COVER SHEET

for

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

9170

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		N/A

COMPANY INFORMATION

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

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Fiscal Year (Month / Day)
1,001	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
Francisco M. Del Mundo	Pancho.delmundo@urc.net.ph	(02) 8516-9822	+63998 8400429

CONTACT PERSON's ADDRESS

10th 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 quarterly period ended **June 30, 2020**

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 **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	**2,204,161,868 shares**

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 11 to 66).

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 product companies in the Philippines, with the distinction of being called the country's first "Philippine Multinational". URC has established a strong presence in ASEAN and has further expanded its reach to the Oceania region. URC was founded in 1954 when Mr. John Gokongwei, Jr. established Universal Corn Products, Inc., a cornstarch manufacturing plant in Pasig. The Company 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, and sugar milling and refining. URC has also ventured in the renewables business for sustainability through Distillery and Cogeneration divisions. In the Philippines, URC is a dominant player with leading market shares in Snacks, Candies and Chocolates, and is a significant player in Biscuits. URC is also the largest player in the Ready-to-Drink (RTD) Tea market and Cup Noodles, and is a competitive 3rd player in the Coffee business. With six mills operating as of June 30, 2020, URC Sugar division remains to be the largest producer in the country based on capacity.

The Company operates its food business through operating divisions and wholly-owned or majority-owned subsidiaries that are organized into three business segments: branded consumer foods, agro-industrial products and commodity food products.

Branded consumer foods (BCF) segment, including packaging division, is the Company's largest segment. This segment is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of diverse mix of salty snacks, chocolates, candies, biscuits, packaged cakes, beverages and instant noodles. The manufacturing, distribution, sales, and marketing activities of BCF segment are carried out mainly through the Company's branded consumer foods division consisting of snack foods, beverage, and noodles, although the Company 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 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 is conducted in the Philippines but has expanded more aggressively into other ASEAN markets, primarily through its wholly-owned subsidiary, URC International. In 2014, URC has expanded its reach to the Oceania region through the acquisition of Griffin's Foods Limited, a leading snacks player in New Zealand, which owns many established brands such as Griffin's, Cookie Bear, Eta, Huntley & Palmer's, and Nice & Natural. In 2016, URC acquired Consolidated Snacks Pty Ltd., which trades under Snacks Brand Australia (SBA), the second largest salty snacks player in Australia with a wide range of chips including the iconic brands like Kettle, Thins, CC's and Cheezels.

The Company's agro-industrial products segment operates four divisions: (1) Robina Farm-Hogs, (2) Robina Farm-Poultry, (3) the manufacturing and distribution of animal feeds (URC Feeds), and (4) the production and distribution of animal health products (URC Veterinary Drugs).

The Company's commodity food products segment operates three divisions: (1) sugar milling and refining through Sugar division, (2) flour milling and pasta manufacturing through Flour division, and (3) renewable energy development through Distillery and Cogeneration divisions.

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 six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 by each of the principal business segments is as follows:

	Six months ended June 30	
In millions	**2020**	2019
Branded Consumer Foods Group		
Domestic	**₱31,381**	₱30,725
International	**19,012**	20,967
	50,393	51,692
Packaging	**521**	752
Total BCFG	**50,914**	52,444
Agro-Industrial Group	**6,388**	6,589
Commodity Foods Group	**10,105**	8,008
Total	**₱67,407**	₱67,041

Results of Operations

Six months ended June 30, 2020 versus June 30, 2019

URC generated a consolidated sale of goods and services of ₱67.407 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2020, slightly higher than same period last year. Sale of goods and services performance by business segment follows:

- Sale of goods and services in URC's BCF segment, excluding packaging division, decreased by ₱1.299 billion or 2.5%, to ₱50.393 billion for the first half of 2020 from ₱51.692 billion registered in the same period last year. BCFG domestic operations posted a 2.1% increase in net sales from ₱30.725 billion for the first half of 2019 to ₱31.381 billion for the first half of 2020 driven by growth in snacks, bakery, noodles and coffee.

  BCF international operations reported a 9.3% decrease in net sales from ₱20.967 billion for the first half of 2019 to ₱19.012 billion for the first half of 2020, with significant impact from forex devaluations particularly in New Zealand and Australia. In constant US dollar (US$) terms, sales decreased by 3.1% with mixed results from major markets. Oceania increased by 11.5% driven by better product supply and availability in Australia and the good momentum in biscuits and better trade execution in New Zealand. Vietnam sales significantly declined by 33.6% due to reduced out-of-home consumption, which heavily impacted RTD beverages. Thailand sales decreased by 5.6% due to soft domestic consumption, especially in large format stores.

Sale of goods and services of BCFG, excluding packaging division, accounted for 74.8% of total URC consolidated sale of goods and services for the first half of 2020.

Sale of goods and services in URC's packaging division decreased by 30.7% to ₱521 million for the first half of 2020 from ₱752 million recorded in the same period last year due to weaker volumes.

- Sale of goods and services in URC's agro-industrial group (AIG) amounted to ₱6.388 billion for the first half of 2020, a decrease of 3.0% from ₱6.589 billion recorded in the same period last year. Feeds business posted a 3.7% increase while farms business decreased by 16.1% as a result of the previously announced restructuring and lower volumes.

- Sale of goods and services in URC's commodity foods group (CFG) amounted to ₱10.105 billion for the first half of 2020, a 26.2% increase from ₱8.008 billion reported in the same period last year. Sugar business grew by 34.9% due to higher volumes and better prices while renewables business grew by 16.7%. Flour business posted an 11.7% increase due to strong volumes.

URC's cost of sales consists primarily of raw and packaging materials costs, manufacturing costs and direct labor costs. Cost of sales decreased by ₱207 million or 0.4%, to ₱46.936 billion for the first half of 2020 from ₱47.143 billion recorded in the same period last year.

URC's gross profit for the first half of 2020 amounted to ₱20.472 billion, up by ₱573 million or 2.9% from ₱19.898 billion reported in the same period last year. Gross profit margin increased by 69 basis points from 29.7% for the first half of 2019 to 30.4% for the first half of 2020.

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 decreased by ₱40 million to ₱12.235 billion for the first half of 2020 from ₱12.276 billion registered in the first half of 2019.

As a result of the above factors, operating income increased by ₱614 million to ₱8.236 billion for the first half of 2020 from ₱7.623 billion reported for the first half of 2019.

Net foreign exchange loss amounted to ₱330 million for the first half of 2020 from ₱425 million loss in the same period last year mainly driven by appreciation of Philippine Peso and Myanmar Kyat vis-à-vis US dollar, offset by significant depreciation of Indonesian Rupiah vis-à-vis US dollar.

URC's finance costs consist mainly of interest expense and amortization of debt issuance costs. Finance costs amounted to ₱813 million for the first half of 2020 and ₱872 million in the same period last year due to lower level of interest-bearing financial liabilities.

URC's finance revenue consists of interest income from investments in money market placements, savings and dollar deposits and dividend income from investment in equity securities. Finance revenue decreased by 0.9% to ₱183 million for the first half of 2020 from ₱185 million in the same period last year.

Equity in net losses of joint ventures increased to ₱55 million for the first half of 2020 from ₱32 million in the same period last year due to higher net losses of VURCI.

Market valuation loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss increased to ₱13 million for the first half of 2020 against the ₱13 million market valuation gain in the same period last year due to higher decline in market values of equity investments.

Other income (expense) - net account consists of gain (loss) on sale of fixed assets and investments, rental income, and miscellaneous income and expenses. This account amounted to net other expense of ₱78 million for the first half of 2020 from ₱39 million for the first half of 2019 due to lower rental income this year.

URC's net income for the first half of 2020 amounted to ₱5.975 billion, higher by ₱670 million or 12.6%, from ₱5.305 billion for the first half of 2019 mainly driven by higher operating income.

URC's core earnings before tax (operating profit after equity earnings, net finance costs and other income - net) for the first half of 2020 amounted to ₱7.474 billion, an increase of 8.1% from ₱6.866 billion recorded in the same period last year.

Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent increased by ₱397 million or 7.7% to ₱5.528 billion for the first half of 2020 from ₱5.130 billion for the first half of 2019 as a result of the factors discussed above.

Non-controlling interest (NCI) in net income of subsidiaries increased from ₱174 million for the first half of 2019 to ₱448 million in the same period this year.

URC reported an EBITDA (operating income plus depreciation and amortization) of ₱11.925 billion for the first half of 2020, 4.9% higher than ₱11.369 billion posted for the first half of 2019.

Financial Condition

June 30, 2020 versus December 31, 2019

URC's financial position remains healthy with strong cash levels. The Company has a current ratio of 1.84:1 as of June 30, 2020, lower than the 1.86:1 as of December 31, 2019. Financial debt to equity ratio of 0.76:1 as of June 30, 2020 is within comfortable level.

Total assets amounted to ₱166.204 billion as of June 30, 2020, lower than ₱168.653 billion as of December 31, 2019. Book value per share decreased to ₱40.29 as of June 30, 2020 from ₱40.81 as of December 31, 2019.

The Company's cash requirements have been sourced through cash flow from operations. The net cash flow provided by operating activities for the first half of 2020 amounted to ₱9.308 billion. Net cash used in investing activities amounted to ₱2.924 billion which were substantially used for capital expenditures. Net cash used in financing activities amounted to ₱8.166 billion due to net repayment of short-term debt, decrease in lease liabilities, and dividend payment.

As of June 30, 2020, the Company is not aware of any material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements and obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationship of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period that would have a significant impact on the Company's operations and/or financial condition.

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 period against last year.

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Liquidity:		
Current ratio	**1.84:1**	1.86:1
Solvency:		
Gearing ratio	**0.38:1**	0.45:1
Debt to equity ratio	**0.76:1**	0.77:1
Asset to equity ratio	**1.76:1**	1.77:1

	Six months ended June 30	
	2020	2019
Profitability:		
Operating margin	**12.2%**	11.4%
Earnings per share	**₱2.51**	₱2.33
Core earnings per share	**₱3.39**	₱3.11
Leverage:		
Interest rate coverage ratio	**14.56:1**	13.04:1

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 and acceptances 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 before tax / Weighted average number of common shares
Interest rate coverage ratio	Operating income plus depreciation and amortization / Finance costs

Material Changes in the 2020 Financial Statements
(Increase/Decrease of 5% or more versus 2019)

Statements of Income - 1st Half ended June 30, 2020 versus 1st Half ended June 30, 2019

22.4% decrease in net foreign exchange loss
Due to appreciation of Philippine Peso and Myanmar Kyats vis-à-vis US dollar, offset by significant depreciation of Indonesian Rupiah vis-à-vis US dollar

72.2% increase in equity in net losses of joint ventures
Due to higher net losses of VURCI

200.5% increase in market valuation loss on financial instruments at FVTPL
Due to higher decline in market value of equity investments

6.8% decrease in finance costs
Due to lower level of interest-bearing financial liabilities

98.8% increase in other income (expenses) - net
Due to lower rent income this year

156.7% increase in net income attributable to non-controlling interest
Due to higher net income of subsidiaries

Statements of Financial Position – June 30, 2020 versus December 31, 2019

8.7% decrease in cash and cash equivalents
Due to net cash from operations, net of capital expenditures and dividend payment

22.1% decrease in biological assets
Due to decline in hogs population

5.9% increase in other current assets
Due to increase in advances to suppliers, prepaid taxes and input taxes

13.4% decrease in investment in joint ventures
Due to share in net losses of joint ventures during the period

7.9% decrease in other noncurrent assets
Due to decrease in deferred input taxes

23.1% increase in accounts payable and other accrued liabilities
Due to increase in trade accounts payable and accrued expenses

24.9% decrease in short-term debt
Due to loan settlements during the period

51.1% decrease in trust receipts payable
Due to settlements of trust receipts during the period

72.0% increase in income tax payable
Due to recognition of current tax provision, net of payment during the period

11.7% decrease in long-term debt
Due to impact of foreign exchange translation on foreign-denominated loans

11.0% decrease in net deferred liabilities
Due to reversal of deferred tax asset from realized foreign exchange loss

8.1% increase in other comprehensive income
Due to increase in cumulative translation adjustments

8.8% increase in equity attributable to non-controlling interests
Due to equity share in the net income of NURC and Oceania businesses

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 PhPs):

Universal Robina Corporation (Consolidated)			
	YTD June		**Index**
	2020	2019	
Revenues	**67,407**	67,041	101
EBIT	**8,236**	7,623	108
EBITDA	**11,925**	11,369	105
Net Income	**5,975**	5,305	113
Total Assets	**166,204**	155,672	107

URC International Co., Ltd. (Consolidated)			
	YTD June		**Index**
	2020	2019	
Revenues	**19,012**	20,967	91
EBIT	**1,837**	1,949	94
EBITDA	**3,367**	3,546	95
Net Income	**1,566**	1,464	107
Total Assets	**92,247**	90,781	102

Nissin - URC			
	YTD June		**Index**
	2020	2019	
Revenues	**3,755**	3,044	123
EBIT	**683**	521	131
EBITDA	**781**	601	130
Net Income	**479**	369	130
Total Assets	**3,993**	2,954	135

SIGNATURES

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

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION

____
IRWIN C. LEE
President and Chief Executive Officer
Date__________

____
FRANCISCO M. DEL MUNDO
Chief Financial Officer
Date__________

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(In Thousand Pesos)

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	**₱18,701,874**	₱20,484,261
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 8)	**401,913**	414,900
Receivables (Note 9)	**16,199,304**	15,998,958
Inventories (Note 10)	**25,218,192**	24,374,510
Biological assets	**470,780**	733,435
Other current assets (Note 11)	**3,006,288**	2,838,568
Total Current Assets	**63,998,351**	64,844,632
Noncurrent Assets		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**53,384,927**	54,626,410
Right-of-use assets	**3,436,603**	3,613,579
Biological assets	**275,286**	224,128
Goodwill (Note 13)	**31,194,496**	31,194,496
Intangible assets (Note 13)	**11,654,327**	11,673,129
Investment in joint ventures (Note 14)	**365,064**	421,625
Deferred tax assets	**573,252**	620,166
Other noncurrent assets (Note 15)	**1,321,867**	1,434,825
Total Noncurrent Assets	**102,205,822**	103,808,358
	₱166,204,173	₱168,652,990
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities (Note 16)	**₱26,207,139**	₱21,297,749
Short-term debt (Note 17)	**2,891,505**	3,848,485
Trust receipts payable (Note 10)	**4,281,578**	8,747,356
Income tax payable	**920,962**	535,596
Lease liabilities - current portion	**473,011**	504,164
Total Current Liabilities	**34,774,195**	34,933,350
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Long-term debt (Note 18)	**29,147,119**	30,386,078
Deferred tax liabilities	**3,475,075**	3,880,163
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	**3,213,637**	3,216,854
Other noncurrent liabilities (Note 19)	**1,102,365**	1,052,042
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**36,938,196**	38,535,137
Total Liabilities	**71,712,391**	73,468,487

(Forward)

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Equity		
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		
Paid-up capital (Note 20)	**₱23,422,135**	₱23,422,135
Retained earnings (Note 20)	**65,229,026**	66,644,457
Other comprehensive income	**3,490,619**	3,229,388
Equity reserve (Note 20)	**(2,665,824)**	(2,665,824)
Treasury shares (Note 20)	**(679,490)**	(679,490)
	88,796,466	89,950,666
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	**5,695,316**	5,233,837
Total Equity	**94,491,782**	95,184,503
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**₱166,204,173**	₱168,652,990

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(In Thousand Pesos, Except Per Share Amount)

	Quarters Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
SALE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	**₱33,950,121**	₱33,723,818	**₱67,407,409**	₱67,040,868
COST OF SALES	**23,592,969**	24,036,398	**46,935,905**	47,142,550
GROSS PROFIT	**10,357,152**	9,687,420	**20,471,504**	19,898,318
Selling and distribution costs	**(4,632,346)**	(4,725,043)	**(9,391,478)**	(9,472,803)
General and administrative expenses	**(1,454,849)**	(1,290,066)	**(2,843,636)**	(2,802,775)
OPERATING INCOME	**4,269,957**	3,672,311	**8,236,390**	7,622,740
Foreign exchange gain (loss) - net	**490,423**	(631,892)	**(329,616)**	(424,960)
Finance costs	**(405,598)**	(464,256)	**(813,172)**	(872,115)
Finance revenue	**74,934**	91,543	**183,252**	184,858
Equity in net losses of joint ventures	**(7,385)**	(15,424)	**(54,632)**	(31,725)
Market valuation gain (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**(9,034)**	12,936	**(12,961)**	12,892
Other income (expense) - net	**(24,735)**	(54,432)	**(78,339)**	(39,416)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**4,388,562**	2,610,786	**7,130,922**	6,452,274
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	**550,336**	431,661	**1,155,471**	1,147,434
NET INCOME	**₱3,838,226**	₱2,179,125	**₱5,975,451**	₱5,304,840
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Equity holders of the parent	**₱3,541,209**	₱2,092,483	**5,527,679**	₱5,130,393
Non-controlling interest	**297,017**	86,642	**447,772**	174,447
	₱3,838,226	₱2,179,125	**₱5,975,451**	₱5,304,840
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 21)				
Basic/diluted, for income attributable to equity holders of the parent	**₱1.61**	₱0.95	**₱2.51**	₱2.33

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In Thousand Pesos, Except Per Share Amount)

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019
NET INCOME	**₱5,975,451**	₱5,304,840
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		
Cumulative translation adjustments	**255,775**	832,587
Unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedge	**6,215**	(1,453)
	261,990	831,134
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		
Remeasurement gain (loss) on defined benefit plans	**(1,085)**	2,109
Income tax effect	**325**	(633)
	(760)	1,476
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**₱6,236,681**	₱6,137,450
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:		
Equity holders of the parent	**₱5,432,202**	₱5,963,003
Non-controlling interest	**804,479**	174,447
	₱6,236,681	₱6,137,450

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(In Thousand Pesos)

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019
PAID-UP CAPITAL (Note 20)		
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 20)		
Appropriated		
Balance at beginning and end of period	**2,000,000**	2,000,000
Unappropriated		
Balance at beginning of year	**64,644,457**	61,789,482
Net income	**5,527,679**	5,130,393
Dividends declared	**(6,943,110)**	(6,943,110)
Balance at end of period	**63,229,026**	59,976,765
	65,229,026	61,976,765
EQUITY RESERVE (Note 20)		
Balance at beginning and end of period	**(2,665,824)**	(5,075,466)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Cumulative Translation Adjustment		
Balance at beginning of year	**3,678,702**	2,480,952
Adjustments	**255,775**	832,587
Balance at end of period	**3,934,477**	3,313,539
Net Unrealized Gain on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance at beginning and end of period	**54,570**	28,580
Unrealized Loss on Cash Flow Hedge		
Balance at beginning of year	**–**	4,600
Adjustments	**6,215**	(1,453)
Balance at end of period	**6,215**	3,147
Remeasurement Losses on Defined Benefit Plans		
Balance at beginning of year	**(503,883)**	(179,566)
Adjustments	**(760)**	1,477
Balance at end of period	**(504,643)**	(178,089)
	3,490,619	3,167,177
TREASURY SHARES (Note 20)		
Balance at beginning and end of period	**(679,490)**	(679,490)

(Forward)

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS		
Balance at beginning of year	**₱5,233,837**	₱202,252
Net income	**447,772**	174,447
Other comprehensive income	**352,564**	–
Unrealized gain on cash flow hedge	**4,143**	–
Dividends declared	**(343,000)**	(294,000)
Balance at end of period	**5,695,316**	82,699
	₱94,491,782	₱82,893,820

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousand Pesos)

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	**₱7,130,922**	₱6,452,274
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	**3,688,638**	3,746,273
Finance cost	**765,759**	820,711
Net foreign exchange loss	**329,616**	424,960
Finance revenue	**(183,252)**	(184,858)
Loss (gain) arising from changes in fair value less estimated costs to sell of swine stocks	**(88,550)**	6,852
Equity in net losses of joint ventures	**54,632**	31,725
Amortization of debt issuance costs	**47,413**	51,404
Market valuation loss (gain) on financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	**12,961**	(12,892)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	**–**	3,523
Operating income before changes in working capital	**11,758,139**	11,339,972
Decrease (increase) in:		
Receivables	**(300,640)**	(1,772,589)
Inventories	**(799,995)**	(29,152)
Biological assets	**246,409**	(91,157)
Other current assets	**(168,163)**	183,885
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	**3,936,628**	(1,861,548)
Trust receipts payable	**(4,463,703)**	1,267,612
Cash generated from operations	**10,208,675**	9,037,023
Income taxes paid	**(533,362)**	(1,383,483)
Interest paid	**(527,407)**	(681,068)
Interest received	**160,542**	160,302
Net cash provided by operating activities	**9,308,448**	7,132,774
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**(3,062,005)**	(5,354,768)
Proceeds from:		
Sale of property, plant and equipment	**10,130**	900
Sale of financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	**26**	–
Dividends received	**16,151**	16,151
Increase (decrease) in other noncurrent assets	**111,351**	(33,300)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(2,924,347)**	(5,371,017)

(Forward)

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net repayment of short-term debt	**(₱855,000)**	(₱600,000)
Cash dividends paid (see Note 20)	**(6,943,110)**	(3,012,270)
Decrease in lease liabilities	**(424,651)**	(416,449)
Decrease (increase) in other noncurrent liabilities	**56,273**	(67,222)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(8,166,488)**	(4,095,941)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(1,782,387)**	(2,334,184)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**20,484,261**	13,023,102
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	**₱18,701,874**	₱10,688,918

UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATIONAND 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 three (3) business segments: (a) the branded consumer food segment which manufactures and distributes a diverse mix of salty snacks, chocolates, candies, biscuits, packed cakes, beverages, instant noodles and pasta; (b) the agro-industrial segment which engages in hog and poultry farming, production and distribution of animal health products and manufacture and distribution of animal feeds, glucose and soya bean products; and (c) the commodity food segment which engages in sugar milling and refining, flour milling and pasta manufacturing and renewable energy development. The Parent Company also engages in the manufacture of bi-axially oriented polypropylene (BOPP) films for packaging companies and flexible packaging materials to cater various URC branded products. The Parent Company's packaging business is included in the branded consumer food segment.

The operations of certain subsidiaries are registered with the Board of Investments (BOI) as preferred pioneer and nonpioneer 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 Significant Accounting Policies

<u>Basis of Preparation</u>
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) and derivative financial instruments 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 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. (HCFCL)	- do -	- do -
URC International Co. Ltd. (URCICL)	- do -	- do -
URC Oceania Co. Ltd. (URC Oceania)	- 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 -
URC Foods (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore Dollar
Acesfood Network Pte. Ltd.	- do -	- do -
Acesfood Holdings Pte. Ltd.	- do -	- do -
Acesfood Distributors Pte. Ltd.	- do -	- do -
Advanson International Pte. Ltd. (Advanson)	- 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 -
URC New Zealand Holding Co. Ltd. (URC NZ HoldCo)	New Zealand	New Zealand Dollar
URC New Zealand Finance Co. Ltd. (URC NZ FinCo)	- do -	- do -
Griffin's Food Limited (Griffin's)	- do -	- do -
Nice and Natural Limited	- do -	- do -
URC Australia Holding Company Ltd. (URC AU HoldCo)	Australia	Australian Dollar
URC Australia Finance Company Ltd. (URC AU FinCo)	- do -	- do -
Consolidated Snacks Pty Ltd. (CSPL)	- do -	- do -
Yarra Valley Group Holding Pty Ltd. (Yarra Valley)	- do -	- do -
Snack Brands Australia Partnership	- do -	- do -
Uni Snack Holding Company Ltd. (UHC)	- do -	- do -
Uni Snack Mid Company Ltd. (UMC)	- do -	- do -

Statement of Compliance

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

Basis of Consolidation
The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent Company and the following wholly and majority owned direct subsidiaries as of June 30, 2020 and 2019.

Subsidiaries	Place of Incorporation	Effective Percentages of Ownership
CFC Corporation	Philippines	100.00
Bio-Resource Power Generation Corporation and a Subsidiary (BRPGC)	- do -	100.00
URC Snack Ventures Inc. (USVI)	- do -	100.00
URC Beverage Ventures Inc. (UBVI)	- do -	100.00
Nissin – URC (NURC)	- do -	51.00
CFC Clubhouse Property, Inc. (CCPI)	- do -	–
URC Philippines, Ltd. (URCPL)	British Virgin Islands	100.00
URCICL and Subsidiaries*	- do -	100.00
Universal Robina (Cayman), Ltd. (URCL)	Cayman Islands	100.00
URC China Commercial Co. Ltd. (URCCCL)	China	100.00

****Subsidiaries are located in Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam, Indonesia, China, Hong Kong, Myanmar, New Zealand and Australia.*

Change in Ownership Structure of URC AU HoldCo and URC NZ HoldCo (a subsidiary of URCICL)
In July 2019, Intersnack, a European enterprise engaged in the savory snacks market with extensive product portfolio, agreed to buy 40% of Oceania (SBA and Griffin's New Zealand).

On December 23, 2019, the Australian Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) approved the transaction. Following the approval, the transaction was completed on December 23, 2019.

In 2019, UHC and UMC were incorporated under URCICL.

Acquisition of USVI
In September 2018, the Parent Company entered into a share purchase agreement with its joint venture partner, Calbee, Inc., to purchase the latter's 50% equity interest in Calbee-URC, Inc. (CURCI). As a result of the sale, CURCI became a wholly-owned subsidiary of URC (see Note 14).

On November 10, 2018, CURCI's Board of Directors and stockholders approved the amendment in its Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws to reflect the change in its corporate name from "Calbee-URC Inc." to "URC Snack Ventures Inc." (USVI), which was approved by the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on February 26, 2019.

Acquisition of UBVI
In September 2018, the Parent Company entered into a share purchase agreement with its joint venture partner, ConAgra Grocery Products Company, LLC., to purchase the latter's 50% equity interest in Hunt-Universal Robina Corporation (HURC). As a result of the sale, HURC became a wholly-owned subsidiary of URC (see Note 14).

On January 7, 2019, HURC's Board of Directors and stockholders approved the amendment in its Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws to reflect the change in its corporate name from "Hunt-Universal Robina Corporation" to "URC Beverage Ventures Inc." (UBVI), which was approved by the SEC on February 28, 2019.

Merger of CCPI
On March 10, 2015 and May 27, 2015, the Board of Directors (BOD) and stockholders of the Parent Company, respectively, approved the plan to merge CCPI with the Parent Company.

On April 25, 2017 and June 28, 2017, the BOD and stockholders of the Parent Company approved the revised Plan of Merger and Articles of Merger between CCPI and the Parent Company. On April 24, 2018, the SEC approved the merger.

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 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.

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are 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 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
Bio-resource Power Generation Corporation	September 30
Southern Negros Development Corporation	-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.

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.

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 interest 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 Interest 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 on 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.

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.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is not amortized, but is reviewed for impairment at least annually. Any impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss and is not subsequently reversed.

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

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures
The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial years, except that the Group has adopted the following PFRSs and Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine Interpretations beginning January 1, 2020. The adoption of the new and amended standards and interpretations did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group unless otherwise indicated.

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Definition of a Business*
  The amendments to PFRS 3 clarify the minimum requirements to be a business, remove the assessment of a market participant's ability to replace missing elements, and narrow the definition of outputs. The amendments also add guidance to assess whether an acquired process is substantive and add illustrative examples. An optional fair value concentration test is introduced which permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

  An entity applies those amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted.

  These amendments will apply on future business combinations of the Group.

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, *Definition of Material*
  The amendments refine the definition of material in PAS 1 and align the definitions used across PFRSs and other pronouncements. They are intended to improve the understanding of the existing requirements rather than to significantly impact an entity's materiality judgements.

  An entity applies those amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted.

Significant 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 consist of financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments), derivative assets at FVOCI and financial assets at FVTPL (equity instruments).

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest 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 and receivables.

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 (equity instruments)
Financial assets at FVTPL include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at FVTPL, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at FVTPL on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

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 held for trading and currency options.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial 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 fair value through profit or loss. 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 fair value through profit or loss 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 the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all 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 loss (ECL) for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECL represents 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. 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 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, installment contracts receivable 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 as nontrade receivable, loans receivable, due from related parties and other receivables, ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase 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 significant increase in credit risk (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 significant increase in credit risk 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 90 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 a 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 analysis.

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-months 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 significant increase in credit 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 a significant increase in credit risk 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 significant increase in credit risk 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 impaired financial instruments, which is similar to the requirements under PAS 39 for impaired financial instruments.

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 June 30, 2020.

Other financial liabilities

This category 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 measurement, other 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 other financial liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the EIR amortization process.

This category applies to the Group's accounts payable and accrued expenses (excluding advances from customers, advances from third parties, statutory and taxes payables), short-term debt and trust receipts payable and long-term debt.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as 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 statement 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.

<u>Inventories</u>
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. NRV for materials, spare parts and other supplies represents the related replacement costs.

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. 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.

<u>Biological Assets</u>
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 sold as fatteners)
- Fatteners/finishers (comes from weanlings unfit to become breeders; intended for the production of meat)

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 arising 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 in swine livestock is the suckling that transforms into weanling then into fatteners/finishers and meats, while the agricultural produce in poultry livestock is the hatched chick and table eggs.

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 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 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:

(a) 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; and
(b) asset retirement obligation relating to property, plant and equipment installed/constructed on leased properties, if any, for the corresponding liability.

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 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 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. 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 of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on 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 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 investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by the end of owner occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or by the end of construction or development. Transfers are made from investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by commencement of owner occupation or commencement of development with a view to sale.

For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property or inventories, the cost of property for subsequent accounting is its carrying amount at the date of change in use. If the property occupied by the Group as an owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under Property, plant and equipment account up to the date of change in use.

Goodwill

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.

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.*

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.

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 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 useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether 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 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.

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
Trademarks/Brands	Indefinite	No amortization	Acquired
Trademarks	Finite (4 years)	Straight line amortization	Acquired
Software Costs	Finite (10 years)	Straight line amortization	Acquired
Customer Relationship	Finite (35 years)	Straight line amortization	Acquired

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 arrangements.

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), investment 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 as part of the cash-generating unit to which it 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).

Impairment losses are recognized under 'Provision for credit and impairment losses' in the consolidated 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, intangible assets with definite useful lives

For property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties and 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. 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
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. Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) and part of the operations 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 on the basis of the relative fair values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives
Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as of reporting date either individually or at the cash-generating unit level, as appropriate.

Investments in joint ventures
After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize additional impairment losses on the Group's investments in joint ventures. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as being the difference between the fair value of the joint ventures and the acquisition cost and recognizes the amount under 'Provision for credit and impairment losses' in the consolidated statement of income.

<u>Revenue Recognition</u>
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 and services
Revenue from sale of goods and services is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods and services. 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 and services, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer, if any.

Sale of sugar
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 of delivery and acceptance by the customers. Sale of molasses warehouse receipts, which represents ownership title over the molasses inventories.

Rendering of tolling services
Revenue derived from tolling activities is recognized as revenue at the point in time when the related services have been rendered.

<u>Revenue outside the scope of PFRS 15:</u>
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.

<u>Provisions</u>
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 probable.

<u>Contingencies</u>
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.

<u>Pension Costs</u>
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.

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 the reporting date.

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. 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 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 consolidated statement of financial position.

Borrowing Costs

Interest and other finance costs incurred during the construction period on borrowings used to finance property development are capitalized to the appropriate asset accounts. Capitalization of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset are in progress, and expenditures and borrowing costs are being incurred. The capitalization of these borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the asset for sale or its intended use are complete. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recorded. Capitalized borrowing cost is based on the applicable weighted average borrowing rate. Borrowing costs which do not qualify for capitalization are expensed as incurred.

Interest expense on loans is recognized using the EIR method over the term of the loans.

Leases

Group as a lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease, at the inception of a contract. This assessment involves the exercise of judgment about whether it depends on a specified asset, whether the Group obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset and whether the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Group recognizes a ROU asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value 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 statements 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. The 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 (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 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 on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term on ongoing leases.

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. All differences are taken to the consolidated statement of income. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those borrowings 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.

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 on 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.

Dividends on Common Stocks
Dividends on common shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when approved by 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, 2021

- 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

  PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted.

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 Financial Reporting Standards Council deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the International Accounting Standards Board (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 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 entity 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. 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.

   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 all revenue streams at a point in time, when the goods are sold and delivered and when services are already rendered.

   iv. *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 operation. 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. *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.

c. *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. The Group did not include the option to renew nor the option to terminate the lease in the lease term as the Group assessed that it is not reasonably certain that these options will be exercised.

d. *Assessment of retention of control*
The Group determined that it has retained control over UHC, following the sale of 40% of its ownership interest in UHC to Intersnack. The Group considered the impact of the terms and conditions of the shareholders' agreement and other related agreements, and assessed that it still has control over UHC. URC retained control because it still has:

(i) power over UHC through URC's representation in UHC's BOD;
(ii) exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with UHC; and
(iii) the ability to use its power to direct UHC's decision-making over its operations (i.e., the ability to direct the relevant activities of UHC), in order to affect its returns from UHC.

e. *Accounting for the purchase option*
The Group issued a purchase option as part of its transaction to sell 40% of its ownership interest in UHC to Intersnack. Based on its assessment of the terms of the instrument reflected in the shareholders' agreement, the option should be accounted for as a derivative liability under PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments.* The Group considered the following:

(i) The option holder has no present access to the returns associated with the shares subject to the call option; and

(ii) The option will not be settled with the payment by the option holder of a fixed amount of cash because of certain contractual terms of the option.

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 for 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 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 a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition in which case ECL is provided based on lifetime ECL.

When determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk, 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 90 days past due to be the latest point at which lifetime ECL should be recognized unless it can demonstrate that this does not represent a significant risk in credit risk 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.

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.

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, investment 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; 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 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. 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 inflation rates for the specific country.

h. *Recognition of deferred income 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 assurance 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 judgments that affect the valuation of the lease liabilities and the valuation of ROU assets. These include determining 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. For lease contracts with indefinite term, the Group estimates the length of the contract to be equal to the economic useful life of noncurrent assets located in the leased property and physically connected with it or determines the length of the contract to be equal to the average or typical market contract term of particular type of lease. The same economic useful life is applied to determine the depreciation rate of ROU assets.

Discount rate. The 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 rate of interest rate swap 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.

g. *Determination of fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination*
The net assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition of Yarra Valley are measured at their acquisition-date fair values. These were determined through a purchase price allocation for which the Group will engage the services of a third-party valuer. This valuation has not yet been finalized as of reporting date, and provisional amounts were used to account for the acquisition. See Note 2 for the accounting policy on provisional accounting.

4. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments, other than derivative financial instruments, comprise of 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. One of the Group's subsidiary is a counterparty to derivative contracts. These derivatives are entered into as a means of reducing or managing their respective foreign exchange and interest rate exposures.

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 BOD 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 risks and risk management performance, and identification of areas and opportunities for improvement in the risk management process.

Each BOD has created the board-level Audit Committee (AC) to spearhead the managing and monitoring of risks.

AC
The AC shall assist the Group's BOD in its fiduciary responsibility for the over-all effectiveness of risk management systems, and both the internal and external audit functions of the Group. Furthermore, it is also the AC's purpose to lead in the general evaluation and to provide assistance in the continuous improvements of risk management, control and governance processes.

The AC also aims to ensure that:

a. financial reports comply with established internal policies and procedures, pertinent accounting and auditing standards and other regulatory requirements;
b. risks are properly identified, evaluated and managed, specifically in the areas of managing credit, market, liquidity, operational, legal and other risks, and crisis management;
c. audit activities of internal and external auditors are done based on plan, and deviations are explained through the performance of direct interface functions with the internal and external auditors; and
d. the Group's BOD is properly assisted in the development of policies that would enhance the risk management and control systems.

Enterprise Risk Management Group (ERMG)
The ERMG was created to be primarily responsible for the execution of the enterprise risk management framework. The ERMG's main concerns include:

a. recommending risk policies, strategies, principles, framework and limits;
b. managing fundamental risk issues and monitoring of relevant risk decisions;
c. providing support to management in implementing the risk policies and strategies; and
d. developing a risk awareness program.

Corporate Governance Compliance Officer
Compliance with the principles of good corporate governance is also one (1) 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 the actual compliance with the provisions and requirements of the Corporate Governance Manual and other requirements on good corporate governance, identifying and monitoring control compliance risks, determining violations, and recommending penalties on such infringements for further review and approval of the BOD, among others.

Day-to-day risk management functions
At the business unit or company level, the day-to-day risk management functions are handled by four (4) different groups, namely:

a. Risk-taking personnel. This group includes line personnel who initiate and are directly accountable for all risks taken.
b. Risk control and compliance. This group includes middle management personnel who perform the day-to-day compliance check to approved risk policies and risk mitigation decisions.
c. Support. This group includes back office personnel who support the line personnel.
d. Risk management. This group pertains to the business unit's Management Committee which makes risk mitigating decisions within the enterprise-wide risk management framework.

Enterprise Resource Management (ERM) Framework
The Parent Company's BOD is also responsible for establishing and maintaining a sound risk management framework and is accountable for risks taken by the Parent Company. The Parent Company's BOD also shares the responsibility with the ERMG in promoting the risk awareness program enterprise-wide.

The ERM framework revolves around the following eight interrelated risk management approaches:

a. Internal Environmental Scanning. It involves the review of the overall prevailing risk profile of the business unit to determine how risks are viewed and addressed by management. This is presented during the strategic planning, annual budgeting and mid-year performance reviews of the Group.
b. Objective Setting. The Group's BOD mandates the business unit's management to set the overall annual targets through strategic planning activities, in order to ensure that management has a process in place to set objectives which are aligned with the Group's goals.
c. Event Identification. It identifies both internal and external events affecting the Group's set targets, distinguishing between risks and opportunities.
d. Risk Assessment. The identified risks are analyzed relative to the probability and severity of potential loss which serves as a basis for determining how the risks should be managed. The risks are further assessed as to which risks are controllable and uncontrollable, risks that require management's attention, and risks which may materially weaken the Group's earnings and capital.
e. Risk Response. The Group's BOD, through the oversight role of the ERMG, approves the business unit's responses to mitigate risks, either to avoid, self-insure, reduce, transfer or share risk.
f. Control Activities. Policies and procedures are established and approved by the Group's BOD and implemented to ensure that the risk responses are effectively carried out enterprise-wide.
g. Information and Communication. Relevant risk management information are identified, captured and communicated in form and substance that enable all personnel to perform their risk management roles.
h. Monitoring. The ERMG, Internal Audit Group, Compliance Office and Business Assessment Team constantly monitor the management of risks through risk limits, audit reviews, compliance checks, revalidation of risk strategies and performance reviews.

<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. 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, financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at FVOCI and certain derivative investments, 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 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 of loss to future earnings, to fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument as a result of changes in its price, in turn caused by changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market factors.

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 decrease as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks.

Interest rate risk
The Group's exposure to interest rates relates primarily to the Group's short-term and long-term debt obligations. The Group's policy is to manage its interest cost using a mix of fixed and variable rate debt.

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 debt, 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, derivatives and financial assets at FVOCI
Fair values of quoted equity securities are based on quoted prices published in markets.

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 2017, 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.

Long-term debts
The fair values of long-term debts are based on the discounted value of future cash flows (interests and principal) using market rates plus a certain spread.

Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy
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).

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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 four reportable operating segments as follows:

- The branded consumer food products segment manufactures and distributes a diverse mix of salty snacks, chocolates, candies, biscuits, bakery products, beverages, instant noodles and pasta. 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 in June and Christmas season.

- The agro-industrial products segment engages in hog and poultry farming, manufacturing and distribution of animal feeds, glucose and soya products, and production and distribution of animal health products. Its peak season is during summer and before Christmas season.
- The commodity food products segment engages in sugar milling and refining, flour milling and pasta manufacturing, and in renewable energy through distillery and cogeneration businesses. The peak season for sugar is during its crop season, which normally starts in November and ends in April while flour and pasta's peak season is before and during the Christmas season.
- 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 six months ended June 30			
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
Branded Consumer Foods Group	**₱50,913,525**	₱52,443,816	**₱6,344,724**	₱5,908,337
Agro-Industrial Group	**6,388,049**	6,588,913	**533,647**	645,040
Commodity Foods Group	**10,105,835**	8,008,139	**2,421,429**	2,018,229
Corporate Business	**–**	–	**(1,063,410)**	(948,866)
	₱67,407,409	₱67,040,868	**₱8,236,390**	₱7,622,740

	Total Assets		Total Liabilities	
	As of June 30			
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
Branded Consumer Foods Group	**₱125,622,383**	₱119,190,045	**₱57,386,923**	₱56,128,274
Agro-Industrial Group	**7,914,504**	7,202,221	**4,677,833**	4,205,944
Commodity Foods Group	**25,545,186**	22,049,665	**4,771,115**	6,469,008
Corporate Business	**7,122,100**	7,229,919	**4,876,521**	5,974,804
	₱166,204,173	₱155,671,850	**₱71,712,392**	₱72,778,030

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 or 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 debt of each of the operating segments.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash on hand	**₱67,337**	₱66,936
Cash in banks	**4,373,798**	3,627,188
Short-term investments	**14,260,739**	16,790,137
	₱18,701,874	₱20,484,261

Cash in banks 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 0.5% to 7.50% as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 for foreign currency-denominated money market placements. Peso-denominated money market placements, on the other hand, earn interest ranging from 0.3% to 1.4% and 2.48% to 3.20% as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

8. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

This account consists of investment held-for-trading amounting to ₱401.9 million and ₱414.9 million as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. Investments held-for-trading consists of quoted equity securities issued by certain domestic entities.

Market valuation on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss amounted to ₱13.0 million loss and ₱12.9 million gain for the six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

9. Receivables

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Trade receivables	**₱13,743,598**	₱13,728,921
Due from related parties	**1,166,781**	992,923
Non-trade receivables	**1,004,186**	940,813
Advances to officers and employees	**192,726**	157,599
Interest receivable	**52,738**	46,179
Others	**437,040**	481,573
	16,597,069	16,348,008
Less allowance for impairment losses	**397,765**	349,050
	₱16,199,304	₱15,998,958

The aging analysis of the Group's receivables follows:

	Neither past due nor impaired	**Past due but not impaired**		**Past due and impaired**	**June 30, 2020**
		Less than 90 days	**Over 90 days**		
Trade receivables	**₱11,890,131**	**₱1,548,238**	**₱114,183**	**₱191,046**	**₱13,743,598**
Due from related parties	**1,166,781**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,166,781**
Advances to officers and employees	**143,916**	**7,049**	**22,114**	**19,647**	**192,726**
Interest receivable	**51,720**	**1,018**	**–**	**–**	**52,738**
Others	**836,590**	**161,931**	**255,633**	**187,072**	**1,441,226**
	₱14,089,138	**₱1,718,236**	**₱391,930**	**₱397,765**	**₱16,597,069**

	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired		Past due and impaired	December 31, 2019
		Less than 90 days	Over 90 days		
Trade receivables	₱11,921,969	₱1,552,384	₱114,489	₱140,079	₱13,728,921
Due from related parties	992,923	–	–	–	992,923
Advances to officers and employees	114,708	5,618	17,626	19,647	157,599
Interest receivable	45,288	891	–	–	46,179
Others	822,520	159,208	251,334	189,324	1,422,386
	₱13,897,408	₱1,718,101	₱383,449	₱349,050	₱16,348,008

10. **Inventories**

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Finished goods	**₱8,576,835**	₱7,373,069
Raw materials	**8,226,461**	8,936,932
Spare parts and supplies	**4,566,822**	4,329,581
Containers and packaging materials	**2,117,550**	2,070,051
Goods in-process	**1,730,524**	1,664,877
	₱25,218,192	₱24,374,510

Under the terms of the agreements covering liabilities under trust receipts totaling ₱4.3 billion and ₱8.7 billion as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, certain inventories which approximate the trust receipt payable, have been released to the Group under trust receipt agreement with the banks. The Group is accountable to these banks for the trusteed merchandise or their sales proceeds.

11. **Other Current Assets**

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Input value-added tax	**₱1,097,087**	₱1,062,326
Advances to suppliers	**1,067,772**	1,001,719
Prepaid insurance	**314,255**	311,637
Prepaid taxes	**285,591**	249,997
Prepaid rent	**46,911**	46,318
Other prepaid expenses	**194,672**	166,571
	₱3,006,288	₱2,838,568

Other prepaid expenses include prepayments for advertising, taxes and office supplies.

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Acquisition Costs		
Land improvements	**₱2,554,393**	₱2,397,316
Buildings and improvements	**19,599,090**	19,861,579
Machinery and equipment	**77,909,870**	77,735,766
Transportation equipment	**2,803,807**	2,768,660
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	**5,861,099**	5,792,641
	108,728,259	108,555,962
Accumulated Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment Losses	**(73,476,666)**	(71,833,513)
Net Book Value	**35,251,593**	36,722,449
Land	**3,716,435**	3,772,683
Equipment in-transit	**5,044,651**	5,014,138
Construction-in-progress	**9,372,248**	9,117,140
	₱53,384,927	₱54,626,410

13. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The Group's goodwill pertains to: (a) the acquisition of CSPL in September 2016, (b) acquisition of Balayan Sugar Mill in February 2016, (c) acquisition of NZSFHL in November 2014 and (d) the excess of the acquisition cost over the fair values of the net assets acquired by HCFCL and UABCL in 2000.

Movements in intangible assets follow:

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	**₱12,255,437**	₱12,281,920
Disposal/others	**4,426**	(26,483)
Balance at end of period	**12,259,863**	12,255,437
Accumulated Amortization and Impairment Losses		
Balance at beginning of year	**582,308**	551,659
Amortization during the period	**42,207**	84,951
Disposal/others	**(18,979)**	(54,302)
Balance at end of period	**605,536**	582,308
Net Book Value	**₱11,654,327**	₱11,673,129

Intangible assets consist of trademark/brands, product formulation, software costs and customer relationship.

Total intangible assets acquired from the acquisition of NZSFHL composed of brands, customer relationship and software costs amounting to ₱9.3 billion, ₱2.2 billion and ₱56.3 billion, respectively. Total intangible assets acquired from the acquisition of SBA composed of trademark and customer relationship amounting to ₱4.4 billion and ₱0.3 billion, respectively.

14. **Investment in Joint Ventures**

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Acquisition Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	**₱1,203,555**	₱1,143,634
Additional investments	**–**	59,921
Balances at end of period	**1,203,555**	1,203,555
Accumulated Equity in Net Earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	**(781,654)**	(623,052)
Equity in net losses during the period	**(54,632)**	(158,602)
Balance at end of period	**(836,286)**	(781,654)
Cumulative Translation Adjustments	**(2,205)**	(276)
Net Book Value	**₱365,064**	₱421,625

Proper Snack Foods Ltd.
On June 30, 2017, Griffin's purchased 50.1% of the shares in Proper Snack Foods Ltd. (a Nelson based business with the 49.9% shareholder being an individual) for a total consideration of approximately NZ$7.8 million (₱275.3 million), which includes deferred consideration amounting to NZ$1.5 million (₱51.5 million) recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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 January 31, 2018, the Parent Company made an additional subscription to the unissued authorized capital stock of VURCI consisting of 29,000,000 common shares for a total cost of ₱290.0 million.

Danone Universal Robina Beverages, Inc.
The Parent Company has equity interest in DURBI, a domestic joint venture which is a jointly controlled entity. DURBI manufactures and distributes food products under the "B'lue" brand name, which is under exclusive license to DURBI in the Philippines.

In 2019, the Parent Company made additional subscriptions to the unissued authorized capital stock of DURBI consisting of 10,000,000 common shares for a total cost of ₱125.0 million. The capital infusion was not presented as additional investment but was applied to the 2017 excess of the share in net loss over the investment.

In 2018, the Parent Company made additional subscriptions to the unissued authorized capital stock of DURBI consisting of 5,000,000 common shares for a total cost of ₱82.5 million. The capital infusion was not presented as additional investment but was applied to the 2017 excess of the share in net loss over the investment.

URC Snacks Ventures Inc.
The Parent Company has equity interest in CURCI, a domestic joint venture which is a jointly controlled entity. CURCI manufactures and distributes food products under the "Calbee Jack 'n Jill" brand name, which is under exclusive license to CURCI in the Philippines.

On February 26, 2019, the SEC approved the amendment of CURCI's Articles of Incorporation for the change in its corporate name from Calbee-URC, Inc. to URC Snack Ventures, Inc. (USVI).

In September 2018, the Parent Company entered into a share purchase agreement with its joint venture partner, Calbee, Inc., to sell the latter's 50% equity interest in CURCI. As a result of the sale, CURCI became a wholly-owned subsidiary of URC.

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 savoury snack products.

URC Beverages Ventures, Inc.
The Parent Company has an equity interest in HURC, a domestic joint venture which is a jointly controlled entity. HURC manufactures and distributes food products under the "Hunt's" brand name, which is under exclusive license to HURC in the Philippines.

On January 7, 2019, the SEC approved the amendment of the HURC's Articles of Incorporation for the change in its corporate name from Hunt - Universal Robina Corporation to URC Beverage Ventures, Inc. (UBVI).

In September 2018, the Parent Company entered into a purchase share agreement with its joint venture partner, ConAgra Grocery Products Company, LLC., to sell the latter's 50% equity interest in HURC. As a result of the sale, HURC became a wholly-owned subsidiary of URC.

15. Other Noncurrent Assets

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Deposits	**₱626,889**	₱612,547
Input VAT	**390,596**	514,866
Financial assets at FVOCI	**76,290**	76,290
Investment properties	**31,568**	33,173
Others	**196,524**	197,949
	₱1,321,867	₱1,434,825

16. Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Trade payables	**₱16,796,950**	₱13,461,967
Accrued expenses	**7,408,611**	6,284,949
Withholding taxes payable	**361,802**	148,494
Customers' deposits	**348,389**	373,751
Dividends payable	**343,000**	–
Derivative liabilities	**300,973**	305,835
VAT payable	**234,596**	167,096
Advances from stockholders	**191,139**	192,691
Due to related parties	**162,534**	151,785
Others	**59,145**	211,181
	₱26,207,139	₱21,297,749

The accrued expenses account consists of:

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Advertising and promotions	**₱3,904,183**	₱3,289,303
Personnel costs	**1,232,421**	1,005,262
Contracted services	**626,779**	464,477
Utilities	**442,976**	302,098
Freight and handling	**296,561**	270,631
Rent	**186,751**	97,736
Professional and legal fees	**56,664**	46,068
Others	**662,276**	809,374
	₱7,408,611	₱6,284,949

Others include accrual for taxes and licenses, interest expense, commission and other fringe benefits.

17. **Short-term Debt**

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Thai Baht-denominated loans - unsecured with interest ranging from 1.30% to 1.67% and 2.18% to 2.22% for the periods ended June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively	**₱1,453,650**	₱1,535,499
Peso-denominated loans - unsecured with interest at 4.75% and 3.95% for the periods ended June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively	**1,125,000**	1,980,000
Malaysian Ringgit-denominated loan - unsecured with interest at 3.20% and 4.43% for the periods ended June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively	**312,855**	332,986
	₱2,891,505	₱3,848,485

18. **Long-term Debt**

This account consists of:

	Maturities	**June 30, 2020**	December 31, 2019
URC AU FinCo loan	**2021**	**₱16,656,691**	₱17,200,058
URC NZ FinCo loan	**2023**	**12,705,170**	13,462,223
		29,361,861	30,662,281
Unamortized debt issuance costs		**214,742**	276,203
		₱29,147,119	₱30,386,078

URC AU FinCo Loan due 2021
On September 30, 2016, URC AU FinCo entered into a syndicated term loan facility agreement payable in five (5) years, amounting to AU$484.2 million (₱17.9 billion), with various banks for payment of acquisition costs and to refinance certain indebtedness of an acquired company, CSPL. The loan obtained bears a market rate plus a certain spread, payable quarterly, maturing on September 30, 2021.

URC NZ FinCo NZ$395 Million Term Loan due 2023
On October 22, 2018, URC NZ FinCo entered into a term loan facility agreement guaranteed by the Parent Company payable in five years, amounting to NZ$395.0 million (₱14.4 billion), with various banks for payment of the NZ$420 million term loan due in 2019. The loan bears a market interest rate plus a certain spread, payable quarterly, and maturing on October 22, 2023.

URC NZ FinCo NZ$420 Million Term Loan due 2019
On November 13, 2014, URC NZ FinCo entered into a term loan facility agreement payable in five (5) years, amounting to NZ$420.0 million (₱12.6 billion), with various banks for payment of acquisition costs and to refinance certain indebtedness of an acquired company, NZSFHL. The loan obtained bears a market rate plus a certain spread, payable quarterly, maturing on November 13, 2019.

In October 2018, URC NZ FinCo prepaid its 5-year term loan under Clause 7.1 of the underlying Facility Agreement at face value plus accrued interest.

These loans contain negative covenants which include, among others, maintenance of consolidated debt to equity ratio of not greater than 2.5 to 1.0.

The exchange rate used to restate the foreign currency borrowings were ₱49.83 to US$1.00 and ₱50.64 to US$1.00 as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

19. Other Noncurrent Liabilities

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Net pension liability	**₱883,485**	₱761,383
Miscellaneous	**218,880**	290,659
	₱1,102,365	₱1,052,042

Miscellaneous includes asset retirement obligation and other noncurrent liabilities.

20. Equity

The details of the Parent Company’s common stock as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 follow:

Authorized shares	2,998,000,000
Par value per share	₱1.00
Issued shares:	
Balance at beginning of period	2,230,160,190
Issuance during the period	–
Balance at end of period	2,230,160,190
Outstanding shares	2,204,161,868

Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares
The Group's authorized preferred shares of stock are 12% 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 June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Retained Earnings
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.

On March 10, 2020, the Parent Company's BOD declared regular cash dividends amounting to ₱1.50 per share to stockholders of record as of March 24, 2020. On the same date, the Parent Company's BOD declared special cash dividends amounting to ₱1.65 per share to stockholders of record as of June 1, 2020. Total dividends declared amounted to ₱6.9 billion. On April 21, 2020, the regular cash dividend was paid amounting to ₱3.3 billion. On June 26, 2020, the special cash dividend was paid amounting to ₱3.6 billion.

On February 28, 2019, the Parent Company's BOD declared regular cash dividends amounting to ₱1.50 per share to stockholders of record as of March 14, 2019. On the same date, the Parent Company's BOD declared special cash dividends amounting to ₱1.65 per share to stockholders of record as of July 1, 2019. Total dividends declared amounted to ₱6.9 billion. On March 28, 2019, the regular cash dividend was paid amounting to ₱3.3 billion. On July 26, 2019, the special cash dividend was paid amounting to ₱3.6 billion.

Treasury Shares
The Parent Company has outstanding treasury shares of 26.0 million shares (₱679.5 million) as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, restricting the Parent Company from declaring an equivalent amount from the unappropriated retained earnings as dividends.

Equity Reserve
In July 2019, Intersnack, a European enterprise engaged in the savory snacks market with an extensive product portfolio, agreed to buy 40% of Oceania business (SBA and Griffin's) to leverage on the Group's and Intersnack's know-how from their respective markets. This transaction is expected to yield better manufacturing, supply chain and sustainability practices and will set the groundwork for an even larger and more efficient Oceania operations. Considerations received for the transaction consisted of cash and Yarra Valley net assets amounting to US$142.0 million (₱7.2 billion) and US$10.1 million (₱0.5 billion), respectively.

On December 23, 2019, the Australian FIRB approved the transaction. The Group engaged the services of a third party valuer to conduct the purchase price allocation. The accounting for the business combination will be completed based on further valuations and studies carried out within twelve months from the completion date.

As a result of the sale, the equity interest of URC changed from 100.0% to 60.0%. The excess of the total consideration received over the carrying amount of the equity transferred and call option issued to NCI amounting to ₱2.4 billion is presented under "Equity reserve" in the consolidated statements of financial position.

In December 2014, the Parent Company entered into a share purchase agreement with Nissin to sell 14% of its equity interest in NURC. As a result of the sale, the equity interest of Parent Company changed from 65% to 51%. The gain from the sale amounting to ₱429.5 million is included under "Equity Reserve" in the 2015 consolidated statements of changes in equity.

In August 2012, the Parent Company has acquired 23.0 million common shares of URCICL from International Horizons Investment Ltd for ₱7.2 billion. The acquisition of shares represents 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 recognized equity reserve from the acquisition amounting to about ₱5.6 billion included in "Equity Reserve" in the 2012 consolidated statements of changes in equity.

The equity reserve from the acquisition and sale will only be recycled in the consolidated statement of income in the event that the Group will lose its control over these subsidiaries.

21. Earnings Per Share

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic/dilutive EPS computations:

	Six months ended June 30	
	2020	2019
Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent	**₱5,527,679**	₱5,130,393
Weighted average number of common shares	**2,204,162**	2,204,162
Basic/dilutive EPS	**₱2.51**	₱2.33

There were no potential dilutive shares for the first half of 2020 and 2019.

22. Commitments and Contingencies

The Group has various contingent liabilities arising in the ordinary conduct of business which are either pending decision by the courts, under arbitration or being contested, the outcome 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.