and Trust Corp. She is also a director of Sun Life Grepa Financial Inc. Among her other affiliations are as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Makati Business Club, and Philippine Business for Education. She was also President of the Management Association of the Philippines and the Philippine Life Insurance Association. She is a recipient of the Asia Talent Management Award in the Asia Business Leaders Award 2017 organized by the global business news network CNBC, among other prestigious awards. She was selected as one of the 100 Most Outstanding Alumni of the past century by the University of the Philippines College of Engineering and received the PAX award, the highest award given to outstanding alumnae, in 2019 from St. Scholastica's College Manila. She holds a BS Electrical Engineering degree from the University of the Philippines where she graduated with honors. She obtained her MS degree in Computer Science from the State University of New York at Albany.

3. **Christine Marie B. Angco** has been an independent director of URC since August 13, 2020. Prior to joining URC, she has spent 25 years in the multinational FMCG Corporation, Procter & Gamble. She was a Vice President and General Manager for several health and beauty-oriented categories handling businesses across Asia-Pacific countries, with profit & loss responsibility and organizational leadership of large diverse multi-cultural teams across Japan, Korea, Australia, Singapore, India, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia. She is also a member of the Board of Trustees of PhilDev, a non-governmental organization focused on education and entrepreneurship development in

the Philippines. She is also a director of Applied Behavior Consultants (ABC) Center which focuses on early intervention for children with autism. She obtained her Bachelors of Science degree in Management Engineering (Magna Cum Laude) from the Ateneo de Manila University and a Master of Science (with distinction) on Applied Neuroscience from King's College London.

4. **Antonio Jose U. Periquet, Jr.** has been an independent director of URC since May 13, 2021. He is the Chairman and CEO of AB Capital & Investment Corporation, and Chairman of the Campden Hill Group, Inc. Mr. Periquet is also an independent director of the Albizia ASEAN Tenggara Fund, Globe FinTech Innovations, Inc., Globe Telecom, Max's Group of Companies, and Semirara Mining and Power Corporation, and a Board Advisor to the Bank of the Philippine Islands, DMCI Holdings Corporation and ABS-CBN Corporation and the Tech for Good Institute (Singapore). He is also a member of the SEA Advisory Committee of British International Investments, a trustee of Lyceum University of the Philippines and a member of the Dean's Global Advisory Council at the University of Virginia's Darden School of Business. Mr. Periquet holds a Bachelor of Arts in Economics degree from the Ateneo de Manila University, a Master of Science degree in Economics from Oxford University, and an MBA from the Darden School of Business, University of Virginia.

In accordance with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 5, Series of 2017, the Certifications of Independent Directors executed by the aforementioned candidates for independent directors of the Corporation are attached hereto as Annex "A" (Cesar V. Purisima), Annex "B" (Rizalina G. Mantaring), Annex "C" (Christine Marie B. Angco), and Annex "D" (Antonio Jose U. Periquet, Jr.).

The nominees for Independent Directors were nominated by JG Summit Holdings, Inc., the controlling shareholder of the Corporation owning 55.91% of the Corporation's total outstanding capital stock as of March 31, 2024. JG Summit Holdings, Inc. has no relationship with Mr. Cesar V. Purisima, Rizalina G. Mantaring, Christine Marie B. Angco, and Antonio Jose U. Periquet, the nominees for independent directors of the Corporation.

(d) Significant Employees

There are no persons who are not executive officers of the Corporation who are expected by the Corporation to make a significant contribution to the business.

(e) Family Relationships

James L. Go, Chairman Emeritus, is the uncle of Lance Y. Gokongwei, Chairman, and directors Patrick Henry C. Go, and Johnson Robert G. Go, Jr. Lance Y. Gokongwei, Patrick Henry C. Go, and Johnson Robert G. Go, Jr. are cousins. Except for the foregoing, there are no known family relationships between the current members of the Board and key officers.

(f) Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings of Directors and Executive Officers

To the best of the Corporation's knowledge and belief and after due inquiry, and except as otherwise disclosed, none of the Corporation's directors, nominees for election as director, or executive officer in the past five (5) years up to the date of this report:

1. have had any petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within a two-year period of that time;

2. have been convicted by final judgment in a criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, or have been subjected to a pending judicial proceeding of a criminal nature, domestic or foreign, excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses;

3. have been subjected to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, domestic or foreign, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting their involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities or banking activities; or

4. been found by a domestic or foreign court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or comparable foreign body, or a domestic or foreign exchange or other organized trading market or self-regulatory organization, to have violated a securities or commodities law or regulation and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated.

(g) Trainings and Continuing Education Programs for the Directors and Key Officers

The Corporation has organized several programs for the continuing education and training of its directors and key officers. The directors and key officers of the Corporation attended the following seminars:

1. Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") Session for the Gokongwei Group board on 23 February 2023;
2. Unbox Extra: The Gokongwei Group Innovation Festival on 14 June 2023.

(h) Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions

1. Related Party Transactions with its Major Stockholder, Subsidiaries, and Joint Venture Companies

The Corporation, in the regular conduct of its business, had engaged in transactions with its major stockholder, JG Summit Holdings Inc., its subsidiaries, and joint venture companies. See Note 35 (Related Party Transactions) of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of March 31, 2024 on page 145 of the Management Report.

Information on the parent of the Corporation, the basis of control, and the percentage of voting securities owned as of March 31, 2024:

Parent Company	Number of Shares Held	% Held
JG Summit Holdings, Inc.	1,215,223,061	55.91%

2. Directors' Disclosures on Self-Dealing and Related Party Transactions

No transaction, without proper disclosure, was undertaken by the Corporation in which any director, executive officer, or any nominee for election as director was involved or had a direct or indirect material interest.

Directors, officers and employees of the Corporation are required to promptly disclose any business or family-related transactions with the Corporation to ensure that potential conflicts of interest are surfaced and brought to the attention of management.

(i) Appraisals and Performance Report for the Board

The attendance of the directors at the meetings of the Board of Directors held in 2023 is as follows:

Directors	No. of Stockholders' Meeting Attended/Held	No. of Board Meetings Attended/Held	Attendance Percentage
James L. Go	1/1	4/4	100%
Lance Y. Gokongwei	1/1	4/4	100%
Irwin C. Lee	1/1	4/4	100%
Patrick Henry C. Go	1/1	4/4	100%
Johnson Robert G. Go, Jr.	1/1	4/4	100%
Antonio Jose U. Periquet, Jr.	1/1	4/4	100%
Cesar V. Purisima	1/1	4/4	100%
Rizalina G. Mantaring	1/1	4/4	100%
Christine Marie B. Angco	1/1	4/4	100%

The materials for the Board and Board Committee meetings are sent and made available for reading of the Directors at least five (5) business days prior to the respective meeting following the recommendation of the Code of Corporate Governance.

The incumbent members of the Audit Committee of the Corporation and their attendance at meetings held in 2023 are as follows:

Audit Committee Members	Position	No. of Committee Meetings Attended/Held	Attendance Percentage
Cesar V. Purisima	Chair	4/4	100%
Antonio Jose U. Periquet, Jr.	Member	3/4	75%
Rizalina G. Mantaring	Member	4/4	100%
James L. Go	Advisory Member	4/4	100%

On November 6, 2023 at 1 p.m., the members of the Audit Committee had an independent meeting with the Corporation's external auditors without any person from the management present.

The incumbent members of the Board Risk Oversight Committee of the Corporation and their attendance at meetings held in 2023 are as follows:

Board Risk Oversight Committee Members	Position	No. of Committee Meetings Attended/Held	Attendance Percentage
Rizalina G. Mantaring	Chair	2/2	100%
Cesar V. Purisima	Member	2/2	100%
Christine Marie B. Angco	Member	2/2	100%
Irwin C. Lee	Member	2/2	100%

The incumbent members of the Related Party Transactions Committee of the Corporation and their attendance at meetings held in 2023 are as follows:

Related Party Transactions Committee Members	Position	No. of Committee Meetings Attended/Held	Attendance Percentage
Christine Marie B. Angco	Chair	2/2	100%

Antonio Jose U. Periquet, Jr.	Member	2/2	100%
Rizalina G. Mantaring	Member	2/2	100%

The incumbent members of the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee of the Corporation and their attendance at meetings held in 2023 are as follows:

Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee Members	Position	No. of Committee Meetings Attended/Held	Attendance Percentage
Antonio Jose U. Periquet, Jr.	Chair	2/2	100%
Cesar V. Purisima	Member	2/2	100%
Christine Marie B. Angco	Member	2/2	100%

The Board has established committees to assist in exercising its authority in monitoring the performance of the Corporation in accordance with its Revised Corporate Governance Manual, Code of Business Conduct, and related SEC Circulars.

The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee of the Corporation oversees the performance evaluation of the Board, its committees, and management. Pursuant to its mandate under the Revised Corporate Governance Manual of the Corporation, the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee shall conduct an annual self-evaluation of its performance. Based on the results of the performance assessment, the Committee shall formulate and implement plans to improve its performance. These may include the identification of relevant training needs intended to keep the members up to date with corporate governance best practices, accounting and auditing standards, as well as specific areas of concern. In 2022, the Corporation engaged Good Governance Advocates and Practitioners of the Philippines ("GGAPP"), an independent association of corporate governance practitioners, to support the board performance self-assessment exercise for the year 2021.

Item 6. Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers

(a) Summary Compensation Table

On April 15, 2024, the Board of Directors approved the estimated compensation for 2024 of the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the four (4) most highly compensated executive officers. The following tables list the names of the CEO and the four most highly compensated executive officers and summarizes their aggregate compensation for the two most recent years and the ensuing year.

Name	Estimated 2024			
	Salary	**Bonus**	**Others[1]**	**Total**
A. CEO and Four (4) most highly compensated executive officers (i) James L. Go – Chairman Emeritus (ii) Lance Y. Gokongwei – Chairman (iii) Irwin C. Lee – President and Chief Executive Officer (iv) Anna Milagros D. David – Chief Marketing Officer (v) Francisco M. Del Mundo – Chief Investments, Strategy, and Corporate Services Officer Chief Financial Officer	₱ 121,403,733	₱600,000	₱300,000	₱ 122,303,733
B. All other officers and directors as a group unnamed	₱ 280,872,704	₱4,800,000	₱2,940,000.00	₱ 288,612,704

[1] Includes per diem of directors

Name	Actual 2023			
	Salary	**Bonus**	**Others[1]**	**Total**
A. CEO and Four (4) most highly compensated executive officers (i) James L. Go – Chairman Emeritus (ii) Lance Y. Gokongwei – Chairman (iii) Irwin C. Lee – President and Chief Executive Officer (iv) Anna Milagros D. David – Chief Marketing Officer (v) Maria Celia H. Fernandez-Estavillo Chief Legal Counsel and Corporate Secretary	₱ 116,210,524	₱600,000	₱300,000	₱ 117,110,524
B. All other officers and directors as a group unnamed	₱ 278,878,799	₱4,800,000	₱2,895,000.00	₱ 286,573,799

[1] Includes per diem of directors

Name	Actual 2022			
	Salary	**Bonus**	**Others[1]**	**Total**
A. CEO and Four (4) most highly compensated executive officers (i) James L. Go – Chairman Emeritus (ii) Lance Y. Gokongwei – Chairman (iii) Irwin C. Lee – President and Chief Executive Officer (iv) Anna Milagros D. David – Chief Marketing Officer (v) Francisco M. Del Mundo – Chief Financial Officer	₱110,329,382	₱500,000	₱265,000	₱ 111,094,382
B. All other officers and directors as a group unnamed	₱ 260,311,388	₱4,000,000	₱2,685,000.00	₱ 266,996,388

[1] Includes per diem of directors

(b) Compensation of Directors

1. Standard Arrangements

The Corporation has established a policy for determining the remuneration of directors and officers that is consistent with the Corporation's culture and strategy as well as the business environment in which it operates, including disallowing any director to decide his remuneration. Other than payment of reasonable per diem and retainer fees, there are no standard arrangements pursuant to which directors of the Corporation are compensated, or are to be compensated, directly or indirectly, for any services provided as a director for the last completed fiscal year and the ensuing year.

2. Other Arrangements

There are no other arrangements pursuant to which any director of the Corporation was compensated, or is to be compensated, directly or indirectly, during the Corporation's last completed fiscal year, and the ensuing year, for any service provided as a director.

(c) Employment Contracts and Termination of Employment and Change-in-Control Arrangement

There are no special employment contracts between the Corporation and the named executive officers.

There are no compensatory plans or arrangement with respect to a named executive officer.

(d) Warrants and Options Outstanding

There are no outstanding warrants or options held by the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer, the named executive officers, and all officers and directors as a group.

Item 7. Independent Public Accountant

The Corporation's independent public accountant is the accounting firm of SyCip, Gorres, Velayo & Co. The same accounting firm will be nominated for reappointment for the current fiscal year at the annual meeting of stockholders. The representatives of the principal accountant have always been present at prior years' meetings and are expected to be present at the current year's annual meeting of stockholders. They may also make a statement and respond to appropriate questions with respect to matters for which their services were engaged.

The current handling partner of SGV & Co. has been engaged by the Corporation as of the fiscal year 2023 and is expected to be rotated every five (5) years in accordance with SRC Rule 68, as amended.

<u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>

None.

Item 8. None.

C. ISSUANCE AND EXCHANGE OF SECURITIES

Items 9 - 14. None.

D. OTHER MATTERS

Item 15. Action with Respect to Reports

The following are included in the agenda of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders for the approval of the stockholders:

1. Proof of notice of the meeting and existence of a quorum.
2. Reading and approval of the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders held on May 15, 2023.
3. Presentation of annual report and approval of the financial statements for the preceding year.
4. Election of Board of Directors.
5. Appointment of External Auditor.
6. Ratification of the acts of the Board of Directors and its committees, officers and management.
7. Consideration of such other matters as may properly come during the meeting.
8. Adjournment.

The matters approved and recorded in the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders last May 15, 2023 are as follows:

1. Proof of notice of the meeting and existence of a quorum.
2. Reading and approval of the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders held on May 11, 2022.
3. Presentation of annual report and approval of the financial statements for the preceding year.
4. Election of Board of Directors.
5. Appointment of External Auditor.
6. Ratification of the acts of the Board of Directors and its committees, officers and management.
7. Consideration of such other matters as may properly come during the meeting.
8. Adjournment.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders was held on May 15, 2023 by remote communication and was attended by shareholders, the Board of Directors, and by various officers of the Corporation. The shareholders were allowed to cast their votes by proxy or *in absentia* on each agenda item presented to them for approval, with the number of votes approving each agenda item presented at the meeting and indicated in their respective sections in the Minutes. The shareholders were also given the opportunity to send in their questions, express opinions, and make suggestions on various issues related to the Corporation by electronic mail. The Corporation received questions and provided responses which are indicated in the section on "Consideration of Other Matters" in the Minutes. The Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders held on May 15, 2023 may be viewed and/or downloaded at URC ASM Minutes 2023.

Brief description of material matters approved by the Board of Directors and Management and disclosed to the SEC and PSE since the last Annual Meeting of Stockholders on May 15, 2023 for ratification by the stockholders:

1. Results of Annual Meeting of Stockholders
2. Results of Organizational Meeting of the Board of Directors
3. Resetting of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders
4. Shortening of Corporate Terms of Universal Robina Corporation's Subsidiaries, URC Snack Ventures Inc. ("USVI") and URC Beverage Ventures, Inc. ("UBVI").

5. Setting of April 30, 2024 as the record date for the Annual Meeting.
6. Declaration of regular cash dividend.

Item 16 – 18. None.

Item 19. Voting Procedures

(a) The vote required for approval or election

Pursuant to Article II, Section 6 of the Amended By-Laws of the Corporation, a majority of the subscribed and outstanding capital, present in person, represented by proxy, or participating in the meeting via remote communication, shall be sufficient at a stockholders' meeting to constitute a quorum for the election of directors and for the transaction of any business whatsoever, except in those cases in which the Revised Corporation Code requires the affirmative vote of a greater proportion. Stockholders casting their votes in absentia, as may be provided for by the Board of Directors, shall also be deemed present for purposes of determining the existence of a quorum. Meetings of the stockholders may be conducted via remote communication, such as by teleconferencing or videoconferencing, subject to such guidelines as may be promulgated by the SEC.

The vote of the stockholders representing a majority of a quorum shall be required to approve any action submitted to the stockholders for approval, except in those cases where the Revised Corporation Code requires the affirmative vote of a greater proportion.

Unless otherwise prescribed by the Revised Corporation Code or by special law, and for legitimate purposes, any provision or matter stated in the articles of incorporation may be amended by a majority vote of the board of directors and the vote or written assent of the stockholders representing at least two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding capital stock, without prejudice to the appraisal right of dissenting stockholders in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Corporation Code.

(b) The method by which votes will be counted

In accordance with Article II, Section 7 of the Amended By-Laws, every stockholder shall be entitled to vote, in person or by proxy, or via remote communication or in absentia, electronically or otherwise, as may be provided for by the Board of Directors, for each share of stock held by him, which has voting power upon the matter in question.

Article II, Section 9 of the Amended By-Laws also provides that stockholders may vote at all meetings the number of shares registered in their respective names, either in person or by proxy, duly given in writing and duly presented to and received by the Secretary for inspection and recording not later than five (5) working days before the time set for the meeting, except such period shall be reduced to one (1) working day for meetings that are adjourned due to lack of the necessary quorum. No proxy bearing a signature which is not legally acknowledged by the Secretary shall be honored at the meetings. Proxies shall be valid and effective for five (5) years, unless the proxy provides for a shorter period, and shall be suspended for any meeting wherein the stockholder appears in person.

Article II, Section 8 of the Amended By-Laws also provides that the directors of the Corporation shall be elected by plurality vote at the annual meeting of the stockholders for the year at which a quorum is present. At each election for directors, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, or via remote communication or in absentia, electronically or otherwise, as may be provided for by the Board of Directors, the number of shares owned by him for as many persons as there are directors to be elected, or to cumulate his votes by giving one candidate as many votes as the number of such directors multiplied by the number of his shares shall equal, or by distributing such votes as the same principle among as many number of candidates.

Sections 23 and 57 of the Revised Corporation Code provides that the Corporation may allow a stockholder to cast his vote *in absentia* via modes which the Corporation shall establish, taking into account the Corporation's scale, number of shareholders, structure and other factors consistent with the basic right of corporate suffrage.

Pursuant to Article IV, Section 9 of the Amended By-Laws, the Secretary shall record all the votes and proceedings of the stockholders and of the directors in a book kept for that purpose.

Item 20. Participation of Stockholders by Remote Communication

In support of the efforts to contain the outbreak of COVID-19 and to ensure the safety and welfare of its stockholders, directors, officers, and employees, the Corporation will dispense with the physical attendance of stockholders at the meeting and will allow attendance only by remote communication. The livestream of the meeting shall be viewable at the following web address: **https://bit.ly/URCASM2024**.

In order for the Corporation to properly conduct validation procedures, stockholders who have not sent their proxies or voted *in absentia* who wish to participate via remote communication must notify the Corporation by email to corporate.secretary@urc.com.ph on or before May 24, 2024.

Please refer to Annex "E" for the detailed guidelines for participation via remote communication and the procedure for registration and casting votes *in absentia*.

Market Price for the Corporation's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

The information on market prices, holders, dividends and other related stockholder matters as of March 31, 2024 are incorporated by reference to page 12 to 14 of the Management Report.

Additional Information Required by the SEC Pursuant to paragraph (4) of SRC Rule 20 (Disclosures to Stockholders Prior to Meeting)

Additional information as of March 31, 2024 are as follows:

1. **Market Price**

	High	Low
Quarter period January to March 2024	**₱124.40**	**₱99.00**

The market price of the Corporation's common equity as of May 2, 2024 is **₱101.60**

2. **The number of shareholders of record as of March 31, 2024 was 992.**

Common shares outstanding as of March 31, 2024 were 2,173,371,518 with a par value of ₱1.00 per share.

3. List of the Top 20 Stockholders of the Corporation as of March 31, 2024

	Name of Stockholder	Number of Shares Held	Approximate % to Total Outstanding Common Stock
1.	JG Summit Holdings, Inc.	1,215,223,061	55.91%
2.	PCD Nominee Corporation (Filipino)	452,901,034	20.31%
3.	PCD Nominee Corporation (Non-Filipino)	450,938,021	20.22%
4.	Social Security System	19,483,700	0.87%
5.	Toccata Securities Pty. Ltd (Account 1)	5,035,541	0.23%
	Toccata Securities Pty. Ltd (Account 2)	5,035,541	0.23%
	Toccata Securities Pty. Ltd (Account 3)	5,035,541	0.23%
6.	Social Security System assigned to Mandatory Provident Fund	2,264,300	0.10%
7.	Litton Mills, Inc.	2,237,434	0.10%
8.	Hopkins Securities Pty. Ltd. (Account 1)	1,888,328	0.09%
	Hopkins Securities Pty. Ltd. (Account 2)	1,888,328	0.09%
	Hopkins Securities Pty. Ltd. (Account 3)	1,888,328	0.09%
	Hopkins Securities Pty. Ltd. (Account 4)	1,888,328	0.09%
9.	Social Security System assigned to Employees Compensation Fund	1,587,900	0.07%
10.	Lisa Gokongwei Cheng	988,234	0.05%
	Robina Gokongwei Pe	988,234	0.05%
11.	RBC-TIG ATF TA#030-172-530121	576,295	0.03%
12.	RBC-TIG ATF TA#030-172-530122	575,800	0.03%
13.	Lance Yu Gokongwei	413,234	0.02%
14.	Faith Gokongwei Lim	413,233	0.02%
	Hope Gokongwei Tang	413,233	0.02%
15.	Quality Investments & Sec Corp	400,143	0.02%
16.	JG Summit Capital Services Corporation	380,765	0.02%
17.	Gilbert U. Du and/or Fe Socorro R. Du	188,485	0.02%
18.	Pedro Sen	75,900	0.01%
19.	Phimco Industries Provident Fund	72,864	0.00%
20.	Joseph Estrada	72,105	0.00%

Discussion on compliance with leading practices on corporate governance

The Corporation adheres to the principles and practices of good corporate governance, as embodied in its Corporate Governance Manual, Code of Business Conduct, and related SEC Circulars.

On December 16, 2020, the Board of Directors approved the additional revisions made to the Revised Corporate Governance Manual of the Corporation in accordance with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 19, Series of 2016. The Revised Corporate Governance Manual was filed with the SEC on December 22, 2020. Continuous improvement and monitoring of governance and management policies have been undertaken to ensure that the Corporation observes good governance and management practices. This is to assure the shareholders that the Corporation conducts its business with the highest level of integrity, transparency and accountability.

SEC Memorandum Circular No. 15, Series of 2017 mandates all listed companies to submit an Integrated Annual Corporate Governance Report ("I-ACGR") on May 30 of the following year for every year that the company remains listed in the PSE. PSE Memorandum Circular CN No. 2017-0079 provides that the I-ACGR effectively supersedes the SEC's Annual Corporate Governance Report and the PSE's Corporate Governance Disclosure Report.

The Corporation likewise consistently strives to raise its financial reporting standards by adopting and implementing prescribed Philippine Financial Reporting Standards.

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION, AS REGISTRANT, WILL PROVIDE WITHOUT CHARGE, UPON WRITTEN REQUEST, A COPY OF THE REGISTRANT'S ANNUAL REPORT ON SEC FORM 17-A. SUCH WRITTEN REQUESTS SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO THE OFFICE OF THE CORPORATE SECRETARY, 40/F ROBINSONS EQUITABLE TOWER, ADB AVENUE CORNER POVEDA ST., ORTIGAS CENTER, PASIG CITY, METRO MANILA, PHILIPPINES.

SIGNATURE PAGE

After reasonable inquiry and to the best of my knowledge and belief, I certify that the information set forth in this report is true, complete, and correct. This report is signed in the City of Pasig on May 3, 2024.

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION

Irwin C. Lee
President and Chief Executive Officer

ANNEX "A"

CERTIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

I, **CESAR V. PURISIMA**, Filipino, of legal age and a resident of 1567 Cypress Street, Dasmarinas Village, Makati City, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law do hereby declare that:

1. I am a nominee for independent director of Universal Robina Corporation and have been its independent director since May 30, 2018.

2. I am affiliated with the following companies or organizations (including Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations):

Company/ Organization	Position/ Relationship	Period of Service
ABS-CBN Corporation	Board of Advisor	Present
AIA Group Limited	Director	Present
Ayala Land, Inc.	Independent Director	Present
Asian Institute of Management	Executive -in-Residence	President
Ayala Corporation	Independent Director	Present
Bank of the Philippine Islands	Independent Director	Present
BPI Capital Corporation	Independent Director	Present
International School, Manila	Member, Board of Trustees	Present
Ikhlas Capital Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Non-executive Director	Present
Jollibee Foods Corporation	Independent Director	Present
Milken Institute	Asia Fellow	Present
Singapore Management University	Member, International Advisory Council (Phils.)	Present
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	Member, Global Advisory Council	Present
Unistar Credit and Finance Corporation	Independent Non-Executive Director	Present

I am not affiliated with any Government-owned and Controlled corporations.

3. I possess all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to serve as an Independent Director of Universal Robina Corporation, as provided for in Section 38 of the Securities Regulation Code, its Implementing Rules and Regulations and other SEC issuances.

4. I am related to the following director/officer/substantial shareholder of Universal Robina Corporation and its subsidiaries and affiliates other than the relationship provided under Rule 38.2.3 of the Securities Regulation Code.

Name of director/officer/substantial shareholder	Company	Nature of relationship
N/A	N/A	N/A

5. To the best of my knowledge, I am not the subject of any pending criminal or administrative investigation or proceeding:

Offense charged/investigated	Tribunal or agency involved	Status
N/A	N/A	N/A

6. I shall faithfully and diligently comply with my duties and responsibilities as independent director under the Securities Regulation Code and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, Code of Corporate Governance and other SEC issuances.

7. I shall inform the Corporate Secretary of Universal Robina Corporation of any changes in the abovementioned information within five days from its occurrence.

Done, this APR 17 2024 at Pasig City.

CESAR V. PURISIMA
Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me on the date and place first above written; affiant exhibiting to me his SSS ID No. as his competent evidence of identity.

Doc No. 37;
Page No. 9;
Book No. II;
Series of 2024.

PHOEBE ANA S. BAYONA
Notary Public for Pasig, San Juan, and Pateros
Notarial Commission No. 333
Until December 31, 2024 pursuant to Bar Matter No. 3795
40th Floor Robinsons Equitable Tower, ADB Ave.
cor. Poveda Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City, 1605
Roll of Attorneys No. 62586
IBP OR. No. 387647/01-02-2024 (for 2024)
PTR No. 10081866 / 01-09-2024 / Makati City

ANNEX "**B**"

CERTIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

I, **RIZALINA G. MANTARING**, Filipino, of legal age and a resident of No. 12, Vicente Lim St., Ayala Heights, Quezon City, in accordance with law do hereby declare that:

1. I am a nominee for independent director of Universal Robina Corporation and have been its independent director since August 13, 2020.

2. I am affiliated with the following companies or organizations (including Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations):

Company/ Organization	Position/ Relationship	Period of Service
Ayala Corporation	Independent Director	Present
Bank of the Philippine Islands	Independent Director	Present
BPI Asset Management and Trust Corp.	Independent Director	Present
East Asia Computer Center Inc.	Independent Director	Present
First Philippine Holdings Corporation Inc.	Independent Director	Present
GoTyme Bank	Independent Director	Present
Makati Business Club	Trustee	Present
Maxicare Healthcare Corporation	Independent Director	Present
Philippine Business for Education	Trustee	Present
PHINMA Corporation	Independent Director	Present
Sun Life Grepa Financial Inc.	Director	Present

I am not affiliated with any Government-owned and Controlled corporations.

3. I possess all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to serve as an Independent Director of Universal Robina Corporation, as provided for in Section 38 of the Securities Regulation Code, its Implementing Rules and Regulations and other SEC issuances.

4. I am related to the following director/officer/substantial shareholder of Universal Robina Corporation and its subsidiaries and affiliates other than the relationship provided under Rule 38.2.3 of the Securities Regulation Code.

Name of director/officer/substantial shareholder	Company	Nature of relationship
N/A	N/A	N/A

5. To the best of my knowledge, I am not the subject of any pending criminal or administrative investigation or proceeding:

Offense charged/investigated	Tribunal or agency involved	Status
N/A	N/A	N/A

6. I shall faithfully and diligently comply with my duties and responsibilities as independent director under the Securities Regulation Code and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, Code of Corporate Governance and other SEC issuances.

7. I shall inform the Corporate Secretary of Universal Robina Corporation of any changes in the abovementioned information within five days from its occurrence.

Done, this APR 17 2024 at Pasig City.

RIZALINA G. MANTARING
Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me on the date and place first above written; affiant exhibiting to me her Passport ID with No. issued 15 July 2021 at DFA NCR East as her competent evidence of identity.

Doc No. 36;
Page No. 9;
Book No. II;
Series of 2024.

PHOEBE ANN S. BAYONA
Notary Public for Pasig, San Juan, and Pateros
Notarial Commission No. 333
Until December 31, 2024 pursuant to Bar Matter No. 3795
40th Floor Robinsons Equitable Tower, ADB Ave.
cor. Poveda Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City, 1605
Roll of Attorneys No. 62586
IBP OR. No. 387647/01-02-2024 (for 2024)
PTR No. 10081866 / 01-09-2024 / Makati City

ANNEX "C"

CERTIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

I, **CHRISTINE MARIE B. ANGCO**, Singaporean, of legal age and a resident of No. 30, Kabignayan St., Quezon City, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law do hereby declare that:

1. I am a nominee for independent director of Universal Robina Corporation and have been its independent director since August 13, 2020.

2. I am affiliated with the following companies or organizations (including Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations):

Company/ Organization	Position/ Relationship	Period of Service
ABC Center Pte Ltd	Director	Present
PhilDev Foundation	Trustee	Present
Paddington Enterprises Pte Ltd	Director	Present

I am not affiliated with any Government-owned and Controlled corporations.

3. I possess all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to serve as an Independent Director of Universal Robina Corporation, as provided for in Section 38 of the Securities Regulation Code, its Implementing Rules and Regulations and other SEC issuances.

4. I am related to the following director/officer/substantial shareholder of Universal Robina Corporation and its subsidiaries and affiliates other than the relationship provided under Rule 38.2.3 of the Securities Regulation Code.

Name of director/officer/substantial shareholder	Company	Nature of relationship
N/A	N/A	N/A

5. To the best of my knowledge, I am not the subject of any pending criminal or administrative investigation or proceeding:

Offense charged/investigated	Tribunal or agency involved	Status
N/A	N/A	N/A

6. I shall faithfully and diligently comply with my duties and responsibilities as independent director under the Securities Regulation Code and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, Code of Corporate Governance and other SEC issuances.

7. I shall inform the Corporate Secretary of Universal Robina Corporation of any changes in the abovementioned information within five days from its occurrence.

Done, this APR 1 7 2024 at Pasig City.

CHRISTINE MARIE B. ANGCO
Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me on the date and place first above written; affiant exhibiting to me her Passport ID with No. as her competent evidence of identity.

Doc No. 39;
Page No. 9;
Book No. II;
Series of 2024.

PHOEBE ANN S. BAYONA
Notary Public for Pasig, San Juan, and Pateros
Notarial Commission No. 333
Until December 31, 2024 pursuant to Bar Matter No. 3795
40th Floor Robinsons Equitable Tower, ADB Ave.
cor. Poveda Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City, 1605
Roll of Attorneys No. 62586
IBP OR. No. 387647/01-02-2024 (for 2024)
PTR No. 10081866 / 01-09-2024 / Makati City

ANNEX "**D**"

CERTIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

I, **ANTONIO JOSE U. PERIQUET, JR.**, Filipino, of legal age and a resident of 27 Banaba Road, Forbes Park South, Makati City, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law do hereby declare that:

1. I am a nominee for independent director of Universal Robina Corporation and have been its independent director since May 13, 2021;

2. I am affiliated with the following companies or organizations:

Company/ Organization	Position/ Relationship	Period of Service
AB Capital & Investment Corporation	Chairman and President	2021 – Present
ABS-CBN Corporation	Advisory Board Member	2022 – Present
Albizia ASEAN Tenggara Fund	Independent Director	2015 – Present
Ayala Corporation	Independent director	Present
Bank of the Philippine Islands	Advisory Board Member	2021 – Present
British International Investments	Member, SEA Advisory Committee	Present
Campden Hill Group, Inc.	Chairman and Director	2012 – Present
DMCI Holdings, Inc.	Advisory Board Member	2022 – Present
Globe FinTech Innovations, Inc.	Independent director	2023 – Present
Globe Telecom, Inc.	Independent director	2023 – Present
Lyceum University of the Philippines	Trustee	2010 – Present
Max's Group of Companies	Independent director	2014 – Present
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	Independent director	2019 – Present
Tech for Good Institute (Singapore)	Board Advisor	Present
University of Virginia's Darden School of Business	Member, Dean's Global Advisory Council	Present

I am not affiliated with any Government-Owned and Controlled Corporation.

3. I possess all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to serve as an Independent Director of Universal Robina Corporation, as provided for in Section 38 of the Securities Regulation Code, its Implementing Rules and Regulations and other SEC issuances.

4. I am related to the following director/officer/substantial shareholder of Universal Robina Corporation and its subsidiaries and affiliates other than the relationship provided under Rule 38.2.3 of the Securities Regulation Code.

Name of director/officer/ substantial shareholder	Company	Nature of relationship
N/A	N/A	N/A

5. To the best of my knowledge, I am not the subject of any pending criminal or administrative investigation or proceeding:

Offense charged/investigated	Tribunal or agency involved	Status

N/A	N/A	N/A

6. I shall faithfully and diligently comply with my duties and responsibilities as independent director under the Securities Regulation Code and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, Code of Corporate Governance and other SEC issuances.

7. I shall inform the Corporate Secretary of Universal Robina Corporation of any changes in the abovementioned information within five days from its occurrence.

Done, this APR 17 2024 at Pasig City.

ANTONIO JOSE U. PERIQUET, JR.
Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me on the date and place first above written; affiant exhibiting to me his Passport ID with No. as his competent evidence of identity.

Doc No. 38;
Page No. 9;
Book No. IV;
Series of 2024.

PHOEBE ANN S. BAYONA
Notary Public for Pasig, San Juan, and Pateros
Notarial Commission No. 333
Until December 31, 2024 pursuant to Bar Matter No. 3795
40th Floor Robinsons Equitable Tower, ADB Ave.
cor. Poveda Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City, 1605
Roll of Attorneys No. 62586
IBP OR. No. 387647/01-02-2024 (for 2024)
PTR No. 10081866 / 01-09-2024 / Makati City

2024 ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

REGISTRATION AND PROCEDURE FOR
VOTING *IN ABSENTIA*
AND
PARTICIPATION VIA REMOTE COMMUNICATION

I. VOTING *IN ABSENTIA*

Universal Robina Corporation (the "Corporation") has established a procedure for the registration of and voting *in absentia* by stockholders at the annual meeting, as allowed under Sections 23 and 57 of the Revised Corporation Code.

1. Stockholders of record as of April 30, 2024 (the "Stockholder/s") may register by sending an e-mail to corporate.secretary@urc.com.ph with the following supporting documents:

    a. For individual Stockholders:
        i. Government-issued identification (ID) of the Stockholder
        ii. For Stockholders with joint accounts: A scanned copy of an authorization letter signed by all Stockholders, identifying who among them is authorized to cast the vote for the account
        iii. If holding shares through a broker: The certification from the broker stating the name of the beneficial owner and the number of shares owned by such Stockholder

    b. For corporate Stockholders:
        i. Secretary's Certificate authorizing the designated representative to vote the shares owned by the corporate Stockholder
        ii. Government-issued identification (ID) of the designated representative
        iii. If holding shares through a broker: The certification from the broker stating the name of the beneficial owner and the number of shares owned by such Stockholder

    Registration shall be open from May 2 to 24, 2024.

2. Registration shall be validated by the Office of the Corporate Secretary in coordination with the Stock Transfer Agent of the Corporation. Once the Stockholder has been successfully validated, the Stockholder shall be officially registered for the annual meeting and a digital ballot shall be generated for the Stockholder which shall be sent to the e-mail address used by the Stockholder for registration.

3. The registered Stockholder may then proceed to fill out the ballot with the votes. All items in the agenda for approval shall be shown one at a time and the registered Stockholder may vote Yes, No, or Abstain. The vote is considered cast for all the registered Stockholder's shares.

4. Once voting on all the agenda items is finished, the registered Stockholder is encouraged to review the votes before submitting the ballot. The Stockholder can then proceed to submit the accomplished ballot by clicking the 'Submit' button. The Stockholder may choose to have a summary of the votes cast sent to the e-mail address of the registered Stockholder. Once the ballot has been submitted, votes may no longer be changed. Multiple submissions of the digital ballot under the same Stockholder for the same shares shall be invalidated.

5. Voting *in absentia* shall be open from May 2 to May 24, 2024.

6. The Office of the Corporate Secretary shall tabulate all votes cast *in absentia* together with the votes cast by proxy, and an independent third party will validate the results.

7. Stockholders who register and vote on the website for voting *in absentia* are hereby deemed to have given their consent to the collection, use, storing, disclosure, transfer, sharing and general processing of their personal data by the Corporation and by any other relevant third party for the purpose of electronic voting *in absentia* for the Annual Stockholders' Meeting and for all other purposes for which the Stockholder can cast his/her/its vote as a stockholder of the Corporation.

II. PARTICIPATION VIA REMOTE COMMUNICATION

1. Stockholders may attend the meeting on June 3, 2024 at 11:00 a.m. via the following livestreaming link: https://bit.ly/URCASM2024. The livestream shall be broadcast via Microsoft Teams, which may be accessed either on the web browser or on the Microsoft Teams app. Those who wish to view the livestream may sign in using any Microsoft account or may join the stream anonymously.

2. Stockholders who have not sent their proxies or registered on the voting *in absentia* website ("Unregistered Stockholders") may still attend the meeting through the broadcast link. In order to be counted for the determination of quorum, Unregistered Stockholders are requested to notify the Corporation by e-mail to corporate.secretary@urc.com.ph by May 24, 2024 of their intention to participate in the meeting by remote communication.

   For validation purposes, the notification e-mail from the Stockholder shall contain the following:
   a. Government-issued identification (ID) of the Stockholder
   b. If holding shares through a broker: The certification from the broker stating the name of the beneficial owner and the number of shares owned by such Stockholder

3. For purposes of quorum, only the following Stockholders shall be counted as present:
   a. Stockholders who have registered and voted *in absentia* before the cut-off date;
   b. Stockholders who have sent their proxies before the deadline; and
   c. Stockholders who have notified the Corporation of their intention to participate in the meeting by remote communication before the deadline.

4. Questions and comments on the items in the agenda may be sent to corporate.secretary@urc.com.ph. Questions or comments received on or before May 24, 2024 may be responded to during the meeting. Any questions not answered during the meeting shall be answered via e-mail.

MANAGEMENT REPORT

PART I – BUSINESS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Business

Universal Robina Corporation (URC or the Company) is one of the largest branded food and beverage companies in the Philippines and has established a strong presence in the ASEAN region. The Company was founded in 1954 when Mr. John Gokongwei, Jr. established Universal Corn Products, Inc., a cornstarch manufacturing plant in Pasig. Today, URC is involved in a wide range of food-related businesses, including the manufacture and distribution of branded consumer foods, production of hogs and poultry, manufacture of animal feeds and veterinary products, flour milling, sugar milling and refining, and has ventured into the renewables business through its Distillery and Cogeneration divisions.

No material reclassifications, merger, consolidation, or purchase or sale of significant amount of assets (not ordinary) were made in the past three years (2021-2023) except those mentioned in the succeeding paragraphs. The Company's financial condition has remained solid in the said period.

URC manages its food business through operating divisions and wholly-owned or majority-owned subsidiaries that are organized into its business segments: Branded Consumer Foods (BCF), and the Agro-Industrial and Commodity (AIC) foods group.

The BCF group, including the packaging division, is the Company's largest segment which contributed about 69.2% and 66.5% of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2023 and quarter ended March 31, 2024, respectively. Established in the 1960s, the Company's BCF segment manufactures, distributes, sells and markets a diverse mix of food and beverage products. In the Philippines, URC is a dominant player with leading market shares in Snacks, Candies and Chocolates, and is a significant player in the Biscuits and Noodles categories. Beyond Snackfoods, the Company is also present in the Beverage space. URC is a competitive player in the Coffee category, is the largest player in the Ready-to-Drink (RTD) Tea market and is further expanding into other RTD beverage segments. The Company also conducts some of its branded consumer foods operations through its majority-owned subsidiaries and joint venture companies. The Company established URC BOPP Packaging and URC Flexible Packaging divisions to engage in the manufacture of bi-axially oriented polypropylene (BOPP) films for packaging companies and flexible packaging materials to cater to various URC branded products. Both manufacturing facilities are located in Simlong, Batangas and are ISO 9001:2008 certified for Quality Management Systems.

Majority of URC's consumer foods business are conducted in the Philippines but the Company has expanded more aggressively into other ASEAN markets, primarily through its wholly-owned subsidiary, URC International. In 2021, URC acquired Munchy Food Industries Sdn. Bhd. (Munchy's), one of the leading players in the Biscuits category in Malaysia, which provides a wide variety of offerings across all key biscuit segments with well-loved brands including Munchy's Crackers, Lexus Cream Sandwich, Oat Krunch and Muzic Wafer. The international operations contributed about 20.7% of the Company's sale of goods and services for the year ended December 31, 2023 and about 20.9% for the quarter ended March 31, 2024.

The Company's AIC group is composed of three business segments: (1) Agro-Industrial Group (AIG), which operates three divisions – a) Farms, b) Animal Nutrition and Health, and c) Food, Drugs and Disinfectants, (2) Flour Division, and (3) Sugar and Renewables Division (SURE) which operates the a) Sugar, b) Distillery, and c) Cogeneration divisions. Total AIC contributed about 30.8% of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2023; and 33.5% for quarter ended March 31, 2024.

With several mills operating across the Philippines, URC SURE remains to be the largest producer in the country based on capacity, aided by the purchase of Roxas Holdings, Inc's sugar mill, ethanol plant and other investment properties in La Carlota City, Negros Occidental in 2020, and idle sugar milling machinery and equipment in Central Azucarera Don Pedro Inc. in Balayan, Batangas this year. The acquisition allows for operational synergies, increase in capacity and efficiency of URC's existing operations and continue in the efforts to support the development of the sugar industry in the Philippines. The Company's financial condition remained solid in the said period despite the acquisition.

The Company is a core subsidiary of JG Summit Holdings, Inc. (JGSHI), one of the largest and most diversified conglomerates in the Philippines. JGSHI has substantial business interests in air transportation, property development and hotel management, banking and financial services, and petrochemicals (JG Summit owns the only naphtha cracker complex in the country). It also has non-controlling minority stakes in the country's leading telecommunications, power generation and electricity distribution companies, as well as in a leading Singapore property company.

The percentage contribution to the Company's sale of goods and services from continuing operations for each of the three years ended December 31, 2021, 2022 and 2023, by each of the Company's principal business segments is as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2022	2023
Branded Consumer Foods Group	71.4%	71.9%	69.2%
Agro-Industrial and Commodity Foods Group	28.6%	28.1%	30.8%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The geographic percentage distribution of the Company's sale of goods and services from continuing operations for each of the three years ended December 31, 2021, 2022 and 2023 is as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31		
	2021	2022	2023
Philippines	81.0%	78.5%	79.3%
International	19.0%	21.5%	20.7%
	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%

The Company's revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 by each of the principal business segments is as follows:

	Three months ended March 31	
In millions	**2024**	2023
Branded Consumer Foods Group		
Domestic	**₱19,423**	₱18,536
International	**8,894**	8,854
Total BCFG	**28,317**	27,390
Agro-Industrial and Commodity Foods Group		
Sugar and Renewables	**8,862**	7,071
Flour	**1,482**	1,477
Agro-Industrial Group	**3,920**	3,869
Total AIC	**14,264**	12,417
Total URC	**₱42,581**	₱39,807

Customers

None of the Company's businesses is dependent upon a single customer or a few customers that a loss of anyone of them would have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company has no single customer that, based upon existing orders, will account for 20.0% or more of the Company's total sale of goods and services.

Distribution, Sales and Marketing

The Company has developed an effective nationwide distribution chain and sales network that it believes provide its competitive advantage. The Company sells its branded food products primarily to supermarkets, as well as directly to top wholesalers, large convenience stores, large scale trading companies and regional distributors, which in turn sell its products to other small retailers. The Company's branded consumer food products are distributed directly to over 300,000 outlets in the Philippines and sold through various retailers and regional distributors. URC intends to expand its distribution network coverage in the Philippines by not only increasing the number of retail outlets that its sales force and distributors directly service but also the number of products sold per store. The branded consumer food products are generally sold by the Company from salesmen to wholesalers or supermarkets, and regional distributors to small retail outlets. 15 to 30-day credit terms are extended to wholesalers, supermarkets, and regional distributors.

URC constantly provides quality products and services across all its business segments, including AIC. Through various institutional accounts, traders, dealers, and resellers, the Company is able to reach and make its products available to consumers. In particular, AIG's Animal Nutrition business has increased its distribution network, supported by the Kabalikat Farm Program which covers hog, gamefowl, and kennel stakeholders.

The Company believes that its emphasis on marketing, product innovation and quality, and strong brand equity has played a key role in its success in achieving leading market shares in the different categories where it competes. In particular, URC launched "Jack 'n Jill" as a master umbrella brand for all its snack food products in order to enhance customer recognition. URC devotes significant expenditures to support advertising and branding to differentiate its products and further expand market share both in the Philippines and in its overseas markets. This includes advertising campaigns such as television and radio commercials, print and digital advertisements, as well as trade and consumer promotions.

Competition

The BCF business is highly competitive and competition varies by country and product category. The Company believes that the principal competitive factors include price, taste, quality, convenience, brand recognition and awareness, advertising and marketing, availability of products, and ability to get its product widely distributed. Generally, the Company faces competition from both local and multinational companies in all of its markets. In the Philippines, major competitors in the market segments in which it competes include Liwayway Marketing Corporation, Perfetti Van Melle Group, Mondelez Philippines Inc., Republic Biscuit Corporation, Suncrest Foods Inc., Monde Nissin Corporation, and Nestle Philippines, Inc. Internationally, major competitors include Tan Hiep Phat Beverage Group, Mondelez International, Inc., PT Mayora Indah Tbk, Glico, Mamee-Double Decker Sdn Bhd, and PepsiCo, Inc.

URC is a prominent player in the agricultural sector, one of the leading flour and sugar millers in the country. Through various initiatives done by each business unit, the Company ensures visibility and relevance to its partners and consumers alike. SURE's *Project Salig* offers farming assistance to support planters, which includes conducting seminars on good farming practices and providing farm equipment needs. *Flourish Pilipinas*, an initiative started by the Flour division, organizes workshops and trainings in bread and pastry production to support the country's baking industry. Similarly, AIG's *Kabalikat Program* is also about sharing best farming operations and practices. These programs, among others, gives the Company an advantage against its key competitors such as San Miguel Corporation, Victorias Milling Company, Pilmico, UNAHCO (Unilab Group), and Bounty Farms.

Enhancement and Development of New Products

The Company intends to continuously introduce innovative new products, product variants and line extensions in the food and beverage space. This year, new products contribute about 9% of the Company's BCF business sales. New products are defined as being launched any time in the prior 3 calendar years, including the current year.

The Company supports the rapid growth of the business through line expansion, construction and acquisition of plants.

Raw Materials

A wide variety of raw materials are required in the manufacture of the Company's food products, including corn, wheat, flour, sugar, robusta coffee beans, palm oil, and cocoa powder. Some of which are purchased domestically and some are imported. The Company also obtains a major portion of its raw materials from its commodity food products segments, such as flour and sugar, and flexible packaging materials from its packaging segment. A portion of flexible packaging material requirements is also purchased both locally and from abroad (Vietnam and Indonesia), while aseptic packaging is purchased entirely from China.

For its Animal Nutrition and Health segment, the Company requires a variety of raw materials, including corn grains, soya beans and meals, feed-wheat grains, wheat bran, wheat pollard, soya seeds, rice bran, copra meal, and fish meal. The Company purchases corn locally from corn traders and imports feed wheat from suppliers in North America, Australia, Europe, and China. Likewise, soya seeds are imported by the Company from the USA.

For its Drugs and Disinfectants segment, the Company sources its major raw materials locally. The key ingredient in alcohol is rectified spirit, which is sourced internally from its distillery plants across the country. For its animal health products, the Company requires a variety of antibiotics and vitamins, which it acquires from suppliers in Europe and Asia. The Company maintains approximately two months physical inventory and one month in-transit inventory for its imported raw materials.

For its Farms segment, the Company requires a variety of raw materials, primarily close-herd breeding stocks. For its poultry business, the Company purchases the parent stock for its layer chicks from Dekalb from Europe and Hy-line from the USA. Robina Farms obtains all of the feeds it requires from its Animal Nutrition and Health segment and substantially all of the minerals and antibiotics from its Drugs and Disinfectants segment as part of its vertical integration. The Company purchases vaccines, medications and nutritional products from a variety of suppliers based on the values of their products.

The Company obtains sugar cane from local farmers. Competition for sugar cane supply is very intense and is a critical success factor for its sugar business. Additional material requirements for the sugar cane milling process are either purchased locally or imported.

The Company generally purchases wheat, the principal raw material for its flour milling and pasta business, from suppliers in the United States, Canada, and Australia.

The Company's policy is to maintain a number of suppliers for its raw and packaging materials to ensure a steady supply of quality materials at competitive prices. However, the prices paid for raw materials generally reflect external factors such as weather conditions, commodity market fluctuations, currency fluctuations, and the effects of government agricultural programs. The Company believes that alternative sources of supply of the raw materials that it uses are readily available. The Company's policy is to maintain approximately 30 to 90 days of inventory.

Patents, Trademarks, Licenses, Franchises, Concessions or Labor Contract

The Company owns a substantial number of trademarks registered with the Bureau of Trademarks subject to the provisions of Republic Act (RA) 8293 also known as the Intellectual Property Code of the Philippines (IP Code) and recorded with the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPPHL). In addition, certain trademarks have been strategically registered in other countries in which it operates. These trademarks are important in the aggregate because brand name recognition is a key factor in the success of many of the Company's product lines. Trademark registration is a means to protect these brand names from counterfeiting and infringement.

Trademarks registered under RA 166, also known as the Trademark Law, are registered for twenty years. Upon renewal, these trademarks become subject to the IP Code having a registration period of ten years and renewable thereafter. In general, trademarks in other countries have a ten-year registration which are renewable as well, allowing relatively a lifetime of territorial and limited trademark registration.

The Company also uses brand names under licenses from third parties. These licensing arrangements are generally renewable based on mutual agreement. The Company's licensed brands include Nissin Cup Noodles, Nissin Yakisoba Instant Noodles and Nissin Pasta Express, Vitasoy, Calbee and B'lue, among others.

Licensing agreements are voluntarily registered with the Documentation, Information and Technology Transfer Bureau of the IPPHL.

Regulatory Overview

As manufacturer of consumer food and commodity food products, the Company is required to guarantee that the products are pure and safe for human consumption, and that the Company conforms to standards and quality measures prescribed by the Bureau of Food and Drugs (BFAD).

The Company's sugar mills are licensed to operate by the Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA) and URC renews its sugar milling licenses at the start of every crop year. The Company is also registered with the Department of Energy as a manufacturer of bio-ethanol and as a renewable energy developer.

All of the Company's livestock and feed products have been registered with and approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), an agency of the Department of Agriculture (DA) which prescribes standards, conducts quality control test of feed samples, and provides technical assistance to farmers and feed millers.

Some of the Company's projects, such as the sugar mill and refinery, bioethanol production, biomass power cogeneration and hog and poultry farm operations, are registered with the Board of Investments (BOI) which allows the Company certain fiscal and non-fiscal incentives.

Effects of Existing or Probable Governmental Regulations on the Business

The Company operates its businesses in a highly regulated environment. These businesses depend upon licenses issued by government authorities or agencies for their operations. The suspension or revocation of such licenses could materially and adversely affect the operation of these businesses.

Research and Development

The Company develops new products and variants of existing product lines, researches new processes, and tests new equipment on a regular basis in order to maintain and improve the quality of the Company's food products. In Philippine operations alone, about ₱251 million was spent for research and development activities in 2023 and approximately ₱218 million and ₱209 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The Company has research and development staff for its branded consumer foods and packaging divisions located in its research and development facility in Metro Manila and in each of its manufacturing facilities. In addition, the Company hires experts from all over the world to assist its research and development staff. The Company conducts extensive research and development for new products, line extensions for existing products and for improved production, quality control and packaging as well as customizing products to meet the local needs and tastes in the international markets. The Company's commodity foods segment also utilizes this research and development facility to improve their production and quality control. The Company also strives to capitalize on its existing joint ventures to effect technology transfers.

The Company has a dedicated research and development team for its agro-industrial business that continually explores advancements in feeds, breeding and farming technology. The Company regularly conducts market research and farm-test for all of its products. As a policy, no commercial product is released if it was not tested and used in Robina Farms.

Transactions with Related Parties

The largest shareholder, JGSHI, is one of the largest and most diversified conglomerates listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange. JGSHI provides the Company with certain corporate center services including finance, strategy and development, government affairs, governance and management systems, internal audit, procurement, human resources, general counsel, information technology, and digital transformation office. JGSHI also provides the Company with valuable market expertise in the Philippines as well as intra-group synergies. See Note 32 to Consolidated Financial Statements for Related Party Transactions.

Costs and Effects of Compliance with Environmental Laws

The operations of the Company are subject to various laws and regulations enacted for the protection of the environment, including Extended Producer Responsibility Act (R.A. No. 11898), Philippine Clean Water Act (R.A. No. 9275), Clean Air Act (R.A. No. 8749), Ecological Solid Waste Management Act (R.A. No. 9003), Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act (R.A. No. 6969), Pollution Control Law (R.A. No. 3931, as amended by P.D. 984), the Environmental Impact Statement System (P.D. 1586), Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA) Act of 1966 (R.A. No. 4850), Renewable Energy Act (R.A. No. 9513), Electric Power Industry Reform Act (R.A. No. 9136) and Environmental Compliance Certificates (ECCs) requirements of P.D. No. 1586, in accordance with DENR Administrative Order No. 2003-30. The Company believes that it has complied with all applicable environmental laws and regulations, an example of which is the installation of wastewater treatment systems in its various facilities. Compliance with such laws does not have, and, in the

Company's opinion, is not expected to have, a material effect upon the Company's capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position. As of December 31, 2023, the Company has invested about ₱526 million in wastewater treatment in its facilities in the Philippines.

Employees and Labor

As of December 31, 2023, the number of permanent full-time employees engaged in the Company's respective businesses is 13,546 and are deployed as follows:

Business	**Company or Division**	**Number**
Branded consumer foods	BCF, Packaging Division, URCI, URCCCL, NURC, UBVI, and USVI	9,856
Agro-industrial and commodity foods	Farms, Animal Nutrition and Health, and Food, Drugs and Disinfectants	622
	Sugar	1,180
	Flour	397
	Distillery and Cogeneration	665
Corporate		826
		13,546

For most of the companies and operating divisions, collective bargaining agreements between the relevant representatives of the employees' union and the subsidiary or divisions are in effect. The collective bargaining agreements generally cover a five-year term with a right to renegotiate the economic provisions of the agreement after three years, and contain provisions for annual salary increases, health and insurance benefits, and closed-shop arrangements. The collective bargaining agreements are with 27 different unions. For the year 2023, there are ten (10) collective bargaining agreements entered into and concluded with the labor unions. The Company believes that good labor relations generally exist throughout the Company's subsidiaries and operating divisions.

The Company has a funded, noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan covering all of the regular employees of URC. The plan provides retirement, separation, disability, and death benefits to its members. The Company, however, reserves the right to change the rate and amounts of its contribution at any time on account of business necessity or adverse economic conditions. The funds of the plan are administered and managed by the trustees. Retirement cost charged to operations, including net interest cost, amounted to ₱273 million, ₱267 million, and ₱350 million in 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

Risks

The major business risks facing the Company and its subsidiaries are as follows:

1) Competition

The Company and its subsidiaries face competition in all segments of its businesses both in the Philippine market and in international markets where it operates. The Philippine food industry in general is highly competitive. Although the degree of competition and principal competitive factors vary among the different food industry segments in which the Company participates, the Company believes that the principal competitive factors include price, product quality, brand awareness and loyalty, distribution network, proximity of distribution outlets to customers, product variations, and new product introductions. (See page 3, *Competition,* for more details)

The Company's ability to compete effectively is due to continuous efforts in sales and marketing of its existing products, development of new products and cost rationalization.

2) Financial Market

The Company has foreign exchange exposure primarily associated with fluctuations in the value of the Philippine Peso against the US dollar and other foreign currencies. Majority of the Company's revenues are denominated in Pesos, while certain of its expenses, including debt services and raw material costs, are denominated in US dollars or based on prices determined in US dollars. In addition, portion of the Company's debt is denominated in foreign currencies. Prudent fund management is employed to minimize effects of fluctuations in interest and currency rates.

3) Raw Materials

The Company's production operations depend upon obtaining adequate supplies of raw materials on a timely basis. In addition, its profitability depends in part on the prices of raw materials since a portion of the Company's raw material requirements is imported, including packaging materials. To mitigate these risks, alternative sources of raw materials are used in the Company's operations and pricing initiative are taken. (See page 4, *Raw Materials*, for more details)

4) Food Safety Concerns

The Company's business could be adversely affected by the actual or alleged contamination or deterioration of certain of its flagship products, or of similar products produced by third parties. The risk of contamination or deterioration of its food products exists at each stage of the production cycle, including the purchase and delivery of food raw materials, the processing and packaging of food products, the stocking and delivery of the finished products to its customers, and the storage and display of finished products at the points of final sale. The Company conducts extensive research and development for new products, line extensions for existing products and for improved production, quality control and packaging as well as customizing products to meet the local needs and tastes in the international markets for its food business. For its agro-industrial business, its researchers are continually exploring advancements in breeding and farming technology. The Company regularly conducts market research and farm-test for all of its products. Moreover, the Company ensures that the products are safe for human consumption and that the Company conforms to standards and quality measures prescribed by regulatory bodies such as BFAD, SRA, BAI, and DA.

5) Mortalities

The Company's agro-industrial business is subject to risks of outbreaks of various diseases. The Company faces the risk of outbreaks of foot and mouth disease and African Swine Fever (ASF), which is highly contagious and destructive to susceptible livestock such as hogs, and Avian Influenza (AI) or bird flu for its chicken farming business. These diseases and many other types could result in mortality losses. Disease control measures are adopted by the Company to minimize and manage this risk.

6) Intellectual Property Rights

Approximately 69.2% of the Company's sale of goods and services in 2023 were from its BCF segment. The Company has put considerable efforts to protect the portfolio of intellectual property rights, including trademark registrations. Security measures are continuously taken to protect its patents, licenses and proprietary formulae against infringement and misappropriation.

7) Weather and Catastrophe

Severe weather conditions may have an impact on some aspects of the Company's business, such as its sugar cane milling operations due to reduced availability of sugar cane. Weather conditions may also affect the Company's ability to obtain raw materials and the cost of those raw materials. Moreover, the Philippines has experienced a number of major natural catastrophes over the years including typhoons, droughts, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes. The Company and its subsidiaries continually maintain sufficient inventory level to neutralize any shortfall of raw materials from major suppliers whether local or imported.

8) Environmental Laws and Other Regulations

The Company is subject to numerous environmental laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment and human health and safety, among others. The nature of the Company's operations will continue to subject it to increasingly stringent environmental laws and regulations that may increase the costs of operating its facilities above currently projected levels and may require future capital expenditures. The Company is continually complying with environmental laws and regulations, such as the wastewater treatment plants as required by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, to lessen the effect of these risks.

The Company shall continue to adopt what it considers conservative financial and operational policies and controls to manage the various business risks it faces.

Item 2. Properties

The Company operates the manufacturing/farm facilities located in the following:

Location (Number of facilities)	Type of Facility	Owned/Rented	Condition
Pasig City (4)	Branded consumer food plant, flour mills and feed mill	Owned	Good
Libis, Quezon City (1)	Branded consumer food plant	Owned	Good
Cabuyao, Laguna (1)	Branded consumer food plant	Owned	Good
Luisita, Tarlac (1)	Branded consumer food plant	Rented/Owned	Good
San Fernando, Pampanga (1)	Branded consumer food plant	Rented/Owned	Good
Dasmariñas, Cavite (2)	Branded consumer food plants	Owned	Good
Cagayan de Oro (1)	Branded consumer food plant	Owned	Good
San Pedro, Laguna (2)	Branded consumer food plants	Owned	Good
Calamba, Laguna (1)	Branded consumer food plant	Rented/Owned	Good
San Pablo, Laguna (1)	Branded consumer food plant	Rented/Owned	Good
Biñan, Laguna (1)	Branded consumer food plant	Owned	Good
Antipolo, Rizal (5)	Poultry and piggery farms, slaughterhouse and meat processing plant	Rented/Owned	Good
Naic, Cavite (1)	Poultry farm	Owned	Good
San Miguel, Bulacan (4)	Feed mill, poultry and piggery farms	Owned	Good
San Jose, Batangas(1)	Poultry farm	Rented	Good
Bustos, Bulacan (1)	Piggery farm	Owned	Good
Consolacion, Cebu (1)	Feed mill	Owned	Good
Davao City, Davao (1)	Flour mill	Owned	Good
Tabok City, Cebu (1)	Branded consumer food plant	Owned	Good
San Fernando, Cebu (1)	Branded consumer food plant	Owned	Good
Mandaue City, Cebu (1)	Feed mill	Owned	Good

Location (Number of facilities)	Type of Facility	Owned/Rented	Condition
Bais, Negros Oriental (1)	Distillery plant	Owned	Good
Manjuyod, Negros Oriental (1)	Sugar mill	Owned	Good
Piat, Cagayan (1)	Sugar mill	Owned	Good
Kabankalan, Negros Occidental (2)	Sugar mill and cogeneration plant	Owned	Good
San Enrique, Iloilo City (1)	Sugar mill	Owned	Good
Balayan, Batangas (1)	Sugar mill	Owned	Good
La Carlota City, Negros Occidental (2)	Sugar mill and distillery plant	Owned	Good
Simlong, Batangas (3)	BOPP plant/Flexible packaging	Owned	Good
Samutsakhorn Industrial Estate, Samutsakhorn, Thailand (6)	Branded consumer food plants	Owned	Good
Pasir Gudang, Johor, Malaysia (1)	Branded consumer food plant	Owned	Good
Jiangsu, China (1)	Branded consumer food plant	Owned	Good
Guangdong, China (1)	Branded consumer food plant	Owned	Good
Industrial Town, Bekasi, Indonesia (2)	Branded consumer food plants	Owned	Good
VSIP, Binh Duong Province, Vietnam (3)	Branded consumer food plants	Owned	Good
Thach That District, Ha Noi, Vietnam (1)	Branded consumer food plant	Owned	Good
Mingaladon, Yangon, Myanmar (1)	Branded consumer food plant	Rented/Owned	Good
Batu Pahat, Johor, Malaysia (2)	Branded consumer food plant	Owned	Good

The Company intends to continuously expand the production and distribution of the branded consumer food products internationally through the addition of manufacturing facilities located in geographically desirable areas, especially in the ASEAN countries, the realignment of the production to take advantage of markets that are more efficient for production and sourcing of raw materials, and increased focus and support for exports to other markets from the manufacturing facilities. It also intends to enter into alliances with local raw material suppliers and distributors. Annual lease payments for rented properties amounted to ₱141 million in 2023.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The Company is subject to lawsuits and legal actions in the ordinary course of its business. The Company or any of its subsidiaries is not a party to, and its properties are not the subject of, any material pending legal proceedings that could be expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

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

There were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of the year covered by this report.

PART II – OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

Market Information

The principal market for URC's common equity is the Philippine Stock Exchange. Sales prices of the common stock follow:

	High	Low
Calendar Year 2024		
January to March 2024	₱102.00	₱99.90
Calendar Year 2023		
January to March 2023	₱149.80	₱134.10
April to June 2023	156.50	125.90
July to September 2023	140.50	111.70
October to December 2023	121.70	108.10
Calendar Year 2022		
January to March 2022	₱130.30	₱100.30
April to June 2022	122.90	93.25
July to September 2022	130.00	107.20
October to December 2022	138.70	108.10
Calendar Year 2021		
January to March 2021	₱160.90	₱118.60
April to June 2021	149.20	125.10
July to September 2021	150.80	126.70
October to December 2021	141.20	125.70

As of May 2, 2024, the latest trading date prior to the completion of this report, sale price of the common stock is at ₱101.60.

The number of shareholders of record as of March 31, 2024 was approximately 992. Common shares outstanding as of March 31, 2024 were 2,173,371,518.

List of Top 20 Stockholders of Record
March 31, 2024

	Name of Stockholder	Number of Shares Held	Approximate % to Total Outstanding Common Stock
1.	JG Summit Holdings, Inc.	1,215,223,061	55.91%
2.	PCD Nominee Corporation (Non-Filipino)	450,938,021	20.84%
3.	PCD Nominee Corporation (Filipino)	452,901,034	20.75%
4.	Social Security System	19,483,700	0.90%
5.	Toccata Securities Pty. Ltd (Account 1)	5,035,541	0.23%
	Toccata Securities Pty. Ltd (Account 2)	5,035,541	0.23%
	Toccata Securities Pty. Ltd (Account 3)	5,035,541	0.23%
6.	Social Security System assigned to Mandatory Provident Fund	2,264,300	0.10%
7.	Litton Mills, Inc.	2,237,434	0.10%
8.	Hopkins Securities Pty. Ltd. (Account 1)	1,888,328	0.09%
	Hopkins Securities Pty. Ltd. (Account 2)	1,888,328	0.09%
	Hopkins Securities Pty. Ltd. (Account 3)	1,888,328	0.09%
	Hopkins Securities Pty. Ltd. (Account 4)	1,888,328	0.09%
9.	Social Security System assigned to Employees Compensation Fund	1,587,900	0.07%
10.	Lisa Gokongwei Cheng	988,234	0.05%
	Robina Gokongwei Pe	988,234	0.05%
11.	RBC-TIG ATF TA#030-172-530121	576,295	0.03%
12.	RBC-TIG ATF TA#030-172-530122	575,800	0.03%
13.	Lance Yu Gokongwei	413,234	0.02%
14.	Faith Gokongwei Lim	413,233	0.02%
	Hope Gokongwei Tang	413,233	0.02%
15.	Quality Investments & Sec Corp	400,143	0.02%
16.	JG Summit Capital Services Corporation	380,765	0.02%
17.	Gilbert U. Du and/or Fe Socorro R. Du	188,485	0.02%
18.	Pedro Sen	75,900	0.01%
19.	Phimco Industries Provident Fund	72,864	0.00%
20.	Joseph Estrada	72,105	0.00%

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

Not applicable. All shares of the Company are listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange.

Dividends

The Company paid dividends as follows:

In 2024, a regular cash dividend of ₱1.90 per share to all stockholders of record as of April 12, 2024 was declared by the Company on March 14, 2024 to be paid on May 9, 2024.

In 2023, a regular cash dividend of ₱1.50 per share to all stockholders of record as of March 31, 2023 were paid on April 28, 2023, and a special cash dividend of ₱2.12 per share to all stockholders of record as of September 1, 2023 were paid on September 27, 2023.

In 2022, a regular cash dividend of ₱1.50 per share to all stockholders of record as of April 3, 2022 were paid on April 29, 2022, and special cash dividend of ₱1.95 per share to all stockholders of record as of April 3, 2022 were paid on April 29, 2022.

In 2021, a regular cash dividend of ₱1.50 per share to all stockholders of record as of May 20, 2021 were paid on June 15, 2021, and special cash dividend of ₱1.80 per share to all stockholders of record as of August 19, 2021 were paid on September 15, 2021.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, which form part of this Report. The consolidated financial statements and notes thereto have been prepared in accordance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Results of Operations

Three months ended March 31, 2024 versus March 31, 2023

URC generated a consolidated sale of goods and services of ₱42.581 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2024, ahead by 7.0% against same period last year. Sale of goods and services performance by business segment follows:

- Sale of goods and services of URC's BCFG segment, excluding packaging division, increased by ₱1.095 billion or 6.1% to ₱19.125 billion for the first three months of 2024 from ₱18.030 billion recorded in the same period last year due to volume growth across majority of categories.

    - BCFG domestic operations, including packaging division, posted 4.8% increase in net sales from ₱18.536 billion for the first quarter of 2023 to ₱19.423 billion for the first three months of 2024.

    - BCF international operations reported a 0.5% increase in net sales from ₱8.854 billion for the first three months of 2023 to ₱8.894 billion for the first three months of 2024. In constant US dollar ($) terms, total BCF international sales grew by 4.1% driven by continued growth of Vietnam, Myanmar and Malaysia.

    - Sale of goods and services of BCFG, excluding packaging division, accounted for 65.8% of total URC consolidated sale of goods and services for the first quarter of 2024.

    - Sale of goods and services of URC's packaging division decreased by 41.1% to ₱298 million for the first quarter of 2024 from ₱506 million recorded in the first quarter of 2023 driven by lower selling prices.

- Sale of goods and services of URC's AIC group amounted to ₱14.264 billion for the first three months of 2024, an increase of 14.9% from ₱12.417 billion recorded in the same period last year.

    - Sale of goods and services of URC's AIG segment amounted to ₱3.920 billion for the first three months of 2024, a growth of 1.3% from ₱3.869 billion recorded in the first three months of 2023 mainly driven by Feeds. Feeds business increased by 3.3% due to strong volumes from pet food and poultry categories.

- Sale of goods and services of Flour business amounted ₱1.482 billion for the first three months of 2024, a growth of 0.3% from ₱1.477 billion recorded in the same period last year mainly due to improved commercial flour sales volume with offset from lower prices.

- Sales of goods and services of Sugar business amounting to ₱7.041 billion for the first three months of 2024, a growth by 26.1% from ₱5.583 billion for the first quarter of 2023 driven by higher sugar sales volume, while the Renewables business grew by 22.4% to ₱1.822 billion for the first quarter of 2024.

URC's cost of sales consists primarily of raw and packaging materials costs, manufacturing costs and direct labor costs. Cost of sales increased by ₱1.005 billion or 3.5% to ₱30.115 billion for the first quarter of 2024 from ₱29.110 billion recorded in the same period last year due to higher volume.

URC's gross profit for the first quarter of 2024 amounted to ₱12.466 billion, higher by ₱1.769 billion or 16.5% from ₱10.697 billion reported in the same period last year. Gross profit margin increased by 240 basis points from 26.9% for the first quarter of 2023 to 29.3% for the first quarter of 2024 due to higher selling prices and cost savings.

URC's selling and distribution costs and general and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation benefits, advertising and promotion costs, freight and other selling expenses, depreciation, repairs and maintenance expenses, and other administrative expenses. Selling and distribution costs, and general and administrative expenses increased by ₱1.021 billion or 16.9% to ₱7.060 billion for the first quarter of 2024 from ₱6.039 billion registered in the first quarter of 2023 driven by higher advertising and promotions expenses.

As a result of the above factors, operating income increased by ₱749 million or 16.1% to ₱5.406 billion for the first quarter of 2024 from ₱4.658 billion reported for the first quarter of 2023.

URC reported an EBITDA (operating income plus depreciation and amortization) of ₱6.989 billion for the first quarter of 2024, 11.0% higher than ₱6.295 billion posted in the same period last year.

Net foreign exchange gain increased by ₱359 million to ₱448 million for the first quarter of 2024 from the ₱88 million in the same period last year mainly driven by depreciation of Philippine Peso compared to last year's appreciation.

URC's finance costs consist mainly of interest expense, which increased by ₱45 million to ₱423 million for the first quarter of 2024 from ₱378 million recorded in the same period last year, mostly due to higher interest rates.

URC's finance revenue consists of interest income from money market placements, savings and dollar deposits, as well as dividend income from investments in equity securities. Finance revenue increased by ₱34 million to ₱82 million for the first quarter of 2024 from ₱48 million for the first quarter of 2023 due to timing of dividend income from an equity investment.

Equity in net losses of joint ventures increased to ₱32 million for the first quarter of 2024 from ₱24 million in the same period last year mainly due to equity take up in net losses of Calbee-URC Malaysia (CURM) this year versus gain last year.

Market valuation gain on financial instruments at FVTPL decreased to ₱9 million for the first quarter of 2024 from ₱78 million in the same period last year driven by decrease in market value of equity investments.

There were no impairment losses recorded during the first quarter of this year. Impairment losses of ₱205 million from farm assets was recorded in the first quarter of 2023.

Other expenses - net consists of gain on sale of fixed assets, rental income, and miscellaneous income and expenses. Other losses - net amounted to ₱42 million for the first quarter of 2024, while ₱80 million was recorded in the same period last year.

URC recognized a provision for income tax of ₱1.090 billion for the first quarter of 2024, an 84.4% increase from ₱591 million recognized for the first quarter of 2023.

URC’s net income amounted to ₱4.358 billion for the first quarter of 2024, higher by ₱764 million or 21.3%, from ₱3.594 billion reported in the same period last year.

URC’s core earnings after tax (operating profit after equity earnings, net finance costs, other income - net and provision from income tax) for the first quarter of 2024 amounted to ₱3.916 billion, an increase of 8.4% from ₱3.611 billion recorded in the same period last year.

Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent increased by ₱728 million or 21.3% to ₱4.141 billion for the first quarter of 2024 from ₱3.413 billion for the first quarter of 2023 as a result of the factors discussed above.

Non-controlling interest (NCI) represents primarily the share in the net income attributable to non-controlling interest of Nissin-URC (51.0%-owned). NCI in net income of subsidiaries increased from ₱181 million for the first quarter of 2023 to ₱217 million for the first quarter of 2024.

Calendar Year 2023 Compared to Calendar Year 2022

URC generated a consolidated sale of goods and services of ₱158.367 billion for the year ended December 31, 2023, ahead by 5.6% against last year. Sale of goods and services performance by business segment follows:

- Sale of goods and services of URC’s BCFG segment, excluding packaging division, increased by ₱2.455 billion or 2.3% to ₱108.391 billion in 2023 from ₱105.936 billion recorded in 2022.

  - BCFG domestic operations posted 2.7% increase in net sales from ₱73.639 billion in 2022 to ₱75.599 billion in 2023 due to implemented price increase programs.

  - BCF international operations reported a 1.5% increase in net sales from ₱32.297 billion in 2022 to ₱32.792 billion in 2023 driven by continued growth of Vietnam and Malaysia. In constant US dollar ($) terms, Vietnam sales grew by 13.7% driven by C2 and Rong Do maintaining strong momentum. Malaysia improved by 3.0% coming from price increase (ex-7Days, growth is 6.5%).

  - Sale of goods and services of BCFG, excluding packaging division, accounted for 68.4% of total URC consolidated sale of goods and services for 2023.

  - Sale of goods and services of URC’s packaging division decreased by 33.1% to ₱1.225 billion in 2023 from ₱1.832 billion recorded in 2022 driven by lower volume and lower prices.

- Sale of goods and services of URC’s AIC group amounted to ₱48.751 billion in 2023, an increase of 15.7% from ₱42.136 billion recorded last year.

- Sale of goods and services of URC's AIG segment amounted to ₱16.746 billion in 2023, a growth of 16.0% from ₱14.431 billion recorded in 2022. Feeds business increased by 19.4% due to strong volumes for hogs and pet food categories in addition to stronger prices. Farms business declined by 4.8% due to lower volume.

- Sale of goods and services of Flour business amounted ₱6.287 billion in 2023, a growth of 10.1%, increase from ₱5.711 billion recorded in 2022 due to improved commercial flour sales volume.

- Sales of goods and services of Sugar business amounting to ₱18.861 billion grew by 17.8% from ₱16.014 billion in 2022 driven by higher raw sugar sales volume and increase in sugar selling prices, while the Renewables business grew by 14.7% to ₱6.857 billion in 2023.

URC's cost of sales consists primarily of raw and packaging materials costs, manufacturing costs and direct labor costs. Cost of sales increased by ₱4.672 billion or 4.2% to ₱115.359 billion in 2023 from ₱110.686 billion recorded in 2022 with some key commodities remaining elevated.

URC's gross profit for 2023 amounted to ₱43.008 billion, higher by ₱3.790 billion or 9.7% from ₱39.217 billion reported in 2022. Gross profit margin increased by 100 basis points from 26.2% in 2022 to 27.2% in 2023 due to higher selling prices and cost savings, offsetting the impact of higher input costs.

URC's selling and distribution costs and general and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation benefits, advertising and promotion costs, freight and other selling expenses, depreciation, repairs and maintenance expenses, and other administrative expenses. Selling and distribution costs, and general and administrative expenses increased by ₱1.662 billion or 6.9% to ₱25.655 billion in 2023 from ₱23.994 billion registered in 2022. This increase resulted primarily from the following factors:

- 11.1% or ₱789 million increase in advertising and promotions to ₱7.926 billion in 2023 from ₱7.137 billion in 2022 mainly due to higher consumer promotions.

- 6.8% or ₱473 million increase in freight and delivery expenses to ₱7.425 billion in 2023 from ₱6.952 billion in 2022.

- 7.3% or ₱344 million increase in personnel expenses to ₱5.067 billion in 2023 from ₱4.723 billion in 2022 due to wage increases.

As a result of the above factors, operating income increased by ₱2.129 billion or 14.0% to ₱17.352 billion in 2023 from ₱15.224 billion reported in 2022. URC's operating income by segment was as follows:

- Operating income of URC's BCFG segment, excluding packaging division, increased by ₱1.014 billion or 9.2% to ₱12.043 billion in 2023 from ₱11.029 billion in 2022.

    - BCFG's domestic operations grew by 3.9% to ₱8.759 billion in 2023 from ₱8.427 billion in 2022 driven by the cumulative impact of price increases and operational savings initiatives.

    - International operations posted a ₱3.285 billion operating income, a 26.2% growth from ₱2.603 billion in 2022, due to better topline and continued cost-saving programs. In constant US$ terms, international operations posted an operating income of US$59 million, a 23.4% increase from last year.

    - URC's packaging division reported an operating loss of ₱134 million in 2023 from an operating income of ₱85 million reported in 2022 due to lower volume and prices.

- Operating income of AIC group amounted to ₱8.537 billion in 2023, an increase of 19.7% from ₱7.129 billion recorded last year.

    - Operating income of URC's AIG segment increased by ₱662 million or 58.7% to ₱1.791 billion in 2023 from ₱1.129 billion in 2022 driven by strong volume and lower input costs.

    - Operating income of Flour business increased by ₱78 million or 24.8% to ₱394 million in 2023 from ₱316 million in 2022 due to volume growth for commercial flour and lower wheat costs.

    - Operating income of Sugar business grew by ₱523 million or 10.8% to ₱5.390 billion in 2023 from ₱4.867 billion in 2022 although margins began to temper as selling prices started to normalize, while Renewables increased by 17.5% to ₱962 million in 2023.

URC reported an EBITDA (operating income plus depreciation and amortization) of ₱23.755 billion in 2023, 10.4% higher than ₱21.512 billion posted in 2022.

URC's finance costs consist mainly of interest expense, which increased by ₱782 million to ₱1.588 billion in 2023 from ₱806 million recorded in 2022, mostly due to higher interest rates.

URC's finance revenue consists of interest income from money market placements, savings and dollar deposits, as well as dividend income from investments in equity securities. Finance revenue increased by ₱35 million to ₱330 million in 2023 from ₱295 million in 2022 due to higher interest income from money market placements and bank savings.

Equity in net losses of joint ventures decreased to ₱287 million in 2023 from ₱379 million in 2022 due to lower equity take up in net losses of Vitasoy-URC, Inc. (VURCI) this year, partly offset by equity take-up in net losses of Danone Universal Robina Beverages, Inc. (DURBI).

Net foreign exchange gain decreased by ₱121 million to ₱262 million in 2023 from the ₱383 million in 2022 driven by appreciation of Philippine Peso compared to last year's depreciation.

Impairment losses decreased by ₱91 million to ₱236 million in 2023 from ₱327 million in 2022 due to lower provisions for impairment losses of farm assets this year.

Market valuation gain on financial instruments at FVTPL increased to ₱172 million in 2023 from ₱70 million in 2022 driven by increase in market value of equity investments.

Other income (losses) - net consists of gain on sale of fixed assets, rental income, and miscellaneous income and expenses. Other losses - net amounted to ₱321 million in 2023, while other income - net of ₱3.011 billion was recorded in 2022. A significant gain on sale of an investment property was recorded last year.

URC recognized a provision for income tax of ₱2.980 billion in 2023, a 0.7% decrease from ₱3.000 billion in 2022.

URC's net income amounted to ₱12.705 billion in 2023, lower by ₱1.767 billion or 12.2%, from ₱14.471 billion in 2022, driven by cycling of last year's gain on sale of an investment property.

URC's core earnings after tax (operating profit after equity earnings, net finance costs, other income - net and provision from income tax) in 2023 amounted to ₱12.549 billion, an increase of 5.6% from ₱11.889 billion recorded in 2022.

Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent decreased by ₱1.865 billion or 13.4% to ₱12.091 billion in 2023 from ₱13.956 billion in 2022 as a result of the factors discussed above.

Non-controlling interest (NCI) represents primarily the share in the net income attributable to non-controlling interest of Nissin-URC (51.0%-owned). NCI in net income of subsidiaries increased from ₱515 million in 2022 to ₱613 million in 2023.

Calendar Year 2022 Compared to Calendar Year 2021

URC generated a consolidated sale of goods and services of ₱149.904 billion for the year ended December 31, 2022, ahead by 28.2% against last year. Sale of goods and services performance by business segment follows:

- Sale of goods and services in URC's BCFG segment, excluding packaging division, increased by ₱24.032 billion or 29.3% to ₱105.936 billion in 2022 from ₱81.904 billion registered in 2021.

    - Sale of BCF domestic operations posted an increase in net sales from ₱59.734 billion in 2021 to ₱73.639 billion in 2022 coming from strong volume and programmed price increases.

    - BCF international operations reported a 45.7% increase in net sales from ₱22.170 billion in 2021 to ₱32.297 billion in 2022 with strong topline across key markets coupled with uplift from Munchy's acquisition. In constant US dollar (US$) terms, sales increased by 38.3% (11.1% ex-Munchy's) with Indochina leading the expansion across the region, while Munchy's continues to deliver synergies. Vietnam sales grew by 21.7% driven by the solid performance of the beverage category with strong growth and market share of C2 and recovery of Rong Do. Thailand improved with 8.3% sales growth coming from all categories particularly Candies, Snacks, and Bakery.

    - Sale of goods and services of BCFG, excluding packaging division, accounted for 70.7% of total URC consolidated sale of goods and services for 2022.

    - Sale of goods and services in URC's packaging division increased by 13.1% to ₱1.832 billion in 2022 from ₱1.619 billion recorded in 2021 due to better volume.

- Sale of goods and services in URC's AIC group amounted to ₱42.136 billion in 2022, an increase of 26.0% from ₱33.432 billion recorded last year.

    - Sale of goods and services in URC's AIG segment amounted to ₱14.431 billion in 2022, a growth of 25.7% from ₱11.483 billion recorded in 2021. Feeds business increased by 31.0% due to pricing and double-digit volume growth in pet food and hog feeds. Farms business declined by 4.6% due to lower volume.

    - Sale of goods and services in Flour business amounted ₱5.711 billion in 2022, a growth of 14.0%, increase from ₱5.009 billion recorded in 2021 due to improved prices amidst a surge in wheat prices.

   - Sales of goods and services in Sugar business amounted to ₱16.014 billion grew by 34.9% from ₱11.868 billion in 2021 driven by higher market prices across all categories while the Renewables business grew by 17.9% to ₱5.980 billion in 2022.

URC's cost of sales consists primarily of raw and packaging materials costs, manufacturing costs and direct labor costs. Cost of sales increased by ₱27.197 billion or 32.6% to ₱110.686 billion in 2022 from ₱83.490 billion recorded in 2021 due to higher volume and elevated input costs.

URC's gross profit for 2022 amounted to ₱39.217 billion, higher by ₱5.752 billion or 17.2% from ₱33.465 billion reported in 2021. Gross profit margin decreased by 245 basis points from 28.61% in 2021 to 26.16% in 2022 due to high material costs.

URC's selling and distribution costs and general and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation benefits, advertising and promotion costs, freight and other selling expenses, depreciation, repairs and maintenance expenses, and other administrative expenses. Selling and distribution costs, and general and administrative expenses increased by ₱3.245 billion or 15.6% to ₱23.994 billion in 2022 from ₱20.749 billion registered in 2021. This increase resulted primarily from the following factors:

- 31.8% or ₱2.125 billion increase in freight and other selling expense to ₱8.802 billion in 2022 from ₱6.677 billion in 2021 due to higher volume and higher fuel costs.

- 17.6 % or ₱705 million increase in personnel expenses to ₱4.723 billion in 2022 from ₱4.017 billion in 2021 due to annual merit increase and Munchy's contribution.

- 12.8% or ₱110 million increase in depreciation and amortization to ₱966 million in 2022 from ₱856 million in 2021 due to capital expenditures during the year.

As a result of the above factors, operating income increased by ₱2.507 billion or 19.7% to ₱15.224 billion in 2022 from ₱12.716 billion reported in 2021. URC's operating income by segment was as follows:

- Operating income in URC's BCFG segment, excluding packaging division, increased by ₱1.730 billion or 18.6% to ₱11.029 billion in 2022 from ₱9.299 billion in 2021. BCFG's domestic operations grew by 10.8% to ₱8.427 billion in 2022 from ₱7.603 billion in 2021 driven by strong volume coupled with aggressive pricing moves and a cost-savings program. International operations posted a ₱2.603 billion operating income, a 53.5% growth from ₱1.696 billion in 2021, on the back of Munchy's acquisition and quarter-on-quarter margin expansion. Aggressive direct and indirect pricing moves for core SKUs and geographies coupled with structural improvements in some smaller markets have helped support absolute growth. In constant US dollar terms, international operations posted an operating income of US$48 million, a 44.7% increase from last year.

  URC's packaging division reported an operating income of ₱85 million in 2022 from an operating income of ₱99 million reported in 2021 due to higher input cost.

- Operating income of AIC group amounted to ₱7.129 billion in 2022, an increase of 29.3% from ₱5.516 billion recorded last year.

   - Operating income in URC's AIG segment decreased by ₱36 million or 3.1% to ₱1.129 billion in 2022 from ₱1.165 billion in 2021 driven by higher input costs and impact of industry outbreaks of ASF and AI.

- Operating income in Flour business decreased by ₱320 million or 50.3% to ₱316 million in 2022 from ₱636 million in 2021 due to surging wheat prices and foreign exchange weakness this year.

- Operating income in Sugar business grew by ₱2.111 billion or 76.6% to ₱4.867 billion in 2022 from ₱2.756 billion in 2021, on the back of higher market prices as well as mill operating efficiencies, while Renewables declined by 14.7% to ₱819 million in 2022.

URC reported an EBITDA (operating income plus depreciation and amortization) from continuing operations of ₱21.512 billion in 2022, 16.4% higher than ₱18.479 billion posted in 2021.

URC's finance costs consist mainly of interest expense, which increased by ₱233 million to ₱806 million in 2022 from ₱573 million recorded in 2021 due to a higher level of interest-bearing financial liabilities and higher interest rates.

URC's finance revenue consists of interest income from money market placements, savings and dollar deposits, as well as dividend income from investments in equity securities. Finance revenue increased by ₱40 million to ₱295 million in 2022 from ₱255 million in 2021 due to higher dividend income.

Equity in net losses of joint ventures increased to ₱379 million in 2022 from ₱91 million in 2021 due to equity take-up in 2022 net losses of VURCI.

Net foreign exchange gain increased by ₱37 million to ₱383 million in 2022 from the ₱346 million in 2021 driven by combined effects of local currency devaluations vis-à-vis US dollar this year.

Market valuation gain on financial instruments at FVTPL decreased to ₱70 million in 2022 from ₱87 million in 2021 driven by lower increase in fair values of financial instruments compared last year.

Impairment losses decreased by ₱245 million to ₱327 million in 2022 from ₱572 million in 2021 due to lower provisions for impairment losses on fixed assets and spare parts during the year.

Other income (losses) - net consists of gain on sale of fixed assets, rental income, and miscellaneous income and expenses. Other income (losses) - net amounted to ₱3.011 billion in 2022, higher than the ₱2.375 billion reported in 2021 mainly coming from a higher gain on sale of fixed assets recognized this year. Also, last year saw higher professional fees paid to consultants.

URC recognized a provision for income tax of ₱3.000 billion in 2022, a 90.0% increase from ₱1.579 billion in 2021 due to higher taxable income from sale of properties. Last year's gain on sale of properties was subject to capital gains tax.

URC's net income from continuing operations amounted to ₱14.471 billion in 2022, higher by ₱1.506 billion or 11.6%, from ₱12.965 billion in 2021, driven by higher operating income coupled with gain on sale of idle assets.

URC's net income from discontinued operations amounted to ₱11.281 billion in 2021 coming from gain recognized from the divestment of Oceania businesses.

URC reported total net income of ₱14.471 billion in 2022, lower by ₱9.775 billion or 40.3% from ₱24.246 billion in 2021.

URC's core earnings after tax (operating profit after equity earnings, net finance costs, other income - net and provision from income tax) in 2022 amounted to ₱11.889 billion, and increase of 14.2% from ₱10.413 billion recorded in 2021.

Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent decreased by ₱9.368 billion or 40.2% to ₱13.956 billion in 2022 from ₱23.324 billion in 2021 as a result of the factors discussed above.

NCI in net income of subsidiaries decreased from ₱922 million in 2021 to ₱515 million in 2022 as last year's includes net income attributable to NCI of the Oceania businesses.

Calendar Year 2021 Compared to Calendar Year 2020

URC generated a consolidated sale of goods and services of ₱116.955 billion for the year ended December 31, 2021, ahead by 3.4% against last year. Sale of goods and services performance by business segment follows:

- Sale of goods and services in URC's BCFG segment, excluding packaging division, decreased by ₱566 million or 0.7% to ₱81.904 billion in 2021 from ₱82.470 billion registered in 2020.

  - BCF domestic operations posted a decrease in net sales from ₱61.240 billion in 2020 to ₱59.734 billion in 2021 coming from high base in 2020 due to pantry-loading in the first half of the year driven by Taal eruption and the start of pandemic shifting household spending to pantry essentials. Economic environment also affected consumer behavior as seen in the category declines.

  - BCF international operations reported a 4.4% increase in net sales from ₱21.230 billion in 2020 to ₱22.170 billion in 2021 coming from strong growth momentum in the first half of the year, partially tapered by COVID-19 resurgence in the region. In constant US$ terms, sales increased by 5.3% driven by Indochina and Indonesia despite COVID challenges. Vietnam significantly grew by 12.0% driven by recovery in beverage sales particularly C2 while Thailand improved with 5.2% sales growth coming from strong domestic performance.

  - Sale of goods and services of BCFG, excluding packaging division, accounted for 70.0% of total URC consolidated sale of goods and services for 2021.

  - Sale of goods and services in URC's packaging division increased by 44.8% to ₱1.619 billion in 2021 from ₱1.118 billion recorded in 2020 due to better price and volume.

- Sale of goods and services in URC's AIC group amounted to ₱33.432 billion in 2021, an increase of 13.0% from ₱29.574 billion recorded last year.

  - Sale of goods and services in URC's AIG segment amounted to ₱11.483 billion in 2021, a decline of 3.2% from ₱11.858 billion recorded in 2020. Feeds business increased by 5.6% due to double-digit growth in pet food, offsetting the decline in animal feeds. Farms business also decreased by 40.3% due to lower volumes as a result of downsized operations.

  - Sale of goods and services in Flour business amounted ₱5.009 billion in 2021, a growth of 4.5%, increase from ₱4.794 billion recorded in 2020 due to better selling price despite low volume growth.

  - Sales of goods and services in Sugar business amounted to ₱11.868 billion in 2021 grew by 20.7% from ₱9.836 billion in 2020 while Renewables business grew by 64.4% to ₱5.073 billion in 2021 driven by the acquisition of La Carlota mill and Roxol distillery in 4th quarter of 2020.

URC's cost of sales consists primarily of raw and packaging materials costs, manufacturing costs and direct labor costs. Cost of sales increased by ₱4.916 billion or 6.3% to ₱83.490 billion in 2021 from ₱78.573 billion recorded in 2020 due to higher sales and increasing input costs.

URC's gross profit for 2021 amounted to ₱33.465 billion, lower by ₱1.123 billion or 3.2% from ₱34.588 billion reported in 2020. Gross profit margin decreased by 195 basis points from 30.57% in 2020 to 28.61% in 2021.

URC's selling and distribution costs and general and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation benefits, advertising and promotion costs, freight and other selling expenses, depreciation, repairs and maintenance expenses and other administrative expenses. Selling and distribution costs, and general and administrative expenses increased by ₱57 million or 0.3% to ₱20.749 billion in 2021 from ₱20.692 billion registered in 2020. The increase primarily resulted from increases in repairs and maintenance, professional and legal fees and other administrative expenses, partially offset by decreases in advertising and promotion costs; and taxes, licenses and fees.

As a result of the above factors, operating income decreased by ₱1.180 billion or 8.5% to ₱12.716 billion in 2021 from ₱13.896 billion reported in 2020. URC's operating income by segment was as follows:

- Operating income in URC's BCFG segment, excluding packaging division, decreased by ₱909 million or 8.9% to ₱9.299 billion in 2021 from ₱10.208 billion in 2020. BCFG's domestic operations decline by 8.0% to ₱7.603 billion in 2021 from ₱8.262 billion in 2020 driven by cost headwinds from commodity prices, partially offset by pricing actions, mix improvements, and cost savings initiatives. International operations posted a ₱1.696 billion operating income, 12.9% lower than the ₱1.947 billion posted in 2020 driven by increasing input prices and freight costs, and plant shutdowns due to Delta COVID variant surge in 3rd quarter of 2021. In constant US dollar terms, international operations posted an operating income of US$ 34 million, a 12.3% decrease from last year.

  URC's packaging division reported an operating income of ₱99 million in 2021 from an operating income of ₱522 thousand reported in 2020 driven by strong topline.

- Operating income of AIC group amounted to ₱5.516 billion in 2021, a decrease of 3.9% from ₱5.738 billion recorded last year.

  - Operating income in URC's AIG segment decreased by ₱210 million or 15.3% to ₱1.165 billion in 2021 from ₱1.374 billion in 2020 driven by higher input costs.

  - Operating income in Flour business decreased by 48.2% or ₱591 million to ₱636 million in 2021 from ₱1.227 billion in 2020 due to surging wheat prices.

  - Operating income in Sugar and Renewables businesses grew by 16.4% or ₱388 million and 24.9% or ₱191 million, respectively, on the back of better volume and average selling price for all categories.

URC reported an EBITDA (operating income plus depreciation and amortization) from continuing operations of ₱18.479 billion in 2021, 7.9% lower than ₱20.054 billion posted in 2020.

URC's finance costs consist mainly of interest expense, which decreased by ₱88 million to ₱573 million in 2021 from ₱662 million recorded in 2020 due to lower interest rates and decline in level of interest-bearing financial liabilities.

URC's finance revenue consists of interest income from investments in financial instruments, money market placements, savings and dollar deposits and dividend income from investment in equity securities. Finance revenue decreased by ₱68 million to ₱255 million in 2021 from ₱324 million in 2020 due to lower interest rates, decline in level of interest-bearing financial assets and lower dividend income.

Equity in net losses of joint ventures increased to ₱91 million in 2021 from ₱62 million in 2020 due to equity take-up in net losses of DURBI.

Net foreign exchange gain amounted to ₱346 million in 2021 from the ₱504 million net foreign exchanges loss reported in 2020 driven by combined effects of local currency devaluations vis-à-vis US dollar this year versus local currency revaluations last year particularly Philippine Peso and Myanmar Kyat.

Market valuation gain on financial instruments at FVTPL decreased to ₱87 million in 2021 from ₱136 million in 2020 driven by market valuation on derivative liability last year.

Impairment losses increased to ₱572 million in 2021 from ₱33 million in 2020 due to provision for impairment losses on idle fixed assets and slow-moving spare parts.

Other income (losses) - net consists of gain (loss) on sale of fixed assets, rental income, and miscellaneous income and expenses. Other income - net amounted to ₱2.375 billion in 2021 from other losses - net of ₱ 619 million reported in 2020 mainly coming from gain on sale of fixed assets recognized this year.

URC recognized provision for income tax of ₱1.579 billion in 2021, a 20.0% decrease from ₱1.973 billion in 2020 due to savings from CREATE Act and reversal of deferred tax assets last year.

URC's net income from continuing operations amounted to ₱12.965 billion in 2021, higher by ₱2.461 billion or 23.4%, from ₱10.504 billion in 2020 mainly driven by gain on sale of idle assets, foreign exchange gain, and income tax savings from CREATE Act.

URC's net income from discontinued operations amounted to ₱11.281 billion in 2021, an increase of ₱10.160 billion from ₱1.120 billion recorded in 2020 driven by the gain recognized from the divestment of Oceania businesses this year.

URC reported total net income of ₱24.246 billion in 2021, higher by ₱12.621 billion or 108.6% from ₱11.625 billion in 2020.

URC's core earnings after tax (operating profit after equity earnings, net finance costs, other income - net and provision from income tax) in 2021 amounted to ₱10.413 billion, and decrease of 16.4% from ₱12.463 billion recorded in 2020.

Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent increased by ₱12.577 billion or 117.0% to ₱23.324 billion in 2021 from ₱10.747 billion in 2020 as a result of the factors discussed above.

NCI in net income of subsidiaries increased from ₱878 million in 2020 to ₱922 million in 2021.

Financial Condition

March 31, 2024 versus December 31, 2023

URC's financial position remains healthy with strong cash levels. The Company has a current ratio of 1.50:1 as of March 31, 2024 and 1.57:1 as of December 31, 2023. Financial debt to equity ratio of 0.22 as of March 31, 2024 is within comfortable level.

Total assets amounted to ₱185.377 billion as of March 31, 2024, higher than ₱180.302 billion as of December 31, 2023. Book value per share decreased to ₱53.63 as of March 31, 2024 from ₱54.09 as of December 31, 2023.

The Company's cash requirements have been sourced through cash flow from operations. The net cash flow provided by operating activities for the first quarter of 2024 amounted to ₱5.683 billion. Net cash used in investing activities amounted to ₱1.937 billion, which were substantially used for fixed asset acquisitions. Net cash provided by financing activities amounted to ₱190 million from net availment of loans, offset by purchase of treasury shares.

As of March 31, 2024, the Company is not aware of any events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.

For Fiscal Year December 31, 2023

URC's financial position remains healthy with strong cash levels. The Company has a current ratio of 1.57:1 as of December 31, 2023, lower than the 1.62:1 as of December 31, 2022. Financial debt to equity ratio of 0.23 as of December 31, 2023 is within comfortable level. The Company is in a net debt position of ₱13.379 billion this year against ₱9.029 billion last year. Total assets amounted to ₱180.302 billion as of December 31, 2023, higher than ₱169.954 billion as of December 31, 2022. Book value per share increased to ₱54.09 as of December 31, 2023 from ₱52.95 as of December 31, 2022.

The Company's cash requirements have been sourced through cash flow from operations. The net cash flow provided by operating activities in 2023 amounted to ₱10.115 billion. Net cash used in investing activities amounted to ₱7.048 billion, which were substantially used for fixed asset acquisitions. Net cash used in financing activities amounted to ₱4.131 billion due to dividend payment, partly offset by short-term debt net availments.

The capital expenditures amounting to ₱10.215 billion include spending for capacity expansions, sustainability projects, warehouse management systems, and rehabilitation/upgrade of various beverage and snacks facilities across domestic and international locations, including millsites, feedmills and refinery.

The Company has budgeted various authorized but not yet disbursed capital expenditures (including maintenance capex) and investments for 2024, which substantially consist of the following:

- Acquisition of new machines for improvement of handling, distribution, electrical, quality control, product development, and operational efficiencies in various facilities, as well as to support new product developments;
- Capacity expansion of plants; and
- Maintenance expenditures and facilities improvement.

No assurance can be given that the Company's capital expenditure plan will not change or that the amount of capital expenditure for any project or as a whole will not change in future years from current expectations.

Financial Ratios

The following are the major financial ratios that the Group uses. Analyses are employed by comparisons and measurements based on the financial information of the current year against last year.

	March 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**	December 31, 2022
Liquidity:			
Current ratio	**1.50:1**	**1.57:1**	1.62:1
Solvency:			
Gearing ratio	**0.22:1**	**0.23:1**	0.20:1
Debt to equity ratio	**0.58**	**0.52**	0.47
Asset to equity ratio	**1.58**	**1.52**	1.47

	CY 2023	CY 2022
Profitability:		
Operating margin	**11.0%**	10.2%
Earnings per share	**₱5.55**	₱6.39
Core earnings per share	**₱5.76**	₱5.44
Leverage:		
Interest rate coverage ratio	**14.96**	26.68

	First Quarter ended March 31	
	2024	2023
Profitability:		
Operating margin	**12.7%**	11.7%
Earnings per share	**₱1.90**	₱1.57
Core earnings per share	**₱1.80**	₱1.66
Leverage:		
Interest rate coverage ratio	**16.53:1**	16.67:1

The Group calculates the ratios as follows:

Financial Ratios	**Formula**
Current ratio	Current assets / Current liabilities
Gearing ratio	Total financial debt (short-term debt, trust receipts payable and long-term debt including current portion) / Total equity (equity holders + non-controlling interests)
Debt to equity ratio	Total liabilities (current + noncurrent) / Total equity (equity holders + non-controlling interests)
Asset to equity ratio	Total assets (current + noncurrent) / Total equity (equity holders + non-controlling interests)
Operating margin	Operating income

Financial Ratios	Formula
	Sale of goods and services
Earnings per share	Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent / Weighted average number of common shares
Core earnings per share	Core earnings after tax / Weighted average number of common shares
Interest rate coverage ratio	Operating income plus depreciation and amortization / Finance costs

Material Changes in Financial Statements
(Increase/Decrease of 5% or more)

Income Statements – Year ended December 31, 2023 versus Year ended December 31, 2022

5.6% increase in sales
Due to strong growth of AIC businesses

9.3% increase in selling and distribution cost
Due to higher promotions, refiller's salary and freight costs

97.0% increase in finance cost
Due to higher interest rates

11.9% increase in finance revenue
Due to higher interest income from savings and money market placements

24.2% decrease in equity in net losses of joint ventures
Due to lower equity take-up in net losses of VURCI, partly offset by equity take-up in net losses of DURBI

31.6% decrease in net foreign exchange gain
Due to appreciation of Philippine peso compared to last year's depreciation

27.9% decrease in impairment losses
Due to lower provisions for impairment losses of farm assets this year

144.7% increase in market valuation gain on financial instruments at FVTPL
Due to increase in the market value of equity investments

110.7% decrease in other income (losses) - net
Mainly due to cycling of last year's gain on sale of investment property

Income Statements – Three months ended March 31, 2024 versus three months ended March 31, 2023

7.0% increase in sales
Mainly due to higher volume of BCFG domestic operations and Sugar

20.8% increase in selling and distribution cost
Due to higher advertising and promotions

407.9% increase in net foreign exchange gain
Due to depreciation of Philippine peso compared to last year's appreciation

12.0% increase in finance cost
Due to higher interest rates

69.4% increase in finance revenue
Due to timing of dividend income from an equity investment

34.7% increase in equity in net losses of joint ventures
Mainly due to equity take up in net losses of Calbee-URC Malaysia (CURM)

88.6% decrease in market valuation gain on financial instruments at FVTPL
Due to decrease in the market value of equity investments

100.0% decrease in impairment losses
No impairment this quarter versus last year's impairment of farm assets

47.4% decrease in other expenses - net
Mainly due to lower consultancy fees

<u>Statements of Financial Position – December 31, 2023 versus December 31, 2022</u>

8.0% decrease in cash and cash equivalents
Due to cash used for capital expenditures, dividend payment and purchase of treasury shares; partly offset by cash from operations and loan availment

20.1% increase in financial instruments at FVTPL
Due to increase in market value of equity investments

20.5% increase in inventories
Due to increase in finished goods inventory of Sugar

33.8% decrease in biological assets
Due to hogs downsizing and closure of one poultry farm

28.0% increase in other current assets
Mainly due to increase in advances to suppliers related to purchase of inventories and capital expenditures

34.9% decrease in right-of-use assets
Due to depreciation during the period and derecognition of certain plants of BCFG

6.6% increase in intangible assets
Due to acquisition of software

28.0% decrease in investments in joint ventures
Due to equity share in net losses during the year, net of additional capital infusion to VURCI and DURBI

17.8% decrease in other noncurrent assets
Mainly due to reclassification to current assets of receivable related to last year's sale of investment property

16.4% increase in accounts payable and other accrued liabilities
Mainly due to increase in trade and accrued advertising and promotions

40.4% increase in short-term debt
Due to new availments for working capital requirements, net of payments made during the period

11.2% decrease in trust receipts payable
Due to payment of trust receipts during the year

39.4% increase in income tax payable
Due to higher taxable income during the year

36.6% decrease in lease liabilities - net
Due to rent payments and amortization during the year, and derecognition of certain plants of BCFG

211.0% increase in net pension liability
Due to higher pension expense for the year and remeasurement losses recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI)

32.5% decrease in deferred tax liabilities - net
Due to higher deferred taxes on pension, remeasurement losses, and impairment losses

30.6% decrease in OCI
Mainly due to decrease in cumulative translation adjustments and higher remeasurement losses on retirement plans

14.0% increase in equity attributable to non-controlling interests
Due to NCI's equity share in the net income of NURC

<u>Statements of Financial Position – March 31, 2024 versus December 31, 2023</u>

32.3% increase in cash and cash equivalents
Due to cash from operations and loan availment, partly offset by cash used for capital expenditures and purchase of treasury shares

6.7% decrease in receivables
Due to decrease in trade receivables

5.7% increase in inventories
Due to higher Sugar inventories

6.2% increase in biological assets
Mainly due to higher number of finishers

5.2% decrease in right-of-use assets
Due to depreciation during the period

138.4% increase in investments in joint ventures
Mainly due to additional capital infusion to Vitasoy-URC, Inc. (VURCI)

9.3% decrease in other noncurrent assets
Mainly due to reclassification of deposits related to VURCI's capital infusion

20.0% increase in accounts payable and other accrued liabilities
Mainly due to dividends payable

9.5% decrease in trust receipts payable
Due to payment of trust receipts during the period

53.5% increase in income tax payable
Due to higher provision for taxes

7.3% increase in net pension liability
Due to accrual of pension expense and interest accretion

21.8% decrease in OCI
Mainly due to decrease in cumulative translation adjustments

11.6% increase in treasury shares
Due to buy-back transactions during the period

30.1% increase in equity attributable to non-controlling interests
Due to NCI's equity share in the net income of NURC

The Company's key performance indicators are employed across all businesses. Comparisons are then made against internal target and previous period's performance. The Company and its significant subsidiaries' top five (5) key performance indicators are as follows (in million PhP):

Universal Robina Corporation (Consolidated)			
	CY 2023	**CY 2022**	**Index**
Revenues	158,367	149,904	106
EBIT	17,352	15,224	114
EBITDA	23,755	21,512	110
Net Income	12,705	14,471	88
Total Assets	180,302	169,954	106

Universal Robina Corporation (Consolidated)			
	YTD March		**Index**
	2024	2023	
Revenues	**₱42,581**	₱39,807	107
EBIT	**5,406**	4,658	116
EBITDA	**6,989**	6,295	111
Net Income	**4,358**	3,594	121
Total Assets	**185,377**	181,734	102

URC International Co., Ltd. (Consolidated)			
	CY 2023	**CY 2022**	**Index**

Revenues	32,792	32,297	102
EBIT	3,285	2,603	126
EBITDA	5,085	4,402	116
Net Income	1,380	939	147
Total Assets	65,725	67,499	97

URC International Co., Ltd. (Consolidated)			
	YTD March		**Index**
	2024	2023	
Revenues	**₱8,894**	₱8,854	100
EBIT	**1,137**	982	116
EBITDA	**1,560**	1,439	108
Net Income	**793**	1,242	64
Total Assets	**67,158**	66,187	101

Nissin-URC			
	CY 2023	**CY 2022**	**Index**
Revenues	10,169	9,891	103
EBIT	1,645	1,403	117
EBITDA	1,889	1,638	115
Net Income	1,235	1,071	115
Total Assets	4,655	4,572	102

Nissin – URC			
	YTD March		**Index**
	2024	2023	
Revenues	**₱3,016**	₱3,076	98
EBIT	**575**	380	151
EBITDA	**632**	442	143
Net Income	**434**	317	137
Total Assets	**5,244**	6,339	83

Majority of the above key performance indicators were within targeted levels.

Item 7. Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements and schedules listed in the accompanying Index to Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules (page 42) are filed as part of this Form 17-A (pages 44 to 165).

Item 8. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9. Independent Public Accountants and Audit Related Fees

Independent Public Accountants

The Company's independent public accountant is the accounting firm of SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co. (SGV & Co.). The same accounting firm is tabled for reappointment for the current year at the annual meeting of stockholders. The representatives of the principal accountant have always been present at prior year's meetings and are expected to be present at the current year's annual meeting of stockholders. They may also make a statement and respond to appropriate questions with respect to matters for which their services were engaged.

The current handling partner of SGV & Co. has been engaged by the Company in 2023 and is expected to be rotated every five (5) years.

Audit-Related Fees

The following table sets out the aggregate fees billed for each of the last three years for professional services rendered by SyCip, Gorres, Velayo & Co.

	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023
Audit and audit-related fees	₱12,639,000	₱13,519,197	₱16,693,497
Fees for services that are normally provided by the external auditor in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements	None	290,125	None
Professional fees for due diligence review for bond/shares offering	None	None	None
Tax fees	None	None	None
Other fees	None	None	None
Total	₱12,639,000	₱13,809,322	₱16,693,497

Audit Committee's Approval Policies and Procedures for the Services Rendered by the External Auditors

The Corporate Governance Manual of the Company provides that the Audit Committee shall, among others:

1. Evaluate all significant issues reported by the external auditors relating to the adequacy, efficiency, and effectiveness of policies, controls, processes and activities of the Company.
2. Ensure that other non-audit work provided by the external auditors is not in conflict with their functions as external auditors.
3. Ensure the compliance of the Company with acceptable auditing and accounting standards and regulations.

PART III – CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant

Name	Age	Position	Citizenship
1. James L. Go	84	Director, Chairman Emeritus	Filipino
2. Lance Y. Gokongwei	57	Director, Chairman	Filipino
3. Irwin C. Lee	59	President and Chief Executive Officer	Filipino
4. Patrick Henry C. Go	53	Director, Executive Vice President	Filipino
5. Johnson Robert G. Go, Jr.	58	Director	Filipino
6. Cesar V. Purisima	63	Independent Director	Filipino
7. Rizalina G. Mantaring	64	Independent Director	Filipino
8. Christine Marie B. Angco	55	Independent Director	Singaporean
9. Antonio Jose U. Periquet, Jr.	62	Independent Director	Filipino
10. David J. Lim, Jr.	60	Chief Supply Chain and Sustainability Officer	Filipino
11. Francisco M. Del Mundo	53	Chief Investments, Strategy, and Corporate Services Officer	Filipino
12. Evelyn C. Ng	45	Chief Financial Officer	Filipino
13. Anna Milagros D. David	43	Chief Marketing Officer	Filipino
14. Elisa O. Abalajon	56	Chief Human Resources Officer and Agile Transformation Lead	Filipino
15. Krishna Mohan Suri	51	Chief Research and Development Officer	Indian
16. Socorro M.L. Banting	69	Vice President	Filipino
17. Karen Therese C. Salgado	53	Chief Information Officer	Filipino
18. Rhodora T. Lao	52	Corporate Controller and Chief Compliance and Risk Officer	Filipino
19. Charles Bernard A. Tañega	51	Treasurer	Filipino
20. Maria Celia H. Fernandez-Estavillo	52	Corporate Secretary	Filipino
21. Phoebe Ann S. Bayona	37	Assistant Corporate Secretary	Filipino
22. Elvin Michael L. Cruz	45	Corporate Legal Counsel	Filipino
23. Jose Miguel T. Manalang	43	Director, Strategy and Investor Relations	Filipino

All of the above directors and officers have served their respective offices since May 15, 2023. There are no directors who resigned or declined to stand for re-election to the board of directors since the date of the last annual meeting of stockholders for any reason whatsoever.

A brief description of the directors and executive officers' business experience and other directorships held in other reporting companies are provided as follows:

James L. Go is the Chairman Emeritus of URC since April 25, 2018. He is the Chairman of JGSHI. He is also the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Oriental Petroleum and Minerals Corporation, the Vice Chairman of Robinsons Retail Holdings, Inc., and a Board Advisor of Cebu Air, Inc. since January 1, 2023. He is the Chairman Emeritus of Robinsons Land Corporation and JG Summit Olefins Corporation. He is also the President and Trustee of the Gokongwei Brothers Foundation, Inc. He has been a Director of PLDT, Inc. since November 3, 2011, and is an Advisor to the Audit Committee and a member of the Technology Strategy and Risk Committees. He was elected a Director of Manila Electric Company on December 16, 2013, and is a member of the Executive, Finance, Nomination and Governance, Audit, Risk Management, and Related Party Transactions Committees. He received his Bachelor of Science Degree and Master of Science Degree in Chemical Engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA.

Lance Y. Gokongwei is the Chairman of URC since April 25, 2018. He is the President and Chief Executive Officer of JGSHI. He is also the Chairman of Cebu Air, Inc., Robinsons Retail Holdings, Inc., and JG Summit Olefins Corporation. Effective January 8, 2024, he became the Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer of Robinsons Land Corporation. He is a Director and a Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee of Manila Electric Company. He is also a Director of RL Commercial REIT, Inc., Altus Property Ventures, Inc., Oriental Petroleum and Minerals Corporation, Singapore Land Group Limited, Shakey's Asia Pizza Ventures, Inc., AB Capital and Investment Corporation, and Endeavor Acquisition Corporation. He is a Trustee and the Chairman of the Gokongwei Brothers Foundation, Inc. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance and a Bachelor of Science degree in Applied Science from the University of Pennsylvania.

Irwin C. Lee has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of URC since May 14, 2018. Prior to joining URC, he was the Chief Executive Officer of Rustan Supercenters, Inc. and a director of Rose Pharmacy under Jardine Matheson's Dairy Farm Group. He brings with him more than 38 years of work experience in fast-moving consumer foods and retail across Asia, Europe, and the US. He started in Procter & Gamble (P&G) as a Finance Analyst and rose to key executive finance roles in various countries, including Chief Finance Officer roles in Indonesia, Japan/Korea, and Greater China. In 2004, he was appointed Vice President for P&G Greater China with dual roles as Chief Marketing Officer and as General Manager for the laundry detergent business, which he drove to market leadership. In 2007, he was appointed Managing Director for P&G UK and Ireland, where he delivered profitable growth through two recessions and led P&G's London 2012 Olympics program. In 2014, he rose to become P&G's Regional Head for Northern Europe, leading commercial operations across UK, Ireland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland, and integrating P&G's second largest international regional cluster. While in the UK, he spearheaded industry initiatives for connecting businesses to communities and enhancing employee engagement and well-being. After P&G, he served as Global Strategic Advisor for McKinsey and Co. to consumer and retail sector partners and engagement managers. He also sat as Board Director and Remuneration Committee Chairman for Wm Morrison Supermarkets Plc (one of UK's top 4 grocery retailers). Mr. Irwin Lee graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Commerce Major in Accounting from the De La Salle University Manila, Summa Cum Laude. He placed third in the CPA Licensure Exams in 1985.

Patrick Henry C. Go is a director and the Executive Vice President of URC since June 23, 2001. He also heads the URC Packaging (BOPP) Division and Flexible Packaging Division. He holds the positions of Director and Chief Executive Officer and President of Merbau Corporation, Director of Robinsons Land Corporation, Manila Electric Company, Meralco Powergen Corporation, and JG Summit Olefins Corporation. He is also the Executive Director of JG Summit Holdings, Inc. He is a trustee and treasurer of the Gokongwei Brothers Foundation, Inc. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Management from the Ateneo de Manila University and attended the General Manager Program at Harvard Business School. Mr. Patrick Henry C. Go is a nephew of Mr. John L. Gokongwei, Jr.

Johnson Robert G. Go, Jr. has been a director of URC since May 5, 2005. He is also a director of JG Summit Holdings, Inc., Robinsons Land Corporation, Robinsons Bank Corporation, and A. Soriano Corporation. He is also a trustee of the Gokongwei Brothers Foundation, Inc. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in Interdisciplinary Studies (Liberal Arts) from the Ateneo de Manila University. He is a nephew of Mr. John L. Gokongwei, Jr.

Cesar V. Purisima has been an independent director of URC since May 30, 2018. He is also an independent director of Ayala Corporation, Ayala Land, Inc., Jollibee Foods Corporation, Bank of the Philippine Islands, and BPI Capital Corporation. He is a member of the Board of Advisors of ABS-CBN Corporation. He is also a founding partner of lkhlas Capital Singapore Pte. Ltd., a pan-ASEAN private equity platform. He is a member of the Board of AlA Group Limited, a member of the Global Advisory Council of Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, and a member of Singapore Management University's lnternational Advisory

Council in the Philippines. He is also a member of the board of trustees at the International School of Manila. He is an Asia Fellow at the Milken Institute, a global, non-profit, on-partisan think tank. He served in the government of the Philippines as Secretary of Finance and Chair of Economic Development Cluster of the President's Cabinet from July 2010 to June 2016 and as Secretary of Trade and Industry from January 2004 to February 2005. He also previously served on the boards of a number of government institutions, including as a member of the Monetary Board of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), Governor of the Asian Development Bank and World Bank for the Philippines, Alternate Governor of the International Monetary Fund for the Philippines, and Chairman of the Land Bank of the Philippines. Under his leadership, the Philippines received its first investment-grade ratings. He was named Finance Minister of the Year seven times in six consecutive years by a number of publications, a first for the Philippines. Prior to serving the government, Mr. Purisima was the Chairman & Country Managing Partner of the Philippines' largest professional services firm SGV & Co. He was a recipient of Centenary Award of Excellence by the Professional Regulatory Board of Accountancy on the occasion of the 100th year of the Philippine accounting profession in 2023. He was also conferred the Chevalier dans I'Ordre national de Ia Legion d'Honneur (Knight of the National Order of the Legion of Honour) by the President of the French Republic in 2017, the Order of Lakandula, Rank of Grand Cross (Bayani) by the President of the Philippines in 2016, and the Chevalier de I'Ordre national du Merite (Knight of the National Order of Merit) by the President of the French Republic in 2001. Mr. Purisima is a certified public accountant and has extensive experience in public accounting both in the Philippines and abroad. Mr. Purisima obtained his Bachelor of Science in Commerce (Majors in Accounting & Management of Financial Institutions) degree from De La Salle University (Manila) in 1979, Master of Management degree from J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management, Northwestern University in 1983 and Doctor of Humanities honoris causa degree from Angeles University Foundation (Philippines) in 2012.

Rizalina G. Mantaring has been an independent director of URC since August 13, 2020. She was the Chief Executive Officer and Country Head of Sun Life Financial Philippines until her retirement in June 2018. She assumed the chairmanship of Sun Life Financial Philippine Holding Co. until she stepped down in August 2019. She is also an independent director of Ayala Corporation Inc., Bank of the Philippine Islands., First Philippine Holdings Corporation Inc., PHINMA Corporation, East Asia Computer Center Inc., Maxicare Healthcare Corporation, GoTyme Bank and BPI Asset Management and Trust Corp. She is also a director of Sun Life Grepa Financial Inc. Among her other affiliations are as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Makati Business Club, and Philippine Business for Education. She was also President of the Management Association of the Philippines and the Philippine Life Insurance Association. She is a recipient of the Asia Talent Management Award in the Asia Business Leaders Award 2017 organized by the global business news network CNBC, among other prestigious awards. She was selected as one of the 100 Most Outstanding Alumni of the past century by the University of the Philippines College of Engineering and received the PAX award, the highest award given to outstanding alumnae, in 2019 from St. Scholastica's College Manila. She holds a BS Electrical Engineering degree from the University of the Philippines where she graduated with honors. She obtained her MS degree in Computer Science from the State University of New York at Albany.

Christine Marie B. Angco has been an independent director of URC since August 13, 2020. Prior to joining URC, she has spent 25 years in the multinational FMCG Corporation, Procter & Gamble. She was a Vice President and General Manager for several health and beauty-oriented categories handling businesses across Asia-Pacific countries, with profit & loss responsibility and organizational leadership of large diverse multi-cultural teams across Japan, Korea, Australia, Singapore, India, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia. She is also a member of the Board of Trustees of PhilDev, a non-governmental organization focused on education and entrepreneurship development in the Philippines. She is also a director of Applied Behavior Consultants (ABC) Center which focuses on early intervention for children with autism. She obtained her Bachelors of Science degree in Management Engineering (Magna Cum Laude) from the Ateneo de Manila University and a Master of Science (with distinction) on Applied Neuroscience from King's College London.

Antonio Jose U. Periquet, Jr. has been an independent director of URC since May 13, 2021. He is the Chairman and CEO of AB Capital & Investment Corporation, and Chairman of the Campden Hill Group, Inc. Mr. Periquet is also an independent director of the Albizia ASEAN Tenggara Fund, Globe FinTech Innovations, Inc., Globe Telecom, Max's Group of Companies, and Semirara Mining and Power Corporation, and a Board Advisor to the Bank of the Philippine Islands, DMCI Holdings Corporation and ABS-CBN Corporation and the Tech for Good Institute (Singapore). He is also a member of the SEA Advisory Committee of British International Investments, a trustee of Lyceum University of the Philippines and a member of the Dean's Global Advisory Council at the University of Virginia's Darden School of Business. Mr. Periquet holds a Bachelor of Arts in Economics degree from the Ateneo de Manila University, a Master of Science degree in Economics from Oxford University, and an MBA from the Darden School of Business, University of Virginia.

Executive Officers

David J. Lim*, *Jr. is the Chief Supply Chain and Sustainability Officer of URC. He leads the Corporate Quality, Environment, Health and Safety, Sustainability, Corporate Engineering, Global Procurement and Global Supply Chain of URC. He was the Assistant Technical Director for JGSHI. prior to joining URC in December of 2008. He earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Aeronautical Engineering from Imperial College, London, England and obtained his Master of Science degree in Civil Structural Engineering from the University of California at Beverly, USA as well as his Masters in Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA.

Francisco M. Del Mundo is the Chief Investments, Strategy, and Corporate Services Officer of URC. He joined the Gokongwei Group in 2013 and had previously held positions as Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of URC, CFO of URC International, CFO of JGSHI, and CFO of Aspen Business Solutions, Inc, (ABSI). He brings with him 30 years of experience in all aspects of the finance career. He has built his career from 17 years of rigorous training in Procter & Gamble (P&G) and 3 years in Coca-Cola prior to joining the Gokongwei Group. He has worked in three different markets: Manila, Thailand and Singapore, and has held numerous CFO and Regional Finance Head positions, namely: CFO for ASEAN, Head of Accounting Shared Services for Central and Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa, and Asia Hub Manager for Internal Controls for P&G. During his stint with Coca-Cola, he was the CFO for Coca-Cola Bottlers Philippines, Inc. and concurrently the CEO of Coca-Cola Bottlers Business Services, the company's global shared service handling Philippines, Singapore and Malaysia. He graduated Cum Laude from the University of the Philippines Diliman with a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration degree. He was recognized as the Most Distinguished Alumnus of the University's College of Business Administration in 2008. He is also a Certified Internal Auditor and has done several external talks on shared service and finance transformation in Manila, Malaysia, and Dubai.

Evelyn C. Ng is the Chief Financial Officer of URC. She joined URC after more than 21 years with Procter & Gamble (P&G) with a breadth of experiences across audit, accounting, controllership, forecasting, financial analysis, plant manufacturing finance, and tax. She has worked in the Philippines, Singapore, Greater China; and assumed Finance leadership roles in Personal Cleansing, Skin Care, Cosmetics, Baby Care, Oral Care. She was the Chief Financial Officer of P&G Philippines from 2012 to 2016 and most recently, P&G Vice President Comptroller for Asia, Middle East and Africa, and P&G Vice President for Asia Pacific Tax Operations. She graduated from the University of the Philippines (Diliman) Summa Cum Laude and University Valedictorian with a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration and Accountancy and topped the board (1st Place) in the Philippines National Licensure Examinations for Certified Public Accountants.

Anna Milagros D. David is the Chief Marketing Officer of URC. She is also concurrently the Managing Director of URC International. She was previously co-Managing Director of BCFG Philippines, where she brought the Philippine operation to record growth through the pandemic. She started her career in URC as Vice President and Business Unit Head for URC Beverages, for which she led the turn-around of the business. Prior to joining URC in 2018, she was with Unilever for 17 years, with roles in both Marketing and Sales across markets. This includes Marketing Director (Philippines), CCD Sales Director (Philippines), Global Brand Director (Dove), and Regional Marketing Director (Asean). She is currently in the Board of Directors for Danone-URC and Vitasoy-URC Joint Ventures. She obtained her Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics (Honors) from the Ateneo de Manila University where she graduated Magna Cum Laude.

Elisa O. Abalajon is the Chief Human Resources Officer and Agile Transformation Lead of URC. Prior to joining URC in 2016, she was the Southeast Asia HR Director of Mondelez International based in Singapore. She is a lawyer by profession having graduated with honors from the Ateneo de Manila School of Law. She received her Master's Degree in Business Administration from the Singapore Management University in 2013.

Krishna Mohan Suri is the Chief Research & Development Officer of URC. Prior to joining URC in January 2017, he has worked with Mondelez and Unilever where he held roles in R&D and Manufacturing across multiple locations in Asia. He obtained his Bachelor's degree in Chemical Engineering from Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur (IIT) and received his Master's Degree in Chemical Engineering specializing in Simulation & Controls from IIT.

Socorro M.L. Banting is a Vice President of URC. She is also an officer of other related companies of URC. Prior to joining URC in 1986, she worked with State Investment House, Inc. and Manila Midtown Hotel. She obtained her Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from the Ateneo de Davao University.

Karen Therese C. Salgado is the Chief Information Officer of URC. Prior to joining URC in April 2019, she was the Chief Information Officer (CIO) of Rustan Supercenters, Inc. for 3 years. Previous to this, she held the CIO position for both the Philippines and the Asia Pacific region in Avon Cosmetics, Inc for 4 years. She graduated with a degree in Commerce from the De La Salle University.

Rhodora T. Lao is the Corporate Controller and Chief Compliance and Risk Officer of URC, and was the Deputy Chief Finance Officer for Branded Consumer Foods Group of URC. She was formerly the Director for Strategic Initiatives and Group Controller for Coca-Cola Asia Pacific and held various finance roles in Avon APAC, Wyeth Philippines, International Distillers Philippines and Nestle Philippines. She obtained her Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration and Accountancy from the University of the Philippines where she graduated Cum Laude.

Charles Bernard A. Tañega was appointed Treasurer of URC on May 29, 2019 and has been Deputy Treasurer since December 2016 handling primarily URC International Treasury and Bank Control. Prior to joining URC, he gained 20 years of work experience in sales, finance and treasury and he had a 12-year stint with Citibank N.A. where he was a Vice President working in Global Markets as Treasury Sales handling FX and short-term investment products. Later on, in Treasury and Trade Solutions where he was the product manager for the bank's cash and liquidity products. He obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Commerce majoring in Management of Financial Institutions from De La Salle University and received his Master's Degree in Management from the Asian Institute of Management.

Maria Celia H. Fernandez-Estavillo is the Corporate Secretary of URC. She is also the Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary of JGSHI. She is also the Corporate Secretary of JG Summit Olefins Corporation and the Assistant Corporate Secretary of Gokongwei Brothers Foundation, Inc. She is a member of The

British School Manila Board of Governors since 2020. Prior to joining JGSHI in March 2017, Atty. Fernandez-Estavillo was the head of the Legal and Regulatory Affairs Group, the Corporate Secretary, and a member of the Board of Directors of Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation. She was Assistant Vice President of Global Business Development of ABS-CBN. She also held positions in government as Head of the Presidential Management Staff, Assistant Secretary at the Department of Agriculture, and Chief of Staff of Senator Edgardo J. Angara. She began her legal career in ACCRA. She graduated from the University of the Philippines with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Economics (Summa Cum Laude) and a Bachelor of Laws degree (Cum Laude). She completed her Master of Laws (LLM) in Corporate Law from New York University School of Law. She received the highest score in the Philippine Bar examinations of 1997.

Phoebe Ann S. Bayona is the Assistant Corporate Secretary of URC. Atty. Bayona is a tenured lawyer who specializes in Corporate Governance and PSE and SEC-compliance. She also has experience in the fields of Corporate, Tax, Mergers and Acquisitions, Labor, and Dispute Resolution. She was a licensed lawyer in Vietnam, and worked for reputable international law firms in that country for five years. Prior to joining JGSHI, Atty. Bayona worked for a publicly-listed tuna manufacturing company as Assistant Corporate Secretary, Compliance Officer and Corporate Counsel. She received her bachelors' degree in Marketing Management from De La Salle University and her Juris Doctor degree from Ateneo de Manila University in 2012. She was admitted to the Philippine Bar in 2013.

Elvin Michael L. Cruz is the Corporate Legal Counsel of URC. Prior to his appointment, he was a Director in the General Counsel Group of JGSHI. Before joining the JG Group, Atty. Cruz was First Vice President and head of the Litigation Department of Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation. He started his legal career in Ponce Enrile Reyes & Manalastas (PECABAR) before joining Andres Marcelo Padernal Guerrero & Paras Law Offices. He graduated from the University of the Philippines College of Law and was admitted to the Philippine Bar in 2002.

Jose Miguel T. Manalang is the Corporate Strategy and Investor Relations Director of URC. He began his career as a management trainee in JGSHI, and has worked in various roles in URC and JGSHI under corporate planning, finance, strategy, and general management. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from the Ateneo de Manila University.

The members of the Company's board of directors and executive officers can be reached at the address of its registered office at 8th Floor, Tera Tower, Bridgetowne, E. Rodriguez Jr. Avenue (C5 Road), Ugong Norte, Quezon City, Philippines.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings of Directors and Executive Officers

None of the members of the Board of Directors and Executive Officers of the Company are involved in any criminal, bankruptcy or insolvency investigations or proceedings.

Family Relationships

- Mr. James L. Go is the brother of Mr. John L. Gokongwei, Jr.
- Mr. Lance Y. Gokongwei is the nephew of Mr. James L. Go.
- Mr. Patrick Henry C. Go is the nephew of Mr. James L. Go.
- Mr. Johnson Robert G. Go is the nephew of Mr. James L. Go.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The following summarizes certain information regarding compensation paid or accrued during the last two (2) years and to be paid in the ensuing year to the Company's Directors and Executive Officers:

	Estimated – CY2024				Actual	
	Salary	Bonus	Others	Total	CY 2023	CY 2022
CEO and four (4) most highly compensated executive officers	₱121,403,733	₱600,000	₱300,000	₱122,303,733	₱116,210,524	₱110,329,382
All officers and directors as a group unnamed	280,872,704	4,800,000	2,940,000	288,612,704	278,878,799	260,311,388

Standard Arrangements

There are no standard arrangements pursuant to which directors of the Company are compensated, or are to be compensated, directly or indirectly, for any services provided as a director for the last completed year and the ensuing year.

Other Arrangements

There are no other arrangements pursuant to which directors of the Company are compensated, or are to be compensated, directly or indirectly, for any services provided as a director for the last completed year and the ensuing year.

Employment Contracts and Termination of Employment and Change-in-Control Arrangement

There are no special employment contracts between the Company and the named executive officers.

There are no compensatory plans or arrangements with respect to a named executive officer.

Warrants and Options Outstanding

There are no outstanding warrants or options held by the Company's CEO, the named executive officers and all officers and directors as a group.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

(1) Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners

As of March 31, 2024, URC knows no one who beneficially owns in excess of 5% of URC's common stock except as set forth in the table below.

Title of Class	Names and addresses of record owners and relationship with the Corporation	Name of beneficial owner and relationship with record owner	Citizenship	Number of shares held	% to Total Outstanding
Common	JG Summit Holdings, Inc. 43/F Robinsons Equitable Tower, ADB Avenue corner Poveda Street, Ortigas Center, Pasig City (stockholder)	Same as record owner (See note 1)	Filipino	1,215,223,061	55.91%
Common	PCD Nominee Corporation (Non-Filipino) PDS Group, 29th Floor, BDO Equitable Tower, 8751 Paseo Der Roxas, Makati City (stockholder)	PCD Participants and their clients (See note 2)	Non-Filipino	452,938,021 (See note 3)	20.22%
Common	PCD Nominee Corporation (Filipino) PDS Group, 29th Floor, BDO Equitable Tower, 8751 Paseo Der Roxas, Makati City (stockholder)	PCD Participants and their clients (See note 2)	Filipino	452,901,034 (See note 3)	20.31%

1. The Chairman and the President are both empowered under the By-Laws of JG Summit Holdings, Inc. ("JGSHI") to vote any and all shares owned by JGSHI, except as otherwise directed by the Board of Directors. The incumbent Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of JGSHI are Mr. James L. Go and Mr. Lance Y. Gokongwei, respectively.

2. PCD Nominee Corporation is the registered owner of the shares in the books of the Corporation's transfer agent. PCD Nominee Corporation is a corporation wholly-owned by Philippine Depository and Trust Corporation, Inc. (formerly the Philippine Central Depository) ("PDTC"), whose sole purpose is to act as nominee and legal title holder of all shares of stock lodged in the PDTC. PDTC is a private corporation organized to establish a central depository in the Philippines and introduce scripless or book-entry trading in the Philippines. Under the current system of the PDTC, only participants (brokers and custodians) are recognized by PDTC as the beneficial owners of the lodged shares. Each beneficial owner of shares through his participant is the beneficial owner to the extent of the number of shares held by such participant in the records of the PCD Nominee.

3. Out of the PCD Nominee Corporation account, "The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd. -Clients' Acct.", "Standard Chartered Bank" and "Citibank N.A." hold for various trust accounts the following shares of the Corporation as of March 31, 2024:

	No. of shares	% to Outstanding
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd. -Clients' Acct.	209,561,342	9.64%
Standard Chartered Bank	202,975,703	9.34%
Citibank N.A.	184,430,869	8.49%

Voting instructions may be provided by the beneficial owners of the shares.

(2) Security Ownership of Management

Title of Class	Name of beneficial owner	Position	Amount & nature of beneficial ownership		Citizenship	% to Total Outstanding
			Direct	Indirect		
Named Executive Officers[1]						
Common	*1. James L. Go*	Director, Chairman Emeritus	1,368,001	-	Filipino	0.06%
Common	*2. Lance Y. Gokongwei*	Director, Chairman	913,235	-	Filipino	0.04%
Common	*3. Irwin C. Lee*	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer	500,001	-	Filipino	0.02%
Common	*4. Anna Milagros D. David*	Chief Marketing Officer	49,630	18,060	Filipino	*
	5. Francisco M. Del Mundo	Chief Investments, Strategy, and Corporate Services Officer	-	-	Filipino	*
	Sub-Total		2,832,807	18,060		0.12%
Other Directors and Executive Officers						
Common	6. Patrick Henry C. Go	Director, Executive Vice President	45,540	-	Filipino	*
Common	7. Johnson Robert G. Go, Jr.	Director	1	-	Filipino	*
Common	8. Cesar V. Purisima	Independent Director	1	-	Filipino	*
Common	9. Rizalina G. Mantaring	Independent Director	15,701	-	Filipino	*
Common	10. Christine Marie B. Angco	Independent Director	1	-	Singaporean	*
Common	11. Antonio Jose U. Periquet, Jr.	Independent Director	500,000	-	Filipino	0.02%
Common	12. Evelyn C. Ng	Chief Financial Officer	10,400		Filipino	
Common	13. Jose Miguel T. Manalang	Director, Strategy and Investor Relations	4,500	-	Filipino	*
	Sub-Total		576,144	-		*
	All directors and executive officers as a group unnamed		3,408,951	18,060		0.14%

1 As defined under Part IV (B) (1) (b) of Annex "C" of SRC Rule 12, the "named executive officers" to be listed refer to the Chief Executive Officer and those that are the four (4) most highly compensated executive officers as of March 31, 2024.

* less than 0.01%

(3) Voting Trust Holders of 5% or more

There are no persons holding more than 5% of a class under a voting trust or similar agreement.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The Company, in its regular conduct of business, had engaged in transactions with its major stockholder, JGSHI and its affiliated companies. See Note 32 (Related Party Transactions) of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (page 138) in the accompanying Audited Financial Statements filed as part of this Form 17-A.

PART IV – CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Item 14. Corporate Governance

The Group adheres to the principles and practices of good corporate governance, as embodied in its Corporate Governance Manual, Code of Ethics and related SEC Circulars. Continuous improvement and monitoring of governance and management policies have been undertaken to ensure that the Group observes good governance and management practices. This is to assure the shareholders that the Group conducts its business with the highest level of integrity, transparency and accountability.

The Group likewise consistently strives to raise its financial reporting standards by adopting and implementing prescribed Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

PART V - EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES

Item 15. Exhibits and Reports on SEC Form 17-C

(a) Exhibits - See accompanying Index to Exhibits (page 42)
(b) Reports on SEC Form 17-C (Page 39)

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION
LIST OF CORPORATE DISCLOSURES/REPLIES TO SEC LETTERS
UNDER SEC FORM 17-C
JUNE 1, 2023 TO MARCH 31, 2024

Date of Disclosure	Description
July 4, 2023	Change in Shareholdings of Directors and/or Principal Officers – Acquisition of shares by Mr. Irwin C. Lee
July 11, 2023	Reply to the letter of the Exchange dated July 6, 2023
July 14, 2023	Reply to Exchange's Query Covering Certification for the Quarterly List of Top 100 Stockholders of Universal Robina Corporation as of June 30, 2023
July 31, 2023	Disclosure on the Notice of the 1H CY2023 Unaudited Results Investors' Briefing of Universal Robina Corporation
August 4, 2023	a. Press release entitled "URC SUSTAINS GROWTH AND MARGIN EXPANSION; Q2 2023 NET INCOME UP +18%" b. Disclosure on declaration of special cash dividends
August 16, 2023	a. Reply to the letter of the Exchange dated August 16, 2023 b. Disclosure on Share Buy-back Transactions
August 23, 2023	Change in Shareholdings of Directors and/or Principal Officers – Acquisition of shares by Mr. Jose Miguel T. Manalang
September 20, 2023	Acquisition of URC shares by Principal Officer's immediate family member
October 13, 2023	Reply to Exchange's Query Covering Certification for the Quarterly List of Top 100 Stockholders of Universal Robina Corporation as of September30, 2023
November 7, 2023	a. Disclosure on the Notice of Investors' Briefing of Universal Robina Corporation b. Disclosure on the approval of the Board of Directors of the Third Quarter 2023 Performance of Universal Robina Corporation
November 10, 203	Press release entitled "URC ACCELERATES OPERATING INCOME GROWTH TO +19% IN THIRD QUARTER"
November 15-16, 2023	Disclosure on Share Buy-back Transactions
December 21-22, 2023	Disclosure on Share Buy-back Transactions
January 10, 2024	Disclosure on Share Buy-back Transactions
January 17-19, 2024	Disclosure on Share Buy-back Transactions
February 1-2, 2024	Disclosure on Share Buy-back Transactions
February 12, 2024	Disclosure on Share Buy-back Transactions
February 23, 2024	Disclosure on Share Buy-back Transactions
February 27-28, 2024	Disclosure on Share Buy-back Transactions
March 6, 2024	Disclosure on Shortening of Corporate Terms of Universal Robina Corporation ("URC")'s Subsidiaries, URC Snack Ventures Inc. ("USVI") and URC Beverage Ventures, Inc. ("UBVI").
March 11, 2024	Disclosure on Notice of the Full Year CY2023 Unaudited Results Investors' Briefing of Universal Robina Corporation
March 14, 2024	a. Disclosure on Notice of the 2024 Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Universal Robina Corporation b. Disclosure on declaration of regular cash dividend c. Press release Full year C2023
March 19-21, 2024	Disclosure on Share Buy-back Transactions

Date of Disclosure	Description
March 25, 2024	a. Disclosure on Change in Shareholdings of Directors and Principal Officers (Jose Miguel T. Manalang) b. Disclosure on Change in Shareholdings of Directors and Principal Officers (James L. Go) c. Disclosure on Share Buy-back Transactions
March 26, 2024	a. Disclosure on Change in Shareholdings of Directors and Principal Officers (Francisco M. Del Mundo) b. Disclosure on Share Buy-back Transactions
March 27, 2024	a. Disclosure on Change in Shareholdings of Directors and Principal Officers (Anna Milagros D. David) b. Disclosure on Share Buy-back Transactions

Universal Robina

April 15, 2024

DECLARATION OF AUTHENTICITY

Securities and Exchange Commission
Secretariat Building, PICC Complex
Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City

I, **EVELYN C. NG**, designated as Chief Financial Officer of **Universal Robina Corporation**, with contact number (02) 8516-9888 and office address at 7th Floor, Tera Tower, Bridgetowne, E. Rodriguez Jr. Avenue (C5 Road), Ugong Norte, Quezon City, Metro Manila, do hereby certify the authenticity of the attached audited Parent Company financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021.

Evelyn C. Ng
Chief Financial Officer

C O V E R   S H E E T
for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

9	1	7	0							

C O M P A N Y   N A M E

U N I V E R S A L   R O B I N A   C O R P O R A T I O N

PRINCIPAL OFFICE *(No. / Street / Barangay / City / Town / Province)*

8th Floor, Tera Tower, Bridgetowne, E. Rodriguez, Jr. Avenue (C5 Road), Ugong Norte, Quezon City, Metro Manila

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
A A F S	C R M D	N / A

C O M P A N Y   I N F O R M A T I O N

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number	Mobile Number
N/A	(02) 8516-9888	N/A

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Fiscal Year (Month / Day)
995	Last Wednesday of May	12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

The designated contact person ***MUST*** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
Ms. Evelyn C. Ng	evelyn.ng@urc.com.ph	(02) 8516-9888	+63 947 895 3903

CONTACT PERSON's ADDRESS

7th Floor, Tera Tower, Bridgetowne, E. Rodriguez, Jr. Avenue (C5 Road), Ugong Norte, Quezon City, Metro Manila

NOTE 1: *In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.*

2: *All Boxes must be properly and completely filled-up. Failure to do so shall cause the delay in updating the corporation's records with the Commission and/or non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies. Further, non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies shall not excuse the corporation from liability for its deficiencies.*

Universal Robina

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of Universal Robina Corporation (the Parent Company) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company financial statements, including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the parent company financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Parent Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Parent Company's financial reporting process.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the parent company financial statements, including the schedules attached therein, and submits the same to the stockholders.

Sycip, Gorres, Velayo and Co., the independent auditors appointed by the stockholders, have audited the parent company financial statements in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in their report to the stockholders, have expressed their opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

LANCE Y. GOKONGWEI Chairman	IRWIN C. LEE President and Chief Executive Officer	EVELYN C. NG Chief Financial Officer
Date: Apr 15 2024	Date: Apr 15, 2024	Date: Apr 15, 2024

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me in QUEZON CITY this APR 15 2024 day of April 2024 by the affiants exhibiting to me the following documents as follows:

NAMES	DOCUMENT TYPE	DOCUMENT NUMBER	DATE OF ISSUE	PLACE OF ISSUE
Lance Y. Gokongwei	Passport	P6235422B	02.05.21	Quezon City
Irwin C. Lee	Passport	P8857404A	09.23.18	Quezon City
Evelyn C. Ng	Passport	P7653208B	09.21.21	Manila City

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Series of 2024

ATTY. CONCEPCION P. VILLAREÑA
Notary Public for Quezon City
Until December 31, 2024
PTR No. 5565783 / January 03, 2024 Q.C
IBP No. 399899 / January 04, 2024 Q.C
Roll No. 30457 / 05-09-1980
MCLE VII-0006994 / 09-21-2021
ADM. MATTER No. NP-021 (2024-2025)
TIN NO. 131-942-754
Matalino Corner Malakas ST., Brgy. Central
District IV, Diliman Quezon City

SGV
Building a better working world

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co.
6760 Ayala Avenue
1226 Makati City
Philippines

Tel: (632) 8891 0307
Fax: (632) 8819 0872
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE
LT-DOCUMENT PROCESSING
& QUALITY ASSURANCE DIVISION
RECEIVED
APR 15 2024
Amy J

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Universal Robina Corporation
8th Floor, Tera Tower, Bridgetowne
E. Rodriguez, Jr. Avenue (C5 Road)
Ugong Norte, Quezon City, Metro Manila

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Universal Robina Corporation (the Parent Company), which comprise the parent company statements of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the parent company statements of income, parent company statements of comprehensive income, parent company statements of changes in equity and parent company statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023 and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Parent Company as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Parent Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the parent company financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Parent Company Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company financial statements in accordance with PFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the parent company financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Parent Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Parent Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these parent company financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with PSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Parent Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may casts significant doubt on the Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Parent Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

SGV

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Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations 15-2010

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under Revenue Regulations 15-2010 in Note 34 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the management of parent company. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Juan Carlo Maminta

Juan Carlo B. Maminta
Partner
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Tax Identification No. 210-320-399
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-132-2023, September 12, 2023, valid until September 11, 2026
PTR No. 10079968, January 6, 2024, Makati City

April 15, 2024

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31	
	2023	2022
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	**₱2,598,757,505**	₱4,634,321,248
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 8)	**753,346,917**	584,109,481
Receivables (Note 9)	**19,082,637,733**	19,265,875,688
Inventories (Note 10)	**38,730,053,208**	29,843,103,126
Biological assets (Note 13)	**111,278,386**	205,303,346
Other current assets (Note 11)	**5,397,115,714**	3,701,612,269
	66,673,189,463	58,234,325,158
Noncurrent Assets		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**48,275,007,354**	45,126,566,173
Right-of-use assets (Note 30)	**1,194,431,607**	1,850,139,909
Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures (Note 14)	**18,207,132,757**	17,957,132,757
Biological assets (Note 13)	**160,655,341**	205,740,429
Deferred tax assets (Note 27)	**663,588,042**	286,413,937
Other noncurrent assets (Note 15)	**2,581,454,790**	1,835,652,457
	71,082,269,891	67,261,645,662
TOTAL ASSETS	**₱137,755,459,354**	₱125,495,970,820
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities (Note 16)	**₱73,999,103,823**	₱66,306,662,017
Short-term debts (Note 17)	**15,140,000,000**	10,390,000,000
Trust receipts payable (Note 10)	**10,172,836,289**	11,457,712,536
Income tax payable	**350,033,165**	355,637,075
Lease liabilities - current portion (Note 30)	**158,420,698**	254,830,334
	99,820,393,975	88,764,841,962
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Net pension liability (Note 26)	**1,233,099,729**	362,632,352
Lease liabilities - net of current portion (Note 30)	**1,219,553,415**	1,886,007,296
	2,452,653,144	2,248,639,648
	102,273,047,119	91,013,481,610
Equity (Note 18)		
Paid-up capital	**23,422,134,732**	23,422,134,732
Retained earnings	**16,231,014,361**	14,666,104,851
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**(393,842,542)**	46,358,747
Treasury shares	**(3,776,894,316)**	(3,652,109,120)
	35,482,412,235	34,482,489,210
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**₱137,755,459,354**	₱125,495,970,820

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Years Ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021
SALE OF GOODS AND SERVICES (Notes 6 and 28)	**₱128,426,387,903**	₱120,816,293,644	₱97,433,115,457
COST OF SALES (Note 19)	**101,386,997,949**	97,323,096,310	76,050,198,771
GROSS PROFIT	**27,039,389,954**	23,493,197,334	21,382,916,686
Selling and distribution costs (Note 20)	**13,848,998,047**	12,702,551,984	11,377,338,279
General and administrative expenses (Note 21)	**3,930,009,753**	4,038,307,874	3,774,667,212
OPERATING INCOME	**9,260,382,154**	6,752,337,476	6,230,911,195
Finance revenue (Note 22)	**2,806,427,267**	4,273,682,171	9,153,162,912
Finance costs (Note 25)	**(1,539,943,330)**	(769,885,117)	(546,849,159)
Foreign exchange gains - net	**300,309,875**	189,142,602	133,474,966
Provision for impairment losses (Notes 10 and 12)	**(205,495,441)**	(293,192,929)	(151,819,595)
Market valuation gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - net (Note 8)	**169,237,436**	70,404,256	87,194,548
Other income (expenses) - net (Notes 12, 15 and 30)	**588,166,743**	3,445,039,339	(282,456,583)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**11,379,084,704**	13,667,527,798	14,623,618,284
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 27)	**1,928,481,435**	2,173,377,035	992,542,164
NET INCOME	**₱9,450,603,269**	₱11,494,150,763	₱13,631,076,120
BASIC/DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 31)	**₱4.34**	₱5.26	₱6.19

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021
NET INCOME	**₱9,450,603,269**	₱11,494,150,763	₱13,631,076,120
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement gain (losses) on defined benefit plan (Note 26)	**(607,135,052)**	221,808,625	637,163,207
Income tax effect	**151,783,763**	(55,452,156)	(204,773,477)
Unrealized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 15)	**15,150,000**	24,850,000	5,830,000
	(440,201,289)	191,206,469	438,219,730
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**₱9,010,401,980**	₱11,685,357,232	₱14,069,295,850

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.

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UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Paid-up Capital (Note 18)				Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)				
	Capital Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Total Paid-up Capital	Unappropriated Retained Earnings	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at FVOCI (Note 15)	Remeasurement Gains (Losses) on Defined Benefit Plans (Note 26)	Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Shares (Note 18)	Total Equity
Balances at January 1, 2023	**₱2,230,160,190**	**₱21,191,974,542**	**₱23,422,134,732**	**₱14,666,104,851**	**₱84,360,000**	**(₱38,001,253)**	**₱46,358,747**	**(₱3,652,109,120)**	**₱34,482,489,210**
Net income for the year	–	–	–	**9,450,603,269**	–	–	–	–	**9,450,603,269**
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	**15,150,000**	**(455,351,289)**	**(440,201,289)**	–	**(440,201,289)**
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	**9,450,603,269**	**15,150,000**	**(455,351,289)**	**(440,201,289)**	–	**9,010,401,980**
Cash dividends (Note 18)	–	–	–	**(7,885,693,759)**	–	–	–	–	**(7,885,693,759)**
Purchase of treasury shares (Note 18)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(124,785,196)**	**(124,785,196)**
Balances at December 31, 2023	**₱2,230,160,190**	**₱21,191,974,542**	**₱23,422,134,732**	**₱16,231,014,361**	**₱99,510,000**	**(₱493,352,542)**	**(₱393,842,542)**	**(₱3,776,894,316)**	**₱35,482,412,235**
Balances at January 1, 2022	₱2,230,160,190	21,191,974,542	₱23,422,134,732	10,731,551,576	₱59,510,000	(₱204,357,722)	(₱144,847,722)	(₱1,099,761,235)	₱32,909,077,351
Net income for the year	–	–	–	11,494,150,763	–	–	–	–	11,494,150,763
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	24,850,000	166,356,469	191,206,469	–	191,206,469
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	11,494,150,763	24,850,000	166,356,469	191,206,469	–	11,685,357,232
Cash dividends (Note 18)	–	–	–	(7,559,597,488)	–	–	–	–	(7,559,597,488)
Purchase of treasury shares (Note 18)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2,552,347,885)	(2,552,347,885)
Balances at December 31, 2022	₱2,230,160,190	₱21,191,974,542	₱23,422,134,732	₱14,666,104,851	₱84,360,000	(₱38,001,253)	₱46,358,747	(₱3,652,109,120)	₱34,482,489,210
Balances at January 1, 2021	₱2,230,160,190	₱21,191,974,542	₱23,422,134,732	₱4,374,209,620	₱53,680,000	(₱636,747,452)	(₱583,067,452)	(₱679,489,868)	₱26,533,787,032
Net income for the year	–	–	–	13,631,076,120	–	–	–	–	13,631,076,120
Other comprehensive loss	–	–	–	–	5,830,000	432,389,730	438,219,730	–	438,219,730
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	13,631,076,120	5,830,000	432,389,730	438,219,730	–	14,069,295,850
Cash dividends (Note 18)	–	–	–	(7,273,734,164)	–	–	–	–	(7,273,734,164)
Purchase of treasury shares (Note 18)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(420,271,367)	(420,271,367)
Balances at December 31, 2021	₱2,230,160,190	₱21,191,974,542	₱23,422,134,732	₱10,731,551,576	₱59,510,000	(₱204,357,722)	(₱144,847,722)	(₱1,099,761,235)	₱32,909,077,351

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax	**₱11,379,084,704**	₱13,667,527,798	₱14,623,618,284
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization (Note 23)	**4,373,675,640**	4,230,085,658	3,862,342,184
Finance revenue (Note 22)	**(2,806,427,267)**	(4,273,682,171)	(9,153,162,912)
Finance costs (Note 25)	**1,539,943,330**	769,885,117	546,849,159
Foreign exchange gains - net	**(300,309,875)**	(189,142,602)	(133,474,966)
Pension costs (Note 26)	**225,548,729**	236,137,232	306,665,357
Provision for impairment losses (Note 12)	**205,495,441**	293,192,929	151,819,595
Market valuation gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - net (Note 8)	**(169,237,436)**	(70,404,256)	(87,194,548)
Gain on sale/disposal of property, plant and equipment, and investment properties (Notes 12 and 15)	**(22,703,680)**	(3,260,627,140)	(55,042,539)
Gain arising from changes in fair value less estimated costs to sell of biological assets (Note 13)	**(336,173)**	(311,493)	(2,550,156)
Loss on sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**–**	–	580,000
Operating income before working capital changes	**14,424,733,413**	11,402,661,072	10,060,449,458
Decrease (increase) in:			
Receivables	**(3,079,137,868)**	(2,248,980,872)	(849,963,285)
Inventories	**(8,886,958,142)**	(7,322,938,985)	(2,811,152,852)
Biological assets	**1,687,036**	(228,333,481)	(149,317,080)
Other current assets	**(1,695,503,445)**	(1,371,350,545)	(989,122,398)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	**8,381,450,451**	6,165,465,136	(626,102,219)
Trust receipts payable	**(1,252,489,365)**	3,300,488,410	546,700,633
Net cash generated from operations	**7,893,782,080**	9,697,010,735	5,181,492,257
Income taxes paid	**(2,159,475,687)**	(1,401,716,819)	(962,058,934)
Interest paid	**(1,298,145,628)**	(542,593,194)	(308,902,766)
Interest received	**39,993,719**	23,413,259	9,961,273
Contributions to retirement plan (Note 26)	**–**	–	(344,863,042)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**4,476,154,484**	7,776,113,981	3,575,628,788
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisitions of:			
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**(8,510,504,073)**	(7,830,233,767)	(9,725,165,060)
Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures (Note 14)	**(250,000,000)**	(80,879,150)	(100,000,000)
Proceeds from sale of:			
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**2,383,354,600**	921,874,202	1,269,412,898
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**–**	–	50,000
Dividends received (Notes 8 and 14)	**3,641,118,255**	5,131,876,535	6,543,448,071
Decrease (increase) in other noncurrent assets	**(206,642,124)**	(147,283,398)	12,361,010
Net cash used in investing activities	**(2,942,673,342)**	(2,004,645,578)	(1,999,893,081)

(Forward)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Availments of short-term debts (Note 17)	**₱11,550,000,000**	₱19,630,000,000	₱9,200,000,000
Cash dividends paid (Note 18)	**(7,885,693,759)**	(7,559,597,488)	(7,273,734,164)
Payments of:			
Short-term debts (Note 17)	**(6,800,000,000)**	(15,740,000,000)	(3,700,000,000)
Principal portion of lease liabilities (Note 30)	**(308,565,930)**	(454,777,186)	(422,923,145)
Purchase of treasury shares (Note 18)	**(124,785,196)**	(2,552,347,885)	(420,271,367)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(3,569,044,885)**	(6,676,722,559)	(2,616,928,676)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(2,035,563,743)**	(905,254,156)	(1,041,192,969)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**4,634,321,248**	5,539,575,404	6,580,768,373
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	**₱2,598,757,505**	₱4,634,321,248	₱5,539,575,404

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.

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1. Corporate Information

Universal Robina Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "the Parent Company" or "URC") was incorporated on September 28, 1954, domiciled in the Republic of the Philippines, and is listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange. On October 28, 2002, the Parent Company's corporate life was extended for another 50 years or until September 28, 2054. The registered office address of the Parent Company is at 8th Floor, Tera Tower, Bridgetowne, E. Rodriguez, Jr. Avenue (C5 Road), Ugong Norte, Quezon City, Metro Manila.

The Parent Company is a majority owned subsidiary of JG Summit Holdings, Inc. ("the Ultimate Parent Company" or "JGSHI").

The Parent Company is one of the largest branded food products companies in the Philippines and has a strong presence in ASEAN markets. The Parent Company is involved in a wide range of food-related businesses which are organized into two (2) business segments: branded consumer foods (BCF) and agro-industrial and commodity (AIC) foods.

The BCF group, including the packaging division, manufactures distributes, sells and markets a mix of food and beverage products. The Parent Company also established URC BOPP Packaging and URC Flexible Packaging divisions to engage in the manufacture of bi-axially oriented polypropylene (BOPP) films for packaging companies and flexible packaging materials to cater to various URC branded products.

The AIC group is composed of three business segments: (1) Agro-Industrial Group (AIG), which operates three divisions – a) Farms, b) Animal Nutrition and Health and c) Food, Drugs and Disinfectants; (2) Flour Division, and (3) Sugar and Renewable division (SURE), which operates the a) Sugar, b) Distillery, and c) Cogeneration divisions.

Certain operations are registered with the Board of Investments (BOI) as preferred pioneer and non-pioneer activities. Under the terms of the registrations and subject to certain requirements, the Parent Company is entitled to certain fiscal and non-fiscal incentives, including among others, an income tax holiday (ITH) for a period of three (3) years to seven (7) years from respective start dates of commercial operations (see Note 29).

The Parent Company is also subject to certain regulations with respect to, among others, product composition, packaging, labeling, advertising and safety.

The principal activities of the Parent Company are further described in Note 6.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

<u>Basis of Preparation</u>
The accompanying financial statements of the Parent Company have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) that have been measured at fair value, inventories that have been measured at lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV) and biological assets and agricultural produce that have been measured at fair value less estimated costs to sell.

The parent company financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, the Parent Company's functional and presentation currency. All values are rounded to the nearest peso except when otherwise stated.

The Parent Company also prepares and issues consolidated financial statements as at and for the same period ended as these separate financial statements. Such consolidated financial statements provide information about the economic activities of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries and joint ventures.

Statement of Compliance
The parent company financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Business Combinations
Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Parent Company in exchange for control of the acquiree. This policy also covers purchase of assets that constitutes acquisition of a business.

For each business combination, the Parent Company elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the statement of income as incurred.

Where appropriate, the cost of acquisition includes any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, measured at its acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes in such fair values are adjusted against the cost of acquisition where they qualify as measurement period adjustments. All other subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability are accounted for in accordance with relevant PFRS. Changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as equity are not recognized.

When the Parent Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Parent Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that if known, would have affected the amounts recognized as of that date. The measurement period is the period from the date of acquisition to the date the Parent Company receives complete information about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and is subject to a maximum period of one year.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the Parent Company's previously-held interests in the acquired entity are remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (the date the Parent Company attains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognized in profit or loss in the statement of income. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) are reclassified to profit or loss in the statement of income, where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

Combinations of Entities under Common Control
Where there are business combinations involving entities that are ultimately controlled by the same ultimate parent (*i.e.*, Controlling Shareholders) before and after the business combination and that the control is not transitory ("business combinations under common control"), the Parent Company accounts for such business combinations in accordance with the guidance provided by the Philippine Interpretations Committee Q&A (PIC Q&A) No. 2011-02, PFRS 3.2 - *Common Control Business Combinations*. The purchase method of accounting is used, if the transaction was deemed to have substance from the perspective of the reporting entity. In determining whether the business combination has substance, factors such as the underlying purpose of the business combination and the involvement of parties other than the combining entities such as the non-controlling interest shall be considered. In cases where the transaction has no commercial substance, the business combination is accounted for using the pooling of interests method.

In applying the pooling of interests method, the Parent Company follows the Philippine Interpretations Committee Q&A No. 2012-01, PFRS 3.2 - *Application of the Pooling of Interests Method for Business Combinations of Entities under Common Control in Consolidated Financial Statements*, which provides the following guidance:

- The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected in the consolidated financial statements at their carrying amounts. No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognize any new assets or liabilities, at the date of the combination. The only adjustments that are made are those adjustments to harmonize accounting policies.
- No new goodwill is recognized as a result of the combination. The only goodwill that is recognized is any existing goodwill relating to either of the combining entities. Any difference between the consideration paid or transferred and the equity acquired is reflected within equity as other equity reserve, i.e., either contribution or distribution of equity.
- The consolidated statement of income reflects the results of the combining entities for the full year, irrespective of when the combination took place.

Goodwill
Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a subsidiary is recognized as an asset at the date the control is acquired (the acquisition date). Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously-held interest, if any, in the entity over the net fair value of the identifiable net assets recognized.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination from the acquisition date is allocated to each of the Parent Company's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Parent Company are assigned to those units or groups of units.

Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated:

- represents the lowest level within at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- is not larger than a segment based on the Parent Company's operating segments as determined in accordance with PFRS 8, *Operating Segments.*

If after reassessment, the Parent Company's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets exceeds the sum of consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously-held equity interest, if any, the excess is recognized immediately in the statement of income as a gain on bargain purchase.

On disposal of a subsidiary, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of identifiable net assets of the investee at the date of acquisition which is not identifiable to specific assets.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired (see further discussion under Impairment of Non-financial Assets).

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

<u>Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures</u>
The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial years, except that the Parent Company has adopted the following PFRSs and Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine Interpretations beginning January 1, 2023. Unless otherwise indicated, the adoption of the new and amended standards and interpretations did not have any impact on the financial statements of the Parent Company.

- Amendments to PAS 1 and PFRS Practice Statement 2, *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*

  The amendments provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by:

  - Replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies; and
  - Adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

  The amendments to the Practice Statement provide non-mandatory guidance.

- Amendments to PAS 8, *Definition of Accounting Estimates*

  The amendments introduce a new definition of accounting estimates and clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, the amendments clarify that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

- Amendments to PAS 12, *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*

  The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under PAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

  The amendments also clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognized in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense).

- Amendments to PAS 12, *International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules*

  The amendments introduce a mandatory exception in PAS 12 from recognizing and disclosing deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

  The amendments also clarify that PAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two Model Rules published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes. Such tax legislation, and the income taxes arising from it, are referred to as 'Pillar Two legislation' and 'Pillar Two income taxes', respectively.

  The temporary exception from recognition and disclosure of information about deferred taxes and the requirement to disclose the application of the exception, apply immediately and retrospectively upon adoption of the amendments in June 2023.

  Meanwhile, the disclosure of the current tax expense related to Pillar Two income taxes and the disclosures in relation to periods before the legislation is effective are required for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Significant Accounting Policies

Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Parent Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current or noncurrent classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalents, unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities.

Fair Value Measurement
The Parent Company measures certain financial instruments and non-financial assets at fair value at each reporting date. Fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost and investment properties carried at cost are disclosed in Note 5.

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:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Parent Company.

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Parent Company 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 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 (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Parent Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Parent Company 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, as explained above.

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

Financial Instruments
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.

a) Financial assets
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets are classified at fair value at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortized cost, FVOCI, and FVTPL.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Parent Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Parent Company has applied the practical expedient, the Parent Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Parent Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Parent Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its 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. Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at FVOCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

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

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at FVOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at FVTPL

The financial assets of the Parent Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 consist of financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity and debt instruments) and financial assets at FVTPL.

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Parent Company's financial assets at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, receivables and deposits.

Financial assets designated at FVOCI (equity instruments)
Upon initial recognition, the Parent Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the parent company statements of income when the right of payment has been established, except when the Parent Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Parent Company elected to classify irrevocably its investments in golf and club shares under this category.

Financial assets at FVTPL
Debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria, or that meet the criteria but the Parent Company has chosen to designate as at FVTPL at initial recognition, are classified as financial assets at FVTPL. Equity investments are classified as financial assets at FVTPL, unless the Parent Company designates an equity investment that is not held for trading as at FVOCI at initial recognition.

A financial asset is considered as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term;
- on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Parent Company manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or financial guarantee.

Financial assets at FVTPL are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statements of income.

This category includes equity instruments which the Parent Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI and currency options.

Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (*i.e.*, removed from the parent company statements of financial position) when:

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

When the Parent Company 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 of the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Parent Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Parent Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Parent Company 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 Parent Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets
The Parent Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECLs represent credit losses that reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted amount which is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Parent Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime ECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12-month ECL. The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Lifetime ECL are credit losses that results from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Parent Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Parent Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Parent Company has established a provision matrix that is based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For other financial assets such as non-trade receivables, due from related parties and other receivables, ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been an SICR since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been an SICR since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, the Parent Company applies the low credit risk simplification. The probability of default and loss given defaults are publicly available and are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Parent Company's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been an SICR since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Parent Company uses the ratings from reputable credit rating agencies to determine whether the debt instrument has SICR and to estimate ECLs.

The Parent Company considers a debt investment security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

The key inputs in the model include the Parent Company's definition of default and historical data of three years for the origination, maturity date and default date. The Parent Company considers trade receivables and contract assets in default when contractual payment are 60 days past due, except for certain circumstances when the reason for being past due is due to reconciliation with customers of payment records which are administrative in nature which may extend the definition of default. However, in certain cases, the Parent Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Parent Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Parent Company.

Determining the stage for impairment
At each reporting date, the Parent Company assesses whether there has been an SICR for financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life between the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The Parent Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort for this purpose. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and forward-looking analyses.

An exposure will migrate through the ECL stages as asset quality deteriorates. If, in a subsequent period, asset quality improves and also reverses any previously assessed SICR since origination, then the loss allowance measurement reverts from lifetime ECL to 12-month ECL.

Staging assessment
PFRS 9 establishes a three-stage approach for impairment of financial assets, based on whether there has been a significant deterioration in the credit risk of a financial asset. These three stages then determine the amount of impairment to be recognized.

- Stage 1 is comprised of all non-impaired financial instruments which have not experienced an SICR risk since initial recognition. Entities are required to recognize 12-month ECL for Stage 1 financial instruments. In assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly, entities are required to compare the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date, with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition.

- Stage 2 is comprised of all non-impaired financial instruments which have experienced an SICR since initial recognition. Entities are required to recognize lifetime ECL for Stage 2 financial instruments. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial instrument improves such that there is no longer an SICR since initial recognition, then entities shall revert to recognizing 12-month ECL.

- Financial instruments are classified as Stage 3 when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that have occurred after initial recognition with a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of a financial instrument or a portfolio of financial instruments. The ECL model requires that lifetime ECL be recognized for financial assets that are in default. The Parent Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30-60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Parent Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Parent Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Parent Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL
Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Parent Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by PFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statements of income.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in PFRS 9 are satisfied.

The Parent Company does not have financial liabilities at FVTPL as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost
This is the category most relevant to the Parent Company. It pertains to financial liabilities that are not held for trading or not designated as at FVTPL upon the inception of the liability. These include liabilities arising from operations and borrowings.

After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the EIR amortization process.

This category applies to the Parent Company's accounts payable and other accrued liabilities (excluding advances from customers, advances from third parties, statutory and tax payable), short-term debts, and trust receipts payable.

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

c) Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statements of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The Parent Company assesses that it has a currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of solvency or bankruptcy of the Parent Company and all of the counterparties.

<u>Inventories</u>
Inventories, including goods-in-process, are recorded at cost, and subsequently measured at the lower of cost and NRV. NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When the inventories are sold, the carrying amounts of those inventories are recognized under 'Cost of sales' in the statement of income in the period when the related revenue is recognized.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

Finished goods, goods-in-process, raw materials, containers and packaging materials and spare parts and supplies
Cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of raw materials, containers and packaging materials, and spare parts and supplies consist of their purchase cost. The cost of finished goods and goods-in-process include direct materials and labor, and a proportion of manufacturing overhead costs based on actual goods processed and produced but excluding borrowing costs.

Materials in-transit
Cost is determined using the specific identification basis.

Biological Assets

The biological assets of the Parent Company are divided into two major categories with sub-categories as follows:

Swine livestock	- Breeders (livestock bearer) - Sucklings (breeders' offspring) - Weanlings (comes from sucklings intended to be breeders or to be raised as fatteners/finishers) - Fatteners/finishers (comes from weanlings unfit to become breeders; intended for the production of meat and meat products to be sold live)
Poultry livestock	- Breeders (livestock bearer) - Chicks (breeders' offspring intended to be sold as breeders)

Biological assets are measured on initial recognition and at each reporting date at its fair value less estimated costs to sell. The fair values are determined based on current market prices of livestock of similar age, breed and genetic merit. Costs to sell include commissions to brokers and dealers, nonrefundable transfer taxes and duties. Costs to sell exclude transport and other costs necessary to get the biological assets to the market.

Agricultural produce is the harvested product of the Parent Company's biological assets. A harvest occurs when agricultural produce is either detached from the bearer biological asset or when a biological asset's life processes cease. A gain or loss on initial recognition of agricultural produce at fair value less estimated costs to sell is recognized in the parent company statements of income in the period in which it arises. The agricultural produce of swine livestock are hog carcasses, while the agricultural produce of poultry livestock are table eggs and hatched chick. These are then subsequently measured following PAS 2, *Inventories*.

A gain or loss on initial recognition of a biological asset at fair value less estimated costs to sell and from a change in fair value less estimated costs to sell of a biological asset are included in the parent company statements of income in the period in which it arises.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment, except land, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The initial cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any cost attributable in bringing the asset to its intended location and working condition. Cost also includes interest and other financing charges on borrowed funds used to finance the acquisition of property, plant and equipment to the extent incurred during the period of installation and construction.

Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value.

Subsequent costs are capitalized as part of the 'Property, plant and equipment' account in the statement of financial position, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Parent Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Costs of repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred.

Foreign exchange differentials arising from foreign currency borrowings used for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized to the extent that these are regarded as adjustments to interest costs.

Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment commence once the property, plant and equipment are available for use and are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives (EUL) of the assets regardless of utilization.

The EUL of property, plant and equipment of the Parent Company follow:

	Years
Land improvements	5 to 10
Buildings and improvements	10 to 30
Machinery and equipment	10
Transportation equipment	5
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of their EUL or the corresponding lease terms. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment are reviewed periodically and adjusted, if appropriate, at each financial year-end to ensure that the method and period of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property, plant and equipment. Any change in the expected residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are adjusted prospectively from the time the change was determined necessary.

Construction-in-progress and equipment-in-transit are stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. This includes the cost of construction and other direct costs. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction of property, plant and equipment are capitalized during the construction period. Construction-in-progress and equipment-in-transit are not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use.

Construction-in-progress and equipment-in-transit are transferred to the related 'Property, plant and equipment' when the construction or installation and related activities necessary to prepare the property, plant and equipment for their intended use are completed, and the property, plant and equipment are ready for service.

Major spare parts and stand-by equipment items that the Parent Company expects to use over more than one period and can be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment are accounted for as property, plant and equipment. Depreciation and amortization on these major spare parts and stand-by equipment commence once these have become available for use (*i.e.*, when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Parent Company).

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use or disposal of the asset. Any gain or loss arising from derecognition of the property, plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the parent company statements of income, in the year the item is derecognized.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the accounts until these are no longer in use.

Investment Properties

Investment properties consist of properties that are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, and those which are not occupied by the Parent Company. Investment properties, except for land, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Land is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met, and excludes the cost of day-to-day servicing of an investment property.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Transaction costs represent nonrefundable taxes such as capital gains tax and documentary stamp tax that are for the account of the Parent Company. An investment property acquired through an exchange transaction is measured at fair value of the asset acquired unless the fair value of such an asset cannot be measured, in which case; the investment property acquired is measured at the carrying amount of asset given up.

The Parent Company's investment properties consist solely of buildings and building improvements and are depreciated using the straight-line method over their EUL ranging from 10 to 30 years (see Note 15).

The depreciation and amortization method and useful life are reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and period of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic useful benefits from items of investment properties.

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

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Parent Company accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible asset acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the acquisition date. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The EUL of intangible assets is assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

The useful lives of intangible assets with finite lives are assessed at the individual asset level. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over the asset's EUL and assessed for impairment, whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each reporting date. Changes in the EUL or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in the parent company statements of income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the cost of intangible asset with finite useful life pertains to the trademark that has been fully amortized, and software cost.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level (see further discussion under Impairment of non-financial Assets). Such intangibles are not amortized. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

A summary of the policies applied to the Parent Company's intangible assets follows:

	Trademarks	Software Costs
EUL	Indefinite	8 years
Amortization method used	No amortization	Straight-line
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal (*i.e.*, at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. A gain or loss arising from derecognition of an intangible asset is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the parent company statements of income when the asset is derecognized.

Investments in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures

The investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures are carried at cost less any impairment in value in the parent company statements of financial position. The Parent Company recognizes income from the investments only to the extent that the Parent Company receives distributions from accumulated profits of the investees arising after the dates of acquisition. Distributions received in excess of such profits are regarded as a recovery of investment and are recognized as a reduction in the cost of the investment.

The investee companies' accounting policies conform to those used by the Parent Company for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

Investments in Subsidiaries

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, details of the Parent Company's investments in subsidiaries follow:

Subsidiaries	Place of Incorporation	Effective Percentages of Ownership
CFC Corporation	Philippines	100.00
Bio-Resource Power Generation Corporation (BRPGC)	- do -	100.00
Najalin Agri-Ventures, Inc. (NAVI)	- do -	95.82
Nissin-Universal Robina Corporation (NURC)	- do -	51.00
URC Snack Ventures Inc. (USVI)	- do -	100.00
URC Beverage Ventures, Inc. (UBVI)	- do -	100.00
URC Philippines, Limited (URCPL)	British Virgin Islands	100.00
URC International Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries (URCICL)*	- do -	100.00
Universal Robina (Cayman), Ltd.	Cayman Islands	100.00
URC China Commercial Co., Ltd. and Subsidiary	China	100.00

**Subsidiaries are located in Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, China and Hong Kong*

Investments in Joint Ventures
The Parent Company has 50% interests in Danone Universal Robina Beverages, Inc. (DURBI) and Vitasoy-URC, Inc. (VURCI), joint ventures which are jointly controlled entities. A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control, and a jointly controlled entity is a joint venture that involves the establishment of a separate entity in which each venturer has an interest.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets
This accounting policy applies primarily to the Parent Company's property, plant and equipment (see Note 12), right-of-use assets (see Note 30), investment properties (see Note 15), investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures (see Note 14), goodwill (see Note 15) and intangible asset (see Note 15).

Except for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives which are tested for impairment annually, the Parent Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that its non-financial assets may be impaired. When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Parent Company makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or cash-generating unit's) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is assessed for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where the carrying amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset (or cash-generating unit) is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or cash-generating unit). In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account.

The Parent Company bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Parent Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses are recognized under 'Impairment losses' in the parent company statement of income.

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

Property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties, and investments in joint ventures
For property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and investment properties, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment assessment is performed. For investments in joint ventures, this impairment assessment is done after application of the equity method. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of

depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the parent company statement of income. After such a reversal, the depreciation and amortization expense are adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining life.

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives
Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Revenue Recognition
Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Parent Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Parent Company has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Sale of goods
Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. The Parent Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Parent Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer, if any.

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Parent Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception using the expected value method and is constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts for the sale of goods provide customers with a right to return the goods within a specified period.

Sale of sugar and molasses
Sale of raw sugar is recognized upon (a) endorsement and transfer of *quedans* for *quedan*-based sales and (b) shipment or delivery and acceptance by the customers for physical sugar sales. Sale of refined sugar and alcohol is recognized upon shipment or delivery to the customers. Sale of molasses is recognized upon (a) surrendering of molasses certificates (warehouse receipts for molasses) or (b) delivery and acceptance by the customer for physical molasses, whichever comes first.

Rendering of tolling services
Revenue derived from tolling activities is recognized as revenue over time as the related services are being rendered.

Revenue outside the scope of PFRS 15:

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the Parent Company's right to receive the payment is established.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized as it accrues using the EIR method under which interest income is recognized at the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when: (a) the Parent Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; (b) it is probable (i.e., more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and (c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense under 'Finance costs' in the parent company statement of income. Where the Parent Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the parent company statement of income net of any reimbursement.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the parent company financial statements but disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the parent company financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Pension Costs

The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets, if any, adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:

- Current service cost
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset
- Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment; and
- The date that the Parent Company recognizes related restructuring costs

These amounts are calculated periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognized as expense or income in the parent company statement of income.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to parent company statement of income in subsequent periods.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Parent Company, nor can they be paid directly to the Parent Company. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The Parent Company's right to be reimbursed of some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation is recognized as a separate asset at fair value when and only when reimbursement is virtually certain.

Termination benefit
Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee's employment as a result of either an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment.

A liability and expense for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the entity recognizes related restructuring costs. Initial recognition and subsequent changes to termination benefits are measured in accordance with the nature of the employee benefit, as either post-employment benefits, short-term employee benefits, or other long-term employee benefits.

Employee leave entitlement
Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they are accrued to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

Income Taxes

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at each reporting date.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor future taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date, and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable income will allow the deferred tax assets to be recognized.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized in the parent company statements of comprehensive income. Such deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of reporting date.

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

Value-added Tax (VAT)
Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT, if applicable.

When VAT from sale of goods and/or services (output VAT) exceeds VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT), the excess is recognized as payable in the parent company statement of financial position. When VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT) exceeds VAT from sale of goods and/or services (output VAT), the excess is recognized as an asset in the parent company statement of financial position to the extent of the recoverable amount.

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of "Other current assets" or "Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities" in the parent company statement of financial position.

Borrowing Costs
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Leases
The Parent Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease, at the inception of a contract. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Parent Company as a lessee
The Parent Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Parent Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use (ROU) assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets
The Parent Company recognizes ROU assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). ROU assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of ROU assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, and any estimated costs to be incurred in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories. Unless the Parent Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. ROU assets, which are presented under 'Noncurrent Assets' in the statement of financial position, are subject to impairment.

The depreciation period for each class of ROU assets follows:

	Period
Land and land improvements	10 years
Buildings and improvements	2-20 years

Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Parent Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Parent Company and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflected the Parent Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Parent Company uses the incremental borrowing rate (IBR) at the commencement date if the interest rate implicit to the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases
The Parent Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not include a purchase option. Lease payments on short-term leases are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Parent Company as a lessor
Leases where the Parent Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the assets are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as the rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Rent income
Rent income arising on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term on ongoing leases and is included in “Other income (expenses) - net” in the parent company statement of income.

Cost and Expenses
Cost and expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows or decrease of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decreases in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. Cost and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Foreign Currency Translation and Transactions
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency of the Parent Company at the foreign exchange rates prevailing at the respective dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the Philippine Dealing System closing rate prevailing at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the parent company statement of income.

Nonmonetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of initial transaction. Nonmonetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Common Stock
Common stocks are classified as equity and are recorded at par. Proceeds in excess of par value are recorded as 'Additional paid-in capital' in the parent company statement of changes in equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Retained Earnings
Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of periodic net income/loss, dividend distributions, prior period adjustments and effect of changes in accounting policy and capital adjustments.

Other Comprehensive Income
Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expenses (including items previously presented under the parent company statements of changes in equity) that are not recognized in the parent company statement of income for the year in accordance with PFRSs.

Treasury Shares
Treasury shares are recorded at cost and are presented as a deduction from equity. Any consideration paid or received in connection with treasury shares are recognized directly in equity.

When the shares are retired, the capital stock account is reduced by its par value. The excess of cost over par value upon retirement is debited to the following accounts in the order given: (a) additional paid-in capital to the extent of the specific or average additional paid-in capital when the shares were issued, and (b) retained earnings. When shares are sold, the treasury share account is credited and reduced by the weighted average cost of the shares sold. The excess of any consideration over the cost is credited to additional paid-in capital.

Transaction costs incurred such as registration and other regulatory fees, amounts paid to legal, accounting and other professional advisers, printing costs and stamp duties (net of any related income tax benefit) in relation to issuing or acquiring the treasury shares are accounted for as reduction from equity, which is disclosed separately.

No gain or loss is recognized in the parent company statement of income on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of its own equity instruments.

Dividends on Common Stocks
Dividends on common shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when approved by the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Parent Company in the case of cash dividends, and the BOD and shareholders of the Parent Company in the case of stock dividends.

Earnings per Share (EPS)
Basic EPS is computed by dividing the parent company net income by the weighted average number of common stocks issued and outstanding during the period, adjusted for any subsequent stock dividends declared.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the parent company net income by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

Segment Reporting
The Parent Company's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. Financial information on operating segments is presented in Note 6 to the parent company financial statements.

Events after the Reporting Period
Any post year-end event up to the date of approval of the BOD of the parent company financial statements that provides additional information about the Parent Company's position at each reporting date (adjusting event) is reflected in the parent company financial statements. Any post year-end event that is not an adjusting event is disclosed in the notes to the parent company financial statements, when material.

Standards Issued but not yet Effective
Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Parent Company does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements will have a significant impact on its financial statements. The Parent Company intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2024

- Amendments to PAS 1*, Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent*
  The amendments clarify:

  - That only covenants with which an entity must comply on or before reporting date will affect a liability's classification as current or noncurrent.
  - That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
  - That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and must be applied retrospectively.

- Amendments to PFRS 16*, Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*
  The amendments specify how a seller-lessee measures the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed.

- Amendments to PAS 7 and PFRS 7, *Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements*
  The amendments specify disclosure requirements to enhance the current requirements, which are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*
  PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

  The overall objective of PFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

  - A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
  - A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

  On December 15, 2021, the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) amended the mandatory effective date of PFRS 17 from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025. This is consistent with Circular Letter No. 2020-62 issued by the Insurance Commission which deferred the implementation of PFRS 17 by two (2) years after its effective date as decided by the IASB.

  PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted.

- Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of exchangeability*
  The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

Deferred effectivity

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

  The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

On January 13, 2016, the FRSC deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the IASB completes 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.

3. **Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates**

The preparation of the parent company financial statements in compliance with PFRS requires the Parent Company to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities. Future events may occur which will cause the assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in estimates are reflected in the parent company financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

Judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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

a. *Revenue recognition on sale of goods and services*
Revenue recognition under PFRS 15 involves the application of significant judgment and estimation in the: (a) identification of the contract for sale of goods that would meet the requirements of PFRS 15; (b) assessment of performance obligation and the probability that the entity will collect the consideration from the buyer; (c) determining method to estimate variable consideration and assessing the constraint; (d) recognition of revenue as the Parent Company satisfies the performance obligation.

i. *Existence of a contract*
The Parent Company enters into a contract with customer through an approved purchase order which constitutes a valid contract as specific details such as the quantity, price, contract terms and their respective obligations are clearly identified in the contract. In the case of sales to key accounts and distributors, the combined approved purchase order and trading terms agreement/exclusive distributorship agreement constitute a valid contract.

ii. *Identifying performance obligation*
The Parent Company identifies performance obligations by considering whether the promised goods or services in the contract are distinct goods or services. A good or service is distinct when the customer can benefit from the good or service on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer and the Parent Company's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from the other promises in the contract.

Based on management assessment, other than the sale of goods and services, no other performance obligations were identified except in the case of milling revenue.

iii. *Recognition of revenue as the Parent Company satisfies the performance obligation*
The Parent Company recognizes its revenue sale of goods at a point in time, when the goods are sold and delivered and for tolling activities, overtime as services are being rendered. In addition, part of the assessment process of the Parent Company before revenue recognition is to assess the probability that the Parent Company will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods sold that will be transferred to the customer.

iv. *Method to estimate variable consideration and assess constraint*
The Parent Company uses historical experience with key accounts and distributors from the past 12 months to determine the expected value of rights of return and constrain the consideration under the contract accordingly.

v. *Recognition of milling revenue under output sharing agreement and cane purchase agreement*
The Parent Company applies both output sharing agreement and cane purchase agreement in relation to milling operations. Under output sharing agreement, milling revenue is recognized based on the fair value of the millshare at average raw sugar selling price on the month with sugar production after considering in-purchase, which represents cane purchase agreement. Under cane purchase agreement, the Parent Company purchases raw sugar from the traders and/or planters. The in-purchase rate is derived by determining the total raw sugar purchases and the total planters' share. Raw production costs are allocated systematically based on the output sharing and cane purchase agreement rates.

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

c. *Determining whether it is reasonably certain that a renewal and termination option will be exercised – Parent Company as a lessee*
The Parent Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to renew the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Parent Company has several lease contracts that include renewal and termination options. The Parent Company applies judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Parent Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew or terminate (*e.g.*, a change in business strategy).

The Parent Company included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases, together with any periods covered by an option to renew the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Estimates

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

a. *Assessment for ECL on Trade Receivables*

The Parent Company, applying the simplified approach in the computation of ECL, initially uses a provision matrix based on historical default rates for trade receivables. The provision matrix specifies provision rates depending on the number of days that a trade receivable is past due. The Parent Company also uses appropriate groupings if its historical credit loss experience shows significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments. The Parent Company then adjusts the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information on the basis of current observable data affecting each customer segment to reflect the effects of current and forecasted economic conditions.

The Parent Company adjusts historical default rates to forward-looking default rate by determining the closely related economic factor affecting each customer segment. The Parent Company regularly reviews the methodology and assumptions used for estimating ECL to reduce any differences between estimates and actual credit loss experience.

The determination of the relationship between historical default rates and forecasted economic conditions is a significant accounting estimate. Accordingly, the provision for ECL on trade receivables is sensitive to changes in assumptions about forecasted economic conditions.

The carrying amount of trade receivables is ₱14.8 billion and ₱12.4 billion as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively (see Note 9).

b. *Assessment for ECL on Other Financial Assets at Amortized Cost*

The Parent Company determines the allowance for ECL using general approach based on the probability-weighted estimate of the present value of all cash shortfalls over the expected life of other financial assets at amortized cost. ECL is provided for credit losses that result from possible default events within the next 12 months unless there has been an SICR since initial recognition in which case lifetime ECLs are provided.

When determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Parent Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort and that is relevant for the particular financial instrument being assessed such as, but not limited to, the following factors:

- Actual or expected external and internal credit rating downgrade;
- Existing or forecasted adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions; and
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in the operating results of the borrower.

The Parent Company also considers financial assets that are more than 60 days past due to be the latest point at which lifetime ECL should be recognized unless it can demonstrate that this does not represent an SICR such as when non-payment was an administrative oversight rather than resulting from financial difficulty of the borrower.

The Parent Company has assessed that the ECL on other financial assets at amortized cost is not material because the transactions with respect to these financial assets were entered into by the Parent Company only with reputable banks and companies with good credit standing and relatively low risk of defaults. Accordingly, no provision for ECL on other financial assets at amortized cost was recognized in 2023.

The carrying amount of other financial assets at amortized cost is ₱4.3 billion and ₱6.9 billion as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively (see Note 9).

c. *Determination of fair values less estimated costs to sell of biological assets*
The fair values of biological assets are determined based on current market prices of livestock of similar age, breed and genetic merit. Costs to sell include commissions to brokers and dealers, nonrefundable transfer taxes and duties. Costs to sell exclude transport and other costs necessary to get the biological assets to the market. The fair values are reviewed and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to changes brought by both physical change and price changes in the market. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by the changes in factors mentioned.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Parent Company's biological assets carried at fair values less estimated costs to sell amounted to ₱271.9 million and ₱411.0 million, respectively (see Note 13). For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Parent Company recognized gain on changes in fair value less costs to sell of biological assets amounting to ₱0.3 million, ₱0.3 million, and ₱2.6 million, respectively (see Note 13). Changes in fair value of biological assets are recognized in the parent company statements of income.

d. *Assessment of impairment of nonfinancial assets*
The Parent Company assesses the impairment of its nonfinancial assets (*i.e.*, property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties, investments in joint venture and intangible assets with finite useful lives) whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The factors that the Parent Company considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have increased during the period, and those increases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating the asset's value in use and decrease the asset's recoverable amount materially;
- Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business such as plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which an asset belongs; and
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.

e. *Estimation of pension and other benefits costs*
The determination of the obligation and cost of retirement and other employee benefits is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include, among others, discount rates, expected returns on plan assets and salary increase rates (see Note 26). Actual results that differ from the Parent Company's assumptions are accumulated and amortized over future periods and therefore, generally affect the recognized expense and recorded obligation in such future periods.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of Philippine government bonds with terms consistent with the expected employee benefit payout as of reporting date.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future salary increase rates of the Parent Company.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the balance of the Parent Company's present value of defined benefit obligations and other benefits is shown in Note 26 to the parent company financial statements.

f. *Recognition of deferred tax assets*
The Parent Company reviews the carrying amounts of deferred taxes at each reporting date and reduces deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

The Parent Company recognized deferred tax assets amounting to ₱688.3 million and ₱380.2 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, as the Parent Company believes sufficient taxable income will allow these deferred tax assets to be utilized (see Note 27).

Net deferred tax assets amounted to ₱663.6 million and ₱286.4 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively (see Note 27).

g. *Valuation of ROU assets and lease liabilities*
The application of PFRS 16 requires the Parent Company to make assumptions that affect the valuation of its lease liabilities and ROU assets. These include determining the length of the lease term and determining the interest rate to be used for discounting future cash flows.

Lease term. The lease term determined by the Parent Company comprises non-cancellable period of lease contracts, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Discount rate. The Parent Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore it uses its IBR to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is determined using the risk-free rates applicable for the currency of the lease contract and for similar tenor, corrected by the average credit spread of entities with rating similar to the Parent Company's rating, observed in the period when the lease contract commences or is modified.

4. **Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies**

The Parent Company's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at FVOCI, and interest-bearing loans and borrowings. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Parent Company's operations and related capital expenditures. The Parent Company has various other financial assets and liabilities, such as trade receivables and payables which arise directly from its operations.

The BOD of the Parent Company reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarized below, together with the related risk management structure.

Risk Management Structure
The Parent Company's risk management structure is closely aligned with that of the Ultimate Parent Company. The BOD of the Parent Company and the respective BODs of each subsidiary are ultimately responsible for the oversight of the Parent Company's risk management processes that involve identifying, measuring, analyzing, monitoring and controlling risks.

The risk management framework encompasses environmental scanning, the identification and assessment of business risks, development of risk management strategies, design and implementation of risk management capabilities and appropriate responses, monitoring of risks and risk management performance, and identification of areas and opportunities for improvement in the risk management process.

The BOD has created the board-level Board Risk and Oversight Committee (BROC) to spearhead the managing and monitoring of risks.

BROC
The purpose of the Board Risk Oversight Committee is to oversee the establishment of an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework that will effectively identify, monitor, assess and manage key business risks. The risk management framework shall guide the Board in identifying units/business lines and enterprise-level risk exposures, as well as the effectiveness of risk management strategies. The Committee shall be responsible for defining the Parent Company's level of risk tolerance and providing oversight over its risk management policies and procedures to anticipate, minimize, control or manage risks or possible threats to its operational and financial viability.

Corporate Governance Compliance Officer
Compliance to the principles of good corporate governance is also one of the primary objectives of the BOD. To assist the BOD in achieving this purpose, the BOD has designated a Compliance Officer who is responsible for:

- Monitoring, reviewing, evaluating and ensuring the compliance by the Parent Company, its Officers and Directors with the provisions and requirements of the Corporate Governance Manual and the relevant laws, the Code of Corporate Governance, rules, regulations and all governance issuances of regulatory agencies; and
- Assisting the Board and the Corporate Governance Committee in the performance of their governance functions, including their duties to oversee the formulation or review and implementation of the Corporate Governance structure and policies of the Parent Company, and to assist in the conduct of self-assessment of the performance and effectiveness of the Board, the Board Committees and individual Board members in carrying out their functions as set out in the Corporate Governance Manual and the respective charters of the Board Committees.

Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework
The ERM framework revolves around the following activities:

1. Risk Identification. This involves the identification of key business drivers that influence the operability and performance of the business units. Each business driver is assigned strategic and operational objectives that are owned by risk champions and risk owners. Each risk champion and owner conduct their risk identification process using different tools such as risk factor analysis, megatrends analysis, and systems dynamics analysis.
2. Risk Assessment. Each identified risk is assessed to determine if they pose significant impact to the business unit's ability to implement strategy and deliver business objectives. This process involves grouping similar risks into categories such as Reputational Risk, Strategic Risk, Financial Risk, Compliance Risk, Operations Risk, and Emerging Risk. For each risk category, a

risk assessment scale provides an objective criterion to evaluate the impact to the business - insignificant, minor, moderate, major, or extreme impact. The impact severity of the risk is rated based on their nature, regardless of the organization's circumstances and capability to manage them.

3. Risk Prioritization. This process enables the organization to focus the implementation of risk responses into certain high and medium severity risks based on the organization's risk profile.
4. Risk Response, Monitoring, and Evaluation. Appropriate risk responses are put in place for each priority risk, both at the level of the risk champions and risk owners and at the enterprise and Group level. Risk champions continually monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the risk responses. Material residual risks are assessed for improvement of risk response and identification of recovery measures.
5. Risk Reporting. At the Parent Company level, top risks are reviewed, updated and reported to the Board Risk Oversight Committee twice a year.

Risk Management Policies

The main risks arising from the use of financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, foreign currency risk, equity price risk and interest rate risk. The Parent Company's policies for managing the aforementioned risks are summarized below.

Credit risk

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

The Parent Company trades only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. It is the Parent Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. The Credit Management Division (CMD) of the Parent Company continuously provides credit notification and implements various credit actions, depending on assessed risks, to minimize credit exposure. Receivable balances of trade customers are being monitored on a regular basis and appropriate credit treatments are executed for overdue accounts. Generally, trade receivables are written off when deemed unrecoverable. Likewise, other receivable balances are also being monitored and subjected to appropriate actions to manage credit risk.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Parent Company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, the Parent Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The Parent Company has a counterparty credit risk management policy which allocates investment limits based on counterparty credit ratings and credit risk profile.

The Parent Company is not exposed to significant concentrations of credit risk.

a. Credit risk exposure

   With respect to credit risk arising from financial assets of the Parent Company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents and receivables, the Parent Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to its carrying amount as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, except for the Parent Company's trade receivables as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 with carrying value of ₱14.8 billion and ₱12.4 billion, respectively, and collateral with fair value amounting to ₱3.1 billion and ₱2.6 billion as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, resulting to net exposure of ₱11.7 billion and ₱9.8 billion for December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The collateral securities related to the Parent Company's trade receivables consist of standby letters of credit. The Parent Company holds no other collateral or guarantee that would reduce the maximum exposure to credit risk.

b. Risk concentrations of the maximum exposure to credit risk

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

The Parent Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed according to the Parent Company's policies and procedures.

The table below shows the industry sector analysis of the Parent Company's financial assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, before taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

	2023					
	Manufacturing/ Retail	**Financial Intermediaries**	**Petrochemicals**	**Tele-communication**	**Others****	**Total**
Financial assets at amortized cost:						
Cash and cash equivalents* (Note 7)	**₱–**	**₱2,536,627,310**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱2,536,627,310**
Receivables (Note 9):						
Trade receivables	**12,713,684,954**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,103,500,097**	**14,817,185,051**
Due from related parties (Note 28)	**148,751,532**	**29,577,303**	**211,883,154**	**–**	**1,635,379,964**	**2,025,591,953**
Dividend receivable	**838,000,000**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**838,000,000**
Other receivables	**1,303,786,406**	**21,206,041**	**–**	**–**	**76,868,278**	**1,401,860,725**
Total financial assets at amortized cost	**₱15,004,222,892**	**₱2,587,410,654**	**₱211,883,154**	**₱–**	**₱3,815,748,339**	**₱21,619,265,039**

** Excluding cash on hand*
*** Includes real estate, agriculture, mining and automotive and electrical industries*

	2022					
	Manufacturing/ Retail	Financial Intermediaries	Petrochemicals	Tele-communication	Others**	Total
Financial assets at amortized cost:						
Cash and cash equivalents* (Note 7)	₱–	₱4,600,888,375	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱4,600,888,375
Receivables (Note 9):						
Trade receivables	11,894,364,349	–	–	–	474,869,155	12,369,233,504
Due from related parties (Note 28)	56,839,288	19,417,781	–	–	1,187,576,626	1,263,833,695
Dividend receivable	1,711,000,000	–	–	–	–	1,711,000,000
Other receivables	3,504,083,039	14,932,836	185,783,422	7,721,347	209,287,845	3,921,808,489
Total financial assets at amortized cost	₱17,166,286,676	₱4,635,238,992	₱185,783,422	₱7,721,347	₱1,871,733,626	₱23,866,764,063

** Excluding cash on hand*
*** Includes real estate, agriculture, mining and automotive and electrical industries*

The Parent Company has no significant concentration of risk with regard to geographical location.

c. Credit risk under general approach and simplified approach

	2022			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Simplified Approach**
Amortized cost:				
Cash and cash equivalents* (Note 7)	**₱2,536,627,310**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**
Receivables (Note 9):				
Trade receivables	**–**	**–**	**–**	**14,868,078,606**
Due from related parties	**2,025,591,953**	**–**	**129,805,906**	**–**
Dividend receivable	**838,000,000**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Non-trade and other receivables	**886,575,272**	**515,285,453**	**16,929,637**	**–**
Total financial assets at amortized cost	**₱6,286,794,535**	**₱515,285,453**	**₱146,735,543**	**₱14,868,078,606**

**Excludes cash on hand*

	2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Simplified Approach
Amortized cost:				
Cash and cash equivalents* (Note 7)	₱4,600,888,375	₱–	₱–	₱–
Receivables (Note 9):				
Trade receivables	–	–	–	12,420,146,779
Due from related parties	1,263,833,695	–	129,805,906	–
Dividend receivable	1,711,000,000	–	–	–
Non-trade and other receivables	3,206,308,752	715,499,737	16,929,637	–
Total financial assets at amortized cost	₱10,782,030,822	₱715,499,737	₱146,735,543	₱12,420,146,779

**Excludes cash on hand*

d. Aging analysis

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Parent Company's trade receivables as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	2023					
		Days Past Due				
	Current	**Less than 30 days**	**30 to 60 days**	**61 to 90 days**	**Over 90 days**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount of trade receivables	**₱9,844,121,831**	**₱3,482,700,517**	**₱530,395,403**	**₱308,334,482**	**₱702,526,373**	**₱14,868,078,606**
Expected credit losses	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱50,893,555**	**₱50,893,555**

	2022					
		Days Past Due				
	Current	Less than 30 days	30 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	Over 90 days	Total
Gross carrying amount of trade receivables	₱8,422,099,472	₱2,901,949,426	₱64,780,289	₱54,468,792	₱976,848,800	₱12,420,146,779
Expected credit losses	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱50,913,275	₱50,913,275

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to meet funding obligation such as the replacement of liabilities or payment of asset purchases as they fall due.

The Parent Company's liquidity management involves maintaining funding capacity to finance capital expenditures and service maturing debts and to accommodate any fluctuations in asset and liability levels due to changes in the Parent Company's business operations or unanticipated events created by customer behavior or capital and financial market conditions. The Parent Company maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed sufficient to finance its operations. It also maintains a portfolio of highly marketable financial assets that are assumed to be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. The Parent Company also has committed lines of credit that it can access to meet liquidity needs. As part of its liquidity risk management, the Parent Company regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flows. It also continuously assesses conditions in the financial markets for opportunities to pursue fund raising activities. Fund raising activities may include obtaining bank loans and capital market issues both onshore and offshore.

Maturity Profile of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The tables below summarize the maturity profile of the Parent Company's financial assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 based on the remaining undiscounted contractual cash flows.

	2023					
	On Demand	**1 to 3 Months**	**3 to 12 Months**	**1 to 5 Years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents* (Note 7)	**₱2,536,627,310**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱2,536,627,310**
Financial assets at FVTPL	**753,346,917**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**753,346,917**
Receivables (Note 9):						
Trade receivables	**1,541,256,258**	**13,326,822,348**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**14,868,078,606**
Due from related parties	**2,155,397,859**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,155,397,859**
Dividend receivable	**838,000,000**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**838,000,000**
Non-trade and other receivables	**1,418,790,362**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,418,790,362**
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	**–**	**–**	**120,600,000**	**–**	**120,600,000**
Deposits (Note 15)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**232,082,689**	**993,672,859**	**1,225,755,548**
	₱9,243,418,706	**₱13,326,822,348**	**₱–**	**₱352,682,689**	**₱993,672,859**	**₱23,916,596,602**

**Excludes cash on hand*

	2022					
	On Demand	1 to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents* (Note 7)	₱3,834,581,207	₱766,307,168	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱4,600,888,375
Financial assets at FVTPL	584,109,481	–	–	–	–	584,109,481
Receivables (Note 9):						
Trade receivables	1,096,097,881	11,324,048,898	–	–	–	12,420,146,779
Due from related parties	1,393,639,601	–	–	–	–	1,393,639,601
Dividend receivable	1,711,000,000	–	–	–	–	1,711,000,000
Non-trade and other receivables	3,938,738,126	–	–	–	–	3,938,738,126
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	105,450,000	–	105,450,000
Deposits (Note 15)	–	–	–	201,313,737	680,446,104	881,759,841
	₱12,558,166,296	₱12,090,356,066	₱–	₱306,763,737	₱680,446,104	₱25,635,732,203

**Excludes cash on hand*

The tables below summarize the maturity profile of the Parent Company's financial liabilities as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, based on the remaining undiscounted contractual cash flows.

	2023					
	On Demand	**1 to 3 Months**	**3 to 12 Months**	**1 to 5 Years**	**More than 5 Years**	**Total**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:						
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities* Trade payables, accrued expenses and other payables*	**₱67,515,099,428**	**₱3,744,675,587**	**₱1,879,746,357**	**₱3,682,904**	**₱–**	**₱73,143,204,276**
Due to related parties	**464,363,299**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**464,363,299**
Short-term debts**	**–**	**15,175,230,194**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**15,175,230,194**
Trust receipts payable**	**–**	**10,210,942,546**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**10,210,942,546**
Lease liabilities**	**–**	**95,050,172**	**277,092,599**	**604,034,528**	**1,493,491,717**	**2,469,669,016**
	₱67,979,462,727	**₱29,225,898,499**	**₱2,156,838,956**	**₱607,717,432**	**₱1,493,491,717**	**₱101,463,409,331**

** Excluding statutory liabilities*
***Includes future interest*

	2022					
	On Demand	1 to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:						
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities* Trade payables, accrued expenses and other payables*	₱63,194,248,070	₱2,045,721,781	₱710,771,205	₱25,880,412	₱59,581,745	₱66,036,203,213
Due to related parties	98,692,297	–	–	–	–	98,692,297
Short-term debts**	–	10,423,151,389	–	–	–	10,423,151,389
Trust receipts payable**	–	11,485,977,034	–	–	–	11,485,977,034
Lease liabilities**	–	130,316,465	258,904,297	1,163,014,544	1,793,825,555	3,346,060,861
	₱63,292,940,367	₱24,085,166,669	₱969,675,502	₱1,188,894,956	₱1,853,407,300	₱91,390,084,794

** Excluding statutory liabilities*
***Includes future interest*

Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risks, foreign currency exchange risk, and equity price risk.

Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a foreign currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured.

The Parent Company has transactional currency exposures. Such exposures arise from sales and purchases in currencies other than the Parent Company's functional currency. For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, approximately 0.8%, 1.1%, and 1.4% of the Parent Company's total sales, respectively, are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency. The Parent Company does not have any foreign currency hedging arrangements. The Parent Company estimates a reasonably possible change of +5.00 in the US Dollar to Philippine Peso exchange rate would have an impact of approximately ₱60.2 million and ₱7.3 million on income before income tax and equity for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. An equal change in the opposite direction would have decreased income before income tax by the same amount.

The Parent Company does not expect the impact of the volatility on other currencies to be material.

The exchange rates used to restate the US dollar-denominated financial assets and liabilities were ₱55.37 to US$1.00 and ₱55.76 to US$1.00 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Equity price risk
Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities will change as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks.

The table below shows the effect on equity as a result of a change in the fair value of equity instruments held as financial assets at FVTPL investments due to reasonably possible changes in equity indices:

	2023		2022	
Changes in PSEi	**13.97%**	**(13.97%)**	20.55%	(20.55%)
Change in trading gain (loss) at equity portfolio	**₱28,316,718**	**(₱28,316,718)**	₱54,017,188	(₱54,017,188)
As a percentage of the Parent Company's trading gain (loss) for the year	**597.66%**	**(597.66%)**	130.34%	(130.34%)`

The Parent Company's investment in golf shares designated as financial assets at FVOCI are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment security. The Parent Company estimates an increase of 1.00% would have an impact of approximately ₱1.2 million and ₱1.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. An equal change in the opposite direction would have decreased equity by the same amount.

5. Fair Value Measurement

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

Cash and cash equivalents, receivables (except amounts due from and due to related parties), accounts payable and other accrued liabilities, short-term debts and trust receipts payable
Carrying amounts approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term maturities of these instruments.

Amounts due from and due to related parties
Carrying amounts of due from and due to related parties, which are payable and due on demand approximate their fair values.

Financial assets at FVTPL and financial assets at FVOCI
Fair values of quoted equity securities and quoted golf and club shares are based on quoted prices published in markets.

Biological assets
Biological assets are measured at their fair values less cost to sell. The fair values of Level 2 biological assets are determined based on current market prices of livestock of similar age, breed, and genetic merit while Level 3 are determined based on adjusted commercial farmgate prices. Costs to sell include commissions to brokers and dealers, nonrefundable transfer taxes and duties. Costs to sell exclude transport and other costs necessary to get the biological assets to the market.

The Parent Company has determined that the highest and best use of the sucklings and weanlings is finishers while for other biological assets is their current use.

Investment properties
Fair value of investment properties are based on market data (or direct sales comparison) approach. This approach relies on the comparison of recent sale transactions or offerings of similar properties which have occurred and/or offered with close proximity to the subject property.

The fair values of the Parent Company's investment properties have been determined by appraisers in 2023, including independent external appraisers, on the basis of the recent sales of similar properties in the same areas as the investment properties and taking into account the economic conditions prevailing at the time of the valuations are made.

The Parent Company has determined that the highest and best use of the building and building improvement classified as investment properties is its current use.

The following table shows the Parent Company's assets carried at fair value:

	December 31, 2023				
	Carrying Value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total Fair value**
Assets measured at fair value					
Financial assets					
Financial assets at FVTPL (Note 8)					
Quoted equity securities	**₱753,346,917**	**₱753,346,917**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱753,346,917**
Financial assets at FVOCI (Note 15)					
Unquoted equity securities	**120,600,000**	**–**	**120,600,000**	**–**	**120,600,000**
Deposits (Note 15)	**1,225,755,548**	**–**	**–**	**782,253,219**	**782,253,219**
	₱2,099,702,465	**₱753,346,917**	**₱120,600,000**	**₱782,253,219**	**₱1,656,200,136**
Non-financial assets					
Biological assets (Note 13)	**₱271,933,727**	**₱–**	**₱20,311,419**	**₱251,622,308**	**₱271,933,727**
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Investment properties (Note 15)	**₱1,705,506**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱47,823,000**	**₱47,823,000**

	December 31, 2022				
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair value
Assets measured at fair value					
Financial assets					
Financial assets at FVTPL (Note 8)					
Quoted equity securities	₱584,109,481	₱584,109,481	₱–	₱–	₱584,109,481
Financial assets at FVOCI (Note 15)					
Unquoted equity securities	105,450,000	–	105,450,000	–	105,450,000
Deposits (Note 15)	881,759,841	–	–	881,759,841	881,759,841
	₱1,571,319,322	₱584,109,481	₱105,450,000	₱881,759,841	₱1,571,319,322
Non-financial assets					
Biological assets (Note 13)	₱411,043,775	₱–	₱26,191,503	₱384,852,272	₱411,043,775
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Investment properties (Note 15)	₱1,958,173	₱–	₱–	₱47,823,000	₱47,823,000

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements. Non-financial assets determined under Level 3 include biological assets and investment properties. No transfers between any level of the fair value hierarchy took place in the equivalent comparative period.

Descriptions of significant unobservable inputs to valuation of biological assets, investment properties, and deposits under Level 3 of the fair value category follow:

Account	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs
Biological assets	Adjusted commercial farmgate prices	Commercial farmgate prices
Investment properties	Market data approach and cost approach	Price per square meter, size, shape, location, time element, replacement cost and depreciation for improvements
Deposits	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate

Significant increases (decreases) in reasonable profit margin applied would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value of the biological assets.

Significant unobservable inputs

Adjusted commercial farmgate prices	Fair value based on commercial farmgate prices, adjusted by considering the age, breed and genetic merit.
Size	Size of lot in terms of area. Evaluate if the lot size of property or comparable conforms to the average cut of the lots in the area and estimate the impact of the lot size differences on land value.
Shape	Particular form or configuration of the lot. A highly irregular shape limits the usable area whereas an ideal lot configuration maximizes the usable area of the lot which is associated in designing an improvement which conforms with the highest and best use of the property.
Location	Location of comparative properties whether on a main road, or secondary road. Road width could also be a consideration if data is available. As a rule, properties located along a main road are superior to properties located along a secondary road.
Time Element	An adjustment for market conditions is made if general property values have appreciated or depreciated since the transaction dates due to inflation or deflation or a change in investor's perceptions of the market over time. In which case, the current data is superior to historic data.
Replacement cost	Estimated amount of money needed to replace in like kind and in new condition an asset or group of assets, taking into consideration current prices of materials, labor, contractor's overhead, profit and fees, and all other attendant costs associated with its acquisition and installation in place without provision for overtime or bonuses for labor, and premiums for materials.
Depreciation	Depreciation as evidenced by the observed condition in comparison with new units of like kind tempered by consideration given to extent, character, and utility of the property which is to be continued in its present use as part of a going concern but without specific relations to earnings.

6. Business Segment Information

The Parent Company's operating segments are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The Parent Company has three (3) reportable operating segments as follows:

- The BCF group manufactures distributes, sells and markets a diverse mix of food and beverage products. This segment also includes the packaging division, which manufactures BOPP films primarily used in packaging; and its subsidiary, which manufactures flexible packaging materials for the packaging requirements of various branded food products. Its revenues are in their peak during the opening of classes and Christmas season.

- The AIC group segment operates three divisions: (1) AIG, which operates three divisions – a) Farms, b) Animal Nutrition and Health and c) Food, Drugs and Disinfectants with peak season during summer and before Christmas season; (2) Flour Division engages in flour milling and pasta manufacturing with peak season before and during the Christmas season; and (3) SURE, which operates the a) Sugar, b) Distillery, and c) Cogeneration divisions with peak season during its crop season, which normally starts in November and ends in April.
- The corporate business segment engages in bonds and securities investment and fund sourcing activities.

The Parent Company does not have a single external major customer (which represents 10.0% of the Parent Company's revenues).

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating business segments.

Management monitors the operating results of business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. The measure presented to manage segment performance is the segment operating income (loss). Segment operating income (loss) is based on the same accounting policies as operating income (loss) except that intersegment revenues are eliminated only at the consolidation of the divisions of the Parent Company. Financing (including finance costs and revenues), market valuation gain (loss), foreign exchange gains (losses), other revenues and expenses and income taxes are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments. Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

The Parent Company's business segment information follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2023				
	Branded Consumer Food	Agro-Industrial and Commodity Food	Corporate Business	Eliminations	Total
			(In Thousand Pesos)		
Sale of Goods and Services					
Third party	₱78,057,181	₱50,369,207	₱–	₱–	₱128,426,388
Inter-segment	3,140,697	11,476,841	–	(14,617,538)	–
	₱81,197,878	₱61,846,048	₱–	(₱14,617,538)	₱128,426,388
Result					
EBITDA	₱7,873,542	₱8,450,059	(₱2,689,543)	₱–	₱13,634,058
Depreciation and amortization (Note 23)	(2,297,926)	(1,826,947)	(248,803)	–	(4,373,676)
EBIT	₱5,575,616	₱6,623,112	(₱2,938,346)	₱–	9,260,382
Finance revenue (Note 22)	₱3,618	₱50	₱2,802,759	₱–	2,806,427
Finance costs (Note 25)	(₱102,033)	(₱680,914)	(₱756,996)	₱–	(1,539,943)
Market valuation gain on financial assets at FVTPL (Note 8)	₱–	₱–	₱169,237	₱–	169,237
Impairment losses and others	(₱8)	(₱205,487)	₱–	₱–	(205,495)
Other income*					888,477
Income before income tax					11,379,085
Provision for income tax (Note 27)					(1,928,482)
Net income					₱9,450,603
Other Information					
Segment assets	₱50,407,442	₱63,899,966	₱23,448,052	₱–	₱137,755,460
Segment liabilities	₱16,765,068	₱17,422,959	₱68,085,020	₱–	₱102,273,047
Capital expenditures	₱3,067,812	₱5,017,717	₱424,975	₱–	₱8,510,504

**Includes net foreign exchange gain and other income (expenses)*

	For the year ended December 31, 2022				
	Branded Consumer Food	Agro-Industrial and Commodity Food	Corporate Business	Eliminations	Total
			(In Thousand Pesos)		
Sale of Goods and Services					
Third party	₱76,939,157	₱43,877,137	₱–	₱–	₱120,816,294
Inter-segment	3,098,927	7,733,563	–	(10,832,490)	–
	₱80,038,084	₱51,610,700	₱–	(₱10,832,490)	₱120,816,294
Result					
EBITDA	₱7,112,843	₱6,425,904	(₱2,556,323)	₱–	₱10,982,424
Depreciation and amortization (Note 23)	(2,162,309)	(1,762,844)	(304,933)	–	(4,230,086)
EBIT	₱4,950,534	₱4,663,060	(₱2,861,256)	₱–	6,752,338
Finance revenue (Note 22)	₱480	₱982	₱4,272,220	₱–	4,273,682
Finance costs (Note 25)	(₱158,261)	(₱267,862)	(₱343,762)	₱–	(769,885)
Market valuation gain on financial assets at FVTPL (Note 8)	₱–	₱–	₱70,404	₱–	70,404
Impairment losses and others	₱–	(₱293,193)	₱–	₱–	(293,193)
Other income*					3,634,182
Income before income tax					13,667,528
Provision for income tax (Note 27)					(2,173,377)
Net income					₱11,494,151
Other Information					
Segment assets	₱45,791,407	₱50,909,922	₱28,794,642	₱–	₱125,495,971
Segment liabilities	₱14,939,050	₱14,761,908	₱61,312,524	₱–	₱91,013,482
Capital expenditures	₱4,084,726	₱3,489,206	₱256,302	₱–	₱7,830,234

** Includes net foreign exchange losses and other income (expenses)*

	For the year ended December 31, 2021				
	Branded Consumer Food	Agro-Industrial and Commodity Food	Corporate Business	Eliminations	Total
	(In Thousand Pesos)				
Sale of Goods and Services					
Third party	₱62,585,137	₱34,847,978	₱–	₱–	₱97,433,115
Inter-segment	3,098,927	7,733,563	–	(10,832,490)	–
	₱65,684,064	₱42,581,541	₱–	(₱10,832,490)	₱97,433,115
Result					
EBITDA	₱6,702,957	₱5,294,849	(₱1,904,553)	₱–	₱10,093,253
Depreciation and amortization (Note 23)	(1,888,678)	(1,704,790)	(268,874)	–	(3,862,342)
EBIT	₱4,814,279	₱3,590,059	(₱2,173,427)	₱–	6,230,911
Finance revenue (Note 22)	₱692	₱1,809	₱9,150,662	₱–	9,153,163
Finance costs (Note 25)	(₱178,870)	(₱178,969)	(₱189,010)	₱–	(546,849)
Market valuation gain on financial assets at FVTPL (Note 8)	₱–	₱–	₱87,194	₱–	87,194
Other expenses *					(300,801)
Income before income tax					14,623,618
Provision for income tax (Note 27)					(992,542)
Net income					₱13,631,076
Other Information					
Segment assets	₱37,121,312	₱42,834,963	₱29,885,554	₱–	₱109,841,829
Segment liabilities	₱14,382,818	₱10,687,997	₱51,861,936	₱–	₱76,932,751
Capital expenditures	₱4,301,850	₱4,997,180	₱426,135	₱–	₱9,725,165

** Includes net foreign exchange losses, impairment losses and other income (expenses)*

Inter-segment Revenues
Inter-segment revenues are eliminated at the consolidation level.

Segment Results
Segment results pertain to operating income (loss) of each operating segment adjusted by the subsequent take up of significant transactions of operating segments and the capitalization of borrowing costs at the consolidated level for qualifying assets.

Segment Assets
Segment assets are resources owned by each of the operating segments excluding significant inter-segment transactions.

Segment Liabilities
Segment liabilities are obligations incurred by each of the operating segments excluding significant inter-segment transactions. The Parent Company also reports to the chief operating decision maker the breakdown of the short-term and long-term debt of each of the operating segments.

Capital Expenditures
The components of capital expenditures reported to the chief operating decision maker are the additions to property, plant and equipment during the period.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Cash on hand	**₱62,130,195**	₱33,432,873
Cash in banks (Note 28)	**2,536,627,310**	3,834,581,207
Short-term investments (Note 28)	**–**	766,307,168
	₱2,598,757,505	₱4,634,321,248

Cash in banks consist of savings and current accounts that earn interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Short-term investments represent money market placements that are made for varying periods depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Parent Company.

The Parent Company had no dollar-denominated money market placement for the year ended December 31, 2023. Dollar-denominated money market placement earned interest of 3.4% for the year ended December 31, 2022, and interest ranging from 0.1% to 0.2% for the year ended December 31, 2021.

The Parent Company had no peso-denominated money market placement for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. Peso-denominated money market placement earned interest ranging 0.5% to 0.7% for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Interest earned from cash and cash equivalents amounted to ₱38.3 million, ₱14.8 million, and ₱25.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 22).

8. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

This account consists of investments held-for-trading amounting to ₱753.3 million and ₱584.1 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. These investments consist of quoted equity securities issued by certain domestic entities.

Market valuation gain on changes on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss amounted to ₱169.2 million, ₱70.4 million, and ₱87.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The Parent Company received dividend income from its financial assets at FVTPL amounting to ₱64.6 million, ₱80.8 million, and ₱32.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 22).

9. Receivables

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Trade receivables (Note 28)	**₱14,868,078,606**	₱12,420,146,779
Due from related parties (Note 28)	**2,155,397,859**	1,393,639,601
Dividend receivable (Notes 14 and 28)	**838,000,004**	1,711,000,000
Non-trade receivables	**836,366,110**	3,663,829,364
Others	**582,424,252**	274,908,762
	19,280,266,831	19,463,524,506
Less: allowance for credit losses	**197,629,098**	197,648,818
	₱19,082,637,733	₱19,265,875,688

Non-trade and other receivables are noninterest-bearing and are due and demandable.

Others include claims for insurance amounting to ₱120.0 million and ₱115.4 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Changes in allowance for impairment losses on receivables follow:

	2023			
	Individual Assessment		**Collective Assessment**	
	Trade Receivables	**Other Receivables**	**Trade Receivables**	**Total**
Balance at beginning of period	**₱49,023,338**	**₱146,735,543**	**₱1,889,937**	**₱197,648,818**
Provision for credit losses	**(19,720)**	**–**	**–**	**(19,720)**
Balance at end of period	**₱49,003,618**	**₱146,735,543**	**₱1,889,937**	**₱197,629,098**

	2022			
	Individual Assessment		Collective Assessment	
	Trade Receivables	Other Receivables	Trade Receivables	Total
Balance at beginning of period	₱131,849,589	₱198,536,140	₱1,889,937	₱332,275,666
Write-off	(82,826,251)	(51,800,597)	–	(134,626,848)
Balance at end of period	₱49,023,338	₱146,735,543	₱1,889,937	₱197,648,818

Allowance for ECLs on other receivables includes credit losses on nontrade receivables, advances to officers and employees, and other receivables. Allowance for ECLs on advances to officers and employees and other receivables amounted to ₱12.9 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. Allowance for credit losses on nontrade receivables amounted to ₱133.8 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

10. **Inventories**

This account consists of inventories as follows:

	2023	2022
At cost:		
Raw materials	**₱15,499,852,153**	₱15,375,769,756
Finished goods	**15,390,771,999**	6,342,925,956
Goods in-process	**2,279,856,520**	2,476,527,887
	33,170,480,672	24,195,223,599
At NRV:		
Spare parts and supplies	**4,442,356,282**	4,035,615,752
Containers and packaging materials	**1,117,216,254**	1,612,263,775
	5,559,572,536	5,647,879,527
	₱38,730,053,208	₱29,843,103,126

The total cost of inventories stated at NRV is at ₱5.7 billion and ₱5.8 billion as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Under the terms of the agreements covering interest-bearing liabilities under trust receipts totaling ₱10.2 billion and ₱11.5 billion as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, certain inventories with carrying amounts which approximate the trust receipts payable have been released to the Parent Company under trust receipt agreements with the banks. The Parent Company is accountable to these banks for the trusteed merchandise. Interest expense from trust receipts payable amounted to ₱677.4 million, ₱266.1 million and ₱176.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively (see Note 25). Accrued interest payable on trust receipts amounted to ₱16.0 million and ₱18.8 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively (see Note 16).

Inventory obsolescence included in 'Cost of Sales' amounted to ₱956.4 million, ₱606.9 million and ₱635.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

11. **Other Current Assets**

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Advances to suppliers	**₱4,677,440,627**	₱3,228,572,174
Prepaid taxes	**386,006,805**	328,788,505
Prepaid insurance	**185,294,668**	87,626,120
Others	**148,373,614**	56,625,470
	₱5,397,115,714	₱3,701,612,269

Advances to suppliers are generally applied to purchase of inventories and fixed assets, and availment of services within the next financial year.

Prepaid taxes and insurance are normally utilized within the next financial year.

Others include prepayments of rent, advertising, and office supplies.

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

The rollforward analysis of this account follows:

	As of and for the year ended December 31, 2023				
	Land	Land Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Machinery and Equipment	Sub-total
Cost					
Balance at beginning of period	₱6,314,477,352	₱971,410,232	₱13,483,845,981	₱57,524,828,189	₱78,294,561,754
Additions	2,334,012	–	15,721,982	94,105,444	112,161,438
Disposals and others	–	109,668,878	531,166,124	256,237,966	897,072,968
Balance at end of period	6,316,811,364	1,081,079,110	14,030,734,087	57,875,171,599	79,303,796,160
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at beginning of period	–	634,129,072	7,189,398,755	39,667,411,768	47,490,939,595
Depreciation (Note 23)	–	53,510,885	645,712,085	2,938,719,984	3,637,942,954
Provision for impairment loss	–	15,544,461	189,640,669	–	205,185,130
Disposals and others	–	76,181,230	390,478,744	440,098,366	906,758,340
Balance at end of period	–	779,365,648	8,415,230,253	43,046,230,118	52,240,826,019
Net book values at end of period	**₱6,316,811,364**	**₱301,713,462**	**₱5,615,503,834**	**₱14,828,941,481**	**₱27,062,970,141**

	Transportation Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Construction In-Progress	Equipment In-Transit	Total
Cost					
Balance at beginning of period	₱3,032,729,314	₱3,493,823,536	₱9,623,157,714	₱3,882,998,186	₱98,327,270,504
Additions	3,627,785	16,933,400	7,690,123,638	687,657,812	8,510,504,073
Disposals and others	(56,873)	11,637,897	2,635,246,715	(3,882,998,186)	(339,097,479)
Balance at end of period	3,036,300,226	3,522,394,833	19,948,528,067	687,657,812	106,498,677,098
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at beginning of period	2,494,383,464	3,215,381,272	–	–	53,200,704,331
Depreciation (Note 23)	122,536,692	144,126,341	–	–	3,904,605,987
Provision for impairment loss	–	302,250	–	–	205,487,380
Disposals and others	3,747,862	2,365,844	–	–	912,872,046
Balance at end of period	2,620,668,018	3,362,175,707	–	–	58,223,669,744
Net book values at end of period	**₱415,632,208**	**₱160,219,126**	**₱19,948,528,067**	**₱687,657,812**	**₱48,275,007,354**

	As of and for the year ended December 31, 2022				
	Land	Land Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Machinery and Equipment	Sub-total
Cost					
Balance at beginning of period	₱5,226,194,540	₱974,319,020	₱13,171,495,755	₱54,404,889,794	₱73,776,899,109
Additions	1,077,946,636	92,263,812	721,317,386	2,563,146,835	4,454,674,669
Disposals and others	10,336,176	(95,172,600)	(408,967,160)	556,791,560	62,987,976
Balance at end of period	6,314,477,352	971,410,232	13,483,845,981	57,524,828,189	78,294,561,754
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at beginning of period	–	659,125,667	6,935,021,075	38,004,621,549	45,598,768,291
Depreciation (Note 23)	–	49,967,013	558,956,629	2,732,485,468	3,341,409,110
Disposals and others	–	(74,963,608)	(304,578,949)	(1,069,695,249)	(1,449,237,806)
Balance at end of period	–	634,129,072	7,189,398,755	39,667,411,768	47,490,939,595
Net book values at end of period	₱6,314,477,352	₱337,281,160	₱6,294,447,226	₱17,857,416,421	₱30,803,622,159

	Transportation Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Construction In-Progress	Equipment In-Transit	Total
Cost					
Balance at beginning of period	₱2,934,891,036	₱3,591,718,498	₱7,110,047,100	₱4,995,214,012	₱92,408,769,755
Additions	94,079,619	113,134,279	2,357,199,803	811,145,397	7,830,233,767
Disposals and others	3,758,659	(211,029,241)	155,910,811	(1,923,361,223)	(1,911,733,018)
Balance at end of period	3,032,729,314	3,493,823,536	9,623,157,714	3,882,998,186	98,327,270,504
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at beginning of period	2,400,847,802	3,093,450,707	–	–	51,093,066,800
Depreciation (Note 23)	128,169,728	239,430,057	–	–	3,709,008,895
Disposals and others	(34,634,066)	(117,499,492)	–	–	(1,601,371,364)
Balance at end of period	2,494,383,464	3,215,381,272	–	–	53,200,704,331
Net book values at end of period	₱538,345,850	₱278,442,264	₱9,623,157,714	₱3,882,998,186	₱45,126,566,173

The Parent Company entered into an agreement with Central Azucarera de Don Pedro, Inc. (CADPI) for the acquisition of its machineries and equipment used in the sugar milling plant operations. On June 6, 2023, the Parent Company and CADPI proceeded to close the sale transaction, with the signing and delivery of definitive sales agreements as well as performance of all conditions necessary for the closing of the transaction on June of the same year. The Parent Company recognized property, plant and equipment amounting to ₱892.9 million from the transaction under the 'Construction-in-progress' account.

In January 2021, the Parent Company executed a Memorandum of Agreement and Deed of Absolute Sale with a third party for the sale of its Tolong millsite with a selling price amounting to ₱1.2 billion. Gain on disposal attributable to sale amounted to ₱18.9 million, which was recognized under 'Other income (expenses) - net' in the parent company statements of income.

Borrowing Costs
No borrowing costs have been capitalized as part of property, plant and equipment under construction for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021.

Impairment Losses
The Parent Company recognized impairment losses on property, plant and equipment amounting to ₱205.5 million, ₱293.2 million, and ₱42.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. The assets written off are pertaining to (a) property and equipment in non-operational plants; (b) office space leasehold improvements and furniture and fixtures; and (c) discontinued production line and hog farms.

Collaterals
As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Parent Company has no property, plant and equipment that are pledged as collateral.

13. Biological Assets

Total biological assets shown in the parent company statements of financial position follow:

	2023	2022
Current portion	**₱111,278,386**	₱205,303,346
Noncurrent portion	**160,655,341**	205,740,429
	₱271,933,727	₱411,043,775

These biological assets consist of:

	2023	2022
Swine livestock:		
Commercial	**₱90,750,402**	₱180,766,167
Breeder	**54,032,600**	94,745,595
Poultry livestock:		
Commercial	**20,527,984**	24,537,179
Breeder	**106,622,741**	110,994,834
	₱271,933,727	₱411,043,775

The rollforward analysis of this account follows:

	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of period	**₱411,043,775**	₱298,250,510
Additions	**472,987,816**	744,579,361
Disposals	**(612,434,037)**	(632,097,589)
Gain arising from changes in fair value less estimated costs to sell	**336,173**	311,493
Balance at end of period	**₱271,933,727**	₱411,043,775

The Parent Company has 20,709 and 28,067 heads of swine livestock and 489,819 and 653,657 heads of poultry livestock as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

14. Investments in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures

The rollforward analysis of this account follows:

	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of period	**₱17,957,132,757**	₱17,496,132,757
Additional investment	**250,000,000**	461,000,000
Balance at end of period	**₱18,207,132,757**	₱17,957,132,757

Vitasoy-URC, Inc.
On October 4, 2016, the Parent Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Vita International Holdings Limited, a corporation duly organized in Hong Kong to form Vitasoy-URC, Inc. (VURCI), a corporation duly incorporated and organized in the Philippines to manufacture and distribute food products under the “Vitasoy” brand name, which is under exclusive license to VURCI in the Philippines.

On May 19, 2022, the Parent Company made additional subscriptions to the unissued authorized capital stock of VURCI consisting of 46.1 million common shares for a total cost of ₱461.0 million, which includes, ₱80.9 million cash and receivables amounting to ₱380.1 million converted to equity.

On April 28, 2023, the Parent Company made additional subscriptions to the unissued authorized capital stock of VURCI consisting of 7.5 million common shares for a total cost of ₱75.0 million which has been fully paid in cash.

Danone Universal Robina Beverages, Inc.
On May 23, 2014, the Parent Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Danone Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd., a corporation duly organized in the Republic of Singapore to form Danone Universal Robina Beverages, Inc. (DURBI), a corporation duly incorporated and organized in the Philippines to manufacture and distribute food products under the “B’lue” brand name, which is under exclusive license to DURBI in the Philippines.

On October 23, 2023, the Parent Company made additional subscriptions to the unissued authorized capital stock of DURBI consisting of 8.8 million common shares for a total cost of ₱175.0 million which has been fully paid in cash.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Parent Company has the following percentage of ownership of shares in its joint ventures:

Joint Venture	Principal place of business	Percentage of Ownership	Equity in Net Assets
VURCI	Philippines	50.00	₱22,470,372
DURBI	-do-	50.00	–

Summarized financial information in respect of the Parent Company's joint ventures as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are presented below (in thousands):

	VURCI		DURBI	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Revenue	**₱403,489**	₱288,035	**₱407,828**	₱346,140
Costs and expenses	**390,564**	304,788	**408,273**	367,423
Net income (loss)	**(255,397)**	(324,430)	**3,196**	(25,867)
Current assets	**987,871**	594,380	**479,878**	358,119
Noncurrent assets	**482,759**	569,971	**5,025**	6,042
Current liabilities	**1,071,026**	834,849	**576,827**	805,526
Noncurrent liabilities	**9,470**	16,105	**1,982**	3,227

The summarized financial information presented above represents amounts shown in the joint ventures' financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRSs.

DURBI and VURCI are private companies and there are no quoted prices available for their shares.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were no agreements entered into by the joint ventures that may restrict dividends and other capital distributions to be paid, or loans and advances to be made or repaid to or from the Parent Company. In addition, the Parent Company has no share in any commitments and contingencies of its joint ventures.

Investments in Subsidiaries

The summarized financial information (before inter-company eliminations) of NURC, a subsidiary with material non-controlling interest follows (in thousands):

	2023	2022
Current assets	**₱2,750,445**	₱3,087,614
Noncurrent assets	**1,904,365**	1,484,740
Current liabilities	**2,733,488**	2,821,929
Noncurrent liabilities	**114,835**	136,388
Revenue	**10,169,120**	9,891,350
Costs and expenses	**8,524,454**	8,489,504
Net income	**1,234,847**	1,069,940

Dividend declaration of URCICL

Year	Date of declaration	Total dividends	Date of record	Date of payment
2023	**December 14, 2023**	**₱0.1 billion**	**December 14, 2023**	**December 18, 2023**
2023	**June 01, 2023**	**₱0.4 billion**	**June 01, 2023**	**June 05, 2023**
2023	**April 17, 2023**	**₱0.8 billion**	**April 17, 2023**	**June 30, 2023**
2023	**April 17, 2023**	**₱1.0 billion**	**April 17, 2023**	**April 30, 2023**
2022	July 08, 2022	₱1.1 billion	August 10, 2022	October 25, 2022
2022	July 08, 2022	₱1.9 billion	August 10, 2022	September 9, 2022
2022	May 25, 2022	₱0.4 billion	May 25, 2022	May 25, 2022
2022	January 24, 2022	₱0.4 billion	January 25, 2022	January 26, 2022
2021	July 28, 2021	₱0.8 billion	July 29, 2021	July 20, 2021
2021	November 30, 2021	₱4.6 billion	December 1, 2021	December 31, 2021

Dividend declaration of NURC

Year	Date of declaration	Dividend per share	Total dividends	Date of record	Date of payment
2023	**July 20, 2023**	**₱5.53**	**₱1.0 billion**	**December 31, 2022**	**September 29, 2023**
2022	June 21, 2022	₱3.19	₱0.6 billion	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2022
2021	June 10, 2021	₱4.68	₱0.9 billion	June 10, 2021	December 31, 2021

Najalin Agri-Ventures, Inc.
On September 30, 2020, the Parent Company entered into an agreement with Roxas Holdings Inc. (RHI) to purchase shares held by RHI in NAVI resulting to 95.82% controlling interest. The Parent Company recognized investment in subsidiaries amounting to ₱142.3 million from the purchase transaction.

The Parent Company recorded dividend income from its subsidiaries and joint ventures amounting to ₱2.7 billion, ₱4.2 billion, and ₱9.1 billion for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 22).

15. **Other Noncurrent Assets**

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Deferred input VAT	**₱279,622,240**	₱453,051,971
Deposits	**1,225,755,548**	881,759,841
Intangible assets	**665,813,157**	141,550,281
Financial assets at FVOCI	**120,600,000**	105,450,000
Goodwill	**12,409,626**	12,409,626
Investment properties	**1,705,506**	1,958,173
Others	**275,548,713**	239,472,565
	₱2,581,454,790	₱1,835,652,457

Deposits
The Parent Company's deposits pertain to the installation of power and water meters, returnable containers and security deposits for operating leases of plants, warehouses and office buildings. The security deposits are recoverable from the lessors at the end of the lease terms, which range from 2 to 30 years.

Intangible Assets
The composition of this account as of December 31 follows:

	2023		
	Trademark	**Software Cost**	**Total**
Cost			
Balance at beginning of period	**₱61,301,181**	**₱148,770,355**	**₱210,071,536**
Additions	**–**	**605,555,135**	**605,555,135**
	61,301,181	**754,325,490**	**815,626,671**
Accumulated amortization			
Balance at beginning of period	**11,301,181**	**57,220,074**	**68,521,255**
Amortization	**–**	**81,292,259**	**81,292,259**
	11,301,181	**138,512,333**	**149,813,514**
Net book values at end of period	**₱50,000,000**	**₱615,813,157**	**₱665,813,157**

	2022		
	Trademark	Software Cost	Total
Cost			
Balance at beginning of period	₱61,301,181	₱–	₱61,301,181
Additions	–	148,770,355	148,770,355
	61,301,181	148,770,355	210,071,536
Accumulated amortization			
Balance at beginning of period	11,301,181	–	11,301,181
Amortization	–	57,220,074	57,220,074
	11,301,181	57,220,074	68,521,255
Net book values at end of period	₱50,000,000	₱91,550,281	₱141,550,281

The unamortized balance of intangible asset is composed of the Parent Company's acquired trademark, which has an indefinite useful life, and software cost related to cloud implementation and system upgrade.

The Parent Company performed its annual impairment test on its trademark with indefinite useful life as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. The recoverable amount of the trademark was determined based on value in use calculations using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period.

Management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of intangible asset to exceed its recoverable amount.

No impairment loss was recognized by the Parent Company for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2023 and 2022.

Financial assets at FVOCI
This account consists of equity securities as follows:

	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of period	**₱105,450,000**	₱80,600,000
Fair value changes during the period	**15,150,000**	24,850,000
Balance at end of period	**₱120,600,000**	₱105,450,000

The Parent Company recognized unrealized gain on market revaluation of financial assets at FVOCI amounting to ₱15.2 million, ₱24.9 million and ₱5.8 million gain for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Fair value changes of financial assets at FVOCI are presented as components of 'Other comprehensive income' in Equity.

Investment Properties
The rollforward analysis of this account follows:

	2023	2022
Cost		
Balance at beginning of period	**₱6,588,013**	₱94,554,666
Disposals	–	(87,966,653)
Balance at end of period	**6,588,013**	6,588,013
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at beginning of period	**4,629,840**	67,803,878
Depreciation (Note 23)	**252,667**	3,211,365
Disposals	–	(66,385,403)
Balance at end of period	**4,882,507**	4,629,840
Net book value at end of period	**₱1,705,506**	₱1,958,173

The investment properties consist of buildings and building improvements which are leased out to related and third parties (see Notes 28 and 30).

In December 2022, the Parent Company executed a Deed of Absolute Sale with a related party, selling its investment properties at ₱3.3 billion selling price. The gain on disposal attributable to the sale amounted to ₱3.3 billion, which was recognized under 'Other income (expenses) - net' account in the parent company statements of income.

Total rental income earned from investment properties included under 'Other income (expenses) - net' account in the parent company statements of income amounted to ₱10.8 million, ₱84.4 million and ₱81.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively (see Note 28).

Direct operating expenses, included under 'General and administrative expenses' account in the parent company statements of income arising from investment properties amounted to ₱0.4 million, ₱0.9 million and ₱0.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Parent Company has no investment properties that are pledged as collateral.

Goodwill
On February 4, 2016, the Parent Company entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with Batangas Sugar Central, Inc. (BSCI), a corporation duly organized in accordance with the Philippine laws, for the acquisition of Balayan Sugar Mill for a total consideration of ₱1.6 billion. The transaction resulted in a goodwill amounting to ₱12.4 million and is allocated entirely to the operations of the sugar mill and is mainly attributed to the synergies formed between URC and Balayan.

The following assumptions were also used in computing value in use:

Growth rate estimates - growth rates were based on experiences and strategies developed for the various subsidiaries. The prospect for the industry was also considered in estimating the growth rates.

Discount rates - discount rates were estimated based on the industry weighted average cost of capital, which includes the cost of equity and debt after considering the gearing ratio. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 11.9% and 9.9% for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Others
Others include deposits for future subscriptions and deferred charges.

16. Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Trade payables (Note 28)	**₱65,087,846,506**	₱59,165,649,771
Accrued expenses	**7,397,059,667**	6,107,343,244
Customers' deposits	**547,621,307**	570,196,763
Due to related parties (Note 28)	**464,363,299**	98,692,297
VAT payable	**234,276,056**	86,605,879
Advances from officers and stockholders (Note 28)	**118,174,515**	143,103,941
Others	**149,762,473**	135,070,122
	₱73,999,103,823	₱66,306,662,017

Trade payables are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day terms. Trade payables arise from purchases of inventories which include raw materials and indirect materials (*i.e.*, packaging materials) and supplies, for use in manufacturing and other operations.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, others include SSS, Philhealth, Pag-ibig, and other related contributions payable amounting to ₱41.2 million and ₱31.5 million, respectively, and withholding taxes payable amounting to ₱174.9 million and ₱100.0 million, respectively.

The accrued expenses account includes accruals for:

	2023	2022
Advertising and promotion	**₱2,798,297,029**	₱2,471,951,661
Contracted services	**691,627,480**	566,676,128
Rent	**329,514,008**	278,413,695
Utilities	**254,909,539**	213,723,891
Professional and legal fees	**178,299,975**	168,444,942
Interest	**132,578,406**	40,834,242
Freight and handling costs	**129,673,574**	272,803,974
Others	**2,882,159,656**	2,094,494,711
	₱7,397,059,667	₱6,107,343,244

Others include accruals for taxes and licenses, insurance, commission, royalties, personnel costs and other employee benefits.

Accrued professional and legal fees include fees or services rendered by third party consultants to review the Parent Company's new business and channel entry opportunities within the food and beverage space to drive additional growth.

17. Short-term Debts

This represents short-term loans obtained from local banks amounting to ₱15.1 billion and ₱10.4 billion as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. These peso-denominated short-term loans have interest rates ranging from 6.0% to 6.6%, and 5.1% to 5.7%, respectively for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 (see Note 25).

18. Equity

The details of the Parent Company's common stock as of December 31 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Authorized shares	**2,998,000,000**	2,998,000,000
Par value per share	**₱1.00**	₱1.00
Issued shares:		
Balance at beginning and end of year	**2,230,160,190**	2,230,160,190
Outstanding shares	**2,177,422,968**	2,178,507,618

The paid-up capital of the Parent Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 consists of the following:

Common stock	₱2,230,160,190
Additional paid-in capital	21,191,974,542
Total paid-up capital	₱23,422,134,732

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Parent Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Parent Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to these ratios in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Parent Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital or issue capital securities. No changes have been made in the objective, policies and processes as they have been applied in previous years.

The Parent Company considers its total equity as capital and is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

The Parent Company's authorized preferred shares of stock are 12.00% cumulative, nonparticipating, and nonvoting. In case of dissolution and liquidation of the Parent Company, the holders of the preferred shares shall be entitled to be paid an amount equal to the par value of the shares or ratably insofar as the assets of the Parent Company may warrant, plus accrued and unpaid dividends thereon, if any, before the holders of the common shares of stock can be paid their liquidating dividends. The authorized preferred stock is 2,000,000 shares at par value of ₱1.0 per share. There have been no issuances of preferred stock as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Retained Earnings

Dividends

Details of the Parent Company's dividend declarations on its common stock follow:

Year	Date of declaration	Dividend per share	Total dividends	Date of record	Date of payment
2023	**August 31, 2023**	**₱2.12**	**₱4.6 billion**	**September 1, 2023**	**September 27, 2023**
2023	**March 28, 2023**	**₱1.50**	**₱3.3 billion**	**March 31, 2023**	**April 28, 2023**
2022	March 4, 2022	₱1.50	₱3.3 billion	April 03, 2022	April 29, 2022
2022	March 4, 2022	₱1.95	₱4.3 billion	April 03, 2022	April 29, 2022
2021	April 29, 2021	₱1.50	₱3.3 billion	May 20, 2021	June 15, 2021
2021	July 30, 2021	₱1.80	₱4.0 billion	August 19, 2021	September 15, 2021

The Parent Company intends to maintain an annual cash dividend payment ratio of 50.0% of the consolidated net income attributable to equity holders from the preceding calendar year, subject to the requirements of the applicable laws and regulations and the absence of circumstances which may restrict the payment of such dividends. The BOD may, at any time, modify such dividend payment ratio.

Treasury Shares

The Parent Company has outstanding treasury shares of 52.7 million shares (₱3.8 billion) and 51.7 million shares (₱3.7 billion) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Parent Company is restricted from declaring an equivalent amount from unappropriated retained earnings as dividends.

Record of Registration of Securities with SEC

Summarized below is the Parent Company's track record of registration of securities under the Securities Registration Code:

Date of offering	Type of offering	No. of shares offered	Par value	Offer price	Authorized number of shares	Outstanding shares
February 17, 1994	Registration of authorized capital stock	–	₱1.00	₱–	1,998,000,000 common shares 2,000,000 preferred shares	–
February 23, 1994	Initial public offering					
	Subscribed and fully paid common shares	929,890,908	1.00	1.00	–	929,890,908
	New common shares	309,963,636	1.00	21.06	–	309,963,636
July 21, 1995	20.00% stock dividend	247,970,907	–	–	–	247,970,907
October 15, 2001	10.00% stock dividend	148,782,542	–	–	–	148,782,542
June 20, 2003	Property-for-share swap [the Parent Company shares in exchange for property of Robinsons Supermarket Corporation (RSC)]	49,871,556	–	–	–	49,871,556
December 16, 2005	Increase in authorized capital stock (payment by way of 15.00% stock dividend)	–	–	–	1,000,000,000 common shares	252,971,932
February 7, 2006	New share offering for common shares:					
	a. Primary shares	282,400,000	1.00	17.00	–	282,400,000
	b. Secondary shares	352,382,600	–	–	–	–
	c. Over-allotment shares	95,217,400	–	–	–	–
November 14, 2007 to October 20, 2008	Acquisition of Parent Company's shares under the share buy-back program	–	–	–	–	(75,104,200)

(Forward)

Date of offering	Type of offering	No. of shares offered	Par value	Offer price	Authorized number of shares	Outstanding shares
April 21, 2009	Issuance of shares to JGSHI	–	₱–	₱–	–	5,787,452
December 8, 2009 to January 27, 2011	Acquisition of Parent Company's shares under the share buy-back program	–	–	–	–	(91,032,800)
June 14, 2012	Sale of treasury shares	–	–	–	–	120,000,000
September 30, 2016	Sale of treasury shares	–	–	–	–	22,659,935
April 24, 2018	Issuance of shares to stockholders	–	–	–	–	2,521,257
April 24, 2018	Re-purchase of shares issued to stockholders	–	–	–	–	(2,521,257)
November 8, 2021 to December 13, 2021	Acquisition of Parent Company's shares under the share buy-back program	–	–	–	–	(3,178,490)
January 17, 2022 to August 22, 2022	Acquisition of Parent Company's shares under the share buy-back program	–	–	–	–	(22,475,760)
August 16, 2023 to December 22, 2023	Acquisition of Parent Company’s shares under the share buy-back program	–	–	–	–	(1,084,650)
						2,177,422,968

The number of stockholders of the Parent Company follow:

	2023	2022	2021
Common shares	**995**	996	1,002

19. Cost of Sales

This account consists of:

	2023	2022	2021
Raw materials used	**₱88,683,181,925**	₱79,314,507,989	₱57,240,784,172
Direct labor	**2,875,135,998**	3,311,919,386	2,755,412,616
Overhead costs	**18,679,854,702**	17,237,590,759	15,962,393,939
Total manufacturing cost	**110,238,172,625**	99,864,018,134	75,958,590,727
Goods in-process	**196,671,367**	(1,078,409,739)	42,922,021
Cost of goods manufactured	**110,434,843,992**	98,785,608,395	76,001,512,748
Finished goods	**(9,047,846,043)**	(1,462,512,085)	48,686,023
	₱101,386,997,949	₱97,323,096,310	₱76,050,198,771

Overhead costs are broken down as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Utilities	**₱7,853,016,664**	₱7,911,220,273	₱6,775,889,362
Depreciation and amortization (Note 23)	**3,662,002,853**	3,426,437,567	3,110,716,520
Repairs and maintenance	**2,618,367,300**	2,485,793,950	2,503,397,599
Personnel expenses (Note 24)	**1,779,527,088**	1,632,146,072	1,641,650,347
Security and other contracted services	**982,829,862**	594,595,012	641,840,495
Rental expense	**228,143,187**	58,259,326	25,484,279
Insurance	**106,772,208**	90,189,069	96,442,460
Others	**1,449,195,540**	1,038,949,490	1,166,972,877
	₱18,679,854,702	₱17,237,590,759	₱15,962,393,939

Others include freight and handling, research and development, taxes and licenses and brokerage cost.

20. Selling and Distribution Costs

This account consists of:

	2023	2022	2021
Freight and other selling expenses	**₱8,717,970,645**	₱7,861,343,021	₱6,468,113,726
Advertising and promotions	**3,719,233,518**	3,643,072,252	3,805,138,699
Personnel expenses (Note 24)	**774,083,213**	725,088,468	715,335,429
Depreciation and amortization (Note 23)	**382,079,014**	213,821,781	209,185,157
Repairs and maintenance	**136,437,314**	120,069,953	109,218,127
Others	**119,194,343**	139,156,509	70,347,141
	₱13,848,998,047	₱12,702,551,984	₱11,377,338,279

21. General and Administrative Expenses

This account consists of:

	2023	2022	2021
Personnel expenses (Note 24)	**₱2,047,904,552**	₱1,935,402,228	₱1,739,185,880
Repairs and maintenance	**483,363,185**	472,495,928	495,780,765
Security and contracted services	**339,052,585**	303,374,398	300,906,233
Depreciation and amortization (Note 23)	**329,593,773**	589,826,310	542,440,507
Professional and legal fees	**99,080,988**	83,246,132	102,500,093
Communication	**51,644,309**	74,042,845	66,892,563
Rent expense	**12,022,288**	76,178,994	55,424,552
Utilities	**9,800,463**	16,094,750	15,908,005
Others	**557,547,610**	487,646,289	455,628,614
	₱3,930,009,753	₱4,038,307,874	₱3,774,667,212

Others include fees on taxes and licenses, bank charges and other items related to general and administrative functions, which are individually not significant as to amounts.

22. Finance Revenue

This account consists of:

	2023	2022	2021
Dividend income (Notes 8 and 14)	**₱2,768,118,255**	₱4,258,876,537	₱9,127,448,073
Bank interest income (Note 7)	**38,309,012**	14,805,634	25,714,839
	₱2,806,427,267	₱4,273,682,171	₱9,153,162,912

23. Depreciation and Amortization

The breakdown of depreciation and amortization follow:

	2023	2022	2021
Cost of sales (Note 19)	**₱3,662,002,853**	₱3,426,437,567	₱3,110,716,520
Selling and distribution costs (Notes 12, 20 and 30)	**382,079,014**	213,821,781	209,185,157
General and administrative expenses (Notes 12, 21 and 30)	**329,593,773**	589,826,310	542,440,507
	₱4,373,675,640	₱4,230,085,658	₱3,862,342,184

24. **Personnel Expenses**

This account consists of:

	2023	2022	2021
Salaries, wages and other staff costs	**₱3,274,837,984**	₱3,108,657,215	₱2,934,705,957
Employee benefits	**1,101,128,140**	947,842,321	854,800,342
Pension costs (Note 26)	**225,548,729**	236,137,232	306,665,357
	₱4,601,514,853	₱4,292,636,768	₱4,096,171,656

The breakdown of personnel expenses follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Cost of sales (Note 19)	**₱1,779,527,088**	₱1,632,146,072	₱1,641,650,347
Selling and distribution costs (Note 20)	**774,083,213**	725,088,468	715,335,429
General and administrative expenses (Note 21)	**2,047,904,552**	1,935,402,228	1,739,185,880
	₱4,601,514,853	₱4,292,636,768	₱4,096,171,656

25. **Finance Costs**

Finance costs arising from:

	2023	2022	2021
Short-term debts (Note 17)	**₱709,405,972**	₱301,952,903	₱137,124,750
Trust receipts payable (Note 10)	**677,369,640**	266,115,272	176,269,762
Lease liabilities (Note 30)	**112,269,942**	179,711,823	198,875,182
Net interest cost on net defined liability (Note 26)	**37,783,596**	22,080,119	34,554,465
Others	**3,114,180**	25,000	25,000
	₱1,539,943,330	₱769,885,117	₱546,849,159

26. **Pension Costs**

The Parent Company has a funded, noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan covering all its employees. The pension funds are being administered and managed through JG Summit Multi-Employer Retirement Plan, with Robinsons Bank Corporation (RBC) as Trustee. The plan provides for retirement, separation, disability and death benefits to its members. The Parent Company, however, reserves the right to discontinue, suspend or change the rates and amounts of its contributions at any time on account of business necessity or adverse economic conditions. The retirement plan has an Executive Retirement Committee that is mandated to approve the plan, trust agreement, investment plan, including any amendments or modifications thereto, and other activities of the Plan. Certain members of the BOD of the Ultimate Parent Company are represented in the Executive Retirement Committee. RBC manages the plan based on the mandate as defined in the trust agreement.

Under the existing regulatory framework, Republic Act (RA) 7641, *The Philippine Retirement Pay Law*, requires a provision for retirement pay to qualified private sector employees in the absence of any retirement plan in the entity, provided however that the employee's retirement benefits under any collective bargaining and other agreements shall not be less than those provided under law. The law does not require minimum funding of the plan. The Parent Company meets the minimum retirement benefit under RA 7641.

Changes in the net defined benefit liability of funded funds and fair value of plan assets of the Parent Company are as follows:

		Net benefit cost in statements of income				Remeasurements in other comprehensive income					
	January 1, 2023	**Current service cost** (Note 24)	**Net interest cost** (Note 25)	**Subtotal**	**Benefits paid**	**Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)**	**Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments**	**Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions**	**Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions**	**Subtotal**	**December 31, 2023**
Present value of defined benefit obligation	**₱2,578,994,484**	**₱225,548,729**	**₱187,492,899**	**₱413,041,628**	**(₱314,173,986)**	**₱–**	**₱247,638,543**	**(₱25,761,234)**	**₱366,140,081**	**₱588,017,390**	**₱3,265,879,516**
Fair value of plan assets	**(2,216,362,132)**	**–**	**(149,709,303)**	**(149,709,303)**	**314,173,986**	**19,117,662**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**19,117,662**	**(2,032,779,787)**
	₱362,632,352	**₱225,548,729**	**₱37,783,596**	**₱263,332,325**	**₱–**	**₱19,117,662**	**₱247,638,543**	**(₱25,761,234)**	**₱366,140,081**	**₱607,135,052**	**₱1,233,099,729**

		Net benefit cost in statements of income				Remeasurements in other comprehensive income					
	January 1, 2022	**Current service cost** (Note 24)	**Net interest cost** (Note 25)	**Subtotal**	**Benefits paid**	**Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)**	**Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments**	**Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions**	**Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions**	**Subtotal**	**December 31, 2022**
Present value of defined benefit obligation	₱2,692,406,222	₱236,137,232	₱137,043,477	₱373,180,709	(₱215,140,911)	₱–	(₱101,401,260)	(₱14,425,030)	(₱155,625,246)	(271,451,536)	₱2,578,994,484
Fair value of plan assets	(2,366,182,596)	–	(114,963,358)	(114,963,358)	215,140,911	49,642,911	–	–	–	49,642,911	(2,216,362,132)
	₱326,223,626	₱236,137,232	₱22,080,119	₱258,217,351	₱–	₱49,642,911	(₱101,401,260)	(₱14,425,030)	(₱155,625,246)	(₱221,808,625)	₱362,632,352

The cost and fair value of net plan assets by class as of December 31 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 28)	**₱175,175,123**	₱48,566,269
Financial assets at FVTPL	**136,155,749**	–
Loans receivable	**–**	240,570,000
Interest receivable	**7,651,685**	3,256,386
Held to collect	**210,304,199**	251,698,223
Land	**143,201,000**	143,201,000
Financial assets at FVOCI	**46,692,537**	65,267,250
UITF investments	**1,535,636,229**	1,567,977,895
	2,254,816,522	2,320,537,023
Liabilities		
Accounts payable, accrued trust and management fees	**49,598**	52,473
Due to Universal Robina Corporation	**221,987,137**	104,122,418
	₱2,032,779,787	₱2,216,362,132

The costs of defined benefit pension plan as well as the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. The principal assumptions used in determining pension for defined benefit plans are as follows:

	2023		2022	
	January 1	**December 31**	January 1	December 31
Discount rate	**7.27%**	**6.11%**	5.09%	7.27%
Salary increase rate	**5.50%**	**5.70%**	4.00%	5.50%

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market expectation prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, assuming all other assumptions were held constant:

		2023	2022
	Increase (decrease)	Effect on defined benefit obligation	
Discount rate	1.00%	**(₱275,512,016)**	(₱207,298,546)
	(1.00%)	**320,002,031**	240,453,888
Salary increase rate	1.00%	**₱318,093,773**	₱242,329,425
	(1.00%)	**(278,955,603)**	(212,397,251)

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the Parent Company's undiscounted benefit payments:

	2023	2022
Less than one year	**₱253,561,746**	₱288,859,371
More than one year to five years	**1,175,042,872**	1,043,541,355
More than five years to 10 years	**2,260,319,358**	1,719,354,135
More than 10 years to 15 years	**2,709,496,380**	2,296,611,022
More than 15 years to 20 years	**3,321,314,830**	2,849,520,484
More than 20 years	**7,828,099,301**	8,039,694,179

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 9 years. The Parent Company expects to contribute ₱242.5 million to the defined benefit pension plan in 2024. The Parent Company annually contributes to the fund an amount corresponding to its retirement expense.

27. **Income Taxes**

Provision for income tax consists of:

	2023	2022	2021
Current	**₱2,153,871,777**	₱2,175,989,789	₱1,002,666,051
Deferred	**(225,390,342)**	(2,612,754)	(10,123,887)
	₱1,928,481,435	₱2,173,377,035	₱992,542,164

The components of the Parent Company's net deferred tax assets consist of the following:

	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets on:		
Leases	**₱119,214,518**	₱104,298,380
Pension liabilities	**297,217,967**	87,776,795
Provision for impairment losses	**124,670,077**	73,298,232
Inventory write-downs	**87,883,911**	55,596,852
Impairment and credit losses on receivables	**49,407,275**	49,412,204
Restructuring provision	**9,863,388**	9,863,388
	688,257,136	380,245,851
Deferred tax liabilities on:		
Accrued revenue	**6,586,472**	48,557,392
Net unrealized foreign exchange gains	**16,424,486**	43,700,430
Gain arising from changes in fair value less estimated costs to sell of swine stocks	**1,658,136**	1,574,092
	24,669,094	93,831,914
Net deferred tax assets	**₱663,588,042**	₱286,413,937

The reconciliation of the statutory income tax rate to the effective income tax rate follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Statutory income tax rate	**25.00%**	25.00%	25.00%
Increase (decrease) in tax rate resulting from:			
Income exempt from tax	**(6.08)**	(7.79)	(15.63)
Income subject to lower tax rate	**(1.65)**	(1.19)	(0.44)
Changes in value of financial assets at FVTPL	**(0.37)**	(0.13)	(0.15)
Activities under ITH	**(0.02)**	(0.08)	(1.78)
Interest income subjected to final tax	**(0.13)**	(0.05)	(0.04)
Nondeductible expenses	**0.20**	0.04	0.10
Derecognition of deferred tax assets	**–**	0.10	–
CREATE Act Adjustment	**–**	–	(0.21)
Income subject to capital gains tax	**–**	–	(0.06)
Effective income tax rate	**16.95%**	15.90%	6.79%

Under Philippine tax laws, the Parent Company is subject to income taxes, as well as other taxes. Other taxes paid consist principally of documentary stamp taxes, real estate taxes and municipal taxes.

Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises or "CREATE" Act
The Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act was signed into law on March 26, 2021. This aimed to attract more investments and maintain fiscal prudence and stability in the Philippines. Republic Act (RA) 11534 of the CREATE Act introduced reforms to the corporate income tax and incentives systems. It took effect 15 days after its complete publication in the Official Gazette on April 11, 2021.

The following are the key changes to the Philippine tax law pursuant to the CREATE Act which have an impact to the Parent Company:

- Effective July 1, 2020, Regular Corporate Income Tax (RCIT) rate is reduced from 30% to 25% for domestic and resident foreign corporations. For domestic corporations with net taxable income not exceeding ₱5.0 million and with total assets not exceeding 100.0 million (excluding land on which the business entity's office, plant and equipment are situated) during the taxable year, the RCIT rate is reduced to 20%.
- Effective July 1, 2020, interest expense allowed as a deductible expense is reduced by 20% from 33% of interest income subject to final tax.
- Minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) rate reduced from 2% to 1% of gross income effective July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2023.
- Imposition of improperly accumulated earnings tax (IAET) is repealed.
- Applying the provisions of the CREATE Act, the Parent Company is subject to lower RCIT rate of 25% effective July 1, 2020.
- Based on the provisions of Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 5-2021 dated April 8, 2021 issued by the BIR, the prorated corporate income tax rate of the Parent Company for the year 2020 is 27.5%. Consequently, the Parent Company reversed in 2021 a portion of its 2020 income tax payable and provision for current income tax accounts amounting to ₱74.2 million. Also, it derecognized its deferred tax assets amounting to ₱89.0 million, provision for deferred income tax for ₱43.5 million, and other comprehensive income for ₱45.5 million.

Current tax regulations further provide that an optional standard deduction (OSD) equivalent to 40.0% of gross income may be claimed as an alternative deduction in computing for the RCIT. For the year ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, the Parent Company did not claim the OSD in lieu of the itemized deductions.

Entertainment, Amusement and Recreation (EAR) Expenses
Revenue Regulation No. 10-2002 defines expenses to be classified as EAR expenses and sets a limit for the amount that is deductible for tax purposes. EAR expenses are limited to 0.5% of net sales for sellers of goods or properties or 1% of net revenue for sellers of services. For sellers of both goods or properties and services, an apportionment formula is used in determining the ceiling on such expenses. EAR expenses amounted to ₱64.1 million, ₱31.6 million and ₱36.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

28. Related Party Transactions

The Parent Company, in the regular conduct of its business, has entered into transactions with JGSHI, its ultimate parent, and other related parties principally consisting of sales, purchases, advances and reimbursement of expenses, various guarantees, regular banking transactions, leases, and management and administrative service agreements. Transactions with related parties are generally settled in cash.

Related party transactions (net of allowance) are summarized as follows:

2023

Related Party	Category/ Transaction	Amount/ Volume	Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 7)	Lease Liability (Note 30)	Trade Receivable (Payable) - net (Notes 9 and 16)	Non-trade Receivable (Payable) - net (Notes 9 and 16)	Terms	Conditions
Ultimate Parent Company	Rental expense	**₱117,630,799**	**₱–**	**(₱550,008,074)**	**₱–**	**₱34,814,238**	On demand	Unsecured
	Management services	**69,608,176**	–	–	**(57,173,992)**	**66,885,524**	On demand	Unsecured
	Advances	**34,814,238**	–	–	**1,739,838**	**583,805,613**	On demand	Unsecured
Entities under common control								
Due from related parties	Sale of goods	**802,753,828**	–	–	–	–		
	Management services	**133,025,261**	–	–	**146,099,493**	**1,055,986,365**	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	Advances	–	–	–	–	**247,587,622**	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Due to related parties	Rental expense	**216,423,873**	–	**(1,270,034,354)**	–	–	On demand	Unsecured
	Purchases	**3,661,596**	–	–	**(282,743,497)**	**(695,471,094)**	On demand	Unsecured
	Electricity and utilities	**66,056,006**						
	Contracted services	**157,315,101**	–	–	–	–		
Cash and cash equivalents	Cash in bank	**(1,512,902,714)**	**1,640,382,959**	–	–	–	Interest-bearing at prevailing market rate; due and demandable	Unsecured; no impairment
	Money market placements	**(166,156,827)**	–	–	–	–		
	Interest income	**31,678,608**	–	–	–	–		
Subsidiaries								
Due from related parties	Sale of goods	**2,703,042,476**	–	–	**754,888,972**	**5,634,878,518**	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	Rental income	**18,078,752**	–	–	–	–		
	Dividend income	**2,703,512,516**	–	–	–	**873,000,000**	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Due to related parties	Purchases	**18,261,360,672**	–	–	**(3,513,643,404)**	**(56,552,755,766)**	On demand	Unsecured
	Rental expense	–	–	–	**(25,044,537)**	–	On demand	Unsecured
Joint Venture								
Due from related parties	Sale of goods	**9,018,919**	–	–	**1,312,153,118**	**197,483,587**	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	Rental income	**11,658,711**	–	–	–	–		
Due to related parties	Purchases	**109,699,142**	–	–	–	**(506,874,778)**	1 to 30 days; non-interest bearing	Unsecured

				2022				
Related Party	Category/ Transaction	Amount/ Volume	Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 7)	Lease Liability (Note 30)	Trade Receivable (Payable) - net (Notes 9 and 16)	Non-trade Receivable (Payable) - net (Notes 9 and 16)	Terms	Conditions
Ultimate Parent Company	Rental expense	₱127,232,407	₱–	(₱622,389,446)	₱–	(₱285,493)	On demand	Unsecured
	Management services	187,554,249	–	–	–	(12,815,994)	On demand	Unsecured
	Advances	520,713,170	–	–	–	583,283,379	On demand	Unsecured
Entities under common control								
Due from related parties	Sale of properties	3,303,354,600	–	–	–	2,383,354,600	Payable until 2023	Unsecured; no impairment
	Sale of goods	1,288,787,045	–	–	166,329,194	–	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	Rental income	7,630,670	–	–	–	1,428,186	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	Management services	368,316,225	–	–	131,930,491	487,203,090	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	Advances	102,523,371	–	–	–	655,700,729	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Due to related parties	Rental expense	352,821,049	–	(1,288,505,152)	–	(90,688,462)	On demand	Unsecured
	Purchases	1,266,873,883	–	–	(6,526,298)	(56,894,020)	On demand	Unsecured
	Electricity and Utilities	144,926,143	–	–	–	(24,128,321)	On demand	Unsecured
	Contracted services	155,690,895	–	–	–	(79,039,936)	On demand	Unsecured
Cash and cash equivalents	Cash in bank	(668,547,385)	3,153,285,673	–	–	–	Interest-bearing at prevailing market rate; due and demandable	Unsecured; no impairment
	Money market placements	(716,792,820)	166,156,827	–	–	–	Interest-bearing at prevailing market rate; due from 30 to 32 days; with interest of 3.4%	Unsecured; no impairment
	Interest income	18,092,887	–	–	2,300,980	–	Due from 30 to 32 days	Unsecured
Subsidiaries								
Due from related parties	Sale of goods	3,209,443,761	–	–	472,516,808	–	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	Rental income	28,396,810	–	–	–	5,891,647	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	Dividend income	4,178,119,363	–	–	–	1,711,000,000	Payable until 2024	Unsecured; no impairment
Due to related parties	Purchases	18,641,411,355	–	–	(3,066,378,316)	–	On demand	Unsecured
	Rental expense	17,589,486	–	–	(25,044,537)	739,234,216	On demand	Unsecured
Joint Venture								
Due from related parties	Sale of goods	62,161,426	–	–	52,040,566	–	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	Rental income	11,208,733	–	–	–	–	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Due to related parties	Purchases	738,296,411	–	–	(192,058,291)	(192,058,291)	1 to 30 days; non-interest bearing	Unsecured

					2021			
Related Party	Category/ Transaction	Amount/ Volume	Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 7)	Lease Liability (Note 30)	Trade Receivable (Payable) - net (Notes 9 and 16)	Non-trade Receivable (Payable) - net (Notes 9 and 16)	Terms	Conditions
Ultimate Parent Company	Rental expense	₱109,262,685	₱–	(₱684,094,858)	₱–	(₱5,609,915)	On demand	Unsecured
	Management services	47,420,671	–	–	–	(111,636,255)	On demand	Unsecured
Entities under common control								
Due from related parties	Sale of goods	1,379,110,949	–	–	113,588,779	–	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	Rental income	50,028,712	–	–	–	66,939,815	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	Management services	350,682,817	–	–	3,782,660	1,555,398,354	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	Advances	–	–	–	–	495,446,780	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Due to related parties	Rental expense	227,831,704	–	(1,491,469,151)	–	–	On demand	Unsecured
	Purchases	1,298,087,872	–	–	(64,322,736)		On demand	Unsecured
	Electricity and utilities	346,722,292	–	–	–	(77,533,427)	On demand	Unsecured
	Contracted services	163,608,143	–	–		(41,116,399)	On demand	Unsecured
Cash and cash equivalents	Cash in bank	2,878,675,784	3,821,833,058	–	–	–	Interest-bearing at prevailing market rate; due and demandable	Unsecured; no impairment
	Money market placements	6,642,424	882,949,647	–	–	–	Interest-bearing at prevailing market rate; due from 21 to 56 days; with interest ranging from 0.1% to 0.2%	Unsecured; no impairment
	Interest income	4,299,202	–	–	202,380	–	Due from 21 to 56 days	Unsecured
Short-term debt	Short-term debt	200,000,000	–	–	–	–		
	Interest expense	2,776,111	–	–	–	–		
Subsidiaries								
Due from related parties	Sale of goods	2,646,671,031	–	–	520,965,116	–	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	Rental income	26,516,110	–	–	–	2,995,831	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	Dividend income	9,095,145,203	–	–	–	2,584,002	Payable until 2024	Unsecured; no impairment
Due to related parties	Purchases	14,185,149,708	–	–	(3,498,836,584)	–	On demand	Unsecured
Joint Venture								
Due from related parties	Sale of goods	40,898,498	–	–	29,193,435	–	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	Rental income	2,896,927	–	–	3,137,399	–	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Due to related parties	Purchases	938,156,041	–	–	(137,124,921)	–	1 to 30 days; non-interest bearing	Unsecured

The Parent Company's significant transactions with related parties follow:

(a) The Parent Company maintains savings and current accounts and time deposits with an entity under common control which is a local commercial bank. Cash and cash equivalents earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates.

(b) The Parent Company has advances from stockholders amounting ₱118.2 million and ₱143.1 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively (see Note 16).

The compensation of the Parent Company's key management personnel by benefit type follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Short-term employee benefits	**395,089,323**	₱370,640,770	₱359,557,483
Post-employment benefits	**138,816,399**	131,519,080	32,419,198
	₱533,905,722	₱502,159,850	₱391,976,681

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

Transactions with the retirement plan
The Parent Company entered into an agreement to lease the land of the retirement plan for a period of one (1) year, renewable annually. Rentals incurred amounted to ₱25.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. Terms are unsecured, noninterest-bearing and payable on demand.

Approval Requirements and Limits on the Amount and Extent of Related Party Transactions
Material related party transactions (MRPT) refers to any related party transaction/s, either individually, or in aggregate over a twelve (12)-month period with the same related party, amounting to ten percent (10%) or higher of the Parent Company's total assets based on its latest audited financial statements.

All individual MRPT's shall be approved by at least two-thirds (2/3) vote of the BOD, with at least a majority of the Independent Directors voting to approve the MRPT. In case that a majority of the Independent Directors' vote is not secured, the MRPT may be ratified by the vote of the stockholders representing at least two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding capital stock.

Aggregate RPT transactions within a 12-month period that meets or breaches the materiality threshold shall require the same BOD approval mentioned above.

29. Registration with the BOI

Certain operations of the Parent Company are registered with the BOI as preferred pioneer and non-pioneer activities. As a registered enterprise, the Parent Company is subject to some requirements and is entitled to certain tax and non-tax incentives which are considered in the computation of the provision for income tax.

<u>Sugar Millsite - Sonedco</u>
On June 29, 2018, Sugar Millsite - Sonedco was registered with the BOI as an expanding producer of refined sugar and its by-product (molasses).

Under the terms of the registration and subject to certain requirements, Parent Company is entitled to the following fiscal and non-fiscal incentives: (a) ITH for a period of three (3) years from September 2018 (as an expanding producer of refined sugar and its by-product) or actual start of commercial operation, whichever is earlier, but availment shall in no case be earlier than the date of registration; (b) importation of capital equipment, spare parts and accessories at zero (0) duty under EO No. 22 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations. Only capital equipment, spare parts and accessories directly needed and exclusively used in its operation shall be entitled to zero duty; (c) exemption from taxes and duties on imported spare parts and consumable supplies for export producers with Customs Bonded Manufacturing Warehouse (CBMW) exporting at least seventy percent (70%) of production; (d) additional deduction for labor expense for a period of five (5) years from registration an amount equivalent to fifty percent (50%) of the wages corresponding to the increment in number of direct labor for skilled and unskilled workers in the year of availment as against the previous year, if the project meets the prescribed ratio of capital equipment to the number of workers set by the Board. This may be availed of for the first five (5) years from the date of registration but not simultaneously with ITH; (e) importation of consigned equipment for a period of ten (10) years from date of registration, subject to posting of re-export bond; (f) employment of foreign nationals. This may be allowed in supervisory, technical or advisory positions for five (5) years from date of registration; (g) simplification of Customs procedures for the importation of equipment, spare parts, raw materials and supplies; (h) exemption from wharfage dues, and export tax, duty, impost and fee for a period of ten (10) years from the date of registration; (i) access to CBMW subject to the Customs rules and regulations, and (j) additional deduction from taxable income equivalent to 100% of expenses incurred in the development of necessary and major infrastructure facilities.

The said expansion started commercial operation on November 27, 2018.

Sugar Millsite - Balayan
On September 8, 2017, Sugar Millsite - Balayan was registered with the BOI as an expanding producer of raw sugar and its by-product (molasses).

Under the terms of the registration and subject to certain requirements, Parent Company is entitled to the following fiscal and non-fiscal incentives: (a) ITH for a period of three (3) years from November 2018 (as an expanding producer of raw sugar and its by-product) or actual start of commercial operation, whichever is earlier but in no case be earlier than the date of registration; (b) importation of capital equipment, spare parts and accessories at zero (0) duty under EO No. 22 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations. Only equipment directly needed and exclusively use in its operation shall be entitled to capital equipment incentives; (c) additional deduction from taxable income of fifty percent (50%) of the wages corresponding to the increment in number of direct labor for skilled and unskilled workers in the year of availment as against the previous year, if the project meets the prescribed ratio of capital equipment to the number of workers set by the Board. This may be availed of for the first five (5) years from the date of registration but not simultaneously with ITH; (d) importation of consigned equipment for a period of ten (10) years from date of registration, subject to posting of re-export bond; (e) employment of foreign nationals. This may be allowed in supervisory, technical or advisory positions for five (5) years from date of registration; and (f) simplification of Customs procedures for the importation of equipment, spare parts, raw materials and supplies.

The said expansion started commercial operation early of 2019.

Sugar Millsite – URSUMCO
On April 29, 2021, Sugar Millsite - URSUMCO was registered with the BOI as an expanding producer of refined sugar and its by-product (molasses).

Under the terms of the registration and subject to certain requirements, Parent Company is entitled to the following fiscal and non-fiscal incentives: (a) ITH for a period of three (3) years from April 2021 (as an expanding producer of refined sugar and its by-product) or actual start of commercial operation, whichever is earlier but availment shall in no case be earlier that the date of registration; (b) importation of capital equipment, spare parts and accessories at zero (0) duty under EO No. 85 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations. Only capital equipment, spare parts and accessories directly needed and exclusively use in its operation shall be entitled zero (0) duty; (c) additional deduction for labor expense for a period of five (5) years from registration an amount equivalent to fifty percent (50%) of the wages corresponding to the increment in number of direct labor for skilled and unskilled workers in the year of availment as against the previous year, if the project meets the prescribed ratio of capital equipment to the number of workers set by the Board. This may be availed of for the first five (5) years from the date of registration but not simultaneously with ITH; (d) importation of consigned equipment for a period of ten (10) years from date of registration, subject to posting of re-export bond; (e) employment of foreign nationals. This may be allowed in supervisory, technical or advisory positions for five (5) years from date of registration; (f) simplification of Customs procedures for the importation of equipment, spare parts, raw materials and supplies; (g) exemption from wharfage dues, and any export tax, duty, impost and fee for a period of ten (10) years from date of registration; (h) access to Custom Bonded Manufacturing Warehouse (CBMW) subject to Custom rules and regulations; (i) tax and duty exemption on imported breeding stocks and genetic materials within ten (10) years from date of registration; and (j) tax credit on tax and duty portion of domestic breeding stocks and genetic materials within ten (10) years from date of registration.

The said expansion started commercial operation on April 1, 2021. For calendar year 2023, URSUMCO did not meet baseline figures for sales volume; hence not qualified to avail ITH benefits.

Cogeneration
On September 26, 2014, Cogeneration was registered with the BOI as a Renewable Energy (RE) developer of Bagasse-fired power plant.

Under the terms of the registration and subject to certain requirements, the Parent Company is entitled to the following fiscal and non-fiscal incentives: (a) ITH for a period of seven (7) years reckoned from the state at which the RE Plant generated the first kilowatt-hour of energy after commissioning or testing, or two (2) months from date of commissioning or testing, whichever is earlier, as certified by Department of Energy (DOE); (b) duty-free importation of RE machinery, equipment, and materials including control and communication equipment; within the first ten (10) years from the issuance of the DOE certificate of registration; (c) tax exemption of carbon credits; (d) special realty tax rates on equipment and machinery, (e) NOLCO during the first three years from the start of commercial operation shall be carried over as a deduction from the gross income as defined in the National Internal Revenue Code (NIRC) for the next seven (7) years immediately following the year of such loss; (f) after availment of the ITH, the enterprise shall pay a corporate tax of 10% on its taxable income as defined in the NIRC, provided that it shall pass on the savings to the end users in the form of lower power rates; (g) the plant, machinery, and equipment that are reasonably needed and actually used for the exploration, development, and utilization of RE resources may be depreciated using a rate not exceeding twice the rate which would have been used had the annual allowance been computed in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Department of Finance and the provisions of the NIRC. The enterprise that applies for accelerated depreciation shall no longer be eligible to avail of the ITH; (h) the sale of fuel or power generated by the enterprise from renewable sources of energy such as biomass as well as its purchases of local supply of goods, properties, and services needed for the development, construction, and installation of its plant facilities, and the whole process of exploration and development of RE sources up to its conversion into power shall be subject to zero percent VAT pursuant to NIRC; (i) tax credit equivalent to 100%

of the value of VAT and custom duties that would have been paid on the purchase of RE machinery, equipment, materials and parts had these items been imported shall be given to the enterprise that purchases machinery, equipment, materials and parts from a domestic manufacturer.

Liquefied Carbon Dioxide (LCO2)
On May 16, 2023, the Parent Company was registered with the BOI as a new domestic producer of LCO2.

Under the general terms and conditions of the registration, the Parent Company is eligible to the grant of the following incentives under Tier I of R.A. No. 11534: (a) Income Tax Holiday (ITH) for six (6) years from October 2023 or actual start of commercial operations, whichever is earlier but availment shall be in no case earlier than the date of registration; (b) after ITH, enhanced deductions for five (5) years; and lastly, (c) duty exemption on the importation of capital equipment, raw materials, spare parts and accessories for a maximum of twelve (12) years.

Distillery
Producer of bioethanol (anhydrous) under RA 9513
On September 30, 2020, the Parent Company took over the operations of the Distillery from Roxol Bioenergy Corporation (RBC) after executing a Deed of Sale on the purchase of RBC's land and assets. The Distillery operations was registered with the BOI on October 24, 2008 as new producer of bioethanol (anhydrous) and potable (hydrous) ethanol under E.O. 226.

Per BOI letter dated October 22, 2014, the BOI registration as new producer of bioethanol (anhydrous) was transferred from E.O. 226 to R.A. 9513 (Renewable Energy Act of 2008) subject to new terms and conditions.

On February 24, 2021, the Certificate of Accreditation No. DOE-COA-2021-BE003A and Certificate of Registration No. RE-B2013-11-077A were both awarded by the Department of Energy (DOE) to the Parent Company. In addition, on March 24, 2021, the DOE issued a letter of endorsement to the BIR in relation to the Parent Company's application of 10% Corporate Tax Rate for income generated from the Distillery operations.

Under the new terms of the registration under RA 9513, the Parent Company is entitled to the following fiscal and non-fiscal incentives: (a) ITH for seven (7) years reckoned from the date of actual commercial operations, as certified by the DOE; (b) duty-free importation of RE machinery, equipment and materials including control and communication equipment, within the first ten (10) years from the issuance of BOI certificate of registration or until October 23, 2018; (c) tax exemption of carbon credits; (d) special realty tax rates on equipment and machinery; (e) the NOLCO during the first three years from the start of commercial operation shall be carried over as deduction from the gross income as defined in the NIRC for the next seven consecutive taxable years immediately following the year of such loss; (f) after availment of the ITH, the enterprise shall pay a corporate tax of 10% on its taxable income as defined in the NIRC, provided that it shall pass on the savings to the end users in the form of lower rates; (g) the plant, machinery, and equipment that are reasonably needed and actually used for the exploration, development and utilization of RE resources may be depreciated using a rate not exceeding twice the rate which would have been used had the annual allowance been computed in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Department of Finance and the provisions of the NIRC. The enterprise that applies for accelerated depreciation shall no longer be eligible to avail of the ITH; (h) the sale of power generated by the enterprise as well as its purchases of local supply of goods, properties, and services needed for the development, construction, and installation of its plant facilities, and the whole process of exploration and development of RE sources up to its conversion into power shall be subject to zero percent VAT pursuant to NIRC; (i) the enterprise may be entitled to a cash generation-based incentive per kilowatt-hour rate generated, equivalent to fifty percent (50%) of the universal charge of power needed to service missionary areas, chargeable against the universal charge for missionary electrification; (j) tax credit equivalent to 100.0% of the value of VAT and custom duties that would have been paid on the RE machinery, equipment, materials and parts had these items been imported shall be given to the enterprise that purchases machinery, equipment, materials and parts from a domestic manufacturer.

Renewable energy developer of biomass resources
On August 28, 2013, Distillery was registered with the BOI as a manufacturer of bio-ethanol (fuel grade ethanol).

Under the terms of the registration and subject to certain requirements, the Parent Company is entitled to the following fiscal and non-fiscal incentives: (a) ITH for a period of seven (7) years from March 2014 or date of commissioning, whichever is earlier; (b) duty-free importation of RE machinery, equipment, and materials including control and communication equipment; within the first ten (10) years from the issuance of the BOI certificate of registration; (c) tax exemption of carbon credits; (d) special realty tax rates on equipment and machinery, (e) NOLCO during the first three years from the start of commercial operation shall be carried over as a deduction from the gross income as defined in the NIRC for the next seven (7) years immediately following the year of such loss; (f) after availment of the ITH, the enterprise shall pay a corporate tax of 10% on its taxable income as defined in the NIRC, provided that it shall pass on the savings to the end users in the form of lower power rates; (g) the plant, machinery, and equipment that are reasonably needed and actually used for the exploration, development, and utilization of RE resources may be depreciated using a rate not exceeding twice the rate which would have been used had the annual allowance been computed in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Department of Finance and the provisions of the NIRC. The enterprise that applies for accelerated depreciation shall no longer be eligible to avail of the ITH; (h) the sale of fuel or power generated by the enterprise from renewable sources of energy such as biomass as well as its purchases of local supply of goods, properties, and services needed for the development, construction, and installation of its plant facilities, and the whole process of exploration and development of RE sources up to its conversion into power shall be subject to zero percent VAT pursuant to NIRC; (i) tax credit equivalent to 100% of the value of VAT and custom duties that would have been paid on the purchase of RE machinery, equipment, materials and parts had these items been imported shall be given to the enterprise that purchases machinery, equipment, materials and parts from a domestic manufacturer.

<u>Robina Farms (RF) - Hogs</u>
Producer of processed meat products
On October 28, 2019, RF - Hogs was registered with the BOI as a new producer of processed meat products, with a non-pioneer status.

Under the terms of the registration and subject to certain requirements, the Parent Company is entitled to the following fiscal and non-fiscal incentives: (a) ITH for a period of four (4) years from October 2019 or actual start of commercial operations, whichever is earlier, but availment shall not be earlier than the date of registration. The income qualified for ITH shall be limited to the income directly attributable to the eligible revenue generated from registered project. The enterprise can avail of bonus year subject to certain terms and conditions provided that the aggregate ITH availment (regular and bonus years) shall not exceed eight (8) years. The ITH bonus year shall not be applicable to expansion and modernization project; (b) importation of capital equipment, spare parts and accessories at zero (0) duty under Executive Order No. 85 and its Implementing Rules and Regulation; (c) exemption from taxes and duties on imported spare parts and consumable supplies for export producers with CBMW exporting at least seventy percent (70%) of production; (d) additional deduction for labor expense for a period of five (5) years from registration an amount equivalent to fifty percent (50%) of the wages corresponding to the increment in number of direct labor for skilled

and unskilled workers in the year of availment as against the previous year, if the project meets the prescribed ratio of capital equipment to the number of workers set by the Board. This may be availed of for the first five (5) years from the date of registration but not simultaneously with ITH;
(e) importation of consigned equipment for a period of ten (10) years from date of registration subject to posting of re-export bond; (f) employment of foreign nationals. This may be allowed in supervisory, technical or advisory positions for five (5) years from date of registration; (g) simplification of Customs procedures for the importation of equipment, spare parts, raw materials and supplies; (h) exemption from wharfage dues, and any export tax, duty, impost and fee for a period of ten (10) years from date of registration; (i) access to CBMW subject to the Customs rules and regulations; (j) tax and duty exemption on imported breeding stocks and genetic materials within ten (10) years from the date of registration; and (k) tax credit on tax and duty portion of domestic breeding stocks and genetic materials within ten (10) years from date of registration.

URC Flour
On July 7 2023, URC Flour was registered with the BOI as an new producer of wheat flour.

Under the general terms and conditions of the registration and subject to certain requirements, the Parent Company is entitled to the following fiscal and non-fiscal incentives: (a) Income Tax Holiday (ITH) for six (6) years; the income qualified for ITH shall be limited to the income directly attributable to the eligible revenue generated from the registered project (URC Flour Milling Plant located in Sariaya, Quezon; (b) after ITH, enhanced deductions for five (5) years; and lastly, (c) duty exemption on the importation of capital equipment, raw materials, spare parts and accessories for a maximum of eleven (11) years.

No commercial operations has started in calendar year 2023.

30. **Commitments and Contingencies**

Milling Contracts
Milling contracts with various planters provide for a 60%-70% share to the planters (including related parties) and 30%-40% share to the Parent Company of sugar and molasses produced from sugar canes milled. The Sugar Industry Development Act of 2015 provides that, to ensure the immediate payment of farmers and secure their income from sugarcane, farmers may enter into any payment method with the sugar mill.

Sugar under Custody but Not Owned
As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Parent Company has in its custody sugar owned by several quedan holders amounting to ₱2.3 billion (913,415 Lkg) and ₱3.9 billion (1,098,275 Lkg), respectively. The said volume of sugar is not reflected in the parent company statements of financial position since this is not owned by the Parent Company. The Parent Company is accountable to both quedan holders and sugar traders for the value of these trusteed sugar or their sales proceeds.

Leases
The Parent Company's leases mostly pertain to land, office spaces and warehouses. Leases of land, office spaces and warehouses generally have terms ranging from two (2) to thirty (30) years.

Right-of-use Assets
Set out below are the carrying amounts of ROU assets recognized and the movements during the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	As of and for the year-ended December 31, 2023		
	Land and Land Improvements	**Buildings and Improvements**	**Total**
Cost			
Balance at beginning of period	**₱1,031,433,540**	**₱1,880,416,206**	**₱2,911,849,746**
Additions	**106,211,189**	**–**	**106,211,189**
Derecognitions	**(837,145,671)**	**(14,660,595)**	**(851,806,266)**
Others	**(123,372,046)**	**123,372,046**	**–**
Balance at end of period	**177,127,012**	**1,989,127,657**	**2,166,254,669**
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at beginning of period	**208,219,108**	**853,490,729**	**1,061,709,837**
Depreciation (Note 23)	**17,712,697**	**232,052,844**	**249,765,541**
Derecognitions	**(324,846,514)**	**(14,805,802)**	**(339,652,316)**
Others	**187,478,210**	**(187,478,210)**	**–**
Balance at end of period	**88,563,501**	**883,259,561**	**971,823,062**
Net book values at end of period	**₱88,563,511**	**₱1,105,868,096**	**₱1,194,431,607**

	As of and for the year-ended December 31, 2022		
	Land and Land Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Total
Cost			
Balance at beginning of period	₱1,031,433,540	₱2,138,763,144	₱3,170,196,684
Additions	–	309,536,940	309,536,940
Derecognitions	–	(567,883,878)	(567,883,878)
Balance at end of period	1,031,433,540	1,880,416,206	2,911,849,746
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at beginning of period	208,219,108	794,156,315	1,002,375,423
Depreciation (Note 23)	–	344,793,615	344,793,615
Derecognitions	–	(285,459,201)	(285,459,201)
Balance at end of period	208,219,108	853,490,729	1,061,709,837
Net book values at end of period	₱823,214,432	₱1,026,925,477	₱1,850,139,909

Lease Liabilities
The rollforward analysis of the Parent Company's lease liabilities as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 follow:

	2022	2021
As at January 1	**₱2,140,837,630**	₱2,428,072,934
Additions	**97,655,607**	260,876,791
Derecognition	**(664,223,136)**	(273,046,732)
Interest expense (Note 25)	**112,269,942**	179,711,823
Payments	**(308,565,930)**	(454,777,186)
As at December 31	**₱1,377,974,113**	₱2,140,837,630

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 4, *Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies.*

Summarized below are the amounts recognized in the 2023 and 2022 parent company statements of comprehensive income in relation to the Parent Company's leases:

	2023	2022	2021
Cost of Sales			
Cost of services - depreciation of ROU assets	**₱21,162,585**	₱103,375,803	₱107,278,064
Rent expense - short-term leases	**228,143,187**	58,259,326	25,484,279
	₱249,305,772	₱161,635,129	₱132,762,343
Operating Expenses			
Selling and distribution costs			
Depreciation of ROU assets	**₱151,646,652**	₱149,036,499	₱129,251,276
Rent expense - short-term leases	**260,145,842**	92,707,539	128,747,616
General and administrative expenses			
Depreciation of ROU assets	**76,956,304**	92,381,313	97,173,926
Rent expense - short-term leases	**12,022,288**	76,178,994	55,424,552
	₱500,771,086	₱410,304,345	₱410,597,370
Finance cost and other charges - lease liabilities	**₱112,269,942**	₱179,711,823	₱198,875,182

Operating Lease Commitments - Parent Company as Lessor

The Parent Company has entered into a one (1) year, renewable, non-cancellable lease with various related parties covering certain land and building where office spaces are located.

The Parent Company's rental income on these leases (included under 'Other income (expenses) - net' in the parent company statements of income) amounted to ₱52.7 million, ₱98.0 million and ₱91.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

Future minimum rental receivables under non-cancellable operating leases within one year amounted to ₱50.2 million, ₱40.2 million and ₱70.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

Operating Lease Commitments - Parent Company as Lessee

The Parent Company leases land where a certain number of its facilities are located. The operating lease agreements are for periods ranging from one (1) to twenty (20) years from the date of the contracts and are renewable under certain terms and conditions.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases follow:

	2023	2022	2021
Within one (1) year	**372,142,771**	₱389,220,762	₱406,429,268
After one (1) year but not more than five (5) years	**604,034,528**	1,163,014,544	1,340,242,425
Five (5) years or more	**1,493,491,717**	1,793,825,555	2,087,144,841
	₱2,469,669,016	₱3,346,060,861	₱3,833,816,534

Operating Lease Commitments - Parent Company as Lessor

The Parent Company has entered into a one (1) year, renewable, non-cancellable lease with various related parties covering certain land and building where office spaces are located.

The Parent Company's rental income on these leases (included under 'Other income (expenses) - net' in the parent company statements of income) amounted to ₱52.7 million, ₱98.0 million and ₱91.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

Future minimum rental receivables under non-cancellable operating leases within one year amounted to ₱50.2 million, ₱40.2 million and ₱70.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

Others

The Parent Company has various contingent liabilities arising in the ordinary conduct of business which are either under pending decision by the courts, under arbitration, or being contested, the outcomes of which are not presently determinable. In the opinion of management and its legal counsel, the eventual liability under these lawsuits or claims, if any, will not have a material or adverse effect on the Parent Company's financial position and results of operations. The information usually required by PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, is not disclosed on the grounds that it can prejudice the outcome of these lawsuits, claims, arbitration and assessments.

31. Earnings per Share

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic EPS computations:

	2023	2022	2021
Net income	**₱9,450,603,269**	₱11,494,150,763	₱13,631,076,120
Weighted average number of common shares	**2,178,351,440**	2,185,417,208	2,203,752,076
Basic/Diluted EPS	**₱4.34**	₱5.26	₱6.19

The weighted average number of common shares takes into account the outstanding treasury shares. There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of these financial statements.

There were no potential dilutive shares for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021.

32. Supplemental Disclosure to Cash Flow Statements

The Parent Company's noncash investing activities are as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Investment in Joint Ventures (Note 14)	**₱–**	₱380,120,850	₱–

In 2023, acquisitions of property, plant and equipment on account amounted to ₱1.0 billion.

The table below provides for the changes in short-term debts arising from financing activities:

	January 1	Availment	Settlement	December 31
2023	**₱10,390,000,000**	**₱11,550,000,000**	**(₱6,800,000,000)**	**₱15,140,000,000**
2022	₱6,500,000,000	₱19,630,000,000	(₱15,740,000,000)	₱10,390,000,000

33. Approval for the Release of the Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements of the Parent Company were authorized for issue by the Audit Committee and the BOD on April 15, 2024.

34. **Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations (RR) 15-2010**

In compliance with the requirements set forth by Revenue Regulations 15-2010 dated November 25, 2010, hereunder are the information on taxes and license fees paid or accrued during the year ended December 31, 2023.

Value-Added Tax (VAT)
The Parent Company is a VAT-registered company with VAT output tax declaration of ₱11,380,663,465 for the year based on the amount reflected in sales of ₱94,838,862,209, other income (included in 'Other income (expenses) - net') accounts of ₱52,694,284 and reductions to cost of sales and operating expenses accounts of ₱199,123,587

The Parent Company has zero-rated and exempt sales amounting to ₱35,146,455,687 and ₱13,818,243, respectively, during the taxable period, pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 (B) and 109 of the Tax code, as amended.

Input VAT
The amount of VAT input taxes claimed and outstanding balance as of December 31, 2023 included in 'Other current/noncurrent assets' are broken down as follows:

Beginning of the year	₱453,051,971
Current year's domestic purchases/payments for:	
Goods for resale/manufacture or further processing	7,843,457,328
Capital goods not subject to amortization	70,254,958
Services lodged under cost of goods sold	1,990,631,069
Services rendered by non-residents	14,905,857
	10,372,301,183
Application to Output VAT, claims for tax credit and other adjustments	(10,327,016,412)
Balance at the end of the period	₱45,284,771

The landed cost of the Parent Company's importations amounted to ₱20,883,435,180 for the year with paid or accrued amount of ₱234,296,027 as custom duties and ₱34,375,790,789 as dutiable values.

Excise Taxes
The Parent Company paid or accrued excise tax on the following locally-produced sweetened beverages in 2023:

	Locally Produced	Imported	Total
Sweetened Tea	₱1,186,460,720	₱234,471,567	₱1,420,932,287
Powdered Drinks	37,029,447	–	37,029,447
Other Non-Alcoholic Beverages	12,265,402	–	12,265,402
Alcoholic Beverages	5,900,898	–	5,900,898
	₱1,241,656,467	₱234,471,567	₱1,476,128,034

Other Taxes and Licenses
This includes all other taxes, local and national, including real estate taxes, licenses and permit fees lodged under "Cost of sales", "Selling and distribution costs" and "General and administrative expenses" sections in the parent company statements of income:

Details consist of the following:

Presented under Cost of sales:	
Real property taxes	₱109,206,720
Local taxes	49,849,503
Documentary stamp taxes	10,571,122
Others	35,029,158
	₱204,656,503
Presented under Selling and distribution costs and General and administrative expenses:	
Local taxes	₱50,728,333
Real property taxes	26,050,238
Documentary stamp taxes	4,109,511
Others	129,986,502
	210,874,584
	₱415,531,087

Withholding Taxes
The amount of withholding taxes paid/accrued for the year amounted to:

Expanded withholding taxes	₱1,037,304,076
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	572,309,783
Final withholding taxes	482,089,459
Withholding value-added taxes	15,886,506
	₱2,107,589,824

SGV
Building a better working world

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co.
6760 Ayala Avenue
1226 Makati City
Philippines

Tel: (632) 8891 0307
Fax: (632) 8819 0872
ey.com/ph

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Universal Robina Corporation
8th Floor, Tera Tower, Bridgetowne
E. Rodriguez, Jr. Avenue (C5 Road)
Ugong Norte, Quezon City, Metro Manila

We have audited the accompanying parent company financial statements of Universal Robina Corporation (the Parent Company), as at and for the period ended December 31, 2023, on which we have rendered the attached report dated April 15, 2024.

In compliance with Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule No. 68, we are stating that the Parent Company has 928 stockholders owning more than one hundred (100) shares.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Juan Carlo Maminta

Juan Carlo B. Maminta
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 115260
Tax Identification No. 210-320-399
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-132-2023, September 12, 2023, valid until September 11, 2026
PTR No. 10079968, January 6, 2024, Makati City

April 15, 2024

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE
OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE
FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION**

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Universal Robina Corporation
8th Floor, Tera Tower, Bridgetowne
E. Rodriguez, Jr. Avenue (C5 Road)
Ugong Norte, Quezon City, Metro Manila

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the parent company financial statements of Universal Robina Corporation (the Parent Company) as at December 31, 2023 and have issued our report thereon dated April 15, 2024. Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic parent company financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying Schedule of Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration is the responsibility of the Parent Company's management. This schedule is presented for purposes of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 and is not part of the basic parent company financial statements. This has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic parent company financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly state, in all material respects, the financial information required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic parent company financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Juan Carlo Maminta

Juan Carlo B. Maminta
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 115260
Tax Identification No. 210-320-399
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-132-2023, September 12, 2023, valid until September 11, 2026
PTR No. 9564655, January 3, 2023, Makati City

April 15, 2024

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION

The table below present the retained earnings available for dividend declaration as at December 31, 2023:

Unappropriated Retained Earnings, beginning of reporting period			**₱10,177,264,256**
Less:	**Category B: Items that are directly debited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings**		
	Dividend declaration during the reporting period		**7,885,693,759**
Unappropriated Retained Earnings, as adjusted			**2,291,570,497**
Add/Less: Net Income (Loss) for the current year			**9,450,603,269**
Less:	**Category C.1: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)**		
	Fair value adjustment on financial asset at FVTPL	169,237,436	
	Unrealized foreign exchange gain	65,697,949	
	Gain arising from changes in fair value less estimated cost to sell of swine stocks	252,130	**235,187,515**
Add:	**Category C.3: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss in prior periods but reversed in the current reporting period (net of tax)**		
	Gain arising from changes in fair value less estimated cost to sell of swine stocks reversal		**1,912,617**
	Adjusted Net Income/Loss		**9,217,328,371**
Add/ (Less):	**Category F: Other items that should be excluded from the determination of the amount available for dividends distribution**		
	Net movement of treasury shares (except for reacquisition of redeemable shares)	(124,785,196)	
	Net movement in deferred tax asset not considered in the reconciling items under the previous categories	(224,836,846)	**(349,622,042)**
Total Retained Earnings, end of the reporting period available for dividend			**₱11,159,276,826**

C O V E R   S H E E T
for
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

9	1	7	0							

COMPANY NAME

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

PRINCIPAL OFFICE *(No. / Street / Barangay / City / Town / Province)*

8th Floor, Tera Tower, Bridgetowne, E. Rodriguez, Jr. Avenue (C5 Road), Ugong Norte, Quezon City, Metro Manila

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
17-Q	CRMD	

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number	Mobile Number
N/A	(02) 8516-9888	N/A

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Fiscal Year (Month / Day)
995	Last Wednesday of May	12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

The designated contact person ***MUST*** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
Ms. Evelyn C. Ng	evelyn.ng@urc.com.ph	(02) 8516-9888	+63 947 895 3903

CONTACT PERSON's ADDRESS

7th Floor, Tera Tower, Bridgetowne, E. Rodriguez Jr. Avenue (C5 Road), Ugong Norte, Quezon City, Metro Manila

NOTE 1 : *In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.*

2 : *All Boxes must be properly and completely filled-up. Failure to do so shall cause the delay in updating the corporation's records with the Commission and/or non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies. Further, non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies shall not excuse the corporation from liability for its deficiencies.*

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 year ended **March 31, 2024**

2. SEC Identification Number **9170**

3. BIR Tax Identification No**.** **000-400-016-000**

4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter **Universal Robina Corporation**

5. **Quezon City, Philippines**
   Province, Country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization

6. Industry Classification Code: [ ] (SEC Use Only)

7. **8th Floor, Tera Tower, Bridgetowne, E. Rodriguez, Jr. Avenue (C5 Road), Ugong Norte, Quezon City, Metro Manila** **1110**
   Address of principal office Postal Code

8. (**632) 8633-7631 to 40 / (632) 8516-9888**
   Issuer's telephone number, including area code

9. **Not Applicable**
   Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.

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

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt
Common Shares, P1.00 Par value	**2,173,371,518**

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

    Yes [/] No [ ]

12. Check whether the issuer:

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

       Yes [/]   No [ ]

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

       Yes [/]   No [ ]

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

The unaudited consolidated financial statements are filed as part of this Form 17-Q (pages 12 to 64).

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Business Overview

Universal Robina Corporation (URC or the Company) is one of the largest branded food and beverage companies in the Philippines and has established a strong presence in the ASEAN region. The Company was founded in 1954 when Mr. John Gokongwei, Jr. established Universal Corn Products, Inc., a cornstarch manufacturing plant in Pasig. Today, URC is involved in a wide range of food-related businesses, including the manufacture and distribution of branded consumer foods, production of hogs and poultry, manufacture of animal feeds and veterinary products, flour milling, sugar milling and refining, and has ventured into the renewables business through its Distillery and Cogeneration divisions.

No material reclassifications, merger, consolidation, or purchase or sale of significant amount of assets (not ordinary) were made in the past three years (2021-2023) except those mentioned in the succeeding paragraphs. The Company's financial condition has remained solid in the said period.

URC manages its food business through operating divisions and wholly-owned or majority-owned subsidiaries that are organized into its business segments: Branded Consumer Foods (BCF), and the Agro-Industrial and Commodity (AIC) foods group.

The BCF group, including the packaging division, is the Company's largest segment which contributed about 66.5% of revenues for the quarter ended March 31, 2024. Established in the 1960s, the Company's BCF segment manufactures, distributes, sells and markets a diverse mix of food and beverage products. In the Philippines, URC is a dominant player with leading market shares in Snacks, Candies and Chocolates, and is a significant player in the Biscuits and Noodles categories. Beyond Snackfoods, the Company is also present in the Beverage space. URC is a competitive player in the Coffee category; is the largest player in the Ready-to-Drink (RTD) Tea market; and is further expanding into other RTD beverage segments. The Company also conducts some of its branded consumer foods operations through its majority-owned subsidiaries and joint venture companies. The Company established URC BOPP Packaging and URC Flexible Packaging divisions to engage in the manufacture of bi-axially oriented polypropylene (BOPP) films for packaging companies and flexible packaging materials to cater to various URC branded products. Both manufacturing facilities are located in Simlong, Batangas and are ISO 9001:2008 certified for Quality Management Systems.

Majority of URC's consumer foods business are conducted in the Philippines, but the Company has expanded more aggressively into other ASEAN markets, primarily through its wholly-owned subsidiary, URC International. In 2021, URC acquired Munchy Food Industries Sdn. Bhd. (Munchy's), one of the leading players in the Biscuits category in Malaysia, which provides a wide variety of offerings across all key biscuit segments with well-loved brands including Munchy's Crackers, Lexus Cream Sandwich, Oat Krunch and Muzic Wafer. The international operations contributed about 20.9% of the Company's sale of goods and services for the quarter ended March 31, 2024.

The Company's AIC group is composed of three business segments: (1) Agro-Industrial Group (AIG), which operates three divisions – a) Farms, b) Animal Nutrition and Health, and c) Food, Drugs and Disinfectants; (2) Flour Division; and (3) Sugar and Renewables Division (SURE) which operates the a) Sugar, b) Distillery, and c) Cogeneration divisions. Total AIC contributed about 33.5% of revenues for the quarter ended March 31, 2024.

With several mills operating across the Philippines, URC SURE remains to be the largest producer in the country based on capacity, aided by the purchase of Roxas Holdings, Inc's sugar mill, ethanol plant and other investment properties in La Carlota City, Negros Occidental in 2020, and idle sugar milling machinery and equipment of Central Azucarera Don Pedro Inc. in Balayan, Batangas in 2023. The acquisition allows for operational synergies, increase in capacity and efficiency of URC's existing operations and continue in the efforts to support the development of the sugar industry in the Philippines.

The Company is a core subsidiary of JG Summit Holdings, Inc. (JGSHI), one of the largest and most diversified conglomerates in the Philippines. JGSHI has substantial business interests in air transportation, property development and hotel management, banking and financial services, and petrochemicals (JG Summit owns the only naphtha cracker complex in the country). It also has non-controlling minority stakes in the country's leading telecommunications, power generation and electricity distribution companies, as well as in a leading Singapore property company.

The Company's revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 by each of the principal business segments is as follows:

	Three months ended March 31	
In millions	**2024**	2023
Branded Consumer Foods Group		
Domestic	**₱19,423**	₱18,536
International	**8,894**	8,854
Total BCFG	**28,317**	27,390
Agro-Industrial and Commodity Foods Group		
Sugar and Renewables	**8,862**	7,071
Flour	**1,482**	1,477
Agro-Industrial Group	**3,920**	3,869
Total AIC	**14,264**	12,417
Total URC	**₱42,581**	₱39,807

Results of Operations

Three months ended March 31, 2024 versus March 31, 2023

URC generated a consolidated sale of goods and services of ₱42.581 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2024, ahead by 7.0% against same period last year. Sale of goods and services performance by business segment follows:

- Sale of goods and services of URC's BCFG segment, excluding packaging division, increased by ₱1.095 billion or 6.1% to ₱19.125 billion for the first three months of 2024 from ₱18.030 billion recorded in the same period last year due to volume growth across majority of categories.

  - BCFG domestic operations, including packaging division, posted 4.8% increase in net sales from ₱18.536 billion for the first quarter of 2023 to ₱19.423 billion for the first three months of 2024.

  - BCF international operations reported a 0.5% increase in net sales from ₱8.854 billion for the first three months of 2023 to ₱8.894 billion for the first three months of 2024. In constant US dollar ($) terms, total BCF international sales grew by 4.1% driven by continued growth of Vietnam, Myanmar and Malaysia.

  - Sale of goods and services of BCFG, excluding packaging division, accounted for 65.8% of total URC consolidated sale of goods and services for the first quarter of 2024.

  - Sale of goods and services of URC's packaging division decreased by 41.1% to ₱298 million for the first quarter of 2024 from ₱506 million recorded in the first quarter of 2023 driven by lower selling prices.

- Sale of goods and services of URC's AIC group amounted to ₱14.264 billion for the first three months of 2024, an increase of 14.9% from ₱12.417 billion recorded in the same period last year.

  - Sale of goods and services of URC's AIG segment amounted to ₱3.920 billion for the first three months of 2024, a growth of 1.3% from ₱3.869 billion recorded in the first three months of 2023 mainly driven by Feeds. Feeds business increased by 3.3% due to strong volumes from pet food and poultry categories.

  - Sale of goods and services of Flour business amounted ₱1.482 billion for the first three months of 2024, a growth of 0.3% from ₱1.477 billion recorded in the same period last year mainly due to improved commercial flour sales volume with offset from lower prices.

  - Sales of goods and services of Sugar business amounting to ₱7.041 billion for the first three months of 2024, a growth by 26.1% from ₱5.583 billion for the first quarter of 2023 driven by higher sugar sales volume, while the Renewables business grew by 22.4% to ₱1.822 billion for the first quarter of 2024.

URC's cost of sales consists primarily of raw and packaging materials costs, manufacturing costs and direct labor costs. Cost of sales increased by ₱1.005 billion or 3.5% to ₱30.115 billion for the first quarter of 2024 from ₱29.110 billion recorded in the same period last year due to higher volume.

URC's gross profit for the first quarter of 2024 amounted to ₱12.466 billion, higher by ₱1.769 billion or 16.5% from ₱10.697 billion reported in the same period last year. Gross profit margin increased by 240 basis points from 26.9% for the first quarter of 2023 to 29.3% for the first quarter of 2024 due to higher selling prices and cost savings.

URC's selling and distribution costs and general and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation benefits, advertising and promotion costs, freight and other selling expenses, depreciation, repairs and maintenance expenses, and other administrative expenses. Selling and distribution costs, and general and administrative expenses increased by ₱1.021 billion or 16.9% to ₱7.060 billion for the first quarter of 2024 from ₱6.039 billion registered in the first quarter of 2023 driven by higher advertising and promotions expenses.

As a result of the above factors, operating income increased by ₱749 million or 16.1% to ₱5.406 billion for the first quarter of 2024 from ₱4.658 billion reported for the first quarter of 2023.

URC reported an EBITDA (operating income plus depreciation and amortization) of ₱6.989 billion for the first quarter of 2024, 11.0% higher than ₱6.295 billion posted in the same period last year.

Net foreign exchange gain increased by ₱359 million to ₱448 million for the first quarter of 2024 from the ₱88 million in the same period last year mainly driven by depreciation of Philippine Peso compared to last year's appreciation.

URC's finance costs consist mainly of interest expense, which increased by ₱45 million to ₱423 million for the first quarter of 2024 from ₱378 million recorded in the same period last year, mostly due to higher interest rates.

URC's finance revenue consists of interest income from money market placements, savings and dollar deposits, as well as dividend income from investments in equity securities. Finance revenue increased by ₱34 million to ₱82 million for the first quarter of 2024 from ₱48 million for the first quarter of 2023 due to timing of dividend income from an equity investment.

Equity in net losses of joint ventures increased to ₱32 million for the first quarter of 2024 from ₱24 million in the same period last year mainly due to equity take up in net losses of Calbee-URC Malaysia (CURM) this year versus gain last year.

Market valuation gain on financial instruments at FVTPL decreased to ₱9 million for the first quarter of 2024 from ₱78 million in the same period last year driven by decrease in market value of equity investments.

There were no impairment losses recorded during the first quarter of this year. Impairment losses of ₱205 million from farm assets was recorded in the first quarter of 2023.

Other expenses - net consists of gain on sale of fixed assets, rental income, and miscellaneous income and expenses. Other losses - net amounted to ₱42 million for the first quarter of 2024, while ₱80 million was recorded in the same period last year.

URC recognized a provision for income tax of ₱1.090 billion for the first quarter of 2024, an 84.4% increase from ₱591 million recognized for the first quarter of 2023.

URC's net income amounted to ₱4.358 billion for the first quarter of 2024, higher by ₱764 million or 21.3%, from ₱3.594 billion reported in the same period last year.

URC's core earnings after tax (operating profit after equity earnings, net finance costs, other income - net and provision from income tax) for the first quarter of 2024 amounted to ₱3.916 billion, an increase of 8.4% from ₱3.611 billion recorded in the same period last year.

Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent increased by ₱728 million or 21.3% to ₱4.141 billion for the first quarter of 2024 from ₱3.413 billion for the first quarter of 2023 as a result of the factors discussed above.

Non-controlling interest (NCI) represents primarily the share in the net income attributable to non-controlling interest of Nissin-URC (51.0%-owned). NCI in net income of subsidiaries increased from ₱181 million for the first quarter of 2023 to ₱217 million for the first quarter of 2024.

Financial Condition

March 31, 2024 versus December 31, 2023

URC's financial position remains healthy with strong cash levels. The Company has a current ratio of 1.50:1 as of March 31, 2024 and 1.57:1 as of December 31, 2023. Financial debt to equity ratio of 0.22 as of March 31, 2024 is within comfortable level.

Total assets amounted to ₱185.377 billion as of March 31, 2024, higher than ₱180.302 billion as of December 31, 2023. Book value per share decreased to ₱53.63 as of March 31, 2024 from ₱54.09 as of December 31, 2023.

The Company's cash requirements have been sourced through cash flow from operations. The net cash flow provided by operating activities for the first quarter of 2024 amounted to ₱5.683 billion. Net cash used in investing activities amounted to ₱1.937 billion, which were substantially used for fixed asset acquisitions. Net cash provided by financing activities amounted to ₱190 million from net availment of loans, offset by purchase of treasury shares.

As of March 31, 2024, the Company is not aware of any events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.

Financial Ratios

The following are the major financial ratios that the Group uses. Analyses are employed by comparisons and measurements based on the financial information of the current year against last year.

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Liquidity:		
Current ratio	**1.50:1**	1.57:1
Solvency:		
Gearing ratio	**0.22:1**	0.23:1
Debt to equity ratio	**0.58**	0.52
Asset to equity ratio	**1.58**	1.52

	First quarter ended March 31	
	2024	2023
Profitability:		
Operating margin	**12.7%**	11.7%
Earnings per share	**₱1.90**	₱1.57
Core earnings per share	**₱1.80**	₱1.66
Leverage:		
Interest rate coverage ratio	**16.53:1**	16.67:1

The Group calculates the ratios as follows:

Financial Ratios	Formula
Current ratio	Current assets / Current liabilities
Gearing ratio	Total financial debt (short-term debt, trust receipts payable and long-term debt including current portion) / Total equity (equity holders + non-controlling interests)
Debt to equity ratio	Total liabilities (current + noncurrent) / Total equity (equity holders + non-controlling interests)
Asset to equity ratio	Total assets (current + noncurrent) / Total equity (equity holders + non-controlling interests)
Operating margin	Operating income / Sale of goods and services
Earnings per share	Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent / Weighted average number of common shares
Core earnings per share	Core earnings after tax / Weighted average number of common shares
Interest rate coverage ratio	Operating income plus depreciation and amortization / Finance costs

Material Changes in the 2024 Financial Statements
(Increase/Decrease of 5% or more versus 2023)

Income Statements – Three months ended March 31, 2024 versus three months ended March 31, 2023

7.0% increase in sales
Mainly due to higher volume of BCFG domestic operations and Sugar

20.8% increase in selling and distribution cost
Due to higher advertising and promotions

407.9% increase in net foreign exchange gain
Due to depreciation of Philippine peso compared to last year's appreciation

12.0% increase in finance cost
Due to higher interest rates

69.4% increase in finance revenue
Due to timing of dividend income from an equity investment

34.7% increase in equity in net losses of joint ventures
Mainly due to equity take up in net losses of CURM

88.6% decrease in market valuation gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Due to decrease in the market value of equity investments

100.0% decrease in impairment losses
No impairment this quarter versus last year’s impairment of farm assets

47.4% decrease in other expenses - net
Mainly due to lower consultancy fees

Statements of Financial Position – March 31, 2024 versus December 31, 2023

32.3% increase in cash and cash equivalents
Due to cash from operations and loan availment, partly offset by cash used for capital expenditures and purchase of treasury shares

6.7% decrease in receivables
Due to decrease in trade receivables

5.7% increase in inventories
Due to higher Sugar inventories

6.2% increase in biological assets
Mainly due to higher number of finishers

5.2% decrease in right-of-use assets
Due to depreciation during the period

138.4% increase in investments in joint ventures
Mainly due to additional capital infusion to Vitasoy-URC, Inc. (VURCI)

9.3% decrease in other noncurrent assets
Mainly due to reclassification of deposits related to VURCI’s capital infusion

20.0% increase in accounts payable and other accrued liabilities
Mainly due to dividends payable

9.5% decrease in trust receipts payable
Due to payment of trust receipts during the period

53.5% increase in income tax payable
Due to higher provision for taxes

7.3% increase in net pension liability
Due to accrual of pension expense and interest accretion

21.8% decrease in OCI
Mainly due to decrease in cumulative translation adjustments

11.6% increase in treasury shares
Due to buy-back transactions during the period

30.1% increase in equity attributable to non-controlling interests
Due to NCI's equity share in the net income of NURC

The Company's key performance indicators are employed across all businesses. Comparisons are then made against internal target and previous period's performance. The Company and its significant subsidiaries' top five (5) key performance indicators are as follows (in million PhP):

Universal Robina Corporation (Consolidated)			
	YTD March		**Index**
	2024	2023	
Revenues	**₱42,581**	₱39,807	107
EBIT	**5,406**	4,658	116
EBITDA	**6,989**	6,295	111
Net Income	**4,358**	3,594	121
Total Assets	**185,377**	181,734	102

URC International Co., Ltd. (Consolidated)			
	YTD March		**Index**
	2024	2023	
Revenues	**₱8,894**	₱8,854	100
EBIT	**1,137**	982	116
EBITDA	**1,560**	1,439	108
Net Income	**793**	1,242	64
Total Assets	**67,158**	66,187	101

Nissin – URC			
	YTD March		**Index**
	2024	2023	
Revenues	**₱3,016**	₱3,076	98
EBIT	**575**	380	151
EBITDA	**632**	442	143
Net Income	**434**	317	137
Total Assets	**5,244**	6,339	83

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Regulation Code, this annual report has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION

IRWIN C. LEE
President and Chief Executive Officer
Date 05/03/2024

EVELYN C. NG
Chief Financial Officer
Date 05/03/2024

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(In Thousand Pesos)

	March 31, 2024 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2023 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	**₱16,123,704**	₱12,187,507
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 8)	**1,013,734**	1,002,776
Receivables (Note 9)	**21,334,420**	22,870,123
Inventories (Note 10)	**48,481,461**	45,858,673
Biological assets	**123,221**	111,278
Other current assets (Note 11)	**7,449,263**	7,476,336
	94,525,803	89,506,693
Noncurrent Assets		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**62,781,686**	62,410,461
Right-of-use assets	**1,235,375**	1,302,666
Biological assets	**165,640**	160,655
Goodwill	**18,244,320**	18,479,756
Intangible assets (Note 13)	**5,160,117**	5,186,976
Investments in joint ventures (Note 14)	**236,799**	99,349
Deferred tax assets	**1,044,114**	969,017
Other noncurrent assets (Note 15)	**1,983,184**	2,186,127
	90,851,235	90,795,007
TOTAL ASSETS	**₱185,377,038**	₱180,301,700
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities (Note 17)	**₱35,584,947**	₱29,653,792
Short-term debts (Note 16)	**17,172,119**	16,516,815
Trust receipts payable	**9,206,541**	10,172,836
Income tax payable	**912,145**	594,196
Lease liabilities - current portion	**189,334**	180,307
	63,065,086	57,117,946
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	**2,192,126**	2,124,258
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	**1,245,765**	1,262,261
Net pension liability	**1,400,046**	1,305,372
	4,837,937	4,691,891
	67,903,023	61,809,837

(Forward)

	March 31, 2024 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2023 (Audited)
Equity		
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		
Paid-up capital (Note 18)	**23,422,135**	23,422,135
Retained earnings (Note 18)	**99,523,306**	99,509,791
Other comprehensive income	**2,895,133**	3,702,388
Equity reserve (Note 18)	**(5,077,957)**	(5,077,957)
Treasury shares (Note 18)	**(4,215,359)**	(3,776,894)
	116,547,258	117,779,463
Equity attributable to non-controlling interest	**926,757**	712,400
	117,474,015	118,491,863
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**₱185,377,038**	₱180,301,700

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(In Thousand Pesos, Except Per Share Amount)

	First Quarters Ended	
	2024	2023
SALE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	**₱42,581,198**	₱39,806,784
COST OF SALES	**30,114,847**	29,109,823
GROSS PROFIT	**12,466,351**	10,696,961
Selling and distribution costs	**5,536,757**	4,585,153
General and administrative expenses	**1,523,386**	1,454,193
OPERATING INCOME	**5,406,208**	4,657,615
Foreign exchange gain - net	**447,543**	88,116
Finance costs	**(422,771)**	(377,579)
Finance revenue	**81,810**	48,284
Equity in net loss of joint ventures	**(31,936)**	(23,704)
Market valuation gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (Note 8)	**8,850**	77,524
Impairment losses	**–**	(205,487)
Other expenses - net	**(41,881)**	(79,596)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**5,447,823**	4,185,173
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	**1,089,526**	590,840
NET INCOME	**₱4,358,297**	₱3,594,333
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:		
Equity holders of the parent	**₱4,141,256**	₱3,413,423
Non-controlling interest	**217,041**	180,910
	₱4,358,297	₱3,594,333
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 18)		
Basic/diluted, for income attributable to equity holders of the parent	**₱1.90**	₱1.57

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In Thousand Pesos, Except Per Share Amount)

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2024	2023
NET INCOME	**₱4,358,297**	₱3,594,333
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		
Cumulative translation adjustments	**(809,940)**	(1,381,429)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**₱3,548,357**	₱2,212,904
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:		
Equity holders of the parent	**₱3,334,000**	₱2,029,124
Non-controlling interest	**214,357**	183,780
	₱3,548,357	₱2,212,904

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(In Thousand Pesos)

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2024	2023
PAID-UP CAPITAL (Note 18)		
Capital Stock		
Balance at beginning and end of period	**₱2,230,160**	₱2,230,160
Additional Paid-in Capital		
Balance at beginning and end of period	**21,191,975**	21,191,975
	23,422,135	23,422,135
RETAINED EARNINGS (Note 18)		
Unappropriated		
Balance at beginning of year	**99,509,791**	95,304,192
Net income	**4,141,256**	3,413,423
Dividends declared	**(4,127,741)**	(3,267,761)
Balance at end of period	**99,523,306**	95,449,854
EQUITY RESERVE (Note 18)		
Balance at beginning and end of period	**(5,077,957)**	(5,062,245)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Cumulative Translation Adjustment		
Balance at beginning of year	**4,101,684**	5,290,601
Adjustments	**(807,256)**	(1,384,300)
Balance at end of period	**3,294,428**	3,906,301
Net Unrealized Gain on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance at beginning and end of period	**99,510**	84,360
Remeasurement Losses on Defined Benefit Plans		
Balance at beginning and end of period	**(498,805)**	(41,243)
	2,895,133	3,949,418
TREASURY SHARES (Note 18)		
Balance at beginning of year	**(3,776,894)**	(3,652,109)
Acquisitions	**(438,465)**	–
Balance at end of period	**(4,215,359)**	(3,652,109)
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS		
Balance at beginning of year	**712,400**	624,649
Net income	**217,041**	180,910
Other comprehensive income	**(2,684)**	2,871
Balance at end of period	**926,757**	808,430
	₱117,474,015	₱114,915,483

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Quarters Ended March 31	
	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	**₱5,447,824**	₱4,185,173
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	**1,582,349**	1,637,699
Net foreign exchange gain	**(447,543)**	(88,116)
Finance cost	**422,771**	377,579
Finance revenue	**(81,810)**	(48,284)
Pension expense	**75,839**	90,341
Equity in net loss of joint ventures	**31,936**	23,704
Market valuation gain on financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	**(8,850)**	(77,524)
Loss (gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment	**(6,115)**	1,521
Gain arising from changes in fair value less estimated costs to sell of swine stocks	**(2,565)**	(1,564)
Impairment losses	**–**	205,487
Operating income before changes in working capital	**7,013,836**	6,306,016
Decrease (increase) in:		
Receivables	**1,851,915**	(3,077,911)
Inventories	**(2,713,950)**	(6,186,585)
Biological assets	**(46,501)**	36,653
Other current assets	**2,731**	(3,595,961)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	**1,728,827**	11,557,849
Trust receipts payable	**(997,498)**	(1,926,173)
Cash generated from operations	**6,839,360**	3,113,888
Income taxes paid	**(771,118)**	(536,975)
Interest paid	**(435,599)**	(490,222)
Interest received	**50,554**	42,257
Net cash provided by operating activities	**5,683,197**	2,128,948
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisitions of:		
Property, plant and equipment	**(1,979,921)**	(1,748,039)
Investment in a joint venture	**(170,000)**	–
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	**9,606**	1,500,636
Increase in other noncurrent assets	**202,878**	(500,694)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(1,937,437)**	(748,097)

(Forward)

	For the Quarters Ended March 31	
	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net availment (repayment) of short-term debt	**₱714,159**	(₱500,000)
Purchase of treasury shares	**(438,465)**	–
Decrease in lease liabilities	**(85,257)**	(84,083)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**190,437**	(584,083)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**3,936,197**	796,768
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**12,187,507**	13,251,219
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	**₱16,123,704**	₱14,047,987

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

Universal Robina Corporation (hereinafter referred to as “the Parent Company” or “URC”) was incorporated on September 28, 1954, domiciled in the Republic of the Philippines, and is listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange. On October 28, 2002, the Parent Company’s corporate life was extended for another 50 years or until September 28, 2054. The registered office address of the Parent Company is at 8th Floor Tera Tower, Bridgetowne, E. Rodriguez, Jr. Avenue (C5 Road), Ugong Norte, Quezon City, Metro Manila.

The Parent Company is a majority owned subsidiary of JG Summit Holdings, Inc. (“the Ultimate Parent Company” or “JGSHI”).

The Parent Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as “the Group”) is one of the largest branded food products companies in the Philippines and has a strong presence in ASEAN markets. The Group is involved in a wide range of food-related businesses which are organized into two (2) business segments: branded consumer foods (BCF) and agro-industrial and commodity (AIC) foods.

The BCF group, including the packaging division, manufactures distributes, sells and markets a mix of food and beverage products. The Parent Company also established URC BOPP Packaging and URC Flexible Packaging divisions to engage in the manufacture of bi-axially oriented polypropylene (BOPP) films for packaging companies and flexible packaging materials to cater to various URC branded products.

The AIC group is composed of three business segments: (1) Agro-Industrial Group (AIG), which operates three divisions – a) Farms, b) Animal Nutrition and Health and c) Food, Drugs and Disinfectants; (2) Flour Division, and (3) Sugar and Renewable division (SURE), which operates the a) Sugar, b) Distillery, and c) Cogeneration divisions.

The operations of certain subsidiaries are registered with the Board of Investments (BOI) as preferred pioneer and non-pioneer activities. Under the terms of the registrations and subject to certain requirements, the Parent Company and certain subsidiaries are entitled to certain fiscal and non-fiscal incentives, including among others, an income tax holiday (ITH) for a period of three (3) years to seven (7) years from respective start dates of commercial operations.

The Group is also subject to certain regulations with respect to, among others, product composition, packaging, labeling, advertising and safety.

The principal activities of the Group are further described in Note 6.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), inventories that have been measured at lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV) and biological assets and agricultural produce that have been measured at fair value less estimated costs to sell.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in Philippine Peso. The functional and presentation currency of the Parent Company and its Philippine subsidiaries is the Philippine Peso. All values are rounded to the nearest peso except when otherwise stated.

The functional currencies of the Group's consolidated foreign subsidiaries follow:

Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Functional Currency
URC Asean Brands Co. Ltd. (UABCL)	British Virgin Islands	US Dollar
Hong Kong China Foods Co. Ltd.	- do -	- do -
URC International Co. Ltd. (URCICL)	- do -	- do -
URC Oceania Company Limited. (UOCL)	- do -	- do -
Shanghai Peggy Foods Co., Ltd. (Shanghai Peggy)	China	Chinese Renminbi
URC China Commercial Co. Ltd. (URCCCL)	- do -	- do -
Xiamen Tongan Pacific Food Co., Ltd.	- do -	- do -
Guangzhou Peggy Foods Co., Ltd.	- do -	- do -
Shantou SEZ Shanfu Foods Co., Ltd.	- do -	- do -
Jiangsu Acesfood Industrial Co., Ltd.	- do -	- do -
Shantou Peggy Co. Ltd.	- do -	- do -
URC Hong Kong Company Limited	Hong Kong	Hong Kong Dollar
PT URC Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesian Rupiah
URC Snack Foods (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (URC Malaysia)	Malaysia	Malaysian Ringgit
Ricellent Sdn. Bhd.	- do -	- do -
Crunchy Foods Sdn. Bhd (Malaysia)	- do -	- do -
Munchy Food Industries Sdn. Bhd	- do -	- do -
Munchworld Marketing Sdn Bhd	- do -	- do -
URC Foods (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore Dollar
Advanson International Pte. Ltd. (Advanson)	- do -	- do -
Pan Pacific Investments Co. Limited (PPICL)	- do -	- do -
URC Equity Ventures Pte. Ltd.	- do -	- do -
URC (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Thai Baht
Siam Pattanasin Co., Ltd.	- do -	- do -
URC (Myanmar) Co. Ltd.	Myanmar	Myanmar Kyat
URC Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Vietnam Dong
URC Hanoi Company Limited	- do -	- do -
URC Central Co. Ltd.	- do -	- do -

Statement of Compliance

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

<u>Basis of Consolidation</u>
The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent Company and the following wholly and majority owned direct subsidiaries as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Subsidiaries	Place of Incorporation	Effective Percentages of Ownership
CFC Corporation	Philippines	100.00
Bio-Resource Power Generation Corporation	- do -	100.00
Najalin Agri-Ventures, Inc.	- do -	95.82
URC Snack Ventures Inc. (USVI)	- do -	100.00
URC Beverage Ventures, Inc. (UBVI)	- do -	100.00
Nissin - URC (NURC)	- do -	51.00
CURC Philippines, Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	100.00
URCICL and Subsidiaries*	- do -	100.00
Universal Robina (Cayman), Ltd.	Cayman Islands	100.00
URCCCL and a Subsidiary	China	100.00

**Subsidiaries are located in Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, China and Hong Kong*

On March 18, 2024, USVI submitted an application to the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to shorten its corporate term from 30 years to 9 years and 11 months, to end on March 29, 2024. On the same date, UBVI submitted an application to SEC to shorten its corporate term from 50 years to 40 years and 6 months, to end on March 27, 2024. As of March 31, 2024, SEC has not yet approved said applications.

Control
Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (*i.e.*, existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Parent Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Parent Company loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date the Parent Company gains control until the date it ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interest having deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used in line with those used by the Group.

All intragroup transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in the consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. The interest of non-controlling shareholders may be initially measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, non-controlling interests consist of the amount attributed to such interests at initial recognition and the non-controlling interest's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination.

Any changes in the Group's ownership interest in subsidiary that does not result in a loss of control is accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the equity holders of the Parent Company.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- derecognizes the related other comprehensive income recorded in equity and recycles the same to profit or loss or retained earnings;
- recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- recognizes any surplus or deficit in the consolidated statement of income; and
- reclassifies the Parent Company's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent Company, using consistent accounting policies. Some of the Group's subsidiaries have a local statutory accounting reference date of April 30 and September 30. These are consolidated using management prepared information on a basis coterminous with the Group's accounting reference date.

Below are the subsidiaries with a different accounting reference date from that of the Parent Company:

Subsidiaries	Year-end
Pan Pacific Investments (Pte.) Limited	April 30
Bio-Resource Power Generation Corporation*	September 30
Najalin Agri-Ventures, Inc.*	-do-

**Dormant/non-operating subsidiaries*

Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. This policy also covers purchase of assets that constitutes acquisition of a business.

For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of income as incurred.

Where appropriate, the cost of acquisition includes any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, measured at its acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes in such fair values are adjusted against the cost of acquisition where they qualify as measurement period adjustments. All other subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability are accounted for in accordance with relevant PFRSs. Changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as equity are not recognized.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that if known, would have affected the amounts recognized as of that date. The measurement period is the period from the date of acquisition to the date the Group receives complete information about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and is subject to a maximum period of one year.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously-held interests in the acquired entity are remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (the date the Group attains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss, where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

Combinations of Entities under Common Control

Where there are business combinations involving entities that are ultimately controlled by the same ultimate parent (i.e., Controlling Shareholders) before and after the business combination and that the control is not transitory ("business combinations under common control"), the Group accounts for such business combinations in accordance with the guidance provided by the Philippine Interpretations Committee Q&A No. 2011-02, PFRS 3.2 - *Common Control Business Combinations*. The purchase method of accounting is used if the transaction was deemed to have substance from the perspective of the reporting entity. In determining whether the business combination has substance, factors such as the underlying purpose of the business combination and the involvement of parties other than the combining entities such as the non-controlling interest, shall be considered. In cases where the transaction has no commercial substance, the business combination is accounted for using the pooling of interests method.

In applying the pooling of interests method, the Group follows the Philippine Interpretations Committee Q&A No. 2012-01, PFRS 3.2 - *Application of the Pooling of Interests Method for Business Combinations of Entities under Common Control in Consolidated Financial Statements*, which provides the following guidance:

- The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected in the consolidated financial statements at their carrying amounts. No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognize any new assets or liabilities, at the date of the combination. The only adjustments that are made are those adjustments to harmonize accounting policies.
- No new goodwill is recognized as a result of the combination. The only goodwill that is recognized is any existing goodwill relating to either of the combining entities. Any difference between the consideration paid or transferred and the equity acquired is reflected within equity as other equity reserve, i.e., either contribution or distribution of equity.
- The consolidated statement of income reflects the results of the combining entities for the full year, irrespective of when the combination took place.

<u>Goodwill</u>
Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a subsidiary is recognized as an asset at the date the control is acquired (the acquisition date). Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously-held interest, if any, in the entity over the net fair value of the identifiable net assets recognized.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination from the acquisition date is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units.

Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated:

- represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- is not larger than a segment based on the Group's operating segments as determined in accordance with PFRS 8, *Operating Segments*.

If after reassessment, the Group's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets exceeds the sum of consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously-held equity interest, if any, the excess is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income as a gain on bargain purchase.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses, if any. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired (see further discussion under Impairment of nonfinancial assets).

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures
The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except that the Group has adopted the following PFRSs and Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine Interpretations beginning January 1, 2024. Unless otherwise indicated, the adoption of the new and amended standards and interpretations did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
  The amendments clarify:
  - That only covenants with which an entity must comply on or before reporting date will affect a liability's classification as current or non-current.
  - That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
  - That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

- Amendments to PFRS 16, *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*
  The amendments specify how a seller-lessee measures the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained.

- Amendments to PAS 7 and PFRS 7, *Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements*
  The amendments specify disclosure requirements to enhance the current requirements, which are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

Material Accounting Policies

Current versus Noncurrent Classification
The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current or noncurrent classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalents, unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities, respectively.

Fair Value Measurement

The Group measures certain financial instruments and nonfinancial assets at fair value at each reporting date. Fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost and investment properties carried at cost are disclosed in Note 5.

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:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group.

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

A fair value measurement of a nonfinancial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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 (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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 categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting date.

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, as explained above.

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

Financial Instruments
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.

a) Financial assets
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets are classified at fair value at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortized cost, FVOCI, and FVTPL.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows which are not SPPI are classified and measured at FVTPL, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its 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. Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets classified and measured at FVOCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

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

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at FVOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at FVTPL

The financial assets of the Group as of March 31,2024 and December 31, 2023 consist of financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments) and financial assets at FVTPL (equity and debt instruments).

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, receivables and security deposits.

Financial assets designated at FVOCI (equity instruments)
Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the consolidated statements of income when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably its investments in club shares under this category.

Financial assets at FVTPL
Debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria, or meets the criteria but the Group has designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition, are classified as financial assets at FVTPL. Equity investments are classified as financial assets at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an equity investment that is not held for trading as at FVOCI at initial recognition.

A financial asset is considered as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term;
- upon initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or financial guarantee.

Financial assets at FVTPL are carried in the consolidated statements of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

This category includes equity instruments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI and currency options.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or nonfinancial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at FVTPL. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the FVTPL category.

Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) 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 the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership 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 of the asset. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of 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 its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a 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 could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets
The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECLs represent credit losses that reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted amount which is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime ECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12-month ECL. The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Lifetime ECL are credit losses that results from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For other financial assets such nontrade receivables, due from related parties and other receivables, ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a SICR in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a SICR since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. The probability of default and loss given defaults are publicly available and are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Group's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a SICR since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Group uses the ratings from reputable credit rating agencies to determine whether the debt instrument has SICR and to estimate ECLs.

The Group considers a debt investment security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

The key inputs in the model include the Group's definition of default and historical data of three years for the origination, maturity date and default date. The Group considers trade receivables and contract assets in default when contractual payment are 60 days past due, except for certain circumstances when the reason for being past due is due to reconciliation with customers of payment records which are administrative in nature which may extend the definition of default. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group.

Determining the stage for impairment
At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there has been an SICR for financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life between the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort for this purpose. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and forward-looking analyses.

An exposure will migrate through the ECL stages as asset quality deteriorates. If, in a subsequent period, asset quality improves and also reverses any previously assessed SICR since origination, then the loss allowance measurement reverts from lifetime ECL to 12-month ECL.

Staging assessment
PFRS 9 establishes a three-stage approach for impairment of financial assets, based on whether there has been a significant deterioration in the credit risk of a financial asset. These three stages then determine the amount of impairment to be recognized.

- Stage 1 is comprised of all non-impaired financial instruments which have not experienced a SICR since initial recognition. Entities are required to recognize 12-month ECL for Stage 1 financial instruments. In assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly, entities are required to compare the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date, with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition.

- Stage 2 is comprised of all non-impaired financial instruments which have experienced a SICR since initial recognition. Entities are required to recognize lifetime ECL for Stage 2 financial instruments. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial instrument improves such that there is no longer a SICR since initial recognition, then entities shall revert to recognizing 12-month ECL.

- Financial instruments are classified as Stage 3 when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that have occurred after initial recognition with a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of a financial instrument or a portfolio of financial instruments. The ECL model requires that lifetime ECL be recognized for financial assets that are in default. The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30-60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by PFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in PFRS 9 are satisfied.

The Group does not have financial liabilities at FVTPL as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost
This is the category most relevant to the Group. It pertains to financial liabilities that are not held for trading or not designated as at FVTPL upon the inception of the liability. These include liabilities arising from operations and borrowings.

After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the EIR amortization process.

This category applies to the Group’s accounts payable and accrued liabilities (excluding advances from customers, advances from third parties, statutory and taxes payables), short-term debts and trust receipts payable.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, 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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

c) Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statements of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The Group assesses that it has a currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event, and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of solvency or bankruptcy of the Group and all of the counterparties.

Inventories
Inventories, including goods-in-process, are recorded at cost and subsequently valued at the lower of cost and NRV. NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When the inventories are sold, the carrying amounts of those inventories are recognized under ‘Cost of sales’ in the consolidated statement of income in the period when the related revenue is recognized.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

Finished goods, goods-in-process, raw materials, containers and packaging materials, and spare parts and supplies
Cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of raw materials, containers and packaging materials, and spare parts and supplies consist of their purchase cost. The cost of finished goods and goods-in-process include direct materials and labor, and a proportion of manufacturing overhead costs based on actual goods processed and produced, but excluding borrowing costs.

Materials in-transit
Cost is determined on a specific identification basis.

Biological Assets
The biological assets of the Group are divided into two major categories with sub-categories as follows:

Swine livestock	- Breeders (livestock bearer) - Sucklings (breeders' offspring) - Weanlings (comes from sucklings intended to be breeders or to be raised as fatteners/finishers) - Fatteners/finishers (comes from weanlings unfit to become breeders; intended for the production of meat and meat products or to be sold live)
Poultry livestock	- Breeders (livestock bearer) - Chicks (breeders' offspring intended to be sold as breeders)

Biological assets are measured on initial recognition and at each reporting date at its fair value less estimated costs to sell. The fair values are determined based on current market prices of livestock of similar age, breed and genetic merit. Costs to sell include commissions to brokers and dealers, nonrefundable transfer taxes and duties. Costs to sell exclude transport and other costs necessary to get the biological assets to the market.

Agricultural produce is the harvested product of the Group's biological assets. A harvest occurs when agricultural produce is either detached from the bearer biological asset or when a biological asset's life processes cease. A gain or loss on initial recognition of agricultural produce at fair value less estimated costs to sell is recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which it arises. The agricultural produce of swine livestock are hog carcasses, while the agricultural produce of poultry livestock are table eggs and hatched chick. These are then subsequently measured following PAS 2, *Inventories*.

A gain or loss on initial recognition of a biological asset at fair value less estimated costs to sell and from a change in fair value less estimated costs to sell of a biological asset in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which it arises.

Property, Plant and Equipment
Property, plant and equipment, except land, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The initial cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any cost attributable in bringing the asset to its intended location and working condition. Cost also includes interest and other financing charges on borrowed funds used to finance the acquisition of property, plant and equipment to the extent incurred during the period of installation and construction.

Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value.

Subsequent costs are capitalized as part of the 'Property, plant and equipment' in the consolidated statement of financial position, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Cost of repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred.

Foreign exchange differentials arising from foreign currency borrowings used for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized to the extent that these are regarded as adjustments to interest costs.

Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment commence once the property, plant and equipment are available for use and are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life (EUL) of the assets regardless of utilization.

The EUL of property, plant and equipment of the Group follows:

	Years
Land improvements	5 to 10
Buildings and improvements	10 to 30
Machinery and equipment	10
Transportation equipment	5
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of their EUL or the corresponding lease terms. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment are reviewed periodically and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date to ensure that the method and period of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property, plant and equipment. Any change in the expected residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are adjusted prospectively from the time the change was determined necessary.

Construction-in-progress and equipment in transit are stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. This includes the cost of construction and other direct costs. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction of property, plant and equipment are capitalized during the construction period. Construction in-progress and equipment in transit are not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use.

Construction in-progress and equipment in transit are transferred to the related ‘Property, plant and equipment’ in the consolidated statement of financial position when the construction or installation and related activities necessary to prepare the property, plant and equipment for their intended use are completed, and the property, plant and equipment are ready for service.

Major spare parts and stand-by equipment items that the Group expects to use over more than one period and can be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment are accounted for as property, plant and equipment. Depreciation and amortization on these major spare parts and stand-by equipment commence once these have become available for use (*i.e.,* when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Group).

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use or disposal of the asset. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of the property, plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the consolidated statement of income, in the period the item is derecognized.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the accounts until these are no longer in use.

Investment Properties

Investment properties consist of properties that are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, and those which are not occupied by entities in the Group. Investment properties, except for land, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment loss, if any. Land is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment loss, if any. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met, and excludes the cost of day-to-day servicing of an investment property.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Transaction costs represent nonrefundable taxes such as capital gains tax and documentary stamp tax that are for the account of the Group. An investment property acquired through an exchange transaction is measured at fair value of the asset acquired unless the fair value of such an asset cannot be measured, in which case, the investment property acquired is measured at the carrying amount of asset given up.

The Group's investment properties consist solely of buildings and building improvements and are depreciated using the straight-line method over their EUL ranging from 10 to 30 years (see Note 15).

The depreciation and amortization method and useful life are reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and period of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic useful benefits from items of investment properties.

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

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets (other than goodwill) acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible asset acquired in a business combination is its fair value at the acquisition date. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The EUL of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

The useful lives of intangible assets with a finite life are assessed at the individual asset level. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over the asset's EUL and assessed for impairment, whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each reporting date. Changes in the EUL or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level (see further discussion under Impairment of nonfinancial assets). Such intangibles are not amortized. The assessment of indefinite useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets follows:

	EUL	Amortization method used	Internally generated or acquired
Product formulation	Indefinite	No amortization	Acquired
Brands/Trade secrets	Indefinite	No amortization	Acquired
Trademarks	Finite (4 years)	Straight line amortization	Acquired
Software costs	Finite (10 years)	Straight line amortization	Acquired

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gain or loss arising from derecognition of an intangible asset is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the asset is derecognized.

Investment in Joint Ventures

The Group has interests in joint ventures. A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties who have joint control over the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

The Group's investment in joint venture is accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

Under the equity method, the investment in a joint venture is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share in the net assets of the joint venture. The consolidated statement of income reflects the Group's share in the results of operations of the joint venture. Where there has been a change recognized directly in the investees' equity, the Group recognizes its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Profits and losses arising from transactions between the Group and the joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint ventures.

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

The investee company's accounting policies conform to those used by the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

This accounting policy applies primarily to the Group's property, plant and equipment (see Note 12), right-of-use assets, investment properties (see Note 15), investments in joint ventures (see Note 14), goodwill and intangible assets (see Note 13).

Except for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives which are tested for impairment annually, the Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that its nonfinancial assets may be impaired. When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or cash-generating unit's) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is assessed for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where the carrying amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset (or cash-generating unit) is considered impaired and is written-down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or cash-generating unit). In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

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

Property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties, intangible assets with definite useful lives, and investments in joint ventures

For property, plant and equipment, investment properties, intangible assets with definite useful lives, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment assessment is performed. For investments in joint ventures, this impairment assessment is done after application of the equity method. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. After such a reversal, the depreciation and amortization expense are adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Revenue Recognition
Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Sale of goods
Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer, if any.

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception using the expected value method and is constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts for the sale of goods provide customers with a right to return the goods within a specific period.

Sale of sugar and molasses
Sale of raw sugar is recognized upon (a) endorsement and transfer of quedans for quedan-based sales and (b) shipment or delivery and acceptance by the customers for physical sugar sales. Sale of refined sugar and alcohol is recognized upon shipment or delivery to the customers. Sale of molasses is recognized upon (a) surrendering of molasses certificates (warehouse receipts for molasses) or (b) delivery and acceptance by the customer for physical molasses, whichever comes first.

Rendering of tolling services
Revenue derived from tolling activities is recognized as revenue over time as the related services are being rendered.

Revenue outside the scope of PFRS 15:
Dividend income
Dividend income is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive the payment is established.

Interest income
Interest income is recognized as it accrues using the EIR method under which interest income is recognized at the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Provisions
Provisions are recognized when: (a) the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; (b) it is probable (i.e., more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and (c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense under 'Finance cost' in the consolidated statement of income. Where the Group

expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the consolidated statement of income, net of any reimbursement.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

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

Pension Costs

The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets, if any, adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:

- Current service cost
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset
- Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Group recognizes related restructuring costs.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognized as expense or income in the consolidated statement of income.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Group, nor can they be paid directly to the Group. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The Group's right to be reimbursed of some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation is recognized as a separate asset at fair value when and only when reimbursement is virtually certain.

Termination benefit
Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee's employment as a result of either an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment.

A liability and expense for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the entity recognizes related restructuring costs. Initial recognition and subsequent changes to termination benefits are measured in accordance with the nature of the employee benefit, as either post-employment benefits, short-term employee benefits, or other long-term employee benefits.

Employee leave entitlement
Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they are accrued to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

<u>Income Taxes</u>
Current tax
Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor future taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date, and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable income will allow the deferred tax assets to be recognized.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Such deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the reporting date.

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

Value-added Tax (VAT)
Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT, if applicable.

When VAT from sale of goods and/or services (output VAT) exceeds VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT), the excess is recognized as payable in the consolidated statement of financial position. When VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT) exceeds VAT from sale of goods and/or services (output VAT), the excess is recognized as an asset in the consolidated statement of financial position to the extent of the recoverable amount.

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority by each entity is included as part of 'Other current assets' or 'Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities' in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Borrowing Costs
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease, at the inception of a contract. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use (ROU) assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognizes ROU assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). ROU assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of ROU assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, and any estimated costs to be incurred in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. ROU assets, which are presented under 'Noncurrent Assets' in the consolidated statement of financial position, are subject to impairment.

The depreciation period for each class of ROU assets follows:

	Period
Land and land improvements	10 years
Buildings and improvements	2-20 years
Machinery and equipment	2 years
Transportation equipment	2 years
Furniture and fixtures	2 years

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflected the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the commencement date if the interest rate implicit to the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases
The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. Lease payments on short-term leases are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor
Leases where the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the assets are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as the rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Rent income
Rent income arising from investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term on ongoing leases and is included in other loss in the consolidated statement of income.

Cost and Expenses
Cost and expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows or decrease of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decreases in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. Cost and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Foreign Currency Translation/Transactions
The functional and presentation currency of the Parent Company and its Philippine subsidiaries is the Philippine Peso. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the consolidated financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. Differences arising from settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences are also dealt with in statement of income. Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of initial transaction. Nonmonetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising from translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item.

Group companies
As of reporting date, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries are translated into the presentation currency of the Group at the rate of exchange prevailing at reporting date and their respective statements of income are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. The exchange differences arising from the translation are taken directly to a separate component of equity as ‘Cumulative translation adjustments’ under ‘Other comprehensive income’. On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognized in equity relating to that particular foreign operation shall be recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

The Group has determined that the cumulative translation adjustments will not be realized in the foreseeable future. Therefore, the Group does not recognize deferred tax liabilities on its cumulative translation adjustments.

Common Stock
Capital stocks are classified as equity and are recorded at par. Proceeds in excess of par value are recorded as 'Additional paid-in capital' in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Retained Earnings
Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of periodic net income (loss), dividend distributions, prior period adjustments and effect of changes in accounting policy and capital adjustments.

Other Comprehensive Income
Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expenses (including items previously presented under the consolidated statements of changes in equity) that are not recognized in the consolidated statement of income for the year in accordance with PFRSs.

Treasury Shares
Treasury shares are recorded at cost and are presented as a deduction from equity. Any consideration paid or received in connection with treasury shares are recognized directly in equity.

When the shares are retired, the capital stock account is reduced by its par value. The excess of cost over par value upon retirement is debited to the following accounts in the order given: (a) additional paid-in capital to the extent of the specific or average additional paid-in capital when the shares were issued, and (b) retained earnings. When shares are sold, the treasury share account is credited and reduced by the weighted average cost of the shares sold. The excess of any consideration over the cost is credited to additional paid-in capital.

Transaction costs incurred such as registration and other regulatory fees, amounts paid to legal, accounting and other professional advisers, printing costs and stamp duties (net of any related income tax benefit) in relation to issuing or acquiring the treasury shares are accounted for as reduction from equity, which is disclosed separately.

No gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

Equity Reserves
Equity reserves arise from transactions in which the proportion of equity held by non-controlling interests changes. These are initially measured as the difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests were adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received. Equity reserves are attributed to the owners of the Parent Company.

Dividends on Common Stocks
Dividends on common shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when approved by the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Parent Company in the case of cash dividends, and the BOD and shareholders of the Parent Company in the case of stock dividends.

Earnings Per Share (EPS)
Basic EPS is computed by dividing consolidated net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company (consolidated net income less dividends on preferred shares) by the weighted average number of common stocks issued and outstanding during the year, adjusted for any subsequent stock dividends declared.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the consolidated net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

Segment Reporting
The Group's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. Financial information on business segments is presented in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

Events after Reporting Date
Any post year-end event up to the date of approval of the BOD of the consolidated financial statements that provides additional information about the Group's position at reporting date (adjusting event) is reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Any post year-end event that is not an adjusting event is disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, when material.

Standards Issued but not yet Effective
Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Group does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. The Group intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025
- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*
- Amendments to PAS 21*, Lack of exchangeability*

Deferred effectivity
- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

3. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in compliance with PFRSs requires the Group to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities. Future events may occur which will cause the assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in estimates are reflected in the consolidated financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

Judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Judgments

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

a. *Revenue recognition on sale of goods and services*

   Revenue recognition under PFRS 15 involves the application of significant judgment and estimation in the: (a) identification of the contract for sale of goods that would meet the requirements of PFRS 15; (b) assessment of performance obligation and the probability that the Group will collect the consideration from the buyer; (c) determining method to estimate variable consideration and assessing the constraint; and (d) recognition of revenue as the Group satisfies the performance obligation.

   i. *Existence of a contract*

      The Group enters into a contract with customer through an approved purchase order which constitutes a valid contract as specific details such as the quantity, price, contract terms and their respective obligations are clearly identified. In the case of sales to key accounts and distributors, the combined approved purchase order and trading terms agreement/exclusive distributorship agreement constitute a valid contract.

   ii. *Identifying performance obligation*

      The Group identifies performance obligations by considering whether the promised goods or services in the contract are distinct goods or services. A good or service is distinct when the customer can benefit from the good or service on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer and the Group's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from the other promises in the contract.

      Based on management assessment, other than the sale of goods and services, no other performance obligations were identified except in the case of milling revenue.

   iii. *Recognition of revenue as the Group satisfies the performance obligation*

      The Group recognizes its revenue for sale of goods at a point in time, when the goods are sold and delivered and for tolling activities, overtime as services are being rendered. In addition, part of the assessment process of the Group before revenue recognition is to assess the probability that the Group will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods sold that will be transferred to the customer.

   iv. *Method to estimate variable consideration and assess constraint*

      The Group uses historical experience with key accounts and distributors from the past 12 months to determine the expected value of rights of return and constrain the consideration under the contract accordingly.

   v. *Recognition of milling revenue under output sharing agreement and cane purchase agreement*

      The Group applies both output sharing agreement and cane purchase agreement in relation to milling operations. Under output sharing agreement, milling revenue is recognized based on the fair value of the millshare at average raw sugar selling price on the month with sugar production after considering in-purchase, which represents cane purchase agreement. Under cane purchase agreement, the Group purchases raw sugar from the traders and/or planters. The in-purchase rate is derived by determining the total raw sugar purchases and the total planters' share. Raw production costs are allocated systematically based on the output sharing and cane purchase agreement rates.

b. *Determining whether it is reasonably certain that a renewal and termination option will be exercised - the Group as a lessee*
The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to renew the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include renewal and termination options. The Group applies judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew or terminate (*e.g.*, a change in business strategy).

The Group included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases, together with any periods covered by an option to renew the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

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

a. Assessment of ECL on trade receivables
The Group, applying the simplified approach in the computation of ECL, initially uses a provision matrix based on historical default rates for trade receivables. The provision matrix specifies provision rates depending on the number of days that a trade receivable is past due. The Group also uses appropriate groupings if its historical credit loss experience shows significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments. The Group then adjusts the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information on the basis of current observable data affecting each customer segment to reflect the effects of current and forecasted economic conditions.

The Group adjusts historical default rates to forward-looking default rate by determining the closely related economic factor affecting each customer segment. The Group regularly reviews the methodology and assumptions used for estimating ECL to reduce any differences between estimates and actual credit loss experience.

The determination of the relationship between historical default rates and forecasted economic conditions is a significant accounting estimate. Accordingly, the provision for ECL on trade receivables is sensitive to changes in assumptions about forecasted economic conditions.

The Group has assessed that the ECL on trade receivables is not material because substantial amount of receivables are normally collected within one year.

b. Assessment for ECL on other financial assets at amortized cost
The Group determines the allowance for ECL using general approach based on the probability-weighted estimate of the present value of all cash shortfalls over the expected life of other financial assets at amortized cost. ECL is provided for credit losses that result from possible default events within the next 12 months unless there has been an SICR since initial recognition in which case lifetime ECLs are provided.

When determining if there has been a SICR, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort and that is relevant for the particular financial instrument being assessed such as, but not limited to, the following factors:

- Actual or expected external and internal credit rating downgrade;
- Existing or forecasted adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions; and
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in the operating results of the borrower.

The Group also considers financial assets that are more than 60 days past due to be the latest point at which lifetime ECL should be recognized unless it can demonstrate that this does not represent an SICR such as when non-payment was an administrative oversight rather than resulting from financial difficulty of the borrower.

The Group has assessed that the ECL on other financial assets at amortized cost is not material because the transactions with respect to these financial assets were entered into by the Group only with reputable banks and companies with good credit standing and relatively low risk of defaults. Accordingly, no provision for ECL on other financial assets at amortized cost was recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

c. *Determination of fair values less estimated costs to sell of biological assets*
The fair values of biological assets are determined based on current market prices of livestock of similar age, breed and genetic merit. Costs to sell include commissions to brokers and dealers, nonrefundable transfer taxes and duties. Costs to sell exclude transport and other costs necessary to get the biological assets to the market. The fair values are reviewed and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to changes brought by both physical change and price changes in the market. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by the changes in factors mentioned.

d. *Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives*
The Group performed its annual impairment test on its goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives as of reporting date. The recoverable amounts of the intangible assets were determined based on value in use calculations using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period.

The following assumptions were also used in computing value in use:

Growth rate estimates - growth rates include revenue growth and terminal growth rates that are based on experiences and strategies developed for the various subsidiaries. The prospect for the industry was also considered in estimating the growth rates.

Discount rates - discount rates were estimated based on the industry weighted average cost of capital, which includes the cost of equity and debt after considering the gearing ratio.

Value-in-use is most sensitive to changes in discount rate and growth rate.

e. *Assessment of impairment of nonfinancial assets*
The Group assesses the impairment of its nonfinancial assets (i.e., property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties, investments in joint venture and intangible assets with finite useful lives) whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The factors that the Group considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have increased during the period, and those increases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating the asset's value in use and decrease the asset's recoverable amount materially;
- Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business such as plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which an asset belongs; and
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.

The Group determines an impairment loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from recent, binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset base of the cash-generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

f. *Determination of the fair value of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment acquired in a business combination*

The Group measures the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination at fair value at the date of acquisition.

The fair value of the intangible assets acquired in a business combination is determined based on the net sales forecast attributable to the intangible assets, growth rate estimates and royalty rates using comparable license agreements. Royalty rates are based on the estimated arm's length royalty rate that would be paid for the use of the intangible assets. Growth rate estimate includes long-term growth rate and terminal growth rate applied to future cash flows beyond the projection period.

The fair value of property, plant and equipment acquired in a business combination is determined based on comparable properties after adjustments for various factors such as location, size and shape of the property (see Note 12). Cost information and current prices of comparable equipment are also utilized to determine the fair value of equipment.

g. *Estimation of pension and other benefits costs*

The determination of the obligation and cost of pension and other employee benefits is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include, among others, discount rates and salary increase rates. Actual results that differ from the Group's assumptions are accumulated and amortized over future periods and therefore, generally affect the recognized expense and recorded obligation in such future periods.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of Philippine government bonds with terms consistent with the expected employee benefit payout as of reporting date.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future salary increase rates of the Group.

h. *Recognition of deferred tax assets*
The Group reviews the carrying amounts of its deferred income taxes at each reporting date and reduces the deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. However, there is no guarantee that the Group will generate sufficient taxable income to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

i. *Valuation of ROU assets and lease liabilities*
The application of PFRS 16 requires the Group to make assumptions that affect the valuation of its ROU assets and lease liabilities. These include determining the length of the lease term and determining the interest rate to be used for discounting future cash flows.

Lease term. The lease term determined by the Group comprises non-cancellable period of lease contracts, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Discount rate. The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is determined using risk-free rates applicable for currency of the lease contract and for similar tenor, corrected by the average credit spread of entities with rating similar to the Group's rating, observed in the period when the lease contract commences or is modified.

j. *Estimation of useful life of intangible assets*
The Group determines the EUL of its intangible assets based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The Group reviews annually the EUL of these intangible assets based on factors that include asset utilization, internal technical evaluation, and anticipated use of the assets. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned. A reduction in the EUL of intangible assets would increase the recorded amortization expense.

With more than 30 product brands listed under its umbrella, Munchy's is considered to be a well-known brand in Malaysia. Trademarks pertain to signs, designs, or expressions that identify products related to Munchy's brand which set them apart from others. Munchy's has improved the technology, manufacturing procedures, and design of its production lines. All of these are regarded as trade secrets. Management determined the useful life of these intangible assets to be indefinite since there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the brands, trademarks, and trade secrets is likely to generate net cash inflows to Munchy's.

The said assessment is based on the track record of stability for the biscuit manufacturing industry and the Munchy's brand. Added to this is the commitment of management to continue to invest for the long term, to extend the period over which the intangible asset is expected to continue to provide economic benefits.

The carrying values of intangible assets are disclosed in Note 13 of the consolidated financial statements.

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

4. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments, other than derivative financial instruments, comprise cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at FVOCI, and interest-bearing loans and other borrowings. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Group's operations and related capital expenditures. The Group has various other financial assets and financial liabilities, such as trade receivables and payables which arise directly from its operations.

The BOD of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries review and approve policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarized below, together with the related risk management structure.

Risk Management Structure
The Group's risk management structure is closely aligned with that of the Ultimate Parent Company. The BOD of the Parent Company and the respective BODs of each subsidiary are ultimately responsible for the oversight of the Group's risk management processes that involve identifying, measuring, analyzing, monitoring and controlling risks.

The risk management framework encompasses environmental scanning, the identification and assessment of business risks, development of risk management strategies, design and implementation of risk management capabilities and appropriate responses, monitoring of risks and risk management performance, and identification of areas and opportunities for improvement in the risk management process.

The BOD has created the board-level Board Risk and Oversight Committee (BROC) to spearhead the managing and monitoring of risks.

BROC
The purpose of the Board Risk Oversight Committee is to oversee the establishment of an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework that will effectively identify, monitor, assess and manage key business risks. The risk management framework shall guide the Board in identifying units/business lines and enterprise-level risk exposures, as well as the effectiveness of risk management strategies. The Committee shall be responsible for defining the Group's level of risk tolerance and providing oversight over its risk management policies and procedures to anticipate, minimize, control or manage risks or possible threats to its operational and financial viability.

Corporate Governance Compliance Officer
Compliance with the principles of good corporate governance is also one of the primary objectives of the BOD. To assist the BOD in achieving this purpose, the BOD has designated a Compliance Officer who shall be responsible for:

- Monitoring, reviewing, evaluating and ensuring the compliance by the Group, its Officers and Directors with the provisions and requirements of the Corporate Governance Manual and the relevant laws, the Code of Corporate Governance, rules, regulations and all governance issuances of regulatory agencies; and
- Assisting the Board and the Corporate Governance Committee in the performance of their governance functions, including their duties to oversee the formulation or review and implementation of the Corporate Governance structure and policies of the Group, and to assist in the conduct of self-assessment of the performance and effectiveness of the Board, the Board Committees and individual Board members in carrying out their functions as set out in the Corporate Governance Manual and the respective charters of the Board Committees.

Enterprise Resource Management (ERM) Framework
The ERM framework revolves around the following activities:

1. Risk Identification. This involves the identification of key business drivers that influence the operability and performance of the business units. Each business driver is assigned strategic and operational objectives that are owned by risk champions and risk owners. Each risk champion and owner conduct their risk identification process using different tools such as risk factor analysis, megatrends analysis, and systems dynamics analysis.
2. Risk Assessment. Each identified risk is assessed to determine if they pose significant impact to the business unit's ability to implement strategy and deliver business objectives. This process involves grouping similar risks into categories such as Reputational Risk, Strategic Risk, Financial Risk, Compliance Risk, Operations Risk, and Emerging Risk. For each risk category, a risk assessment scale provides an objective criterion to evaluate the impact to the business - insignificant, minor, moderate, major, or extreme impact. The impact severity of the risk is rated based on their nature, regardless of the organization's circumstances and capability to manage them.
3. Risk Prioritization. This process enables the organization to focus the implementation of risk responses into certain high and medium severity risks based on the organization's risk profile.
4. Risk Response, Monitoring, and Evaluation. Appropriate risk responses are put in place for each priority risk, both at the level of the risk champions and risk owners and at the enterprise and Group level. Risk champions continually monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the risk responses. Material residual risks are assessed for improvement of risk response and identification of recovery measures.
5. Risk Reporting. At the Group level, top risks are reviewed, updated and reported to the Board Risk Oversight Committee twice a year.

<u>Risk Management Policies</u>
The main risks arising from the use of financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risks such as foreign currency risk, equity price risk and interest rate risk. The Group's policies for managing the aforementioned risks are summarized below.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Group trades only with recognized and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. The Credit Management Division of the Group

continuously provides credit notification and implements various credit actions, depending on assessed risks, to minimize credit exposure. Receivable balances of trade customers are being monitored on a regular basis and appropriate credit treatments are executed for overdue accounts. Generally, trade receivables are written off when deemed unrecoverable. Likewise, other receivable balances are also being monitored and subjected to appropriate actions to manage credit risk.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to meet funding obligation such as the repayment of liabilities or payment of asset purchases as they fall due. The Group's liquidity management involves maintaining funding capacity to finance capital expenditures and service maturing debts, and to accommodate any fluctuations in asset and liability levels due to changes in the Group's business operations or unanticipated events created by customer behavior or capital and financial market conditions. The Group maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed sufficient to finance its operations. It also maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse financial assets that assumed to be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. The Group also has committed lines of credit that it can access to meet liquidity needs. As part of its liquidity risk management, the Group regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flows. It also continuously assesses conditions in the financial markets for opportunities to pursue fund raising activities. Fund raising activities may include obtaining bank loans and capital market issues both onshore and offshore.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The three types of market risk are interest rate risk, foreign currency exchange risk and equity price risk.

Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a foreign currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured.

The Group has transactional currency exposures. Such exposures arise from sales and purchases in currencies other than the entities' functional currency.

Equity price risk
Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities will change as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks.

5. **Fair Value Measurement**

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

Cash and cash equivalents, receivables (except amounts due from and due to related parties), accounts payable and other accrued liabilities, short-term debts and trust receipts payable
Carrying amounts approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term maturities of these instruments.

Amounts due from and due to related parties
Carrying amounts of due from and due to related parties, which are payable and due on demand, approximate their fair values.

Financial assets at FVTPL and financial assets at FVOCI
Fair values of quoted equity securities are based on quoted prices published in markets while fair values of private equity funds are based on capital statements.

Deposits
The fair values are determined based on the present value of estimated future cash flows using prevailing market rates.

Biological assets
Biological assets are measured at their fair values less costs to sell. The fair values of Level 2 biological assets are determined based on current market prices of livestock of similar age, breed and genetic merit while Level 3 are determined based on adjusted commercial farmgate prices. Costs to sell include commissions to brokers and dealers, nonrefundable transfer taxes and duties. Costs to sell exclude transport and other costs necessary to get the biological assets to the market.

The Group has determined that the highest and best use of the sucklings and weanlings is finishers while for other biological assets is their current use.

Investment properties
Fair value of investment properties is based on market data (or direct sales comparison) approach. This approach relies on the comparison of recent sale transactions or offerings of similar properties which have occurred and/or offered with close proximity to the subject property.

The fair values of the Group's investment properties have been determined by appraisers in 2023, including independent external appraisers, on the basis of the recent sales of similar properties in the same areas as the investment properties and taking into account the economic conditions prevailing at the time of the valuations are made.

The Group has determined that the highest and best use of the property used for the land and building is its current use.

<u>Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy</u>
The Group uses the following hierarchy in determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- Those involving inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- Those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

6. Business Segment Information

The Group's operating segments are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The Group has three (3) reportable operating segments as follows:

- The BCF group manufactures, distributes, sells and markets a diverse mix of food and beverage products . This segment also includes the packaging division, which manufactures BOPP films primarily used in packaging; and its subsidiary, which manufactures flexible packaging materials for the packaging requirements of various branded food products. Its revenues are in their peak during the opening of classes and Christmas season.
- The AIC group segment operates three divisions: (1) AIG, which operates three divisions – a) Farms, b) Animal Nutrition and Health and c) Food, Drugs and Disinfectants with peak season during summer and before Christmas season; (2) Flour Division engages in flour milling and pasta manufacturing with peak season before and during the Christmas season; and (3) SURE, which operates the a) Sugar, b) Distillery, and c) Cogeneration divisions with peak season during its crop season, which normally starts in November and ends in April.
- The corporate business segment engages in bonds and securities investment and fund sourcing activities.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating business segments.

Management monitors the operating results of business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. The measure presented to manage segment performance is the segment operating income (loss). Segment operating income (loss) is based on the same accounting policies as consolidated operating income (loss) except that intersegment revenues are eliminated only at the consolidation level. Group financing (including finance costs and revenues), market valuation gain and loss, foreign exchange gains or losses, other revenues and expenses and income taxes are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments. Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

The Group's business segment information follows:

	Sale of Goods and Services		Segment Result	
	For the three months ended March 31			
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Branded Consumer Foods Group	**₱28,316,911**	₱27,389,688	**₱3,651,584**	₱3,195,248
Agro-Industrial and Commodities Group	**14,264,287**	12,417,096	**2,677,076**	2,349,630
Corporate Business	**–**	–	**(922,452)**	(887,263)
	₱42,581,198	₱39,806,784	**₱5,406,208**	₱4,657,615

	Total Assets		Total Liabilities	
	As of March 31			
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Branded Consumer Foods Group	**₱115,030,374**	₱118,246,605	**₱31,687,002**	₱35,512,099
Agro-Industrial and Commodities Group	**68,501,852**	59,126,017	**18,144,138**	19,340,455
Corporate Businesses	**1,844,812**	4,361,543	**18,071,883**	11,966,127
	₱185,377,038	₱181,734,165	**₱67,903,023**	₱66,818,681

The Inter-segment Revenues
Inter-segment revenues are eliminated at the consolidation level.

Segment Results
Segment results pertain to the net income (loss) of each of the operating segments excluding the amounts of market valuation gains and losses on financial assets at FVTPL, foreign exchange gains and losses and other revenues and expenses which are not allocated to operating segments.

Segment Assets
Segment assets are resources owned by each of the operating segments excluding significant inter-segment transactions.

Segment Liabilities
Segment liabilities are obligations incurred by each of the operating segments excluding significant inter-segment transactions. The Group also reports to the chief operating decision maker the breakdown of the short-term and long-term debts of each of the operating segments.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash on hand	**₱53,493**	₱68,770
Cash in banks	**12,480,902**	10,010,599
Short-term investments	**3,589,309**	2,108,138
	₱16,123,704	₱12,187,507

Cash in banks consist of savings and current accounts that earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates. Short-term investments represent money market placements that are made for varying periods depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and earn interest ranging from 0.75% to 5.90% and from 0.10% to 7.30% for foreign currency-denominated money market placements as at

March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. Peso-denominated money market placements, on the other hand, earn interest ranging from 4.25% to 6.00% as at March 31, 2024, and interest of 4.00% for the year ended December 31, 2023.

8. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

This account consists of investments held-for-trading amounting to ₱1.0 billion as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. Investments held-for-trading consist of bonds, private equity funds, and quoted and unquoted equity securities issued by certain domestic and foreign entities.

Market valuation gain on financial assets at FVTPL amounted to ₱8.9 million and ₱77.5 million for the quarters ended March 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

9. Receivables

This account consists of:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Trade receivables	**₱16,661,898**	₱17,927,966
Due from related parties	**2,492,706**	2,463,471
Non-trade receivables	**1,522,096**	1,661,445
Interest receivable	**53,989**	22,159
Others	**839,542**	1,031,351
	21,570,231	23,106,392
Less: allowance for credit losses	**235,811**	236,269
	₱21,334,420	₱22,870,123

The aging analysis of the Group's trade receivables follows:

	March 31, 2024					
		Days Past Due				
	Current	**Less than 30 Days**	**30 to 60 Days**	**60 to 90 Days**	**Over 90 Days**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount of trade receivables	**₱12,196,859**	**₱3,135,184**	**₱475,516**	**₱283,134**	**₱571,205**	**₱16,661,898**
Expected credit losses	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱79,099**	**₱79,099**

	March 31, 2023					
		Days Past Due				
	Current	Less than 30 Days	30 to 60 Days	60 to 90 Days	Over 90 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount of trade receivables	₱13,123,647	₱3,373,413	₱511,649	₱304,648	₱614,609	₱17,927,966
Expected credit losses	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱79,099	₱79,099

10. Inventories

This account consists of inventories as follows:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Finished goods	**₱20,114,354**	₱17,608,709
Raw materials	**18,118,462**	18,535,606
Spare parts and supplies	**5,435,024**	5,145,383
Goods in-process	**2,650,291**	2,406,182
Containers and packaging materials	**2,163,330**	2,162,793
	₱48,481,461	₱45,858,673

Under the terms of the agreements covering interest-bearing liabilities under trust receipts totaling ₱9.2 billion and ₱10.2 billion as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, certain inventories which approximate the trust receipts payable have been released to the Group under trust receipt agreements with the banks. The Group is accountable to these banks for the trusteed merchandise.

11. Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Advances to suppliers	**₱5,053,228**	₱5,105,798
Prepaid taxes	**486,213**	376,209
Input value-added tax (VAT)	**230,952**	1,552,553
Prepaid insurance	**188,508**	202,566
Prepaid rent	**68,457**	48,098
Other prepaid expenses	**1,421,905**	191,112
	₱7,449,263	₱7,476,336

Advances to suppliers are generally applied to purchase of inventories and fixed assets, and availment of services within the next financial year.

Prepaid rent pertains to short-term leases of the Group that are paid in advance. Prepaid rent, taxes, and insurance are normally utilized within the next financial year.

Others include prepayments of advertising, office supplies and income tax credits that can be applied in the following quarter against the corporate income tax due or can be claimed as tax refund (whichever is applicable).

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Acquisition Costs		
Land improvements	**₱2,297,339**	₱2,346,138
Buildings and improvements	**20,150,435**	20,249,968
Machinery and equipment	**82,881,976**	84,797,538
Transportation equipment	**3,268,317**	3,296,701
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	**5,902,470**	5,991,609
	114,500,537	116,681,954
Accumulated Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment Losses	**(83,430,735)**	(84,348,958)
Net Book Value	**31,069,802**	32,332,996
Land	**8,262,812**	8,276,382
Equipment in-transit	**3,512,519**	3,604,665
Construction-in-progress	**19,936,553**	18,196,418
	₱62,781,686	₱62,410,461

13. Intangible Assets

The movement of the intangible assets follow:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	**₱5,527,980**	₱5,123,330
Additions	**51,272**	606,521
Translation adjustment	**(54,449)**	(201,871)
Balance at end of year	**5,524,803**	5,527,980
Accumulated Impairment Losses		
Balance at beginning of year	**341,004**	258,935
Amortization during the period	**23,628**	81,861
Disposal/others	**54**	208
Balance at end of year	**364,686**	341,004
Net Book Value	**₱5,160,117**	₱5,186,976

Intangible assets consist of trademarks, brands, software costs and product formulation.

14. **Investments in Joint Ventures**

The rollforward analysis of this account follows:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Acquisition Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	**₱1,739,262**	₱1,489,262
Additional investments	**170,000**	250,000
Balance at end of period	**1,909,262**	1,739,262
Accumulated Equity in Net Losses		
Balance at beginning of year	**(1,638,422)**	(1,351,172)
Equity in net losses of joint ventures	**(31,936)**	(287,250)
Balance at end of period	**(1,670,358)**	(1,638,422)
Cumulative Translation Adjustments	**(2,105)**	(1,491)
Net Book Value at End of Period	**₱236,799**	₱99,349

Vitasoy-URC, Inc.
On October 4, 2016, the Parent Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Vita International Holdings Limited, a corporation duly organized in Hong Kong to form VURCI, a corporation duly incorporated and organized in the Philippines to manufacture and distribute food products under the "Vitasoy" brand name, which is under exclusive license to VURCI in the Philippines.

On May 19, 2022, the Parent Company made additional subscriptions to the unissued authorized capital stock of VURCI consisting of 46.1 million common shares for a total cost of ₱461.0 million, which includes, ₱80.9 million cash and receivables amounting to ₱380.1 million converted to equity.

On April 28, 2023, the Parent Company made additional subscriptions to the unissued authorized capital stock of VURCI consisting of 7.5 million common shares for a total cost of ₱75.0 million which has been fully paid in cash.

On March 18, 2024, the SEC approved the Parent Company's additional subscription to the capital stock of VURCI consisting of 17.0 million common shares for a total cost of ₱170.0 million, which has been fully paid in cash.

Danone Universal Robina Beverages, Inc.
On May 23, 2014, the Parent Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Danone Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd., a corporation duly organized in the Republic of Singapore to form Danone Universal Robina Beverages, Inc. (DURBI), a corporation duly incorporated and organized in the Philippines to manufacture and distribute food products under the "B'lue" brand name, which is under exclusive license to DURBI in the Philippines.

On April 19, 2021, the Parent Company made additional subscriptions to the unissued authorized capital stock of DURBI consisting of 5.0 million common shares for a total cost of ₱100.0 million.

On October 23, 2023, the Parent Company made additional subscriptions to the unissued authorized capital stock of DURBI consisting of 8.8 million common shares for a total cost of ₱175.0 million which has been fully paid in cash.

Calbee-URC Malaysia
On August 23, 2017, URC Malaysia entered into a joint venture agreement with Calbee, Inc., a corporation duly organized in Japan to form Calbee-URC Malaysia Sdn Bhd (CURM), a corporation

registered with the Companies Commission of Malaysia organized to manufacture savory snack products.

15. Other Noncurrent Assets

This account consists of:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Deposits	**₱1,230,229**	₱1,261,370
Input VAT	**475,785**	475,108
Financial assets at FVOCI	**120,600**	120,600
Investment properties	**1,642**	1,706
Others	**154,928**	327,343
	₱1,983,184	₱2,186,127

16. Short-term Debts

This account consists of:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Peso-denominated loan - unsecured with interest ranging from 6.05% to 6.38% and 6.30% to 6.40% for the period ended March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively	**₱15,140,000**	₱15,140,000
Thai Baht-denominated loans - unsecured with interest ranging from 2.80% to 2.95% for the period ended March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.	**1,317,960**	1,376,815
Malaysian Ringgit-denominated loans - unsecured with interest ranging from 4.22% to 4.29% for the period ended March 31, 2024	**714,159**	–
	₱17,172,119	₱16,516,815

17. Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities

This account consists of:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Trade payables	**₱17,768,138**	₱17,116,345
Accrued expenses	**9,925,827**	9,517,796
Dividends payable	**4,127,742**	–
Customers' deposits	**1,635,770**	1,587,269
VAT payable	**895,646**	401,973
Due to related parties	**584,380**	568,397
Advances from stockholders	**282,640**	267,242
Others	**364,804**	194,770
	₱35,584,947	₱29,653,792

The accrued expenses account consists of:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Advertising and promotions	**₱5,014,834**	₱5,261,032
Contracted services	**973,765**	701,889
Personnel costs	**972,099**	914,683
Freight and handling costs	**340,552**	183,296
Utilities	**337,664**	302,926
Rent	**326,176**	334,372
Professional and legal fees	**214,837**	181,784
Others	**1,745,900**	1,637,814
	₱9,925,827	₱9,517,796

Others include accruals for taxes and licenses, interest, commission, royalties, and other benefits.

18. **Equity**

The details of the Parent Company's common stock follow:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Authorized shares	**2,998,000,000**	2,998,000,000
Par value per share	**₱1.00**	₱1.00
Issued shares:		
Balance at beginning and end of year	**2,230,160,190**	2,230,160,190
Outstanding shares	**2,173,371,518**	2,178,507,618

Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares
The Group's authorized preferred shares of stock are 12.00% cumulative, nonparticipating, and nonvoting. In case of dissolution and liquidation of the Parent Company, the holders of the preferred shares shall be entitled to be paid an amount equal to the par value of the shares or ratably insofar as the assets of the Parent Company may warrant, plus accrued and unpaid dividends thereon, if any, before the holders of the common shares of stock can be paid their liquidating dividends. The authorized preferred stock is 2,000,000 shares at par value of ₱1.00 per share. There have been no issuances of preferred stock as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Retained Earnings
Accumulated equity in net earnings of the subsidiaries
A portion of the unappropriated retained earnings representing the undistributed earnings of the investee companies is not available for dividend declaration until received in the form of dividends and is restricted to the extent of the cost of treasury shares.

Dividends
Details of the Group's dividend declarations follow:

Year	Date of declaration	Dividend per share	Total dividends	Date of record	Date of payment
2024	**March 14, 2024**	**₱1.90**	**₱4.1 billion**	**April 11, 2024**	**May 9, 2024**
2023	March 28, 2023	₱1.50	₱3.3 billion	March 31, 2023	April 28, 2023
2023	August 31, 2023	₱2.12	₱4.6 billion	September 1, 2023	September 27, 2023

Treasury Shares

The Parent Company has outstanding treasury shares of 56.8 million shares (₱4.2 billion) and 52.7 million shares (₱3.8 billion) as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, restricting the Parent Company from declaring an equivalent amount from unappropriated retained earnings as dividends.

Equity Reserve

In August 2012, the Parent Company acquired 23.0 million common shares of URCICL from International Horizons Investment Ltd for ₱7.2 billion. The acquisition of shares represented the remaining 23.00% interest in URCICL. As a result of the acquisition, the Parent Company now holds 100.00% interest in URCICL. The Group charged equity reserve from the acquisition amounting to about ₱5.6 billion presented under 'Equity reserve' in the consolidated statements of financial position.

In December 2014, URC entered into a share purchase agreement with Nissin Foods (Asia) Pte. Ltd. to sell 14.0% of its equity interest in NURC for a total consideration of ₱506.7 million. As a result of the sale, the equity interest of URC changed from 65.0% to 51.0%. The excess of the consideration received over the carrying amount of the equity transferred to NCI amounting to ₱481.1 million is presented under 'Equity reserve' in the consolidated statements of financial position.

In February 2022, URC Foods (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. acquired 23,805 common shares of PPICL from Hong Kong Peggy Foods Company Limited for ₱214.9 million. The acquisition of shares represented 100.00% interest in PPICL. The Group charged equity reserve from the acquisition amounting to about ₱13.2 million presented under 'Equity reserve' in the consolidated statements of financial position.

In October 2023, UABCL acquired 2,000,000 common shares of URC Malaysia from a non-controlling interest for ₱0.4 million (MYR 36,000). The acquisition of additional shares resulted to an increase of the equity interest of URC from 91.5% to 95.6%. The Group charged equity reserve from the acquisition amounting to about ₱15.7 million presented under 'Equity reserve' in the consolidated statements of financial position.

19. Earnings Per Share

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic/dilutive EPS computations:

	Three months ended March 31	
	2024	2023
Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent	**₱4,141,256**	₱3,413,423
Weighted average number of common shares	**2,175,729**	2,178,508
Basic/dilutive EPS	**₱1.90**	₱1.57

There were no potential dilutive shares for the first three months of 2024 and 2023.

20. Commitments and Contingencies

The Group has various contingent liabilities arising in the ordinary conduct of business which are under either pending decision by the courts, arbitration or being contested, the outcomes of which are not presently determinable. In the opinion of management and its legal counsel, the eventual liability under these lawsuits or claims, if any, will not have a material or adverse effect on the Group's financial position and results of operations. The information usually required by PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, is not disclosed on the grounds that it can be expected to prejudice the outcome of these lawsuits, claims, arbitration and assessments.