CR01155-2019

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 20-IS

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

1. Check the appropriate box:
   - ○ Preliminary Information Statement
   - ◉ Definitive Information Statement
2. Name of Registrant as specified in its charter
   Cosco Capital, Inc.
3. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization
   Manila, Philippines
4. SEC Identification Number
   147669
5. BIR Tax Identification Code
   000-432-378
6. Address of principal office
   No. 900 Romualdez St., Paco, Manila
   Postal Code
   1007
7. Registrant's telephone number, including area code
   (632) 522-8801 to 04
8. Date, time and place of the meeting of security holders
   N/A
9. Approximate date on which the Information Statement is first to be sent or given to security holders
   Mar 15, 2019
10. In case of Proxy Solicitations:

   Name of Person Filing the Statement/Solicitor
   The President, or in his absence the Chairman of the Board of Directors
   Address and Telephone No.
   No. 900 Romualdez St., Paco, Manila

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

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding
Common	7,256,501,264

13. Are any or all of registrant's securities listed on a Stock Exchange?
   ◉ Yes ○ No
   If yes, state the name of such stock exchange and the classes of securities listed therein:

The Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc.

cosco capital
incorporated

Cosco Capital, Inc.
COSCO

PSE Disclosure Form 17-5 - Information Statement for Annual or Special Stockholders' Meeting
References: SRC Rule 20 and Section 17.10 of the Revised Disclosure Rules

Date of Stockholders' Meeting	N/A
Type (Annual or Special)	N/A
Time	N/A
Venue	N/A
Record Date	Mar 15, 2019

Inclusive Dates of Closing of Stock Transfer Books

Start Date	N/A
End date	N/A

Other Relevant Information

The Company is submitting the proposed amendment of the Articles of Incorporation for stockholders' approval by written assent. Please see attached Definitive Information Statement of Cosco Capital, Inc.

Filed on behalf by:

Name	Candy Dacanay-Datuon
Designation	Assistant Corporate Secretary / Compliance Officer

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incorporated

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
RECEIVED
MAR 06 2019
MARKET REGULATION DEPT.
BY: [signature] TIME: 2:28 pm

March 6, 2019

Securities and Exchange Commission
G/F Secretariat Bldg., PICC Complex
Roxas Blvd., Pasay City

Attention: **Vicente Graciano P. Felizmenio, Jr.**
Director – Market and Securities Regulation Division

The Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc.
6th Floor, PSE Tower,
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

Attention: **Jose Valeriano B. Zuño III**
Head – Disclosure Department

Subject: **Definitive Information Statement of Cosco Capital, Inc.**

GENTLEMEN:

Please see attached Definitive Information Statement of Cosco Capital, Inc. with the Management Discussion and Analysis and the Interim Financial Statements for the period ended September 30, 2018 as required by the Securities and Exchange Commission letter dated February 26, 2019.

Thank you,

ATTY. CANDY H. DACANAY-DATUON
Assistant Corporate Secretary

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC FORM 20-IS
INFORMATION SHEET

PURSUANT TO SECTION 20
OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE

Check the appropriate box:
[ ] Preliminary Information Statement
[x] Definitive Information Statement
[ ] Additional Materials

Name of Registrant as specified in its charter:
Cosco Capital, Inc.

Province, country or other jurisdiction of the Company or organization:
Manila, Philippines

SEC Identification Number:
147669

BIR Tax Identification Code:
000-432-378

Address of principal office:
No. 900 Romualdez St., Paco, Manila 1007

Registrant's telephone number, include area code:
(632) 822-8801 to 04

Date, time and place of the meeting of security holders:
Not Applicable

Approximate date on which the Definitive Information Statement (including Proxy Form and other solicitation materials) are first to be sent or given to security holders:
March 25, 2019

Name of Person Filing the Statement / Solicitor:
Cosco Capital, Inc.
No. 900 Romualdez St., Paco, Manila 1007
(632) 882-8801 - 04

Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code (information on number of shares and amount of debt is applicable only to corporate registrants):
Authorized Capital Stock: P10 billion at P1.00 par value per share
No. of shares outstanding as of record date – 7,258,102,364 common shares
No. of Votes Entitled: One (1) vote per share

Are any or all of registrant's securities listed on a Stock Exchange:
Yes [√] No [ ]
If yes, disclose the name of such Stock Exchange:
Philippine Stock Exchange
And the class of securities listed therein: common shares

Dear Cosco Shareholder:

On February 14, 2019, the Board of Directors of Cosco Capital, Inc. ("Cosco" and/or the "Company") approved to amend the Second Article of its Articles of Incorporation to include in its Secondary Purposes the power "*to act as joint or solidary obligor, mortgagor, guarantor, or surety for principal and accessory security obligations incurred or to be incurred by subsidiaries, affiliates, sister companies and other corporations.*"

It is the experience of Cosco that, as a holding company, its operations are intimately connected with the business of its subsidiaries. Companies with whom its subsidiaries deal by contract or otherwise ordinarily rely not only on the credit of the subsidiaries but also of Cosco. Ventures of subsidiaries with other corporations usually require borrowing from banks and financial institutions secured by collateral securities, not only of the subsidiaries but also of Cosco. Such corporations and banks usually ask Cosco to secure the obligations of its subsidiaries or their co-venturers either as co-signer, guarantor, surety, mortgagor or pledgor. The Primary and Secondary Purposes in the Articles of Incorporation of Cosco do not expressly provide for such power so that such acts when done by Cosco may be interpreted as *ultra vires.* There is, therefore, a need to amend the Articles of Incorporation of Cosco by adding such power in its Secondary Purposes.

The details of the "Proposed Amendment" are in the attached Information Statement. We hope to receive your affirmative vote on this "Proposed Amendment". Enclosed herewith is the form in which you may indicate your vote and submit to the address below not later than April 15, 2019:

THE CORPORATE SECRETARY
Cosco Capital, Inc.
No. 900 Romualdez St., Paco, Manila
Philippines 1007

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

COSCO CAPITAL, INC.

By:
LEONARDO B. DAYAO
President

INFORMATION STATEMENT

GENERAL INFORMATION

Written Assent of Stockholders

Cosco Capital, Inc. ("Cosco" and/or the "Company") is submitting the "Proposed Amendment" on the Second Article of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company to the stockholders for their approval by written assent in accordance with Section 16 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines. No stockholders' meeting will be held for this purpose.

The Company's mailing address is at No. 900 Romualdez St., Paco, Manila, Philippines 1007.

The Definitive Information Statement and the Written Assent Form will be sent on or before March 25, 2019 to all stockholders as of March 15, 2019.

Dissenters' Right of Appraisal

The "Proposed Amendment" on the Articles of Incorporation of the Company will not entitle any shareholder of the Company to exercise his appraisal right as provided under Section 81, Title X of the Corporation Code of the Philippines.

Interest of Certain Persons in Matters to be Acted Upon

No current director or officer nor any associate thereof of the Company has any substantial interest, direct or indirect, by security holdings or otherwise in the matter being submitted for the written assent of the stockholders of the Company.

No director of the Company has given information that he intends to oppose the "Proposed Amendment".

CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

Voting Securities and Principal Holders Thereof

As of March 5, 2019, the Company has the following outstanding common shares: 7,256,512,764 common shares. Each share is entitled to one (1) vote. All stockholders of record as of March 15, 2019 are entitled to vote on the "Proposed Amendment".

Section 16 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines provides that the Articles of Incorporation of the Company may be amended by majority vote of the board of directors and the vote or written assent by stockholders representing at least two-thirds of the outstanding capital stock of the Company.

Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners

Owners of more than 5% of the Company's common shares are as follows:

Title of Class	*Name, Address of record owner*	*Relationship with the Company*	*Name Beneficial Owner and Relationship with Record Owner*	*Citizenship*	*Number of Shares held*	*Percent*
Common	Lucio L. Co, No. 2 Pili Avenue, South Forbes Park, Makati City	Chairman	Direct and Indirect	Filipino	2,344,493,492	32.30%
Common	Susan P. Co, No. 2, Pili Avenue, South Forbes Park, Makati City	Vice-Chairman	Direct and Indirect	Filipino	1,780,182,230	24.53%
Common	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 12/F The Enterprise Center, Tower One, 6766 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Stockholder			567,000,413	7.81%

**As of December 31, 2018.*

In the table below are the holdings of the Directors and Executive Officers of the Company as of December 31, 2018:

Title of Class	*Name of Beneficial Owner*	*Nature of Beneficial ownership*	*Citizenship*	*Number of shares*	*Percent of Outstanding Voting Shares*
Common	Lucio L. Co	Direct	Filipino	2,344,493,492	32.30%
Common	Susan P. Co	Direct	Filipino	1,780,182,230	24.53%
Common	Leonardo B. Dayao	Direct	Filipino	650,982	0.01%
Common	Levi B. Labra	Direct	Filipino	100	0.00%
Common	Roberto Juanchito T. Dispo	Direct	Filipino	100	0.00%
Common	Robert Y. Cokeng	Direct	Filipino	8,155,000	0.11%
Common	Oscar S. Reyes	Direct	Filipino	54,264	0.00%

Common	Atty. Bienvenido E. Laguesma	Direct	Filipino	100	0.00%

Voting Trust Holders of 5% or More

To the extent known to the Company, there is no person or group of persons holding more than 5% of the common shares by virtue of a voting trust or similar agreement as there has been no voting trust agreement which has been filed with the Company and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Changes in Control

There have been no arrangements that have resulted in a change in control of the Company during the period covered by this report.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The "Proposed Amendment" to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company is quoted in italics below:

Primary Purpose

To invest in, purchase, or otherwise acquire and own, hold, use, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge, exchange, or otherwise dispose of real and personal property of every kind and description, including shares of stock, bonds, debentures, notes, evidences of indebtedness, and other securities or obligations of any corporation or corporations, association or associations, domestic or foreign, for whatever lawful purpose or purposes the same may have been organized and to pay therefore in money or by exchanging shares of stock of this corporation or any other corporation, while the owner or holder of any such real or personal property, stocks, bonds, debentures, contracts, or obligations, to receive, collect and dispose of the interest, dividends, and income arising from such property; and to possess and exercise in respect thereof all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership, including all voting powers of any stock so owned; to carry on and manage the general business of any company.

Secondary Purposes

(a) To engage in the management, supervision or control of business enterprises of all kinds, the operations and transactions of any company or undertaking and to manage and administer lands, buildings, whether real or personal, and in general, to act as agent, attorney-in-fact, or in any representative capacity as may be permitted by law, except the management of funds, securities, portfolio and other similar assets of any firm or entity.

(b) To engage in the assay of all kinds of ores, minerals, oil, for umpiring the development and for export or import; to prepare flowsheets for the beneficiation or ores.

(c) To engage in the business of general builders and constructors of roads, bridges, terminals, landing fields, docks, piers, government and private buildings.

(d) To undertake dredging and drilling operations and to dredge or otherwise obtain out of the waters, navigable or non-navigable as may be permitted by law, sand, gravel and deposits found in or beneath said waters and to acquire and make the same available for commercial purposes.

(e) To own, acquire, construct, maintain and operate plants, factories and buildings which are necessary in the production and manufacturing of all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise of all kinds and descriptions which within the commerce of men.

(f) Subject to existing laws, to hold, purchase or otherwise acquire or be interested in, and to sell or otherwise dispose of, shares or capital stocks, bonds, or other evidences of debts issued or created by any other corporation, partnership or company, domestic or foreign, governmental or otherwise, and while the owner and holder of any such shares of stock, to exercise all the rights and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote thereon and exercise all the rights to pertaining thereto.

(g) To carry on in the Philippines or elsewhere the business of exploration, discovery, development and exploitation of mineral oils, petroleum and in its natural state, rock or carbon oils, natural gas and all kinds of ores, metals, minerals and natural resources and the products and by-products thereof; to process, manufacture, refine, prepare for market, buy, sell and transport the same in crude, or raw or refined condition; to buy, sell, exchange, lease, acquire thru Service Contracts, Participating Agreements and all other forms of contracts of concessions dealing in lands, mines and minerals rights and claims, to conduct all business appertaining thereto; to purchase, lease, acquire, or otherwise, to own, hold and maintain, and to mortgage, pledge, lease, royalties and permits, lands and real estate of all kinds, and the oil, gas and mineral rights and interests by and to enter into acquire, carry out and execute contracts for drilling wells and installation of rigs, platforms, machinery and equipment; to construct, erect, and build, to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, to own, manage, or in any manner dispose of or encumber, pipelines, plants, refineries, stations, systems, tank cars, vessels, appliances, machinery, structures, equipment and facilities of all kinds for manufacturing, treating, processing, concentrating, distilling, and in any manner dealing in gas, petroleum and other oils, minerals and volatile substances, asphalt, bitumen and bituminous substances and other similar products of every kinds and character for any and all purposes whatsoever; to carry on and conduct the general business of mining, to acquire and perform all powers conferred by law on said mining business, within and outside of the Philippines, and including that of domestic and foreign concessions or contracts of every kind and nature; and generally to do and perform all or any of the matters aforesaid, and all other acts and things which in the judgment of this Company may be requisite for its purpose or incidental thereto; to achieve without security, register its shares for public offering, issue warrants, bonds, debentures and other negotiable and transferable instruments, secured or unsecured for such amounts of in exchange of properties or rights as may be found advisable as well as to farm-out or firm-in rights and interests as generally practiced in the mining industry.

h. *"to act as joint or solidary obligor, mortgagor, guarantor, or surety for principal and accessory security obligations incurred or to be incurred by subsidiaries, affiliates, sister companies and other corporations".*

FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

The Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2017 and the unaudited financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2018 were already submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission through SEC Form 17-A and 17-Q dated April 16, 2018 and November 14, 2018, respectively.

In accordance with the SRC Rules, we are attaching herewith copy of SEC – 17Q including the Management Discussion and Interim Financial Statements for the period ended September 30, 2018.

VOTING PROCEDURES

The written assent of the shareholders representing at least two-thirds of the outstanding capital stock of the Company shall be required for the approval of the "Proposed Amendment" in the Second Article of the Articles of Incorporation.

Stockholders as of March 15, 2019 shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock recorded in the Stock and Transfer Books of the Company. In accordance with Section 16 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, votes may be taken through written assent of the stockholders representing at least two-thirds of the outstanding capital stock of the Company.

A Written Assent Form will be sent to stockholders together with the Definitive Information Statement on or before March 25, 2019. It must be signed by the stockholder or by his duly authorized representative. The Written Assent Form must be accompanied with proxy instrument duly executed by the stockholder in favor of his representative or, in case of Corporation/Association/Partnership stockholder, a Board Resolution issued by the Corporate Secretary authorizing a representative.

Duly accomplished Written Assent Form together with the proxy and/or board resolution must be submitted to:

The Corporate Secretary
Cosco Capital, Inc.
No. 900 Romualdez St., Paco, Manila,
Philippines 1007

on or before April 15, 2019.

The counting of votes based on the number of shares of valid Written Assent Form will be conducted by the Corporate Secretary and the Stock Transfer Agent, RCBC – Trust Department, on April 16, 2019.

UNDERTAKING

Upon the written request of the stockholder, the Company undertakes to furnish such stockholder with copy of the SEC 17-A and 17-Q without any fee.

Stockholder may send their request to the Office of the Corporate Secretary, Cosco Capital, Inc., No. 900 Romualdez St., Paco, Manila, Philippines, 1007.

SIGNATURES

After reasonable inquiry and to the best of my knowledge and behalf, I certify that the information set forth in this report are true, complete and correct.

March 5, 2019, Manila, Philippines.

Cosco Capital, Inc.

By:

Atty. Jose S. Santos, Jr.
Corporate Secretary

111142018001984

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SECBuilding,EDSA,Greenhills,MandaluyongCity,MetroManila,Philippines
Tel:(632)726-0931 to 39 Fax:(632) 725-5293 Email: mis@sec.gov.ph

Barcode Page
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Receiving Branch : SEC Head Office
Receipt Date and Time : November 14, 2018 04:01:12 PM
Received From : Head Office

Company Representative

Doc Source

Company Information

SEC Registration No.	0000147669
Company Name	COSCO CAPITAL, INC.
Industry Classification	
Company Type	Stock Corporation

Document Information

Document ID	111142018001984
Document Type	17-Q (FORM 11-Q:QU RTERLY REPORT/FS)
Document Code	17-Q
Period Covered	September 30, 2018
No. of Days Late	0
Department	CFD
Remarks	

cosco capital
incorporated

November 14, 2018

Securities and Exchange Commission
SEC Building, EDSA, Mandaluyong City

Attention: **Vicente Graciano P. Felizmenio, Jr.**
Director – Market and Securities Regulation Division

The Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc.
6th Floor, PSE Tower
28th St., cor. 5th Ave.
BGC, Taguig City

Attention: **Janet A. Encarnacion**
Head – Disclosure Department

Subject: **SEC 17-Q as of September 30, 2018**

GENTLEMEN:

For submission is the attached SEC 17-Q / Third Quarter Consolidated Financial Statements of Cosco Capital, Inc. as of September 30, 2018.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

ATTY. CANDY H. DACANAY-DATUON
Assistant Corporate Secretary

COVER SHEET

0 0 0 0 1 4 7 6 6 9

SEC Registration Number

C O S C O C A P I T A L , I N C .

(Company's Full Name)

N O . 9 0 0 R O M U A L D E Z S T . , P A C O ,
M A N I L A

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

CANDY H. DACANAY-DATUON

(Contact Person)

(02) 523-3055

(Company Telephone Number)

1 2 | 3 1

Month | Day

SEC FORM 17-Q

(Form Type)

0 6 | 2 9

Month | Day

(Secondary License Type, If Applicable)

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total Amount of Borrowing

Total No. of Stockholders

Domestic

Foreign

SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document ID

Cashier

STAMPS

Remarks: Please sure BLACK ink for scanning purposes.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q
2018 3rd Quarter Report

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SRC RULE 17(2)(b) THEREUNDER

1. For the quarterly period ended: September 30, 2018

2. Commission identification number: 147669

3. BIR Tax Identification No. : 000-432-378

4. Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter:

COSCO CAPITAL, INC.
(Formerly Alcorn Gold Resources Corporation)

5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization:

Republic of the Philippines

6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)

7. Address of registrant's principal office:

2ndFloorTabacaleraBldg 2, 900 D. Romualdez Sr. St., Paco, Manila Postal Code: 1007

8. Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

(632) 524-9236 or 38

9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report:

ALCORN GOLD RESOURCES, CORPORATION

10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding with P1.00 par value (Listed & Not Listed)
Common	7,405,263,564

11. Are any or all of the securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange?

Yes [/] No [ ]

The 7,405,263,564 common shares of stock of the company are listed in Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

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

Yes[/] No [ ]

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

Yes [/] No [ ]

I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

1. Please see attached **SECTION A**.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the accompanying interim financial statements and notes thereto which form part of this Quarterly Report. The interim financial statements and notes thereto have been prepared in accordance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards particularly PAS 34, Interim Financial Statements.

II. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

- The following financial ratios are considered by management as key performance indicators of the Group's financial performance operating results as well as its financial condition:
- Return on investment (Net income/ Ave. stockholders' equity) - measures the profitability of stockholders' investment.
- Profit margin (Net income/ Net revenue) - measures the net income produced for each peso of sales.
- EBITDA to interest expense (EBITDA/ Interest expense) – measures the ability of the Group to cover interest payments on its outstanding debts.
- Current ratio (Current asset/ Current liabilities) - measures the short-term debt-paying ability of the Group.
- Asset turnover (Net revenue/ Average total assets) - measures how efficiently assets are used to generate revenues.
- Asset to equity ratio (Assets/ Shareholders' equity) - indicates the Group's leverage used to finance the firm.
- Debt to equity ratio (Liabilities/ Shareholders' Equity) -measure of a Group's financial leverage.

The table below shows the key performance indicators for the past nine interim periods:

Performance Indicators	9M2018	9M2017
Return on investment	7.71%	7.20%
Profit margin	5.26%	5.27%
EBITDA to interest expense	28.81x	30.81x
Current ratio	2.73:1	2.61:1
Asset turnover	1.07x	0.98x
Asset to equity	1.32:1	1.34:1
Debt/equity ratio	0.32:1	0.34:1

These financial ratios were calculated based on the consolidated financial statements of Cosco Capital, Inc. and its subsidiaries as described more appropriately in Note 1 to the unaudited interim financial statements attached in Section A hereof.

III. RESULTS OF OPERATION

The table below shows the consolidated results of operations of the Group for the periods ended September 30, 2018 and 2017.

(In Thousands)	**2018**	*%*	2017	*%*	***INCREASE (DECREASE)***	*%*
REVENUES	**P119,272,706**	***100.00%***	P101,902,061	*100.00%*	***P17,370,645***	***17.05%***
COST OF SALES/SERVICES	**100,006,415**	***83.85%***	84,847,831	*83.26%*	***15,158,584***	***17.87%***
GROSS PROFIT	**19,266,291**	***16.15%***	17,054,230	*16.74%*	***2,212,061***	***12.97%***
OTHER OPERATING INCOME	**2,910,154**	***2.44%***	2,498,606	*2.45%*	***411,548***	***16.47%***
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	**22,176,445**	***18.59%***	19,552,837	*19.19%*	***2,623,609***	***13.42%***
OPERATING EXPENSES	**13,694,620**	***11.48%***	11,742,520	*11.52%*	***1,952,100***	***16.62%***
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	**8,481,826**	***7.11%***	7,810,317	*7.66%*	***671,509***	***8.60%***
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES) - net	**114,864**	***0.10%***	(276,667)	*-0.27%*	***391,531***	***141.52%***
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**8,596,690**	***7.21%***	7,533,650	*7.39%*	***1,063,040***	***14.11%***
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	**2,327,230**	***1.95%***	2,165,442	*2.13%*	***161,788***	***7.47%***
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**P6,269,460**	***5.26%***	P5,368,208	*5.27%*	***P901,252***	***16.79%***
Net Income Attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**P3,969,899**	***3.33%***	P3,418,551	*3.35%*	***P551,348***	***16.13%***
Non-controlling interests	**2,299,561**	***1.93%***	1,949,657	*1.91%*	***349,904***	***17.95%***
	P6,269,460	***5.26%***	P5,368,208	*5.27%*	***P901,252***	***16.79%***
EPS	**P0.55899**		P0.47940			***16.60%***

Growth in Revenues

Cosco Capital, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Group") posted a consolidated revenue of P119.27 Billion during the nine months period ended September 30, 2018 which reflects an increase of P17.37 Billion or representing a growth of 17.05% compared to last year's revenue for the same period of P101.90 Billion.

The growth in consolidated revenues in 2018 was largely driven by a combination of the Group's sustained organic growth from its grocery retail segment; sustained revenue growth from the LPG business unit driven by the gradual recovery of global petroleum and gas prices and on the back of a very strong growth in sales volume; increase revenue contributions from the real estate segment with its consistent high capacity utilization of its rental assets portfolio coupled by additional leasable spaces from new commercial assets; and the robust sales performance and growth in revenue contributions from the liquor and wine distribution business segment.

Growth in Net Income

During the same period, the Group realized a consolidated net income of P6.27 Billion which is higher by P901.25 Million representing a growth of 16.79% as compared to last year's net income of P5.37 Billion. Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent company (PATMI) amounted to about P3.97 Billion in 2018 which increased by about P551.31 Million or 16.13% as compared to the 2017 PATMI amounting to P3.42 Billion.

Grocery Retail Segment

During the first nine-months of 2018, the Group's grocery retail business segment registered a consolidated revenue contribution amounting to P99.82 Billion or an increase of P12.25 Billion or about 14.00% growth as compared to the segment's revenue contribution of P87.56 Billion for the same period of last year brought about by its continued aggressive stores expansion program and management's combined efforts to boost revenue.

Consolidated net income contribution in 2018 amounted to P4.62 Billion which increased by P719.13 Million or 18.45% as compared to the net income contribution of P3.89 Billion in the same period in 2017 after accounting for the one-time gain amounting to around P363 Million realized from the sale of shares in PG Lawson. Excluding this non-recurring item, core consolidated net income amounted to P4.25 Billion which still registered a growth of 9.1% year on year from the previous year.

Real Estate Segment

The commercial real estate business segment contributed P1.29 Billion to the Group's consolidated revenue in 2018 representing a growth of about P120.40 Million or 10.29% of the segment's revenue contribution during the same period last year amounting to P1.17 Billion. This was mainly attributable to the additional leasable space from four (4) new mall assets added to its portfolio, where three assets were opened during the first quarter of 2018 and one in December 2017, higher occupancy rates and higher income from its oil storage tanks business unit operating within the Subic Bay Freeport.

Consolidated net income contribution in 2018 amounted to about P860.48 Million which increased by about P59.09 Million or 7.40% as compared to the net income contribution of P801.38 Million in 2017.

Liquor Distribution Segment

The liquor distribution business segment contributed about P4.21 Billion to the Group's consolidated revenue during the same period in 2018 representing an increase by about P1.42 Billion or 50.76% higher as compared to the 2017 revenue contribution of P2.79 Billion mainly attributable to its strong sales performance during the period of its brandy category particularly the Alfonso brand and on the back of its aggressive sales and marketing campaign.

Consolidated net income contribution in 2018 amounted to about P499.01 Million which increased by P85.55 Million or 20.69% as compared to the net income contribution in 2017 amounting to P413.46 Million.

Specialty Retail Segment

The LPG business unit contributed about P12.38 Billion to the Group's consolidated revenue during the same period in 2018 representing an increase by about P3.38 Billion or 37.61% higher as compared to the 2017 revenue contribution of P8.99 Billion mainly attributable to the effects of the continued improvements and recovery of global petroleum and gas prices in 2018 and on the back of a 10.7% growth in volume sold.

On account, however of lower gross profit margin realized during the nine months resulting from both competitive market environment as well as higher product costs due to upward movements in gas market prices coupled by additional depreciation charges from additional Capital expenditures for the Sariaya facilities, net income contribution during the nine months in 2018 amounted to P366.06 Million which decreased by P25.38 Million as compared to that of 2017 amounting to P391.45 Million.

On the other hand, our office supplies and technology retail business unit contributed about P1.57 Billion to the Group's consolidated revenue during the nine months of 2018 representing an increase by about P195.13 Million or 14.16% higher as compared to the 2017 revenue contribution of P1.38 Billion mainly attributable to its strong same store sales growth (SSSG) of 7.65% and its continuing stores network expansion program, enhanced product offerings and aggressive sales and marketing campaign. Net income contribution in 2018 amounted to about P62.50 Million which increased by P3.77 Million or 6.43% as compared to the net income contribution in 2017 amounting to P58.72 Million.

Segment Operating & Financial Highlights

Grocery Retail

Net Sales

For the period ended September 30, 2018, the Grocery Retail Segment posted a consolidated net sales of P99,818 million for an increase of P12,254 million or a growth of 14.0% compared to P87,564 million in the same period of 2017. New organic stores put up in 2017 were fully operating in 2018 increasing consolidated net sales in addition to robust like for like stores sales growth and revenue contributions from new organic stores established during the nine months of 2018.

Like for like sales performance indicators for the period ended September 30 are as follow:

	PGOLD		S&R	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Net Sales	**5.8%**	4.4%	**8.8%**	10.7%
Net Ticket	**7.1%**	3.2%	**8.8%**	7.4%
Traffic	**-1.2%**	1.2%	**0.0%**	3.5%

Gross Profit

For the period ended September 30, 2018, the Grocery Retail Segment realized an increase of 13.2% in consolidated gross profit from P14,448 million in 2017 at 16.5% margin to P16,348 million at 16.4% margin in the same period of 2018, driven by strong sales growth from new and old stores and sustained continuing suppliers' support through additional trade discounts in the form of rebates and conditional discounts granted during the period.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income increased by P383 million or 15.7% from P2,443 million in the nine months of 2017 to P2,826 million in the same period of 2018. This is attributable to increase in concession income, rent income, membership income, display allowance and listing fee driven mainly by new stores and other promotional activities conducted during the period. In 2017, S&R tied up with Unioil and offered a P3.00 discount on gasoline and P2.00 off on diesel per liter, to all members using their issued membership cards with magnetic stripes. In March 14 to 18 and September 26 to 30, 2018, S&R held its 5-day sale Members' Treat.

Gross Operating Income

Gross operating income realized during the nine months of 2018 amounted to P19,174 million at a gross operating margin of 19.2% which grew by 13.5% from P16,891 million at 19.3% margin in the same period of 2017.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses increased by P1,704 million or 15.2% from P11,238 million in the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 to P12,942 million in the same period of 2018. The incremental operating expenses were mainly attributable to manpower costs, as well as rent expenses covering new lease contracts, depreciation expense and taxes, principally related to the establishment and operation of new organic stores.

Net Income
For the period ended September 30, 2018, the Grocery Retail Segment earned a consolidated net income of P4,618 million at 4.6% net margin and an increase of 18.4% from P3,899 million at 4.5% net margin in the same period of 2017. Excluding the one-time gain on sale of investment in joint venture of P363 million, core consolidated net income for the period ended September 30, 2018 amounted to P4,255 million at 4.3% net margin and an increase of 9.1%.

Commercial Real Estate

The Group's Real Estate Segment posted P1.84 Billion in revenues in the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018 or an 8.19% increase from P1.70 Billion in the same period of 2017. This was mainly attributable to the additional leasable space from its four new mall assets, where three assets opened during the first quarter of 2018 and one in December 2017, higher occupancy rates and higher income from its oil storage tanks business unit operating within the Subic Bay Freeport.

Income from operations before depreciation increased by P59.58 Million from P1.08 Billion in 2017 to P1.14 Billion for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018.

Net income for the period amounted to P860.48 Million or a 7.40% increase from last year's P801.38 Million brought about by additional rental revenue.

Liquor Distribution

Revenues generated by the Liquor Distribution Segment increased to P5.71 Billion in 2018 or 40.41% growth from last year's P4.06 Billion on the back of a robust sales performance in volume (no. of cases) sold which grew by about 44%. The growth in revenue is still principally driven by its brandy portfolio which accounts for about 69% of sales augmented by the increase in sales of the other spirits sector. Wines and specialty beverages also experienced dramatic growths in the current period and contributed to the segment's overall sales growth.

Income from operations increased to P682.22 Million in 2018 or 12.12% higher from last year's P608.46 Million.

Net income for the 2018 period increased by P81.57 Million from P413.46 Million in 2017 to P495.03 Million in 2017 or 19.73%.

Specialty Retail

Office Warehouse

As at September 30, 2018, the company had expanded its retail network to 86 stores from 47 stores at acquisition date. Net selling area also increased to 16,738 sq.m. or a growth by 9.02% in 2018 as compared to 2017.

Sales revenue increased to P1.57 Billion in 2018 or 14.14% higher as compared to the 2017 revenue of P1.38 Billion mainly attributable to its continuing organic stores network expansion program, enhanced product offerings as well as aggressive sales and marketing campaign which also drove a strong SSSG of 7.65% during the third quarter of 2018.

Net income in 2018 amounted to about P62.49 Million which increased by P3.77 Million or 6.43% as compared to the net income in 2017 amounting to P58.72 Million.

Liquigaz

The company started the commercial operation of its storage facility expansion project in Sariaya, Quezon (Southern Luzon) during the first quarter in 2018. When completed and fully operational, this new facility, which will increase the company's existing capacity to 25,000 MT, will not only strategically serve the Southern Luzon market but also serve as a platform for its planned geographic expansion into the Visayas and Mindanao markets.

Revenues generated in 2018 amounted to P12.38 Billion or 37.61% higher as compared to the 2017 revenues of P8.99 Billion mainly attributable to both the continued improvements in global petroleum and gas prices and a 10.7% growth in sales volume during the first nine months of 2018. On account, however of lower gross profit margin realized during the period resulting from both competitive market environment as well as higher product costs due to upward movements in gas market prices coupled by additional depreciation charges from additional capital expenditures for the Sariaya facilities, net income in 2018 amounted to P366.06 Million which decreased by P25.38 Million as compared to that of 2017 amounting to P391.45 Million.

IV. FINANCIAL CONDITION

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

Shown below is the consolidated financial position of the Group as at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

(In Thousands)	**2018**	%	2017	%	*INCREASE (DECREASE)*	%
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	**6,937,114**	***6.26%***	15,353,098	*13.76%*	***(8,415,984)***	***-54.82%***
Receivables - net	**7,241,503**	***6.53%***	7,901,686	*7.08%*	***(660,183)***	***-8.35%***
Available-for-sale financial assets	**8,618**	***0.01%***	8,618	*0.01%*		***0.00%***
Investment in trading securities	**33,330**	***0.03%***	46,888	*0.04%*	***(13,558)***	***-28.92%***
Inventories	**25,516,098**	***23.01%***	21,194,691	*18.99%*	***4,321,408***	***20.39%***
Due from related parties	**58,624**	***0.05%***	74,354	*0.07%*	***(15,730)***	***-21.16%***
Prepayments and other current assets	**3,313,110**	***2.99%***	3,014,609	*2.70%*	***298,501***	***9.90%***
	43,108,397	***38.88%***	47,593,943	*42.64%*	***(4,485,546)***	***-9.42%***
Noncurrent Assets						
Property and equipment - net	**28,239,327**	***25.47%***	26,622,703	*23.85%*	***1,616,624***	***6.07%***
Investment properties - net	**10,609,240**	***9.57%***	10,753,607	*9.63%*	***(144,367)***	***-1.34%***
Intangible assets	**22,760,843**	***20.53%***	22,776,064	*20.41%*	***(15,221)***	***-0.07%***
Investments	**764,874**	***0.69%***	933,797	*0.84%*	***(168,923)***	***-18.09%***
Deferred oil and mineral exploration costs	**123,269**	***0.11%***	122,948	*0.11%*	***320***	***0.26%***
Deferred tax assets-net	**100,821**	***0.09%***	64,438	*0.06%*	***36,383***	***56.46%***
Other non-current assets	**5,178,174**	***4.67%***	2,746,788	*2.46%*	***2,431,386***	***88.52%***
	67,776,548	***61.12%***	64,020,345	*57.36%*	***3,756,203***	***5.87%***
TOTAL ASSETS	**110,884,945**	***100.00%***	111,614,288	*100.00%*	***(729,343)***	***-0.65%***
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**9,768,021**	***8.81%***	13,793,132	*12.36%*	***(4,025,110)***	***-29.18%***
Income tax payable	**814,403**	***0.73%***	1,032,749	*0.93%*	***(218,346)***	***-21.14%***
Short-term loans payable	**3,844,500**	***3.47%***	5,562,500	*4.98%*	***(1,718,000)***	***-30.89%***
Current portion of long-term borrowing	**48,550**	***0.04%***	2,443,402	*2.19%*	***(2,394,852)***	***-98.01%***
Due to relate parties	**859,395**	***0.78%***	849,772	*0.76%*	***9,623***	***1.13%***
Other current liabilities	**436,267**	***0.39%***	505,407	*0.45%*	***69,140)***	***-13.68%***
	15,771,136	***14.22%***	24,186,962	*21.67%*	***(8,415,826)***	***-34.79%***
Noncurrent Liabilities						
Retirement benefit cost	**594,466**	***0.54%***	592,387	*0.53%*	***2,079***	***0.35%***
Deferred tax liabilities	**708,097**	***0.64%***	774,280	*0.69%*	***(66,183)***	***-8.55%***
Long term loans payable - net of debt issue cost	**6,572,209**	***5.93%***	4,782,209	*4.28%*	***1,790,000***	***37.43%***
Other non-current liabilities	**3,050,845**	***2.75%***	2,834,359	*2.54%*	***216,486***	***7.64%***
	10,925,618	***9.85%***	8,983,235	*8.05%*	***1,942,382***	***21.62%***
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**26,696,754**	***24.08%***	33,170,198	*29.72%*	***(6,473,444)***	***-19.52%***
EQUITY						
Capital stock	**7,405,264**	***6.68%***	7,405,264	*6.63%*	-	***0.00%***
Additional paid-in capital	**9,634,644**	***8.69%***	9,634,644	*8.63%*	-	***0.00%***
Remeasurement of retirement liability - net of tax	**28,364**	***0.03%***	28,364	*0.03%*	-	***0.00%***
Reserve for fluctuations in value of AFS financial assets	**5,013**	***0.00%***	5,013	*0.00%*	-	***0.00%***
Treasury shares	**(1,153,562)**	***-1.04%***	(628,203)	*-0.56%*	***(525,359)***	***83.63%***
Retained earnings	**42,117,281**	***37.98%***	38,147,383	*34.18%*	***3,969,899***	***10.41%***
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of Parent Company	**58,037,004**	***52.34%***	54,592,465	*48.91%*	***3,444,540***	***6.31%***
Non-controlling interest	**26,151,187**	***23.58%***	23,851,625	*21.37%*	***2,299,561***	***9.64%***
TOTAL EQUITY	**84,188,191**	***75.92%***	78,444,090	*70.28%*	***5,744,101***	***7.32%***
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**110,884,945**	***100.00%***	111,614,288	*100.00%*	***(729,343)***	***-0.65%***

Current Assets

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to P6.94 Billion as at September 30, 2018 with a decrease of P8.41 Billion or 54.82% from December 31, 2017 balance. The decrease was due basically to the net effect of the settlement of trade and non-trade payables principally from the Grocery Retail Segment and Parent Company, payment of 2017 cash dividends, settlement of loans and payments for capital expenditures during the period.

Receivables decreased by 8.35% from December 31, 2017 balance of P7.90 Billion to this period's balance of P7.24 Billion due mainly to the collections made.

Investment in trading securities decreased by 28.92% from December 31, 2017 balance of P46.89 Million to this period's balance of P33.33 Million due mainly to the effect of changes in stock market prices.

Inventories increased by 20.39% from 2017 balance of P21.19 Billion to this period's balance of P25.51 Billion due to the grocery retail segment's expansion and additional stocking requirement of existing and new operating stores, as well as the additional stocking requirements of the Liquor Distribution segment. Bulk of the inventory account pertains to the merchandise inventory stocks of the Grocery Retail Segment amounting to P20.81 Billion.

Prepayments and other current assets increased by P298.50 Million or 9.90% at the end of September 2018, due mainly to the additional advance payment of taxes and advances made to contractors by the Grocery Retail segment.

Non-current Assets

As at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, total non-current assets amounted to P67.77 Billion or 61.12% of total assets, and P64.02 Billion or 57.36% of total assets, respectively, for an increase of P3.75 Billion or 5.87%.

Property and equipment-net pertains to the buildings and equipment mostly owned by the Grocery Retail segment. Book values of property and equipment increased by P1.61 Billion from P26.62 Billion in December 2017 to P28.24 Billion in September 2018 due principally to capital expenditures pertaining to new stores established by the Grocery Retail Segment.

Investment properties-net pertains to the land, buildings and equipment owned by the Real Estate segment. Book values of investment properties decreased by P144.36 Million from P10.75 Billion in December 2017 to P10.61 Billion in September 2018.

Investments decreased by P168.92 Million from P933.80 Million in December 2017 to P764.87 Million in September 2018 primarily due to the sale of investment in PG Lawson joint venture net of additional investments in Ayagold Retailers by the Grocery Retail segment.

Other non-current assets increased by P2.43 Billion from P2.75 Billion in December 2017 to P5.18 Billion in September 2018. About 35% of these assets are attributable to the Grocery Retail Segment and the increase was primarily due to additional security deposits and advance rentals in relation to new leases acquired for new stores development pipeline as well as the accrued rental income pertaining to future periods in accordance with the lease accounting standards under PAS 17.

Current Liabilities

As at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, total current liabilities amounted to P15.77 Billion and P24.18 Billion respectively, for a decrease of P8.41 Billion or 34.79%.

About 63% of **accounts payable and accrued expenses** pertains to the trade payable to suppliers by the Grocery Retail Segment and the balance mostly to the contractors and suppliers of the Real Estate, Liquor Distribution and Specialty Retail segments. The decrease by P4.02 Billion or 29.18% was primarily due to net settlement of trade and non-trade liabilities and payment of dividends by the Grocery Retail, Real Estate, Specialty and Parent Company in 2017.

Significant portion of the **income tax payable** pertains to that of the Grocery Retail segment. The decrease by P218.34 Million from P1.03 Billion as at December 2017 to P814.40 Million as at September 30, 2018 is mainly due to settlement of income tax pertaining to 2017 and first half of 2018 during the nine-month period in 2018 in relation to the same period in 2017.

Short-term loans payable account decreased by P1.72 Billion mainly due to settlements made by the Grocery Retail, Real Estate, Specialty Retail and Liquor Distribution segments.

Current portion of long-term borrowing decreased by P2.39 Billion mainly due to settlements made by the Grocery Retail segment and Parent Company and the effect of reclassification to long term loans resulting from refinancing.

Due to related parties increased by P9.62 Million mainly due to the recognition of liability by the Grocery Retail segment.

Other current liabilities decreased by 13.68% from P505.41 Million as at December 31, 2017 to P436.27 Million as at September 30, 2018 relatively due to redemption of gift checks and perks points benefits by the Grocery Retail segment.

Noncurrent Liabilities

As at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, total non-current liabilities amounted to P10.92 Billion and P8.98 Billion, respectively, for an increase of P1.94 Billion or 21.62%.

Long-term loans payable-net of current portion increased by P1.79 Billion mainly due to the Grocery Retail segment's reclassification to long term loans.

Other non-current liabilities increased by P216.48 million or 7.64% from P2.83 Billion in December 2017 to P3.05 Billion in September 2018 due to recognition of rent expense for lease contracts entered into by the Grocery Retail segment in compliance with PAS 17 – Leases.

V. SOURCES AND USES OF CASH

A brief comparative summary of cash flow movements during the nine-month period is shown below:

(In thousands)	For the nine-month period ended September 30			
		2018		2017
Net cash used in operating activities	P	**659,622**	P	3,058,062
Net cash used investing activities		**(5,021,855)**		(7,021,986)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(4,053,751)**		(2,998,827)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	P	**(8,415,984)**	P	(6,962,751)

Net cash used in operating activities during the current period are basically attributable to the net effect of the net settlement of trade and non-trade payable accounts by the Grocery Retail, Liquor Distributions, Real Estate and Specialty Retail segments.

On the other hand, net cash used in investing activities mainly pertains to the funds used for additional capital expenditures by the Grocery Retail segment's new stores expansion and additional capital expenditures by the Real Estate segment.

Net cash used in financing activities principally resulted from the net settlements of bank loans by the Grocery Retail, Specialty Retail and Liquor Distribution segments during the period, buy-back of shares and payment of 2017 cash dividends declared by the Grocery Retail segment and Parent Company.

Management believes that the current levels of internally generated funds and its present cash position enables the Group to meet its immediate future liquidity requirements under its current work program commitments as well as other strategic investment opportunities. This can be augmented through availments from existing untapped banking and credit facilities as and when required.

VI. MATERIAL EVENTS AND UNCERTAINTIES

(i) There are no changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim periods of the current financial year or changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior financial years;

(ii) There are no material events subsequent to the end of the interim period that have not been reflected in the financial statements for the interim period;

(iii) There are no contingent liabilities or assets since the last statement of financial position period;

(iv) Sources of liquidity – Fundings for the current year will be sourced principally from internally generated cash flows to be augmented by short-term borrowings as may be required, as well as the remaining proceeds from the Parent Company's corporate notes issue in May 2014.

(v) There are no events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Group, including any default or acceleration of an obligation;

(vi) There are no material commitments for capital expenditures other than those performed in the ordinary course of trade or business;

(vii) There are no known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material impact on the revenues or income from continuing operations;

(viii) There are no significant elements of income not arising from continuing operations;

(ix) Due to the Group's sound financial condition, there are no foreseeable trends or events that may have material impact on its short-term or long-term liquidity.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Regulation Code, the Issuer has duly caused this Third Quarter Financial Statements of Cosco Capital, Inc. and its subsidiaries for the year 2018 to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

November 14, 2018 in the City of Manila.

COSCO CAPITAL, INC.

By:

LUCIO LUCO
Chairman

TEODORO A. POLINGA
Comptroller

PART II--OTHER INFORMATION

Disclosure not made under SEC Form 17-C - <u>None</u>

SECTION A

COSCO CAPITAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Contents

COSCO CAPITAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2018 and 2017

COSCO CAPITAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

		September 30 and December 31	
	Note	2018 (UNAUDITED)	2017
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	*4*	**P6,937,114**	P15,353,098
Receivables – net	*5*	**7,241,503**	7,901,686
Inventories	*6, 19*	**25,516,098**	21,194,691
Investments in trading securities	*7*	**33,330**	46,888
Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets	*8*	**8,618**	8,618
Due from related parties	*24*	**58,624**	74,354
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	*9*	**3,313,110**	3,014,609
Total Current Assets		**43,108,397**	47,593,943
Noncurrent Assets			
Investments	*10*	**764,874**	933,797
Property and equipment - net	*11*	**28,239,327**	26,622,702
Investment properties - net	*12*	**10,609,240**	10,753,607
Intangibles and goodwill - net	*13*	**22,760,843**	22,776,064
Deferred oil and mineral exploration costs - net	*14*	**123,269**	122,947
Deferred tax assets - net	*26*	**100,821**	64,438
Other noncurrent assets	*15, 20*	**5,178,174**	2,746,790
Total Noncurrent Assets		**67,776,548**	64,020,345
		P110,884,945	P111,614,288
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	*16*	**P9,768,021**	P13,793,132
Short-term loans	*17*	**3,844,500**	5,562,500
Current maturities of long-term debts	*17*	**48,550**	2,443,402
Income tax payable		**814,403**	1,032,749
Due to related parties	*24*	**859,395**	849,772
Other current liabilities	*18*	**436,267**	505,407
Total Current Liabilities		**15,771,136**	24,186,962
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Long-term debts - net of current portion	*17*	**6,572,209**	4,782,210
Deferred tax liabilities - net	*26*	**708,097**	774,280
Retirement benefits liability	*25*	**594,466**	592,387
Other noncurrent liabilities	*20*	**3,050,845**	2,834,358
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		**10,925,618**	8,983,235
Total Liabilities		**26,696,754**	33,170,198

Forward

	Note	September 30 and December 31 2018 (UNAUDITED)	2017
Equity			
Capital stock	27	**P7,405,264**	P7,405,264
Additional paid-in capital	27	**9,634,644**	9,634,644
Treasury shares	27	**(1,153,562)**	(628,203)
Remeasurements of retirement liability - net of tax	25	**28,364**	28,364
Net unrealized gain (loss) on AFS financial assets	8	**5,012**	5,012
Retained earnings	27	**42,117,281**	38,147,383
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of Cosco Capital, Inc.		**58,037,004**	54,592,465
Non-controlling interests		**26,151,187**	23,851,625
Total Equity		**84,188,191**	78,444,090
		P110,884,945	P111,614,288

COSCO CAPITAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

	Note	Periods Ended September 30 2018 (UNAUDITED)	2017 (UNAUDITED)
REVENUES			
Net sales		**P117,982,124**	P100,731,648
Services		**1,290,282**	1,169,885
Production lifting		**300**	528
		119,272,706	101,902,061
COST OF SALES			
Cost of goods sold	19	**99,240,330**	84,173,069
Cost of services	19	**766,085**	674,762
		100,006,415	84,847,831
GROSS PROFIT		**19,266,291**	17,054,230
OTHER OPERATING INCOME	21	**2,910,154**	2,498,606
		22,176,445	19,552,837
OPERATING EXPENSES	22	**13,694,620**	11,742,520
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS		**8,481,826**	7,810,317
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES) - Net			
Interest expense	17	**(365,980)**	(309,934.22)
Interest income		**142,769**	53,026
Others - net	23	**338,075**	(19,759)
		114,864	(276,667)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		**8,596,690**	7,533,650
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	26	**2,327,230**	2,165,442
NET INCOME		**P6,269,460**	P5,368,208
Net income attributable to:			
Equity holders of Cosco Capital, Inc.		**P3,969,899**	P3,418,551
Non-controlling interests		**2,299,561**	1,949,657
		P6,269,460	P5,368,208
Basic/Diluted earnings per share attributable to equity holders of Cosco Capital, Inc.	29	**P0.55899**	P0.47940

COSCO CAPITAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

		Periods Ended September 30	
	Note	**2018 (UNAUDITED)**	2017 (UNAUDITED)
NET INCOME		**P6,269,460**	P5,368,208
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Changes in fair values of available-for-sale financial assets	*8*	-	1,218
Item that will never be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of retirement benefit liability	*25*	-	-
Income tax effect		-	-
		-	1,218
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**P6,269,460**	P5,369,426
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of Cosco Capital, Inc.		**P3,969,899**	3,419,769
Non-controlling interests		**2,299,561**	1,949,657
		P6,269,460	5,369,426

COSCO CAPITAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Quarter Ended September 30	
	2018	2017
	(UNAUDITED)	(UNAUDITED)
REVENUE	**42,940,133**	33,831,735
COST OF SALES AND SERVICES	**36,106,922**	28,231,378
GROSS PROFIT	**6,833,211**	5,600,357
OTHER OPERATING INCOME	**928,737**	845,108
	7,761,948	6,445,465
OPERATING EXPENSES	**4,771,311**	3,963,173
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	**2,990,636**	2,482,291
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)	**(91,293)**	(79,922)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**2,899,343**	2,402,370
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	**824,910**	672,386
NET INCOME FOR THE QUARTER	**2,074,433**	1,729,984
Net income attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**1,308,103**	1,120,184
Non-controlling interests	**766,330**	609,800
	2,074,433	1,729,984
Basic/Diluted earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	**0.18419**	0.15709

COSCO CAPITAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company (UNAUDITED)							
	Capital Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Shares	Re-measurements of Retirement Liability - Net of Tax	Cumulative Unrealized Gain (Loss) on AFS Financial Assets	Retained Earnings	Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
As at January 1, 2018	**P7,405,264**	**P9,634,644**	**(P628,203)**	**P28,364**	**P5,012**	**P38,147,384**	**P23,851,625**	**P78,444,090**
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	**3,969,899**	**2,299,561**	**6,269,460**
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-			-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-			**3,969,899**	**2,299,561**	**6,269,460**
Effect of business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	-	**(525,359)**	-	-	-	-	**(525,359)**
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Total transactions with the owners	-	-	**(525,359)**	-	-	-	-	**(525,359)**
As at September 30, 2018	**P7,405,264**	**P9,634,644**	**(P1,153,562)**	**P28,364**	**P5,012**	**P42,117,281**	**P26,151,187**	**P84,188,191**
As at January 1, 2017	P7,405,264	P9,634,644	(P523,865)	P692	P4,593	P33,808,565	P21,458,344	P71,788,237
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	3,418,551	1,949,657	5,368,208
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-		1,218	-	-	1,218
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-		1,218	3,418,551	1,949,657	5,369,426
Effect of business combination	-	-	-	2	-	153,170	-	153,170
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with the owners	-	-		2	-	153,170	-	-
As at September 30, 2017	P7,405,264	P9,634,644	(P523,865)	P694	P5,811	P37,381,091	P23,408,001	P77,311,638

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

COSCO CAPITAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

		Periods Ended September 30	
	Note	**2018 (UNAUDITED)**	2017 (UNAUDITED)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax		**8,600,276**	P7,533,650
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	*1, 12, 13*	**1,748,347**	1,492,927
Interest expense	*17*	**365,980**	309,934
Rent expense in excess of billings		**216,486**	245,591
Retirement benefits cost	*25*	**3,267**	3,660
Interest income	*4*	**(142,769)**	(53,026)
Gain on sale of investment		**(362,810)**	-
Share in net (income) loss of joint ventures and associates	*10*	**(3,468)**	(3,998)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss		**(16,361)**	18,805
Gain on insurance claim		**(32)**	-
Unrealized loss (gain) in trading securities	*7, 23*	**13,558**	(6,754)
Dividend income		**(680)**	(1,828)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		**(15,815)**	(206)
Operating income before changes in working capital		**10,405,977**	9,538,755
Decrease (increase) in:			
Receivables - net		**660,183**	630,381
Inventories		**(4,321,408)**	(1,973,533)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		**(503,436)**	(373,184)
Due from related parties		**15,730**	34,614
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		**(2,822,594)**	(2,281,440)
Due to related parties		**9,623**	232,297
Other current liabilities		**(69,140)**	(148,380)
Other noncurrent liabilities		**-**	60,666
Cash generated from operations		**3,374,936**	5,720,176
Interest paid		**(362,957)**	(265,149)
Income tax paid		**(2,367,404)**	(2,376,566)
Retirement benefits paid		**(1,313)**	(1,594)
Net cash from operating activities		**643,261**	3,076,867

Forward

		Periods Ended September 30	
	Note	**2018 (UNAUDITED)**	2017 (UNAUDITED)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in other noncurrent assets		**(2,431,386)**	(2,594,315)
Additions to property and equipment	*11*	**(2,987,855)**	(3,538,757)
Additions to investment properties	*12*	**(328,934)**	(606,013)
Additions to investments	*10*	**(65,000)**	(140,000)
Interest received		**142,769**	53,026
Proceeds from sale of investment		**600,000**	-
Additions to intangibles	*13*	**(15,493)**	(25,771)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		**63,652**	-
Proceeds from insurance claim		**32**	7,644
Dividends received		**680**	1,828
Increase in oil and mineral exploration		**(320)**	(478)
Additions to short-term investments	*4*	**-**	(179,150)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(5,021,855)**	(7,021,986)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net settlements of loans	*17*	**(3,237,999)**	(1,645,182)
Cash dividends paid		**(1,200,393)**	(1,353,645)
Buyback of capital stocks		**(525,359)**	-
Net cash used in financing activities		**(4,053,751)**	(2,998,827)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH		**16,361**	(18,805)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(8,415,984)**	(6,962,751)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		**15,353,098**	12,634,464
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	*4*	**P6,937,114**	P5,671,713

1. Reporting Entity

Cosco Capital, Inc. (the Parent Company or Cosco), formerly Alcorn Gold Resources Corporation, was incorporated and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on January 19, 1988. Its shares of stock are publicly traded in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) since September 26, 1988. As at December 31, 2017, the Parent Company's public float stood at 26.56%.

On October 8, 1999, the Parent Company's shareholders approved the amendment of its primary purpose from an oil and mineral exploration and development corporation into a holding company so that it may pursue other businesses as opportunity comes. The original primary purpose is now included as one of the secondary purposes of the Parent Company. On January 13, 2000, the SEC approved the aforementioned amendments of the Parent Company's Articles of Incorporation. As a holding company, Cosco may engage in any business that may add to its shareholders' worth.

On December 10, 2012, in a special meeting, the Board of Directors ("Board" or "BOD") of the Parent Company approved the subscription of the "Lucio L. Co Group" to the unissued authorized capital stock of the Parent Company from the proposed increase in the authorized capital stock of the Parent Company at a subscription price of P15 per share for a total of 4,987,560,379 new shares at an aggregate subscription price of P74.8 billion worth of shares in Puregold Price Club, Inc. (PPCI), Ellimac Prime Holdings, Inc., Go Fay & Co., Incorporada, SVF Corporation, Nation Realty, Inc., Patagonia Holdings Corp., Fertuna Holdings Corp., Premier Wine and Spirits, Inc., Montosco, Inc., Meritus Prime Distributions, Inc., and Pure Petroleum Corp., and the corresponding payment thereof by way of assignment of the shares owned by the Lucio L. Co Group in these aforementioned companies, under the terms and conditions to be determined by the Parent Company's BOD.

On December 11, 2012, in a special meeting, the Parent Company's shareholders approved the increase in the Parent Company's authorized capital stock and increase in par value from P3 billion divided into 300 billion common shares with a par value of P0.01 per share to P10 billion divided into 10 billion common shares with a par value of P1 per share. On the same meeting, the Parent Company's shareholders resolved to change the Parent Company's corporate name from Alcorn Gold Resources Corporation to Cosco Capital, Inc. and to reorganize and spin-off its oil and mineral assets and operations into a wholly-owned subsidiary.

On April 22, 2013, the SEC approved the restructuring of the Parent Company's authorized capital stock as well as the change of its corporate name. Further, the SEC confirmed the final number of subscribed shares of 4,987,406,421 at an aggregate revised subscription price of P74.81 billion which will be paid through assignment of shares (share swap). The transaction is exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Regulation Code of the Philippines.

On May 31, 2013, pursuant to the SEC-approved increase of capital stock and share swap transaction, the Parent Company implemented the following: (a) issuance and listing of 4,987,406,421 new shares of the Parent Company; (b) cross trade at the PSE of PPCI shares to the Parent Company as consideration for the issuance of the new shares; (c) issuance to the subscribers, the Lucio L. Co Group, pursuant to the share swap; and (d) special block sale at the PSE of 1,600,000,000 of the new shares placed to Qualified Institutional Buyers transacted at PSE at P10.50 per share.

As a result of the above transaction, the companies mentioned above became subsidiaries of Cosco. The transaction was accounted for using the pooling of interests method. Accordingly, the Parent Company recognized the net assets of the acquired subsidiaries equivalent to their carrying values.

The Parent Company's principal office, which is also its registered office address, is at 900 Romualdez Street, Paco, Manila.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). PFRS are based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). PFRS which are issued by the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC), consist of PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS), and Philippine Interpretations based on the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the BOD on November 9, 2018.

Basis of Measurement

The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting except for the following items which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date:

Items	Measurement bases
Investments in trading securities	Fair value
Available-for-sale financial (AFS) assets (except for unquoted equity investments which are measured at cost)	Fair value
Retirement benefits liability	Present value of the defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets

Functional and Presentation Currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, which is also the Parent Company's functional currency. All financial information expressed in Philippine peso has been rounded off to the nearest thousand pesos (P000), unless otherwise stated.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidation financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries as at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 and for each of the two periods ended September 30, 2018. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Parent Company and the following subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group"):

	Effective Percentage of Ownership			
	2018		2017	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Retail				
Puregold Price Club, Inc. (PPCI) [(b)] and Subsidiaries	**51**		51	
▪ Kareila Management Corporation (KMC) and Subsidiaries		**51**		51
◦ S&R Pizza (Harbor Point), Inc.		**51**		51
◦ S&R Pizza, Inc.		**51**		51
▪ PPCI Subic, Inc. (PSI)		**51**		51
▪ Entenso Equities Incorporated (EEI) and Subsidiaries		**51**		51
◦ Goldtempo Company Incorporated (GCI) [(b)]		**51**		51
◦ Daily Commodities, Inc. [(b)]		**51**		51
◦ First Lane Super Traders Co., Inc. [(b)]		**51**		51
Liquor distribution				
Montosco, Inc.	**100**		100	
Meritus Prime Distributions, Inc.	**100**		100	
Premier Wine and Spirits, Inc.	**100**		100	
Real estate and property leasing				
Nation Realty, Inc.	**100**		100	
Patagonia Holdings Corp.	**100**		100	
Ellimac Prime Holdings, Inc. (EPHI) [(a)]	**100**		100	
Fertuna Holdings Corp.	**100**		100	
Pure Petroleum Corp.	**100**		100	
NE Pacific Shopping Centers Corporation (NPSCC)	**100**		100	
Specialty retail				
Office Warehouse, Inc.	**100**		100	
Canaria Holdings Corporation (CHC) and Subsidiaries	**90**		90	
▪ Liquigaz Philippines Corporation (LPC)		**90**		90
▪ Calor Philippines Holdings, Inc. (CPHI)		**90**		90
Oil and mining				
Alcorn Petroleum and Minerals Corporation (APMC)	**100**		100	

[(a)] *The merger of EPHI and 118 Holdings, Inc. (EPHI as the surviving entity), was approved by SEC on January 28, 2016.*

[(b)] *The merger of PPCI, Goldtempo Company Incorporated, Daily Commodities, Inc., and First Lane Super Traders Co., Inc. (PPCI as the surviving entity), was approved by SEC on November 22, 2017. PPCI adopts January 1, 2018 as the effective date of the merger and is in the process of finalizing documentary requirements to be submitted to SEC.*

All subsidiaries are incorporated in the Philippines and the functional currency is the Philippine peso.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has 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. A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Parent Company (i.e., either directly or through intermediate parent companies within the Group). 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 financial statements from the date the Parent Company gain control until the date the Parent Company 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 interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the separate financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's separate accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent Company, using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. Intergroup balances and transactions, including intergroup unrealized profits and losses, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

A change in the ownership interest in a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, the Group:

- derecognizes the carrying amounts of the assets (including goodwill, if any) and liabilities of the subsidiary, the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests, and the cumulative transaction differences recorded in equity;

- recognizes the fair value of the consideration received, the fair value of any investment retained and any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and

- reclassifies the Parent Company's share of components previously recognized in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Parent Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Non-controlling Interests (NCI)
Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets not held by the Parent Company and are presented separately in the consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statements of financial position, separately from the equity attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company.

Non-controlling interests include the interests not held by the Parent Company in its subsidiaries as follows: PPCI, LPC, CHC and CPHI (see Note 27).

Business Combinations other than Under Common Control
Business combinations and acquisition of entities other than those under common control are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date - i.e., when control is transferred to the Group. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

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

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group as an acquirer shall report in its consolidated financial statements provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. During the measurement period, the Group as an acquirer shall retrospectively adjust the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. During the measurement period, the Group as an acquirer shall also recognize additional assets or liabilities if new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and, if known, would have resulted in the recognition of those assets and liabilities as of that date. The measurement period ends as soon as the Group as an acquirer receives the information it was seeking about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date or learns that more information is not obtainable. However, the measurement period shall not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognized in accordance with PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interest over the fair values of net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, a bargain purchase gain is recognized immediately in the consolidated statements of income. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units (CGU), or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities 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 an operating segment determined in accordance with PFRS 8, *Operating Segments*.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the CGU or group of CGUs, to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the CGU or group of CGUs is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Where goodwill forms part of a CGU or group of CGUs 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. An impairment loss with respect to goodwill is not reversed.

The Group performs its impairment test of goodwill on an annual basis or earlier whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that goodwill may be impaired.

Common Control Business Combinations
Business combinations involving entities under common control are business combinations in which all of the entities are controlled by the same party both before and after the business combination. The Group accounts for such business combinations in accordance with the guidance provided by the Philippine Interpretations Committee Question and Answer (PIC Q&A) No. 2011-02, *PFRS 3.2 Common Control Business Combinations.*

The purchase method of accounting is used, if the transaction was deemed to have commercial substance from the perspective of the reporting entity. In determining whether the business combination has commercial substance, factors such as the underlying purpose of the business combination and the involvement of parties other than the combining entities such as the non-controlling interest, shall be considered. In cases where the transaction has no commercial substance, the business combination is accounted for using the pooling of interests method.

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

- The assets and liabilities of the acquired company for the reporting period in which the common control business combinations occur, are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements at their carrying amounts from the actual date of the acquisition. No adjustments are made to reflect the fair values, or recognize any new assets or liabilities at the date of the combination. The only adjustments would be to harmonize accounting policies between the combining entities;

- No 'new' goodwill is recognized as a result of the business combination. The excess of the cost of business combinations over the net carrying amounts of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired company is considered as equity adjustment from business combinations, included under "Retained earnings" account in the equity section of the statements of financial position; and

- As a policy, no restatement of financial information in the Group's consolidated financial statements for periods prior to the transaction is made.

Management's Use of Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The Group's consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS require management to exercise judgments, make accounting estimates and use assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these estimates and assumptions could result in an outcome that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the affected asset or liability in the future.

Accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions 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. Revisions are recognized in the period in which the judgments and estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

Judgments

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

Evaluating Classification of Lease Agreements

Operating Lease Commitments - Group as Lessee. The Group has entered into several lease agreements on premises it uses for its operations. The Group has determined that the lessor retains all significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties which are accounted for under operating lease.

Operating Lease Commitments - Group as Lessor. The Group entered into several arrangements for the lease of land, buildings and commercial spaces on its properties classified under investment properties account and storage tanks classified under the property and equipment account; and various agreements to sublease portion of its leased store spaces. The Group has determined that it retains all significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties which are accounted for under operating lease.

Determining Whether an Acquisition of Group of Assets Represents Asset Acquisition or Business Combination

At the time of acquisition, the Group considers whether the acquisition represents an acquisition of a business. The Group accounts for an acquisition as a business combination if it acquires an integrated set of business processes in addition to the group of assets acquired.

The Group accounts for acquired businesses using the acquisition method of accounting which requires that the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at the date of acquisition based on their respective fair values.

When the acquisition of a group of assets does not constitute a business, it is accounted for as an acquisition of assets. The purchase price is allocated to the assets acquired based upon their relative fair values at the date of acquisition and no goodwill or deferred tax is recognized.

Distinction between Investment Properties and Property and Equipment
Management distinguishes whether the Group's land and buildings are investment properties rather than owner-occupied properties or properties held for sale. The distinction of investment properties is based on whether these properties are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes or for sale in the ordinary course of business. Moreover, an investment property generates cash flows largely independently of the other assets held by an entity.

Management assessed that the Group's land and buildings are held for rentals and are neither held for sale nor owner-occupied properties. Accordingly, these properties are presented as investment properties (see Note 12).

Determining whether Significant Influence or Control Exist in an Investee Company
Determining whether the Group has significant influence only in an investee requires significant judgment. The Group has significant influence over the investee if it has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but has no control or joint control over those policies. Control is achieved when the parent company 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.

Assessing Joint Arrangements
The Group determines the type of joint arrangement in which it is involved by considering its rights and obligations. An entity assesses its rights and obligations by considering the structure and legal form of the arrangement, the contractual terms agreed to by the parties to the arrangement and, when relevant, other facts and circumstances. Joint arrangements is classified into two types: joint operations and joint ventures. A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement (i.e., joint operators) have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement (i.e., joint venturers) have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

Upon consideration of these factors, the Group has determined that its joint arrangements in PG Lawson Company, Inc., AyaGold Retailers, Inc. and Mariveles Joint Venture Corporation as joint ventures (see Note 10).

Evaluating Useful Lives of Property and Equipment and Investment Properties with Finite Lives
The Group estimates the useful lives of property and equipment and investment properties with finite lives based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment and investment properties with finite lives are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets. In addition, estimation of the useful lives of property and equipment and investment properties with finite useful lives is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of property and equipment and investment properties with finite lives would increase recorded expenses and decrease non-current assets.

No changes in the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment and investment properties with finite useful lives were made in 2018 and 2017.

Evaluating Useful Lives of Computer Software and Licenses and Leasehold Rights
The Group estimates the useful lives and amortization methods of computer software and licenses and leasehold rights are based on the period and pattern in which the assets' future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Group. The estimated useful lives and amortization period of computer software and licenses and leasehold rights are reviewed at each reporting date and are updated if there are changes in the expected useful lives or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the computer software and licenses and leasehold rights. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in the estimates used.

No changes in the estimated useful lives of the computer software and licenses and leasehold rights were made in 2018 and 2017.

Accounting Estimates and Assumptions
The key estimates and assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below:

Estimating Allowance for Impairment Losses on Receivables
The Group maintains an allowance for impairment losses on receivables at a level considered adequate to provide for uncollectible receivables. The level of this allowance is evaluated by the Group on the basis of factors that affect the collectability of the accounts. These factors include, but are not limited to, the length of the Group's relationship with debtors and, their payment behavior and known market factors. The Group reviews the age and status of the receivable, and identifies accounts that are to be provided with allowance on a regular basis. The amount and timing of recorded expenses for any period would differ if the Group made different judgment or utilized different estimates. An increase in the Group's allowance for impairment losses on receivables would increase the Group's recorded operating expenses and decrease current assets.

Allowance for impairment losses on receivables amounted to P134.46 million and P134.42 million as at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively (see Note 5).

Estimating Net Realizable Value (NRV) of Inventories
The Group carries inventories at NRV whenever the utility of it becomes lower than cost due to damage, physical deterioration, obsolescence, changes in price levels or other causes (i.e., pre-termination of contracts). The estimate of the NRV is reviewed regularly.

Estimates of NRV are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made on the amount the inventories are expected to be realized. These estimates take into consideration fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events occurring after reporting date to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at reporting date. The allowance account is reviewed periodically to reflect the accurate valuation in the financial records.

No provision for impairment losses on merchandise inventories, liquor, wines and spirits and LPG, autogas and LPG accessories had been recognized in 2018 and 2017.

Estimating Fair Value of Investment Properties
The fair value of investment properties presented for disclosure purposes is based on market values, being the estimated amount for which the property can be sold, or based on a most recent sale transaction of a similar property within the same vicinity where the investment property is located.

In the absence of current prices in an active market, the valuations are prepared by considering the aggregate estimated future cash flows expected to be received from leasing out the property. A yield that reflects the specific risks inherent in the net cash flows is then applied to the net annual cash flows to arrive at the property valuation.

Estimated fair value of investment properties is disclosed in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements. Market data approach is employed in determining the fair market value of the property. This involves the comparison of the subject property with other similar properties which have been sold recently plus current asking prices and offers, thereby establishing a measure of market reaction to the subject property. In the process of comparison, adjustments are usually made to account for its differences with the property on such comparative factors as location, physical characteristics, time and allowances for bargaining. The fair value of the investment properties is classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Assessment of Impairment on Property and Equipment, Investment Properties, Computer Software and Licenses, Leasehold Rights, Deferred Oil and Mineral Exploration Costs, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
PFRS require that an impairment review be performed on property and equipment, investment properties, computer software and licenses, leasehold rights, deferred oil and mineral exploration costs, investments in associates and joint ventures when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Determining the net recoverable amount of assets requires the estimation of cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets. While it is believed that the assumptions used in the estimation of recoverable amounts are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in these assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable amounts and any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on the results of operations.

In 2018 and 2017, no impairment loss was recognized on the Group's property and equipment, investment properties, computer software and licenses, leasehold rights, deferred oil exploration costs, investments in associates and joint ventures. As at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, deferred mineral exploration cost was fully impaired (see Note 14).

Impairment of Goodwill, Trademarks and Customer Relationships
The Group performed its annual impairment test as at December 31, 2017. The recoverable amount of each CGU has been determined based on a value-in-use (VIU) calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets based on long range plans approved by management.

The VIU is based on cash flows projections for five (5) years using a terminal growth rate of 1% to 3% and 3% to 10% in 2017 and 2016, respectively, and discount rates of 10.32% to 10.96% and 11.94% to 20.40% in 2017 and 2016, respectively. The values assigned to the key assumptions have been updated to reflect the demand for products and services and are based on internal sources (i.e., historical data).

VIU is the most sensitive to changes in discount rate and growth rate.

- Growth rate estimates

  Growth rates include long-term and terminal growth rates that are based on past experiences and strategies being developed by the management for each segment. The outlook for the industry was also considered in estimating the growth rates. A change in the long-term growth rate by 1% to 4% would not result to impairment.

- Discount rates

  The Group uses the weighted-average cost of capital (WACC) as the discount rate, which reflects management's estimate of the risk specific to each unit. This is the benchmark used by management to assess operating performance and to evaluate future investment proposals. The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Group's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest-bearing borrowings the Group is obliged to service. Segment-specific risk is incorporated by applying individual beta factors. The beta factors are evaluated based on publicly available market data. An increase in discount rate of 0.08% to 6.00% and 0.10% to 11.10%, in 2018 and 2017, respectively, would result in impairment.

Management assessed that there is no impairment in the value of goodwill, trademarks and customer relationships as at December 31, 2017.

Estimating Retirement Benefits
The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined using actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. The defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation.

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.

As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Group's present value of defined benefit obligations is shown in Note 25 to the consolidated financial statements.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all the years presented in these consolidated financial statements, except for the changes in accounting policies as explained below.

Adoption of Amendments to Standards
The Group has adopted the following relevant and applicable amendments to standards starting January 1, 2017 and accordingly, changed its accounting policies.

- *Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to PAS 7, Statement of Cash Flows).* The amendments address financial statements users' requests for improved disclosures about an entity's net debt relevant to understanding an entity's cash flows. The amendments require entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes – e.g. by providing a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the statement of financial position for liabilities arising from financing activities.

  The Group provided a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances for liabilities arising from financing activities (see Note 18).

- *Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses (Amendments to PAS 12, Income Taxes).* The amendments clarify that:

  - the existence of a deductible temporary difference depends solely on a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset and its tax base at the end of the reporting period, and is not affected by possible future changes in the carrying amount or expected manner of recovery of the asset;

  - the calculation of future taxable profit in evaluating whether sufficient taxable profit will be available in future periods excludes tax deductions resulting from the reversal of the deductible temporary differences;

  - the estimate of probable future taxable profit may include the recovery of some of an entity's assets for more than their carrying amount if there is sufficient evidence that it is probable that the entity will achieve this; and

  - an entity assesses a deductible temporary difference related to unrealized losses in combination with all of its other deductible temporary differences, unless a tax law restricts the utilization of losses to deduction against income of a specific type.

  The Group's accounting policy for determining the amount of future taxable profits for the recognition of deferred tax assets is consistent with the amendments to standards. Therefore, there are no changes to this accounting policy.

- *Annual Improvements to PFRS 2014-2016 Cycle – Clarification of the scope of the Standard (Amendments to PFRS 12, Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities).* The amendments clarify that the disclosure requirements for interests in other entities also apply to interests that are classified as held for sale or distribution.

New Standards and Interpretations and Amendments to Standards Not Yet Adopted
A number of new standards and interpretations and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2017. However, the Group has not applied the following relevant and applicable new standards and interpretations and amendments to standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2018

- *PFRS 9, Financial Instruments (2014).* PFRS 9 (2014) replaces PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and supersedes the previously published versions of PFRS 9 that introduced new classifications and measurement requirements (in 2009 and 2010) and a new hedge accounting model (in 2013). PFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment, guidance on own credit risk on financial liabilities measured at fair value and supplements the new general hedge accounting requirements published in 2013. PFRS 9 incorporates new hedge accounting requirements that represent a major overhaul of hedge accounting and introduces significant improvements by aligning the accounting more closely with risk management.

  The adoption of PFRS 9 will have no significant impact on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities at January 1, 2018. Further, future adoption of the new hedge accounting requirements will have no effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements since the Group has no transactions eligible for hedge accounting. However, the adoption will have an effect on the amount of the Group's credit losses. The management has not yet fully assessed the financial impact of these changes as of date.

- *PFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers* replaces PAS 11 *Construction Contracts*, PAS 18, *Revenue*, IFRIC 13, *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, IFRIC 18, *Transfer of Assets from Customers* and SIC-31, *Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services.* The new standard introduces a new revenue recognition model for contracts with customers which specifies that revenue should be recognized when (or as) a company transfers control of goods or services to a customer at the amount to which the company expects to be entitled. Depending on whether certain criteria are met, revenue is recognized over time, in a manner that best reflects the company's performance, or at a point in time, when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer. The standard does not apply to insurance contracts, financial instruments or lease contracts, which fall in the scope of other PFRS. It also does not apply if two companies in the same line of business exchange non-monetary assets to facilitate sales to other parties. Furthermore, if a contract with a customer is partly in the scope of another PFRS, then the guidance on separation and measurement contained in the other PFRS takes precedence.

  The Group has an ongoing assessment of the application of PFRS 15 and have yet to reasonably estimate the potential impacts on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- *Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments to PAS 40 Investment Property)* amends the requirements on when an entity should transfer a property asset to, or from, investment property. A transfer is made when and only when there is an actual change in use – i.e. an asset meets or ceases to meet the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A change in management intention alone does not support a transfer.

  The Group's accounting policy for the requirements on when it should transfer a property asset to, or from, investment property is consistent with the amendments to standards. Therefore, there are no expected changes to this accounting policy when adopted.

- *Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 22, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*. The interpretation clarifies that the transaction date to be used for translation for foreign currency transactions involving an advance payment or receipt is the date on which the entity initially recognizes the prepayment or deferred income arising from the advance consideration. For transactions involving multiple payments or receipts, each payment or receipt gives rise to a separate transaction date. The interpretation applies when an entity pays or receives consideration in a foreign currency and recognizes a non-monetary asset or liability before recognizing the related item.

  The Group's accounting policy for determining the transaction date to be used for translation for foreign currency transactions involving an advance payment or receipt is consistent with the interpretations. Therefore, there are no expected changes to this accounting policy when adopted.

Effective January 1, 2019

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

  Future adoption of the standards will result in the recognition of the right-of-use of asset, lease liability and additional disclosures. Management is still evaluating the financial impact of the new standard on the Group's consolidated financial statements as of the reporting period.

  The following interpretations and amendments to standards are not expected to have impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements:

  - Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to PFRS 2, *Share-based Payment*);
  - Applying PFRS 9 with PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts* (Amendments to PFRS 4);
  - Annual Improvements to PFRS 2014 - 2016 Cycle:
    - Amendment to PFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards* - Deletion of short-term exemptions for first-time adopters; and
    - Amendment to PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* - Measuring an associate or joint venture at fair value;
  - Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 23, *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*;
  - Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to PFRS 9); and
  - Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to PAS 28).

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash includes cash on hand and in banks which are stated at face value. 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 the date of acquisition and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Short-term Investments
Short-term investments pertain to money market placements with maturities of more than three months to one year from dates of placement and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in values.

Financial Instruments
Date of Recognition
The Group recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the consolidated statements of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the settlement date.

Initial Recognition of Financial Instruments
Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value. The initial measurement of financial instruments, except those designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), includes transaction cost.

On initial recognition, the Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at FVPL, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and AFS financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments are acquired and whether they are quoted in an active market. Financial liabilities on the other hand, are classified into the following categories: financial liabilities at FVPL and other financial liabilities. Management determines the classification of its financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at each reporting date.

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

As at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities consist of cash on hand, loans and receivables, financial assets at FVPL, AFS financial assets and other financial liabilities.

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

Financial Assets at FVPL
Financial assets at FVPL include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term and on initial recognition, they are part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking.

Financial assets may be designated by management at initial recognition at FVPL when any of the following criteria is met:

- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or recognizing gains or losses on a different basis; or

- the assets and liabilities are part of a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both which are managed and their performance are evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or

- the financial instrument contains an embedded derivative, unless the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows or it is clear, with little or no analysis, that it would not be separately recognized.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL are recorded in the consolidated statements of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are reflected in profit or loss under 'Unrealized valuation gain (loss) on financial assets at FVPL'. Interest earned or incurred is recorded in interest income or expense, respectively, while dividend income is recognized in profit or loss according to the terms of the contract, or when the right to receive payment has been established.

The Group's investments in trading securities are classified under this category (see Note 8).

Loans and Receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are not entered into with the intention of immediate or short-term resale and are not designated as AFS financial assets or FVPL financial assets.

Subsequent to initial measurement, loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment in value. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired.

Loans and receivables are classified as current assets if maturity is within 12 months from the balance sheet date or the normal operating cycle, whichever is longer. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

The Group's cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, receivables, due from related parties and security deposits (included as part of "Other noncurrent assets") are included in this category (see Notes 4 and 5).

AFS Financial Assets. AFS financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other financial asset categories. The Group designates financial instruments as AFS financial assets if they are purchased and held indefinitely and may be sold in response to liquidity requirements or changes in market conditions.

After initial recognition, AFS financial assets are measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses being recognized in other comprehensive income and are reported as "Cumulative unrealized gain (loss) on AFS financial assets" in equity. When the financial asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recorded in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. Interest earned on the investments is reported as interest income using the effective interest method. Dividends earned on financial assets are recognized in profit or loss as "Dividend income" when the right of payment has been established. The Group considers several factors in making a decision on the eventual disposal of the investments. The major factor of this decision is whether or not the Group will experience inevitable further losses on investments.

AFS financial assets also include investments in unquoted equity instruments which are carried at cost less impairment, if any, since the fair value cannot be determined reliably in the absence of an observable market data on the related assets.

These financial assets are classified as noncurrent unless there is intention to dispose of such assets within 12 months of the reporting date.

As at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Group's AFS financial assets include investments in preferred and common shares, quoted common and golf club shares and investments in bonds (see Notes 7 and 8).

Other Financial Liabilities
This category pertains to financial liabilities that are not held for trading or not designated as at FVPL upon the inception of the liability. These include liabilities arising from operations or borrowings (e.g., payables, accruals). Other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, plus directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process.

Financial liabilities are classified as current, except for maturities greater than twelve months after the reporting date. These are classified as noncurrent liabilities.

The Group's accounts payable and accrued expenses, loans payable (both short-term loans and long-term debts), due to related parties and other obligations that meet the above definition (other than liabilities covered by other accounting standards, such as income tax payable and retirement benefits liability) (see Notes 16, 17, 18, and 25) are included in this category.

Debt Issue Costs
Debt issue costs are considered as directly attributable transaction costs upon initial measurement of the related debt and are subsequently considered as an adjustment to the amortized cost and effective yield of the related debt using the effective interest method. When a loan is paid, the related unamortized debt issue costs at the date of repayment are recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial Assets

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

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;

- the Group retains the rights to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; or

- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either: (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained 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 and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to pay.

Financial Liabilities

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

Offsetting Financial Instruments

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the contracted parties or group of contracted parties is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, and where observable data indicate that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Loans and receivables
The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of loss is measured as a difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e., the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss shall be recognized in profit or loss.

If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in the group of financial assets with similar credit risk and characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

Loans and receivables, together with the related allowance, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized. If, in subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

AFS financial assets
For AFS financial assets, the Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. In case of equity investments classified as AFS financial assets, this would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investments below its cost. The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged" requires judgment. The Group treats "significant" generally as 30% or more and "prolonged" as greater than 12 months for quoted equity securities. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from other comprehensive income and recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment losses on equity investments are recognized in the profit or loss. Increases in fair value after impairment are recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

In the case of debt instruments classified as AFS financial assets, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized cost. Future interest income is based on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued based on the rate of interest used to discount future cash flows for the purpose of measuring impairment loss. Such accrual is recorded as part of "Interest income" account in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and that increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

AFS financial assets also include unquoted equity instruments with fair values which cannot be reliably determined. These instruments are carried at cost less impairment in value, if any. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses shall not be reversed

Customers' Deposits
Refundable noninterest-bearing security deposits from customers under operating lease agreements are initially valued at the fair values based on its present values of the estimates future cash flows. The difference between the cash received and its fair value is recorded as unearned rent income in the consolidated statements of financial position and is amortized to rental income over the lease term. Subsequently, the customers' deposits are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Fair Value Measurements
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 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 most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group.

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

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

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

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

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

For purposes of the fair value disclosure, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

Inventories
Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Inventories include merchandise inventories, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), autogas, and LPG accessories and liquors, wines and spirits. Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present location and condition are accounted as follows:

Merchandise inventories	-	Purchase price, including duties, transport and handling costs, and other incidental expenses, determined using moving average method
Liquors, wines and spirits.	-	Purchase price, including duties, transport and handling costs, and other incidental expenses, determined using first-in, first-out method
LPG, autogas, and LPG accessories	-	Purchase price, including duties, transport and handling costs, and other incidental expenses, determined using weighted average method

NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets
Prepaid expenses represent expenses not yet incurred but already paid in cash. Prepaid expenses are initially recorded as assets and measured at the amount of cash paid. Subsequently, these are charged to profit or loss as they are consumed in operations or expire with the passage of time.

Other current assets are classified in the consolidated statements of financial position as current assets when the cost of goods and services related to the assets are expected to be incurred within one year or the Group's normal operating cycle, whichever is longer. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policies of the investee, but not control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The Group's investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize the changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.

The Group's share in the profit or loss of the associate is recognized as "Share in net income (loss) of joint ventures and associates" account in profit or loss. Adjustments to the carrying amount may also be necessary for changes in the Group's proportionate interest in the associate or join venture arising from changes in the associate or joint venture's other comprehensive income. The Group's share of those changes is recognized in the consolidated statements of income. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associates or joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss with respect to the Group's net investment in the associate or join venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group recalculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount and carrying amount of the investment in shares of stock of an associate or joint. Such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognizes any retained investment at fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. The initial cost of items of property and equipment consists of its purchase price, including import duties and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the fixed assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged to the statements of income in the period the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of the item of property and equipment.

Depreciation are computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

	Number of Years
Building	15 - 30
Storage tanks	25 - 40
Furniture and fixtures	2 - 20
Office and store equipment	2 - 15
Transportation equipment	3 - 5

Wells, platforms and other facilities comprising oil and gas property represents the Group's share in the Service Contract (SC) 14's total capitalized exploration and development expenditures. These are depreciated using the unit-of-production method based upon estimates of proven developed reserves. Proven developed reserves are the portion of reserves that are reasonably certain to be produced and sold during the remaining period of existing production licenses and agreements. The effect of revisions of previous estimates of proved developed reserves is taken up prospectively in the unit-of-production calculation.

Estimates of decommissioning and abandonment costs, which are accrued based on unit-of-production rate, which depends on approved budget and reserve estimates, are also included in the wells, platforms and other facilities account as these costs are treated as recoverable costs to be deducted from oil sales proceeds prior to remittance of government share as indicated in the agreement among Consortium members under the SC.

Leasehold improvements are amortized over 3 to 20 years or the lease term, whichever is shorter.

Depreciation of an item of property and equipment begins when it becomes 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 management. Depreciation or amortization ceases at the earlier of the date that the item is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with PFRS 5, *Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, and the date the asset is derecognized.

The estimated useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the periods and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further depreciation is recognized in profit or loss. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Investment Properties

Investment properties consist of land and buildings held to earn rentals. Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the costs of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time the costs are incurred if the recognition criteria are met; and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing an investment property. Investment properties, except for land, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment in value. Land is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment in value.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the investment properties as follows:

	Number of Years
Land improvements	25
Buildings	10 - 50

The remaining useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that such periods and methods of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from buildings and land improvements.

Buildings in progress which represents properties under construction are stated at cost and depreciated only from such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use. Upon completion, these properties are classified to the relevant investment property or property and equipment account.

Transfers are made to investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by ending of owner-occupation or commencement of an operating lease to another party. 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 earn rentals.

For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the cost of property for subsequent accounting is its carrying value 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 and equipment up to the date of change in use.

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

Construction in Progress

Construction in progress, which are stated at cost, are properties in the course of construction for production, rental or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, which are carried at cost less any recognized impairment loss. This includes the costs of construction and other direct costs. These assets are not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are completed and available for use.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Subsequently, intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditures are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which the related expenditures are incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is indication that the intangible asset 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 expected useful life 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 a change in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets. Computer software and licenses and leasehold rights has finite useful lives. Amortization is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets with finite useful lives as follows:

	Number of Years
Computer software and licenses	5
Leasehold rights	20

The Group assessed the useful life of trademark and customer relationship to be indefinite. Based on an analysis of all the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate cash inflows for the Group.

Trademark and customer relationship with indefinite useful lives are not amortized but are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The useful life of intangible assets with an indefinite 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.

Gains or losses arising from the disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Deferred Oil and Mineral Exploration Costs

Deferred oil and exploration costs are accounted for using the full-cost method, where all acquisition, exploration and development costs are capitalized as deferred costs when incurred and on the basis of each contract area. Where oil and gas of commercial quantity is produced, the exploration and development costs are reclassified to and capitalized as wells, platforms and other facilities under the "Property and equipment" account. Producing and non-producing contract areas are evaluated periodically and considering a number of factors, a determination is made whether it is probable that a significant impairment of the carrying cost of deferred oil and mineral exploration costs of each contract area has occurred. If impairment is believed to have occurred, a further analysis is performed to determine the impairment to be recorded for specific contract areas.

If the Group abandons all exploration efforts in a contract area where there are no proven reserves, all acquisition and exploration costs associated with the contract area are recognized in profit or loss. A contract area is considered abandoned if the contract has expired and/or there are no definite plans for further exploration and development.

Proceeds from the sale of crude oil lifted from an area under production testing during the exploration stage are applied against deferred oil exploration costs.

Expenditures for mineral exploration and development work are capitalized as deferred costs when incurred. These expenditures are provided for with an allowance for impairment when there are indications that the exploration results are negative. These are recognized in profit or loss when the projects are abandoned or determined to be definitely unproductive. When the exploration work results are positive, the exploration costs and subsequent development costs are capitalized and amortized using the unit of production method from the start of commercial operations.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets
The Company assesses at end of each reporting period whether there is indication that the noncurrent non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, may be impaired. If any such indication exists and where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or the CGU are written down to their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amount of the noncurrent non-financial assets is the greater of fair value less cost to sell and value-in-use. The fair value less cost to sell is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants less the incremental cost directly attributable to disposals. 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. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

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. The increase 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 unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount on a systemic basis over its remaining useful life.

Employee Benefits
Short-term Employee Benefits
Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Retirement Benefits
The Group's net obligation in respect of the defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of the future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed on a periodic basis by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan, if any.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to the defined benefit plan are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

PPCI enters into a non-contributory multi-employer plan which is accounted for as a defined benefit plan. PPCI is not required to pre-fund the future defined benefits payable under the Retirement Plan before they become due. For this reason, the amount and timing of contributions to the Retirement Fund to support the defined benefits are at PPCI's discretion. However, in the event a defined benefit claim arises and the Retirement Fund is insufficient to pay the claim, the shortfall will then be due and payable from PPCI to the Retirement Fund.

The Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Capital Stock
Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects, and any excess of the proceeds over the par value of shares issued less any incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance, net of tax, is presented in equity as additional paid-in capital.

Own equity instruments which are reacquired (treasury shares) are carried at cost and are deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments. When the shares of stock are retired, the capital stock account is reduced by its par value and the excess of cost over par value upon retirement is charged to additional paid-in capital to the extent of the specific or average additional paid-in capital when the shares of stock were issued and to retained earnings for the remaining balance.

Retained Earnings and Dividend Distribution
Retained earnings include all current and prior period results as reported in profit or loss, prior period adjustments less declaration of dividends.

Unappropriated retained earnings represent that portion which is free and can be declared as dividends to shareholders. Appropriated retained earnings represent that portion which has been restricted and, therefore, not available for dividend declaration. Cash dividends on common shares are recognized as liability and deducted from equity when approved by the BOD of the Parent Company. Dividends for the year that are approved after the balance sheet date are dealt with as an event after the balance sheet date.

Revenue Recognition
Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group and the amount can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding any discounts, rebates, returns and sales taxes.

The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Group has concluded that it is acting as principal in all of its revenue agreements. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Sale of Goods
Revenue are recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer. Transfer of risk and rewards of ownership coincide either at the point of sale in the stores or with delivery of the goods to the customers.

Rental
Revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term or based on the terms of the lease, as applicable. It also includes chargeable utilities and common usage service area (CUSA) fees which are recognized and billed based on monthly consumption and/or fixed rate per leased area, whichever is applicable.

Production Lifting
Revenue is recognized at the time of oil lifting on an entitlement basis where revenue is allocated and distributed among the joint venture partners and the Philippine government based on the participating interest in a specific contract area.

Interest Income
Interest income pertains to income recognized as the interest accrues using the effective interest method.

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

Other Operating income
Other income includes commissions, retail display allowances, share from sale of goods under concession arrangements, membership fees, display or slotting fees, and in-store demos and sampling fees and other miscellaneous income. Other income is recognized to the extent that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Cost and Expense Recognition
Costs and expenses are recognized when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Costs and expenses are recognized when they are incurred. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before costs and expenses is recognized:

Cost of Sales
Cost of goods sold includes the purchase price of the goods sold, as well as costs that are directly attributable in bringing the inventory to its intended condition and location. These costs include the cost of transporting and handling the goods, and other incidental expenses.

Cost of services pertains to direct expenses incurred in relation to the management of the Group's investment properties. These costs include real property taxes, depreciation, repairs and maintenance, utilities, and other related expenses.

Operating Expenses
Operating expenses constitute costs of administering the business. These are recognized as expenses as incurred.

Borrowing Costs
Borrowing costs are capitalized if they are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset. Capitalization of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset are in progress and expenditures and borrowing costs are being incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalized until the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Income Taxes
Current Tax
Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred Tax
Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or 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 taxable profit or loss; and

- with respect to 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 - Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) and unused tax losses - Net Operating Loss Carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carryforward benefits of MCIT and 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 taxable profit or loss; and

- with respect to 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 taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset 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 profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date.

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

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, except:

- where the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and

- receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of tax included.

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" or "Accounts payable and accrued expenses" in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Operating Leases
Group as a Lessee. Leases which do not transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Associated costs such as maintenance and insurance are expensed as incurred.

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. Rent income from operating leases is recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as rent income. Contingent rents are recognized as income in the period in which they are earned.

Related Parties
Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities.

Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation
Transactions in currencies other than Philippine peso are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Outstanding monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the closing exchange rate at the reporting date. All differences are taken to profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

Segment Reporting
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. Financial information on operating segments is presented in Note 30 to the consolidated financial statements.

The measurement policies the Group used for segment reporting under PFRS 8 are the same as those used in its consolidated financial statements. There have been no changes in the measurement methods used to determine reported segment profit or loss from prior periods.

Segment revenues, expenses and performance include sales and purchases between business segments. Such sales and purchases are eliminated in consolidation.

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

Contingencies
Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements when inflows of economic benefits are probable.

Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share (EPS)
Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, after retroactive adjustment for stock dividend declared in the current period, if any. Diluted EPS is also computed in the same manner as the aforementioned, except that, the net income and the number of common shares outstanding is adjusted for the effects of all potential dilutive debt or equity instruments.

Events After the Reporting Date
Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Group's position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements when material.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

(In thousand pesos)	***Note***	**2018**	2017
Cash on hand		**P881,561**	P965,557
Cash in banks	*30, 31*	**3,050,161**	5,043,320
Money market placements	*30, 31*	**3,005,391**	9,344,221
		P6,937,114	P15,353,098

Cash in banks earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Money market placements are made for varying periods up to three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and earn interest at the prevailing money market placement rates ranging from 0.30% to 3.75% in 2018 and 0.05% to 3.74% in 2017.

Interest income earned from cash in banks and money market placements amounted to P142.77 million and P53.02 million in 2018 and 2017, respectively.

5. Receivables

This account consists of:

(In thousand pesos)	***Note***	**2018**	2017
Trade receivables		**P4,217,608**	P5,933,015
Non-trade receivables		**3,075,212**	2,034,863
Others		**83,148**	68,228
		7,375,968	8,036,106
Less allowance for impairment losses on trade receivables		**134,465**	134,420
	30, 31	**P7,241,503**	P7,901,686

Trade receivables consist of receivables from retail, specialty retail, liquor distribution and real estate and property leasing segments. These pertain to credit sales significantly from the Company's credit account holders and credit card companies. These are noninterest-bearing and are generally on a 3 to 90 days credit terms.

Nontrade receivables include receivable from tenants that sublease spaces in PPCI's stores. These also include receivable from suppliers with respect to retail display allowances, share from sale of goods under concession arrangements, display or slotting fees, and in-store demos and sampling fees. These are noninterest-bearing and are generally collectible within 30 to 60 days. The remaining balance consists of noninterest-bearing advances to officers and employees which are due to be liquidated within one year or through salary deduction.

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses in respect of trade receivables are as follows:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
Beginning balance	**P134,420**	P134,839
Provisions during the year	**65**	128
Write-offs during the year	**-**	(547)
Ending balance	**P134,465**	P134,420

6. Inventories

This account consist of:

(In thousand pesos)	***Note***	**2018**	2017
At cost:			
Merchandise inventories		**P21,233,506**	P18,045,055
Liquors, wines and spirits		**3,803,338**	2,571,323
LPG, autogas and LPG accessories		**479,254**	578,313
	20	**P25,516,098**	P21,194,691

Inventory charged to cost of sales amounted to P99.24 billion and P84.17 billion in 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 19).

7. Investments in Trading Securities

This account represents the Group's investments in stocks listed in the PSE which are accounted for at FVPL. There is no change in management's intention to hold the investments for trading purpose.

The fair values presented have been determined directly by reference to published prices quoted in the PSE as at reporting dates.

Net changes in fair value of investments in trading securities is included in Others - net under "Unrealized valuation gain (loss) on investments in trading securities" account in the consolidated statements of income (see Note 23).

8. Available-for-Sale Financial Assets

This account consists of:

(In thousand pesos)	*Note*	2018	2017
Investments in shares of stock			
Quoted		**P6,931**	P6,931
Unquoted		**2,304**	2,304
		9,235	9,235
Investments in debt securities		**7,262**	7,262
	31	**16,497**	16,497
Less current portion		**8,618**	8,618
	10	**P7,879**	P7,879

The movements in the AFS financial assets are as follows:

(In thousand pesos)	2018	2017
Balance at beginning of year	**P16,497**	P16,078
Unrealized fair value gains (losses)	**-**	419
Balance at end of year	**P16,497**	P16,497

The movements in the unrealized fair value changes of AFS financial assets are as follows:

(In thousand pesos)	2018	2017
Balance at beginning of year	**P5,012**	P4,593
Change in fair value during the year	**-**	419
Balance at end of year	**P5,012**	P5,012

Quoted shares of stock represents investments in listed equity securities in the PSE and are readily marketable at the option of the Group.

Unquoted shares of stock represent investments in an unlisted entity incorporated in the Philippines and club shares. These are carried at cost since the fair values cannot be determined reliably in the absence of an observable market data on these related assets.

Investments in debt securities represent investments in Manila Electric Company preferred shares which are acquired in connection with the installation of electrical systems for the various stores and offices of the retail segment.

9. Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
Prepaid expenses	**P1,622,717**	P1,192,488
Input VAT - net	**745,564**	716,597
Advances to suppliers	**438,616**	560,510
Deferred input VAT - current	**72,920**	262,461
Advances to contractors	**319,706**	215,534
Creditable withholding tax	**101,106**	53,789
Others	**12,481**	13,230
	P3,313,110	P3,014,609

The details of prepaid expenses are as follows:

(In thousand pesos)	***Note***	**2018**	2017
Rent	*21*	**P744,484**	P709,659
Supplies		**19,966**	227,853
Taxes and licenses		**713,655**	144,181
Insurance		**74,882**	97,659
Repairs and maintenance		**3,108**	6,228
Others		**66,622**	6,908
		P1,622,717	P1,192,488

Input VAT represents the VAT due or paid on purchases of goods and services subjected to VAT that the Group can claim against any future liability to the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) for output VAT received from sale of goods and services subjected to VAT.

Advances to suppliers pertain to partial down payments made by the liquor distribution segment to foreign suppliers which will be applied against future billings.

Deferred input VAT represents accumulated input VAT from purchases of capital goods above P1.0 million. This is amortized for a period of five (5) years.

Advances to contractors pertain to the Group's advances and down payments for the purchase of construction materials and supplies and contractor services. These are liquidated every progress billing payments.

Creditable withholding tax pertains to the tax withheld at source by the Group's customer and is creditable against the income tax liability of the Group.

10. Investments

This account consists of:

(In thousand pesos)	***Note***	**2018**	2017
Investments in associates		**509,679**	P508,230
Investments in joint ventures		**247,316**	417,688
AFS financial assets - noncurrent	*8*	**7,879**	7,879
		P764,874	P933,797

The composition of the carrying value of the Group's investments in associates and joint ventures and the related percentages of effective ownership interest are shown below:

(In thousand pesos)	Percentage of Ownership		Carrying Value	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Associates				
San Roque Supermarkets Retail Systems, Inc. (SRS)	**49**	49	**P433,543**	P433,543
Peninsula Land Bay Realty Corporation (PLBRC)	**50**	50	**76,136**	74,687
			509,679	508,230
Joint ventures				
PG Lawson Company, Inc. (PG Lawson)	**-**	70	**-**	237,190
AyaGold Retailers, Inc. (AyaGold)	**50**	50	**188,005**	123,005
Mariveles Joint Venture Corporation (MJVC)	**50**	50	**59,311**	57,493
			247,316	417,688
			P756,397	P925,918

All associates and joint ventures are incorporated in the Philippines.

Investments in Associates

SRS

On December 4, 2013, the Group through Entenso acquired interest in SRS for a total cost of P371.90 million. The acquisition represents 49.34% of SRS' total outstanding common shares. SRS operates 'San Roque Supermarket' stores and 'San Roque Pharmacy' stores in Metro Manila.

On February 28, 2014, the SEC approved the increase in authorized capital stock of SRS. Subsequently, on October 31, 2014, the Group through Entenso subscribed and paid for additional 190,008 common shares for a total cost of P19.00 million, representing 49.34% of the increase in the authorized capital stock of SRS.

PLBRC

The Group's interest in PLBRC is held indirectly at an effective interest of 45% through LPC (at 20% interest) and through CPHI (at 30% interest). PLBRC is primarily engaged in the business of acquiring, developing and leasing real estate properties to joint venture.

Following are the unaudited condensed financial information of associates and reconciliation of the summarized financial information to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in the associates as of and for the year ended December 31:

(In thousand pesos)	SRS		PLBRC	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Current assets	**P1,063,945**	P1,063,945	**P98,227**	P 98,227
Noncurrent assets	**205,635**	205,635	**59,743**	59,743
Current liabilities	**933,892**	933,892	**8,596**	8,596
Noncurrent liabilities	**16,505**	16,505	**-**	-
Net assets	**P319,183**	P319,183	**P149,374**	P149,374
Group's share of net assets	**P157,485**	P157,485	**P76,136**	P74,687
Goodwill	**276,058**	276,058	**-**	-
Carrying amount of the investment	**P433,543**	P433,543	**P76,136**	P74,687

Investments in Joint Ventures

PG Lawson

On June 12, 2014, the Group through PPCI entered into a joint venture agreement with Lawson Asia Pacific Holdings Pte. Ltd., a company incorporated in Singapore and a subsidiary of Lawson, Inc. of Japan, to incorporate PG Lawson, a company that will operate 'Lawson' convenience stores in the Philippines.

PPCI contributed cash to PG Lawson upon its incorporation in 2014 amounting to P350 million representing its 70% interest in the joint venture.

In 2017, PPCI subscribed to an additional 1,400,000 common shares at P100 par value for a total amount of P140 million.

On April 26, 2018, Puregold signed a Share Purchase Agreement with Lawson selling to the latter 4,900,000 shares in PG Lawson Inc.

AyaGold

On July 8, 2013, the Group through Entenso entered into a joint venture agreement with Varejo Corp. (now ALI Capital Corp.), a subsidiary of Ayala Land, Inc. (both companies are incorporated in the Philippines), to incorporate AyaGold. AyaGold shall operate 'Merkado Supermarket' stores which will be based on Ayala-run shopping malls.

Entenso contributed cash to AyaGold upon its incorporation in 2013 amounting to P60 million representing its 50% interest in the joint venture.

MJVC

MJVC is a 50-50 joint venture between LPC and Total Petroleum Philippines Corporation [now Total (Philippines) Corporation]. MJVC is organized primarily to manage, operate and maintain jetties and equipment installed for its benefit and/or for the benefit of owners/operators of storage facilities for oil products and/or LPG and loading facilities and all related equipment; own, manage, operate, upgrade and maintain ancillary facilities dedicated for the common use by the users of the storage facilities, LPG storage tanks, loading facilities and all related equipment; and perform consultancy, supervision and management services concerning the development and/or redevelopment of jetties and the upgrading of equipment and dedicated ancillary facilities installed (see Note 25).

Following are the unaudited condensed financial information of joint ventures and reconciliation of the summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in the joint ventures as of and for the year ended December 31:

	PG Lawson		AyaGold		MJVC	
(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017	**2018**	2017	**2018**	2017
Current assets	**P-**	P230,148	**P259,743**	P259,743	P67,396	P67,396
Noncurrent assets	-	254,166	**155,518**	155,518	51,202	51,202
Current liabilities	-	127,069	**173,018**	173,018	3,664	3,664
Noncurrent liabilities	-	18,295	-	-	-	-
Net assets	**P-**	P338,950	**P242,243**	P242,243	P114,934	P114,934
Group's share of net assets		P237,189	**P186,122**	P121,122	**P59,311**	P57,493
Goodwill		-	**1,883-**	1,883	-	-
Carrying amount of the investment	**P-**	P237,190	**P188,005**	P123,005	**P59,311**	P57,493

11. Property and Equipment

The movements and balances of this account as at and for the period and year ended September 30 and December 31 consist of:

	Land	Building	Storage Tanks	Furniture and Fixtures	Office and Store Equipment	Leasehold Improvement	Transportation and Equipment	Wells, Platform and other Facilities	Construction in progress	Total
Cost										
Balance as at December 31, 2016	P3,653,849	P9,745,550	1,527,919	P2,629,129	P7,141,792	P8,021,915	P351,086	P204,955	P1,251,765	34,527,960
Additions	29,667	908,441	47,065	208,639	772,806	489,193	20,001	-	2,138,426	4,614,238
Disposals	-	(1,736)	(62)	(1,726)	(13,569)	(2,382)	(2,370)	-		(21,845)
Reclassifications	26,752	282,481	-	46,374	337,014	905,681	-	-	(1,598,302)	-
Adjustments	-	(222,212)	-	5,270	-	-	-	-	-	(216,942)
Balance as at December 31, 2017	3,710,268	10,712,524	1,574,922	2,887,686	8,238,043	9,414,407	368,717	204,955	1,791,889	38,903,411
Additions	2,067	314,760	56,965	149,227	681,731	521,311	15,722	-	1,245,943	2,987,855
Disposals			(2,665)	(567)	(12,379)	(7,889)	(1,118)	-	(35,960)	(60,578)
Reclassification	121,107	456,350	18,729	25,295	279,940	1,036,200	-	-	(1,619,622)	317,999
Balance as at September 30, 2018	3,833,442	11,483,634	1,647,951	3,061,641	9,187,335	10,964,029	383,321	204,955	1,382,250	42,148,687
Accumulated Depreciation										
Balance as at December 31, 2016	-	2,754,171	507,358	1,209,371	4,196,989	1,475,206	249,873	44,918	-	10,437,886
Depreciations and amortization	-	314,375	60,113	204,106	859,662	442,555	34,368	-	-	1,915,179
Disposals	-	(554)	(24)	(1,606)	(7,484)	(846)	(2,343)	-	-	(12,857)
Reclassification	-	6,235	-	-	-	(6,235)	-	-	-	-
Reclassification from PPE to IP	-	(59,502)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59,502)
Balance as at December 31, 2017	-	3,014,725	567,447	1,411,871	5,049,167	1,910,680	281,898	44,918	-	12,280,706
Depreciations and amortization	-	264,746	61,679	169,105	731,345	391,046	23,472		-	1,641,393
Disposals	-	-	(204)	(460)	(12,030)	(46)	-		-	(12,740)
Reclassification	-	(18)	-	(1,196)	1,078	136	-		-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	-	3,279,454	628,922	1,579,320	5,769,560	2,301,816	305,370	44,918	-	13,909,360
Carrying amount, December 31, 2017	P3,710,268	P7,697,799	P1,007,475	P1,475,815	P3,188,876	P7,503,727	P86,819	P160,037	P1,791,889	P26,622,705
Carrying amount, September 30, 2018	P3,833,442	P8,204,180	P1,019,029	P1,482,450	P3,417,775	P8,662,213	P77,951	P160,037	P1,382,250	P28,239,327

Transfer from property and equipment with net book value amounting to P148.50 million pertain to transfer of "Building" account to "Investment properties" due to the change in use as determined by the management.

Depreciation and amortization charged to profit and loss are as follows:

(In thousand pesos)	*Note*	**2018**	2017
Cost of sales	19	**P147,273**	P115,525
Operating expenses	22	**1,451,440**	1,238,722
		P1,598,713	P1,354,247

12. Investment Properties

This account consists of:

	Land	Building	Construction in progress	Total
Cost				
January 1, 2017	P6,236,741	P4,343,456	P273,891	P10,854,088
Additions	314,903	42,826	322,797	680,526
Reclassification		246,256	(29,313)	216,943
December 31, 2017	6,551,644	4,632,538	567,375	11,751,557
Additions	125,931	21,972	181,031	328,934
Reclassification	(123,174)	267,622	(541,407)	(396,959)
September 30, 2018	P6,554,401	P4,922,132	P206,999	P11,683,532
Accumulated Depreciation				
January 1, 2017	P-	P843,281	P-	P843,281
Depreciation	-	95,167	-	95,167
Reclassification	-	59,502	-	59,502
December 31, 2017	-	997,950	-	997,950
Depreciation		76,342		76,342
September 30, 2018	P-	P1,074,292	P-	P1,074,292
Carrying amounts				
December 31, 2017	P6,551,644	P3,634,588	P567,375	P10,753,607
September 30, 2018	P6,554,401	P3,847,840	P206,999	P10,609,240

Transfers from investment property amounting P5,616 million and P5,270 million as at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, pertain to transfer of "Construction in-progress " account to "Property and equipment" due to the change in use as determined at the end of construction or development.

All depreciation expense are charged to cost of services (see Note 19).

As at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the fair value of the investment properties amounted to P23.5 billion based on independent appraisals obtained in 2012. The fair value of the land and buildings is determined based on the comparative sales of similar or substitute properties and related market data and is based on current cost and comparison with similar new properties, respectively, which is categorized as Level 2 under the fair value hierarchy. Management believes that the appraisal in 2012 is still applicable for disclosure purposes as at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 as there are no significant changes in the condition of its land and building.

The rental income earned by the Group from these properties amounted to P1,290.28 million and P1,169.88 million in 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 20).

Direct costs incurred pertaining to the lease of these properties amounted to P766.08 million and P675.76 million in 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 19).

13. Intangibles and Goodwill and Business Combination

This account consists of:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
Goodwill	**P17,929,387**	P17,929,387
Trademark	**3,709,661**	3,709,661
Customer relationships	**889,453**	889,453
Leasehold rights	**55,823**	58,649
Computer software and licenses - net	**176,519**	188,914
	P22,760,843	P22,776,064

Goodwill

The goodwill represents the excess of the total acquisition cost over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities assumed on the acquisitions made by the Group.

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
Retail		
KMC	**P12,079,474**	P12,079,474
Budgetlane Supermarkets	**838,525**	838,525
Gant[1]	**742,341**	742,341
NE Supermarkets	**685,904**	685,904
Company E[2]	**358,152**	358,152
B&W Supermart	**186,653**	186,653
PJSI[1]	**11,370**	11,370
Merger of PJSI and Gant to PPCI[1]	**4**	4
Specialty retail		
LPC	**1,624,428**	1,624,428
OWI	**893,790**	893,790
CPHI	**51,432**	51,432
CHC	**9**	9
Real estate and property leasing		
NPSCC	**457,304**	457,304
	P17,929,387	P17,929,387

[1] On August 14, 2012, the SEC approved the Articles and Plan of Merger of the Company for the merger of PPCI to Puregold Junior Supermarket, Inc. (PJSI) and Gant Group of Companies Incorporated (Gant), with PPCI as the surviving entity. Both entities were acquired through business combination in 2012. Upon approval by the SEC of the merger, the costs of investment were eliminated and the corresponding goodwill were still recognized.

[2] On March 12, 2015, the SEC approved the Articles and Plan of Merger of the Company for the merger of PPCI to Company E Corporation (Company E), with PPCI as the surviving entity. Company E was acquired through business combination in 2013. Upon approval by the SEC of the merger, the cost of investment was eliminated and the corresponding goodwill was still recognized.

Movement in goodwill is as follows:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
Balance at beginning of the year	**P117,929,387**	P17,742,733
Additions	-	186,653
Fair value adjustments	-	-
	P17,929,387	P17,929,387

Acquisition of B and W Supermart, Black and White Supermart and Goodshop Supermart (collectively referred to as "B&W Supermart")
On September 26, 2017, PPCI acquired substantially all the assets and rights of B&W Supermart and took over the operations of five (5) supermarkets located in Roxas City, Capiz.

The Group is currently completing the purchase price allocation exercise on the acquisition of B&W Supermart. The identifiable net assets at fair value are based on provisionary amounts as at the acquisition date which is allowed under PFRS 3, *Business Combination*, within one year from the acquisition date.

The following summarizes the consideration transferred, and the recognized amounts of net assets acquired at the acquisition date:

Acquisition cost	P270,000
Fair value of property and equipment	83,347
Goodwill	P186,653

There was no identifiable intangible asset as at acquisition date. The excess of the purchase price over the net assets acquired and the liabilities assumed is attributable to goodwill. The goodwill comprises the fair value of expected synergies arising from the acquisition.

For the three months ended December 31, 2017, B&W Supermart contributed revenue of P70.77 million and net loss of P4.42 million to the Group's results. If the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2017, management estimates that consolidated revenue would have been P124,703.34 million and consolidated profit for the year would have been P6,030.09 million. In determining these amounts, management has assumed that the fair value adjustments, determined provisionally, that arose on the date of acquisition would have been the same if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2017.

Acquisition of Bargain City Inc., Multi-Merchantrade Inc. and Superplus Corporation (collectively referred to as "Budgetlane Supermarkets")
On August 6, 2015, the Group through GCI acquired substantially all of the assets of Budgetlane Supermarkets and took over the operations of the eight (8) supermarkets located mainly in Metro Manila and Luzon. The said acquisition was considered as a business combination in accordance with PFRS 3.

In 2015, the accounting for the business combination in the Group's consolidated financial statements was determined provisionally as the Group has to finalize the information with respect to the recognition of the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities arising from the acquisition.

In 2016, the fair values of the assets and liabilities of Budgetlane Supermarkets at the date of acquisition were finalized as follow:

Purchase price consideration transferred	P1,496,501
Total fair value of identifiable net assets	657,976
Goodwill	P838,525

There was no identifiable intangible asset as at acquisition and valuation dates. The excess of the purchase price over the net assets acquired and the liabilities assumed is attributable to goodwill. The goodwill comprises the fair value of expected synergies arising from the acquisition.

Acquisition of Daily Commodities, Inc. and First Lane Super Traders Co., Inc. (collectively referred to as "NE Supermarkets")
On February 3, 2015, the Group through EEI acquired 100% interest in NE Supermarkets which is currently engaged in the business of trading goods on a wholesale and retail basis in the Northern Luzon.

In 2015, the accounting for the business combination in the Group's consolidated financial statements was determined provisionally as the Group has to finalize the information with respect to the recognition of the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities arising from the acquisition.

In 2016, the fair values of the assets and liabilities of NE Supermarkets at the date of acquisition were finalized as follow:

Purchase price consideration transferred	P768,485
Total fair value of identifiable net assets	132,581
Goodwill	P635,904

There was no identifiable intangible asset as at acquisition and valuation dates. The excess of the purchase price over the net assets acquired and the liabilities assumed is attributable to goodwill. The goodwill comprises the fair value of expected synergies arising from the acquisition.

Trademark and Customer Relationships
This account represents 'S&R' trade name and customer relationships which were acquired through business combinations in 2013 (KMC). These were recognized at fair value at the date of acquisition and assessed to have indefinite useful lives. Following initial recognition, the trademarks and customer relationships are carried at cost and subject to annual impairment testing.

Leasehold Rights
On January 25, 2013, PPCI executed a memorandum of agreement with various lessors, namely, BHF Family Plaza, Inc. (BHF), Lim Y-U Group, Inc., and R&A Malvar Trading Company, Inc. which paved the way for the establishment of five (5) Puregold stores previously owned and operated by these lessors. Under the agreement, the lessors agreed to sell to PPCI all merchandise inventories, equipment, furniture and fixtures as well as granting of rights to lease the buildings owned by each lessor for a period of 20 years upon compliance of the conditions set forth in the memorandum of agreement. As a result of the transaction, the Group recognized leasehold rights representing the excess of cost paid over the fair value of all assets acquired which will be amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease period.

The movements and balances of leasehold rights and computer software and licenses as at and for the years ended September 30 and December 31 consists of:

(In thousand pesos)	Computer Software and Licenses	Leasehold Rights	Total
Cost			
January 1, 2017	P346,444	P75,355	P421,799
Additions	30,352	-	30,352
December 31, 2017	376,796	75,355	452,151
Additions	15,493	-	15,493
Adjustment	203	-	203
September 30, 2018	392,490	75,355	467,845
Accumulated Amortization			
January 1, 2016	152,192	12,938	165,130
Amortization	35,989	3,768	39,757
December 31, 2016	188,181	16,706	204,887
Amortization	27,788	2,826	30,614
September 30, 2018	215,970	19,532	235,502
Carrying Amounts			
December 31, 2017	P188,615	P58,649	P247,264
September 30, 2018	**P176,520**	**P55,823**	**P232,343**

Amortization is charged to operating expenses (see Note 22).

14. Deferred Oil and Mineral Exploration Costs

This account consists of:

(In thousand pesos)	*Note*	Participating Interest	2018	2017
I. **Oil exploration costs:**				
SC 14	*a*			
Block C2 (West Linapacan)		1.53%	**55,284**	P55,024
Block D		5.84%	**8,071**	8,071
Block B1 (North Matinloc)		13.55%	**2**	2
			63,357	63,097
SC 6A	*b*			
Octon Block		0.50%	**17,321**	17,260
North Block		1.57%	**600**	600
			17,921	17,860
SC 51	*c*	9.32%	**32,817**	32,817
SC 6B (Bonita)	*d*	2.11%	**8,027**	8,027
Other oil projects			**527**	527
			41,371	41,371
Balance at end of year			**122,649**	122,328
II. **Mineral exploration costs:**				
Nickel project	*e, f*	100.00%	**19,208**	19,208
Anoling gold project	*g*	3.00%	**13,817**	13,817
Gold projects	*h*	100.00%	**13,036**	13,036
Cement project	*i*	100.00%	**9,603**	9,603
Other mineral projects	*j, k*		**382**	382
			56,046	56,046

Accumulated impairment losses for unrecoverable deferred mineral exploration costs:	**(56,046)**	(56,046)
Balance at end of year	**-**	-
III. Other deferred charges	**619**	619
	P123,268	P122,947

On July 2, 2015, the Department of Energy (DOE) approved the transfer of all participating interest of the Parent Company in its various petroleum service contracts in the Philippines to APMC. APMC hereby assumes the responsibility and work commitments on the service contracts.

All deferred oil and mineral exploration costs are classified as intangible assets on the basis that these costs are recognized in respect of licenses and surveys. These costs were incurred in developing an intangible asset. Oil and mineral explorations are governed by permits issued by the Philippine Government either through DOE under SC or by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) under Exploration Permit (EP) or MPSA.

a) SC 14 Gabon - Etame, Offshore Gabon, West Africa
On February 23, 2001, the Parent Company executed Heads of Agreement (HOA) and Deed of Assignment with Sojitz Etame, Ltd. (formerly Nissho Iwai Corporation of Japan) for its 2.625% interest in Etame oil field in Gabon, West Africa. The agreements provide that payment of capped amount of US$1,000,000 conditioned on production out of revenue derived from the assigned Participating Interest (2.428%) of 15% of Profit Oil [as defined in the Joint Operating Agreement (JOA)], payable quarterly and in accordance with the following:
(i) should the amount of proved recoverable reserves as submitted in the Development Plan by the Operator be less than 65 million barrels in the Etame Exploration Blocks, Buyer shall pay US$800,000; and

(ii) should the oil reserves be greater than 65 million barrels, Buyer shall pay an additional amount of US$200,000.

As at December 31, 2011, the Parent Company already received US$800,000 (peso equivalent: P35.1 million) as proceeds on production of 65 million barrels.

The Parent Company is still seeking the additional US$200,000 (peso equivalent: P8.8 million) as stated in provision (ii) of the above agreement for the computed oil reserves in excess of 65 million barrels as at December 31, 2012.

In 2017, additional deferred charges amounting to P1,318 was capitalized.

b) SC 6A (Octon and North Block) - Offshore Northwest Palawan Philippines
The SC 6A oil field, discovered in 1990, is located in Offshore Northwest Palawan near Galoc Block. As at December 31, 2011, the Parent Company has participating interest of 1.57% in North Block and 0.50% in Octon Block. This oil field was not put into production due to low oil price in 1990 and also due to limited data.

The impending expiry of SC 6A-Octon Block was finally resolved in a DOE letter on June 18, 2009. The letter informed the Operator, Philodrill, of the 15-year contract extension of the SC Octon Block subject to some terms and conditions.

On December 8, 2011, the DOE approved the transfer of Filipino Consortium's 70% undivided interest to PLL. DOE has also approved the appointment of PLL as the Operator in accordance with the Deed of Assignment and Assumption dated July 1, 2011.

The work commitments approved by the DOE for 2012 include the seismic acquisition, processing and interpretation of 500 square kilometers of 3D data area in Octon. The Parent Company for its part will be carried free up to the drilling of the two exploration wells on the block.

In 2013, the 3D seismic acquisition has been completed and the data is now in Vietnam for data processing and interpretation. Oil reserves have already been determined and would be further refined and fine-tuned by the complete seismic acquisition.

In 2016 and 2017, additional deferred charges amounting to P248 and P414, respectively were capitalized.

c) SC 51 - East Visayan Basin
The contract area is defined by two (2) separate blocks, namely (1) an on shore-off shore block over Northwest Leyte and (2) a deepwater block in the Cebu Strait. The Parent Company together with other members of the SC 51 Consortium, assigned their collective 80% interest to NorAsian Energy Limited (NorAsian) in consideration for the latter to conduct and finance the seismic survey and drill one well.

In a DOE letter dated June 20, 2009, DOE informed the Operator NorAsian that Executive Order No. 10 dated May 29, 2009 has been issued by the Cebu Provincial Governor which effectively lifts the Cease and Desist Order along the municipal waters of Argao, Sibonga and Cebu.

In line with this, DOE instructs NorAsian to resume petroleum exploration activities in the service contract area.

In July 2011, NorAsian has executed a farm-out of its SC-51 participating interest to Swan Oil and Gas (SWAN). The agreement has been approved by the SC51 Joint Venture Partners and the DOE. In the Consortium meeting on October 27, 2011, NorAsian informed the partners that DOE has accepted DUHAT-1 as compliance of its 3rd Sub-Phase work program. DOE has also approved the 100 kilometers of 2D seismic data acquisition in on-shore Leyte as its commitment for the 4th Sub-Phase work program rather than drill another well onshore.

NorAsian has elected to discontinue its participation in the South block and with the drilling of Argao prospect. NorAsian will give to SWAN all of its 80% participating interest and its operatorship in the Southern block. NorAsian will still retain a 40% working interest in the Northern block and the remaining 40% to SWAN.

Relative thereto, SWAN has requested the Filipino partners to approve the revised Farm in agreement. The Farm-in agreement revisions was approved subsequently but remained unexecuted as at December 31, 2011.

In the first half of 2012, after trying to raise funds for its committed drilling program, SWAN was unable to show proof of its financial capability and its commitment to drill the Argao structure in due time as per provisions of the amended Farm-In Agreement. The Filipino partners in the South Block declared SWAN in default of its Farm-In Agreement commitments. Otto Energy (Otto) also declared SWAN in default of its JOA commitments in the North Block. SWAN contested the default but later settled amicably in September 2012, after it was able to secure a reasonable walk-away package from Otto.

After SWAN's exit from the SC-51 contract area, Frontier Oil Corporation (Frontier) manifested its interest to become Operator of SC-51 South Block and has agreed to the key terms of the proposed Farm-In Agreement. Frontier Oil was still within its requested due diligence period when the year ended. A third party, Arex Energy, was commissioned by Frontier to conduct due diligence study of the block. Frontier requested for an extension until January 31, 2013 before it decides on its option.

On July 2012, 102 line kilometers of seismic lines were completed by the seismic survey party in the North Block. The Seismic survey was completed under budget despite a month-long cessation of operation due to the military stand-off between China and the Philippines at the Scarborough Shoals. Initially-processed seismic lines disclosed very promising seismic features and more enhanced drilling target. The confidence of optimally locating the proposed Duhat-2 is now much higher. Otto informed that its Board has already approved the drilling budget of $6,600,000 for next year's drilling program which is likely to occur during third quarter of 2013. A much larger rig is being sought for the drilling Duhat 2 to avoid the problem in Duhat 1/1A. So far, two serious drilling outfits heeded the call for rig by Otto.

In 2013, Otto Energy, despite its two failed wells, has declared a mean probable reserve of more than 20MBO.

As at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there were no further developments on the said project.

d) SC 6B (Bonita) - Offshore Nortwest Palawan, Philippines
The SC 6B Bonita oil field is located in Offshore Northwest Palawan adjacent to Matinloc. Currently, Venture Oil is evaluating the area for development. On October 28, 2011, Peak Oil and Gas Philippines Ltd, Blade Petroleum Philippines Ltd, and Venture Oil Philippines Inc signed a Farm-In agreement with SC-6B joint venture partners to acquire 70% of the consortium's aggregate participating interests. After executing the Deed of Assignment and Assumption of Interest, the Parent Company as at December 31, 2011 has a residual participating interest of 2.11% from the original 7.03% after the farm-out.

The impending expiry of SC 6B-Bonita Block was also resolved in a DOE letter of June 17, 2009. The letter informed the Operator, Philodrill, of the 15-year contract extension of the SC Bonita Block subject to terms and conditions.

In 2012, DOE approved the amendments to the Farm-In agreement between the Filipino farmers and the Group of Operators. The Operators proposed to conduct a simultaneous study of Bonita with Cadlao. The $200,000 approved budget will be shared halfway. However, the Group of Operators failed to submit the financial documents required by the DOE which would prove that it has the financial capability to implement the work programs.

During the last quarter of 2012, Philodrill, as previous operator of Bonita, served notice to the current Group of Operators that the farmers are cancelling the farm-in agreement.

In 2016, additional deferred charges amounting to P72 was capitalized.

As at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there were no further developments on the said project.

e) Exploration Permit Application No. 175-IVB - Nickel Project Aborlan, Palawan
An Order of Denial has been issued by MGB-IVB during the last quarter of 2010 due to inactivity and lack of NCIP clearance among others. The Parent Company submitted a letter of reconsideration and MGB-IVB granted a temporary reprieve in order for the Parent Company to show commitment in completing the application.

The Parent Company submitted the same letter of reprieve to NCIP Region IV so the latter can facilitate the reactivation of the Parent Company's request of NCIP clearance.

As at December 31, 2012, the appeal for reconsideration remained at the MGB Central Office in Quezon City awaiting for the deliberation and resolution.

In December 3013, the application permit remained languishing at the MGB Central under appeal for reinstatement. However the recent turn of events in Palawan brought about by the assigning of EO-79, which categorized Palawan as a No-Go Zone for mining, has forced the Parent Company to accept the previous cancellation and withdraw its appeal for reinstatement.

As at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 and 2016, there were no further developments on the said project.

f) Exploration Permit Application No. 196-IVB - Nickel Project Rizal, Palawan
The declaration of Mount Mantalingaan as Palawan Protected Landscape gravely affected the surface extent of the applied area. From the original area of 2,477 hectares the net free area has been reduced to a mere 396 hectares or 15% of the original applied area.

On October 12, 2011, the Parent Company received the Notice of Denial for further processing of its exploration permit application. With the current anti-mining sentiments in Palawan, the Parent Company has decided to forgo any appeal for reinstatement.

In December 2013, this has been cancelled several years back due to the inclusion of its most potential areas in the recently declared Mt. Mantalingaan National Park in Southern Palawan. This forced the Parent Company to accept the cancellation notice without any qualms, after filing two motions for reconsideration.

As at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there were no further developments on the said project.

g) MPSA Application No. 039-XIII - Gold Project Anoling, Agusan Del Sur
The project, located in Agusan del Sur, has an area of 204 hectares. In November 2005, the Parent Company executed a Mines Operating Agreement (MOA) with Phsamed Mining Corporation (PHSAMED) whereby the latter assumes operatorship of the Anoling Project, including, among others, all rights, duties and obligations of the Parent Company as previous operator of the Anoling Project. In return, PHSAMED seeks the approval of MPSA and complies with all the work obligation on the area. Moreover, the Parent Company receives 3% royalty and 10% net profit interest share before income tax, depreciation and amortization of up to P11 million. The agreement has an initial term of ten (10) years.

PHSAMED, with the assistance of the Parent Company, is pursuing the final approval of the MPSA. Additional documentary requirements were submitted to MGB-Caraga in Surigao City. All mining operations remained suspended as at December 31, 2012 until final approval of MPSA.

In 2012, the Parent Company received a formal notice from the project operator that they are no longer pursuing the project development program of Anoling Gold Mine.

The Parent Company has assumed operatorship of the project once again and currently securing all the mine tunnels and assets left behind by the project operator. The Parent Company is also securing all technical data and reports that the project operator acquired during their seven years of operatorship.

The return of the unapproved tenements was completed in 2013 and Bernster has already acknowledged receipt of the MOA termination in their reply letter. The MPSA application is still held-up at the sala of the Mines Adjudication Board but Bernster has to pursue the approval themselves.

As at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there were no further developments on the said project.

h) Exploration Permit Application No. 080 - Gold Project, Tinongdan Itogon, Benguet
As at December 31, 2012, all field activities and IP negotiations are suspended. The Parent Company is currently finding a solution to move the project forward and convince the big land owners to give their consent and complete the FPIC process. A final appeal for reinstatement has been lodged before the MGB Central office.
In 2013, due to the continued non-consent vote from the indigenous people in the area, it was deemed justified to withdraw the appeal for reinstatement.

As at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there were no further developments on the said project.

i) MPSA No. 066-97-VIII - Cement Project, Isabel, Merida, Leyte
The MPSA was assigned last June 1997 and calls for the extraction of limestone as raw material for the manufacture of cement. The assignment is for 25 years with an option to extend for another 25 years.

On March 4, 2003, the DENR granted the Parent Company's application for a 2-year exploration period in its Cement Leyte Project which ended on March 14, 2005.

On September 9, 2011, the Parent Company received the approval for the second extension of the MPSA Exploration. The approved exploration and environmental work programs shall end with the Declaration Mining Project Feasibility in September 2013 or earlier.

The Parent Company, as part of new requirements, is required to conduct a new round of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) before implementing the exploration surveys. The Parent Company has also committed to participate in the National Greening Program initiated by the President.

For the first half of 2012, the Parent Company continued in preparation to conduct a new IEC campaign for the drilling operation it committed to conduct in the contract area within the 2-year extension of the MPSA exploration period.

In 2013, the project was considered delinquent and may soon be cancelled by the regional mining office.

In 2016, the Company paid occupation amounting to P0.502 million for the project.

As at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there were no further developments on the said project.

j) Exploration Permit Application No. 009-2010-V - Copper Gold Project, Oas, Albay
The Exploration Permit Application EXPA-000072-V has been signed and approved on May 5, 2010 at the Central office of the Mines and Geosciences Bureau in Quezon City and registered with the Mines Geosciences Bureau Regional Office No. 5 in Legaspi City on May 12, 2010 as EP-009-2010-V.

On May 17, 2011, the Parent Company signed a MOA with Bentley Fairview Resources Corporation after Bentley decided to exercise its option upon expiration of the Option and Due Diligence Agreement last May 1, 2011.

In August 2011, the Parent Company and Bentley have completed the IEC campaign. Bentley advised that ground activities will commence in the middle of January 2012. Their schedules were set back by bad weather and shortage of technical personnel.

During the first quarter of 2012, a 3-year MOA between the Parent Company and Barangay Maramba was signed and executed in compliance and fulfillment of the Parent Company's commitments with the National Greening Program (NGP). Bentley, as project operator and in pursuance to the mines operating agreement with the Parent Company, will finance the reforestation of a 6-hectare area in Maramba and Barangay Maramba will be the implementing partner of the NGP MOA. A 3-year financial plan has been crafted for that matter.

In 2012, the implementation of signed NGP-MOA between the Parent Company and Barangay Maramba was completed. A total of 2,500 mahogany seedlings were planted in the area located within the jurisdiction of Barangay Maramba, Oas, Albay. The tree-planting site has been inspected by representative of the MGB.

As at December 31, 2012, the Parent Company submitted its application for the renewal of the exploration permit and waits for the renewal of the exploration permit.

In 2013, the documents for the relinquishment of the tenements have been prepared. The EP was renewed but the claim perfection remained incomplete due to non-payment of the mining occupation fees. The Parent Company has already made several postponements of inspection trips by MGB-5 to the project site.

The Parent Company has not implemented its mandatory community development program. It has stalled the implementation of the tree-planting program and has not undertaken the environmental baseline survey. Commitments are piling up after the pull out of Bentley and the Parent Company has suspended all compliance activities on the area.

In 2013, the EP is now delinquent in status and the continued delinquency is decreasing the value of the project.

As at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there were no further developments on the said project.

k) Exploration Permit No. 000071 - Copper Project, Concepcion, Iloilo

On June 22, 2010, the exploration permit application was registered and approved by the regional office of MGB-6 in Iloilo City. All surface activities remained suspended. The Parent Company is currently preparing the budget for work programs and IEC presentations for approval by the BOD.

The Parent Company has completed its Project IEC campaign before all concerned and affected Local Government Units in Concepcion and Iloilo.

MGB-6 now requires the Parent Company to secure Affidavit of Consents from the private landowners. The Parent Company complied with the MGB guidelines.

As at December 31, 2012, the Parent Company completed its documentary submissions with respect to its application for the renewal of the exploration permit. The Parent Company is patiently waiting for the renewal of the exploration permit so that it can implement the other peripheral requirements of the CDP, NGP and geohazard mapping.

In December 2013, the signing of the Option to Purchase agreement with Vale Exploration, Philippines (Vale) has been completed.

On January 13, 2014, Vale took over of the project Operation. The US$20,000 cash consideration was paid to the Parent Company on January 23, 2014.
If the surface exploration activities confirmed the expected results, Vale has the option to exercise immediately the purchase of the mineral rights from the Parent Company at the cost of US$1.25 million. Vale would still pay the US$ 30,000 regardless of the early exercise of the purchase option. the Parent Company's residual 1.35% share on the net smelter return will only kick in when production has been realized. The Parent Company will be carried free in all exploration activities even in the event of confirmatory drilling operations in the later stages.

As at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there were no further developments on the said project.

15. Other Noncurrent Assets

This account consists of mainly of security deposits, accrued rent income, deferred input VAT and prepaid rent with carrying value amounting to P5.18 billion and P2.75 billion as at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

Accrued rent income pertains to the excess of rent income over billing to tenants in accordance with PAS 17, *Leases*.

16. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

This account consists of:

(In thousand pesos)	***Note***	**2018**	2017
Trade payables		**P6,672,226**	P8,643,738
Non-trade payables		**834,760**	1,644,108
Dividends payable	*18*	**-**	1,200,393
Due to government agencies		**571,794**	660,554
Retention payable		**77,931**	74,437
Construction bonds		**15,616**	26,371
Advance rentals	*21*	**17,524**	16,293
Trust receipts payable		**-**	4,091
Accrued expense			
Manpower agency services		**814,097**	913,056
Utilities		**252,731**	164,612
Rent		**55,268**	104,846
Professional fees		**19,064**	61,929
Inventory		**40,566**	26,753
Interest		**4,701**	6,825
Fixed asset acquisition		**27,834**	5,712
Others		**363,909**	239,414
		P9,768,021	P13,793,132

Trade payables represent payable arising mainly from purchases of inventories. These are noninterest-bearing and are generally have a 30 to 60 days payment terms.

Nontrade payables consist mainly of obligations to nontrade suppliers related to the purchases of supplies, fixed assets acquisitions and structures under construction and liabilities in line with the Group's operating expenses. These are normally settled within 12 months.

Retention payable pertains to amounts withheld from payments made to contractors to ensure compliance and completion of contracted projects equivalent to certain percentage of every billing made by the contractor. Upon completion of the contracted projects, the amounts are returned to the contractors.

Construction bonds pertain to surety bond collected from tenants for their construction of their leased spaces. These are non-interest bearing and refundable upon construction has been completed. The purpose of these bonds is to protect the Group from any damages that the tenants may incur during construction. Upon completion of the construction, the amounts are returned to the tenants.

17. Loans Payable

As at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Group has the following outstanding loans:

a. Short-term Loans

Details of peso-denominated short-term loans follow:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
Balance at beginning of year	**P5,562,500**	P5,362,500
Availments	**7,036,200**	6,749,500
Payments	**(8,754,200)**	(6,549,500)
Balance at end of year	**P3,844,500**	P5,562,500

The balances of peso-denominated short-term loans of each segment as at September 30 and December 31 follow:

Segment	Purpose(s)	Interests	**2018**	2017
Grocery retail	- Inventory financing - Working capital requirements	2.00% to 3.75%	**P2,847,500**	P3,812,500
Liquor distribution	- Inventory financing	3.75% to 4.25%	**537,000**	850,000
Real estate	- Capital expenditure requirements	2.50% to 3.50%	**300,000**	600,000
Specialty retail	- Working capital requirement	2.88% to 4.30%	**160,000**	300,000
			P3,844,500	P5,562,500

b. Long-term Debts

Details of long-term debts follow:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
Balance at beginning of year	**P7,225,612**	P7,387,939
Payments during the year	**(609,999)**	(170,001)
Amortization of debt issue cost	**5,146**	7,674
	6,620,759	7,225,612
Less current portion	**48,550**	2,443,402
	P6,572,209	P4,782,210

The balance of long-term debts of the Parent Company and subsidiaries follow:

(In thousand pesos)	***Note***	**2018**	2017
Cosco			
Fixed-rate peso-denominated loan of 5.267%	*a*	**P3,826,632**	P3,862,264
Fixed-rate peso-denominated loan of 5.579%	*b*	**954,127**	964,143
PPCI			
Fixed-rate peso-denominated note of 3.50%	*c*	**-**	1,999,205
Fixed-rate peso-denominated note of 6.40%		**1,440,000**	-
Fixed-rate peso-denominated note of 2.375%	*D*	**-**	-
KMC			
Fixed-rate peso-denominated loan of 6.40%	*E*	**400,000**	-
Fixed-rate peso-denominated loan of 3.50%		**-**	400,000
		6,620,759	7,225,612
Less current portion		**48,550**	2,443,403
		P6,572,209	P4,782,209

Cosco

On May 6, 2014, Cosco signed and executed a P5.0 billion corporate financing facility. The proceeds were to finance the Group's strategic acquisition plans and/or for other general corporate requirements. Subsequently, Cosco issued the following:

a. 7-year, unsecured, peso-denominated loan with a consortium of six (6) local banks for P4.0 billion. The loan bears an annual interest based on PDST-F plus spread of 100-150 bps. Debt issuance costs related to this loan amounted to P34.17 million. The repayment of the loan shall be made based on the following schedule: 1.0% of the principal amount on the first anniversary after Issue Date and every anniversary until the sixth anniversary; and 94.0% of the principal amount on maturity date.

b. 10-year, unsecured, peso-denominated loan with a consortium of two (2) local banks for P1.0 billion. The loan bears an annual interest based on PDST-F plus spread of 100-150 bps. Debt issuance costs related to this loan amounted to P8.54 million. The repayment of the loan shall be made based on the following schedule: 1.0% of the principal amount on the first anniversary after Issue Date and every anniversary until the ninth anniversary; and 91.0% of the principal amount on maturity date.

The above mentioned loan agreements contain, among others, covenants relating to merger and consolidation, maintenance of certain financial ratios, working capital requirements, restrictions on guarantees, and payments of dividends.

As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, Cosco complied with the covenants of the aforementioned loans.

PPCI

c. On June 13, 2013, PPCI issued a P2 billion peso-denominated promissory note. The note bears a fixed interest of 3.50% per annum. Debt issuance costs related to this loan amounted to P10.0 million. The note has a term of 1,803 days and will be paid on a lump sum on May 21, 2018. On May 2, 2018, the same loan was renewed for P1.44 billion for a period of 7 years at 6.40%.

d. On April 14, 2013, PPCI signed and executed a 2-year, peso-denominated promissory note amounting to P963.70 million. The note bears a fixed interest of 3.25% and shall be repaid in a single payment on maturity.

   In 2015, PPCI paid a total of P393.70 million of the principal amount; subsequently, the remaining principal amount was rolled-over at fixed interest of 2.375% and payable on January 11, 2016.

   In 2016, PPCI paid a total of P450.00 million of the principal amount; subsequently, the remaining loan amount was rolled-over and payable on January 4, 2017. In 2017, PPCI paid the note in full.

PPCI is not subject to any covenant for the aforementioned loans.

KMC

e. On July 23, 2013, KMC signed and executed a P500 million loan with a local bank. The 5-year, peso-denominated loan bears a fixed rate of 3.50% per annum and shall be paid on a lump sum at maturity. In 2015, KMC paid in advance a total of P100 million. The remaining balance of P400.00 million will be paid on a lump sum on July 6, 2018. On May 2, 2018, the same loan was renewed for P400 million for a period of 7 years at 6.40%.

KMC is not subject to any covenant for the aforementioned loan.

Movements of debt issue costs as at September 30 and December 31 are as follow:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
Balance at beginning of year	**P24,387**	P32,061
Amortization for the year	**5,146**	7,674
Balance at end of period/year	**P19,241**	P24,387

Total interest incurred on the above-mentioned loans payable amounted to P365.98 million and P309.93 million for the periods ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Capitalized interest in 2018 and 2017 amounted to P58.50 million and P76.40 million, respectively.

The reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities in 2018 is presented below. The details of net cash flows are presented in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

(In thousand pesos)	Short-term loans	Long-term debts	Interest payable	Dividends payable	Total
Balance at beginning of year	**P5,562,500**	**P7,225,612**	**P6,825**	**P1,200,393**	**P13,995,330**
Proceeds from loans	7,036,200	-	-	-	7,036,200
Payment of loans	(8,754,200)	(609,999)	-	-	(9,364,199)
Interest expense	-	-	365,979	-	365,979
Interest paid	-	-	(362,957)	-	(362,957)
Cash dividends declared [1]	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends paid [1]	-	-	-	(1,200,393)	(1,200,393)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(1,718,000)	(609,999)	3.022	(1,200,393)	(3,525,370)
Amortization of debt issue cost	-	5,146	(4,351)	-	795
Balance at end of year	**P3,844,500**	**P6,620,759**	**P4,701**	**P-**	**P10,470,755**

[1] Including dividends to non-controlling shareholders

18. Other Current Liabilities

This account as at September 30 and December 31 consists of:

(In thousand pesos)	*Note*	2018	2017
Customers' deposits	*20, 30, 31*	**P270,689**	P252,426
Unredeemed gift certificates		**85,596**	89,840
Loyalty and rewards		**14,581**	85,730
Output VAT – net		**39,971**	32,251
Promotion fund		**19,826**	19,997
Others	*30, 31*	**5,604**	25,163
		P436,267	P505,407

Unredeemed gift certificates represent issued yet unused gift certificates. The corresponding sale will be recognized upon redemption by the customers or upon expiration.

Loyalty and rewards is provided for the points' redemption of "Tindahan ni Aling Puring" members. These points allow their members to redeem or use to pay for the purchase of the PPCI's merchandise inventories.

Promotion fund is the promotional discount granted for the Group's promotion and advertising activities in partnership with its suppliers.

Others include cash bond withheld from each cashier to compensate for any possible cash shortages in the Group's retail store.

19. Cost of Sales

This account for the periods ended September 30 consists of:

Cost of Goods Sold

(In thousand pesos)	2018	2017
Beginning inventory	**P20,858,906**	P19,788,270
Purchases	**102,003,096**	85,234,064
Overhead costs	**357,770**	386,743
Total goods available for sale	**123,219,772**	105,409,077
Ending inventory	**23,979,442**	21,236,008
	P99,240,330	P84,173,069

Cost of Services

(In thousand pesos)	*Note*	2018	2017
Utilities		**P322,536**	266,204
Depreciation	*11, 12*	**147,273**	138,680
Taxes and licenses		**64,152**	66,595
Security services		**58,988**	61,508
Janitorial services		**41,957**	38,730
Rentals	*20*	**38,334**	32,356
Repairs and maintenance		**37,796**	26,668
Management fees		**32,307**	22,421
Insurance		**14,003**	13,855
Others		**8,739**	7,746
		P766,085	674,762

20. Lease Agreements

As Lessor

The Group leases out its investment properties to various lessees. These non-cancellable leases have lease terms of up to twenty five (25) years. Some of the leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis based on prevailing market conditions. The lease agreements, among others, include customers' deposits. These deposits shall answer for any unpaid obligations of the lessee to the Group including damages to the leased properties. Customers' deposits, which are carried at amortized cost, are non-interest bearing and refundable upon termination of the lease agreement, provided that there is no outstanding charges against the tenant. Customers' deposits amounted to P276.02 million and P301.13 as at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. These are included under "Other noncurrent liabilities" account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Customers' deposits are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost. The fair values of customers' deposits are determined using risk-free interest rates. The difference between the fair value and original amounts of customers' deposits amounted to P106.06 million and P121.09 million as at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, and are accounted under "Other noncurrent liabilities" account in the consolidated statements of financial position. These are amortized on a straight-line basis.

Rent income is accounted on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The excess of the total lease income over rental collections amounted to P618.53 million and P582.69 million as at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, and are accounted under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 15).

Rent income recognized as part of "Services" account in profit or loss amounted to P1,290.28 million and P1,169.86 million in 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 12).

The future minimum lease collections under non-cancellable operating leases as at September 30 and December 31 are as follows:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	**2017**
Due within one year	**P467,283**	**P467,283**
Due more than one year but not more than five years	**1,875,070**	**1,875,070**
Due more than five years	**2,074,126**	**2,074,126**
	P4,416,479	**P4,416,479**

The retail segment of the Group subleases portion of its store space to various lessees for an average lease term of one (1) to ten (10) years. The lease contracts may be renewed upon mutual agreement by the parties. Rental payments are computed either based on monthly sales or a certain fixed amount, whichever is higher. Upon inception of the lease agreement, tenants are required to pay certain amounts of deposits. Tenants likewise pay a fixed monthly rent which is shown under "Other current liabilities" account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 18).

Rent income recognized as part of "Other Operating Income" account in profit or loss amounted to amounted P342.22 million and P289.50 million in 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 21).

The future minimum lease collections under non-cancellable operating leases as at September 30 and December 31 are as follows:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
Due within one year	**P186,083**	P186,083
Due more than one year but not more than five years	**237,501**	237,501
Due more than five years	**100,984**	100,984
	P524,568	P524,568

As Lessee

The Group enters into lease agreements for the Group's retail stores, warehouses, corporate office spaces, equipment, plant facilities and refilling stations. These leases have terms ranging from one (1) to fifty (50) years and generally provide for either: (a) fixed amounts which are calculated either fixed monthly rent or is calculated in reference to a fixed sum per square meter of area leased based on the contracts; or (b) minimum rent or a certain percentage of gross revenue, whichever is higher. Certain leases include a clause to enable upward revision on the rental charge on an annual basis based on prevailing market conditions.

The Group is required to pay advance rental payments and security deposits on the above leases which are either fixed monthly rent or are calculated in reference to a fixed sum per square meter of area leased. These are shown under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Other noncurrent assets" accounts, respectively, in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Notes 9 and 15).

Rent expense is accounted on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The excess of the total rent expense over the rental payments amounting to P2,665.07 million and P2,412.14 million as at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, are accounted for under "Other noncurrent liabilities" in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Rent expense charged as at September 30 are as follows:

(In thousand pesos)	***Note***	**2018**	2017
Cost of services	*19*	**P38,334**	P26,668
Operating expenses	*22*	**1,891,284**	1,643,314
		P1,929,618	P1,669,982

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as at September 30 and December 31 are as follows:

The scheduled maturities of non-cancellable minimum future rental payments are as follows:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
Due within one year	**P1,787,121**	P1,787,121
Due more than one year but not more than five years	**7,203,212**	7,203,212
Due more than five years	**28,062,979**	28,062,979
	P37,053,312	P37,053,312

21. Other Operating Income

This account for the periods ended September 30 consists of:

(In thousand pesos)	***Note***	**2018**	2017
Concession income		**P1,336,018**	P1,142,102
Display allowance		**583,671**	475,890
Rent income	*20*	**342,220**	289,503
Membership income		**358,605**	312,858
Listing fee		**78,121**	58,463
Commission income		**53,406**	33,970
Merchandising support		**21,081**	32,080
Demo/sampling income		**20,255**	10,576
Miscellaneous		**116,777**	143,164
		P2,910,154	P2,498,606

Concession income refers to the share of the Group's retail segment from sale of goods under concession arrangements.

Display allowance refers to the fees received by the Group's retail segment from its suppliers in exchange for an improved and/or additional display of their products in the Group's retail stores, such as endcap spaces or mass displays.

Membership income refers to the fees paid by the members of KMC which permits member-customers to avail products and services of KMC. KMC operates 'S&R Membership Shopping' stores in the Philippines.

Rent income refers to the income earned by the Group's retail segment for the store spaces leased by its tenants.

Service income pertains to income generated from promotional activities.

Listing fees refers to the fee charged by the Group's retail segment to its suppliers for the enrollment of their products in the classified business line.

Commission income is earned by the Group's liquor distribution segment from intermediating between local distributors of wines and liquors and foreign suppliers.

Demo/sampling income refers to the fees paid by KMC's suppliers in exchange for a privilege which allows their representatives to conduct in-store demos and/or sampling inside the selling areas.

Miscellaneous account consists of amounts collected from the customers for delivering their purchases, cashiers' overages, sale of used packaging materials and others.

22. Operating Expenses

This account for the periods ended September 30 consists of:

(In thousand pesos)	***Note***	**2018**	2017
Manpower agency		**P2,100,339**	1,805,957
Rent	*20*	**1,891,395**	1,643,314
Salaries and wages		**1,801,978**	1,607,721
Communication, light and water		**1,762,135**	1,446,003
Depreciation and amortization	*11,12, 13*	**1,451,440**	1,238,722
Outside services		**1,197,192**	1,097,257
Taxes and licenses		**598,220**	538,443
Advertising and marketing		**530,855**	390,869
Store and office supplies		**453,314**	410,484
Repairs and maintenance		**379,785**	327,156
Concession expense		**362,103**	345,810
Distribution costs		**246,949**	202,600
Insurance		**168,369**	154,007
SSS/Medicare and HDMF contributions		**113,750**	99,860
Input VAT allocable to exempt sales		**90,181**	76,935
Transportation		**89,607**	64,958
Representation and entertainment		**67,691**	47,787
Fuel and oil		**60,734**	41,841
Warehousing and delivery		**39,635**	22,257
Professional fee		**37,243**	33,241
Retirement benefits cost	*25*	**3,267**	3,660
Others		**209,769**	143,638
		P13,694,620	P11,742,520

23. Others

This account for the periods ended September 30 consists of:

(In thousand pesos)	***Note***	**2018**	2017
Unrealized valuation gain (loss) on investments in trading securities	*7*	**(P13,558)**	P6,754
Gain (loss) on disposal of property and equipment		**15,815**	206
Gain on insurance claim		**32**	688
Equity in net earnings (loss) of joint venture		**362,810**	-
Share in net income (loss) of joint ventures and associates	*10*	**4,322**	3,998
Bank charges		**(18,777)**	(18,149)
Foreign exchange loss		**16,361**	(18,805)
Miscellaneous		**(28,932)**	5,549
		P338,075	(P19,759)

Reimbursements of expenses pertain to recovery of expense charged by the Group's retail segment for promoting the products of its major suppliers.

Gain (loss) on insurance claim represents the net of the insurance proceeds received over the cost of the inventories and machineries damaged by flood and fire.

24. Related Party Transactions

In the normal course of business, the Group has transactions with its related parties. These transactions and account balances as at September 30 and December 31 follow:

Related Party	Year	*Note*	Amount of Transactions for the Year	Due from Related Parties	Due to Related Parties	Terms	Conditions
Under Common Control							
▪ Advances	**2018**	*25a*	**P10,557**	**P10,644**	**P387,930**	Due and demandable;	Unsecured
	2017	*25a*	24,570	26,328	387,850	non-interest bearing	
▪ Rent expense	**2018**	*25f*		-	-		
	2017	*25f*	24,000	-	-		
Associates							
▪ Throughput fees	**2018**	*25b*	**7,930**	-	**16,502**	Outstanding balance is	Unsecured
				-	8,572	settled in cash within a month after the end of each quarter;	
	2017	*25b*	30,000			non-interest bearing	
▪ Concession expense	**2018**	*25c*	**362,103**	-	-	Due and demandable;	Unsecured
	2017	*25c*	221,940	-	-	non-interest bearing	
Key Management Personnel							
▪ Advances	**2018**	*25a*	-	**47,980**	**416,295**	Due and demandable;	Unsecured
	2017	*25a*	32,790	48,026	453,350	non-interest bearing	
▪ Royalty expense	**2018**	*25g*	**38,668**		**38,668**	Due and demandable;	Unsecured
	2017	*25g*	46,332	-	37,066	non-interest bearing	
Total	**2018**			**P58,624**	**P859,395**		
Total	2017			P74,354	P849,772		

a. Advances

The Group obtained from/extended to its affiliates and key management personnel cash advances for working capital requirements.

b. Throughput Agreement

On December 15, 2000, the Group thru LPC, together with its co-joint venture in MJVC, as "Users", entered into a throughput agreement (TA) with MJVC and PLBRC. Under the TA, MJVC will provide the services to enable basis, each of the users to load and off-load products from vessels and receive products from MJVC's storage facilities. LPC, as the User, shall pay the services and annual fees based on a certain formula agreed upon under the TA. The fee shall be shared between the users based on the actual tonnage off-loaded or loaded from and to ships. The term of the agreement is for 25 years and shall expire on December 15, 2025.

Throughput fees are shown as part of "Cost of Sales" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

c. On September 27, 2006, PSMT Philippine, Inc. (PriceSmart), referred to as the "Consignee," an entity under common control, entered into a consignment and concession contract with the Group thru KMC, referred to as the "Consignor." The Consignee is the owner and operator of four (4) Warehouse, (1) Fort Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, Metro Manila; (2) Congressional Avenue, Bago-Bantay, Quezon City; (3) Aseana Business Park, Brgy. Tambo, Paranaque City; and (4) Westgate, Filinvest Alabang, Muntinlupa City, including all the furniture, fixtures and equipment presently situated therein.

Under the contract, the Consignor offered to consign goods at the aforesaid four (4) stores and the Consignee accepted the offer subject but not limited to the terms and conditions stated as follows:

- The Consignee hereby grants to the Consignor the right to consign, display and offer for sale, and sell goods and merchandise as normally offered for sale by Consignee, at the selling areas at the four (4) stores.

- The Consignor shall give the Consignee a trade or volume discount of its gross sales.

- The proceeds of sale of the Consignor shall remain the sole property of the Consignor and shall be kept by the Consignee strictly as money in trust until remitted to the Consignor after deducting the amounts due to the Consignee.

- The term of the contract shall be for a period of five (5) years beginning on the date/s of the signing of the agreement or of the opening of the four (4) stores whichever is later, renewable upon mutual agreement of the parties.

- For and in consideration of the consignment/concession right granted, the consignor gives the consignee a trade or volume discount in the amount equivalent to fifteen percent (15%) of the consignee's gross sales which was decreased to ten percent (10%) through an amendment of the contact on January 1, 2011. On February 23, 2012, the contract was further amended giving the consignee a trade or volume discount of five percent (5%) of the consignee's gross sales.

On February 23, 2012, a new agreement was made between the Consignor and Consignee. Under the new agreement, the Consignor offered to consign goods at the aforesaid four (4) stores and the Consignee accepted the offer subject but not limited to the terms and conditions stated as follows:

- The Consignor shall pay the Consignee four percent (4%) monthly consignment/concession fee based on the Consignor's monthly gross sales.
- Goods sold by the consignor shall be checked-out and paid at the check-out counters of and be manned and operated by the Consignor and issued receipts through the point-of-sale (POS) machines in the name of the Consignor. The proceeds of the sale are and shall remain as the sole property of the Consignor subject to its obligation to pay the consideration stipulated.
- Ownership of the goods delivered to the Consignor at the stores shall remain with the Consignor. Except for the right of Consignee to the payment of the consideration in the amount, manner and within the periods stipulated.
- The Consignment/Concession Contract shall be for a period of five (5) years beginning on March 1, 2012, renewable upon mutual agreement of the parties. The contract was renewed for a period of five (5) years effective March 1, 2017 until February 28, 2022.

d. The Group entered into a management agreement with Puregold Realty Leasing and Management, Inc. (PRLMI), an entity under common control. Under the agreement, PRLMI shall handle the leasing and marketing, billing and collection, documentation, and property management services of the properties owned by the realty segment of the Group. In consideration of such services, the Group shall pay monthly management fee to PRLMI equivalent to 5.0% to 8.5% of rental collected by PRLMI. The agreement is valid for a year, and is renewable upon mutual agreement of both parties.

e. The Group and PriceSmart entered into lease agreement for the rental of land. The term of the lease is twenty three (23) years and renewable under such terms and conditions that shall be agreed upon by the parties.

f. The Group entered into lease agreement with Union Equities, Inc., an entity under common control. The lease covers a parcel of land where the Group's Sariaya Facilities are located. The term of the lease is for 10 years commencing on December 16, 2015 and may be terminated by the Group at any time with cause and prior notice to the lessor.

g. On August 15, 2011, PPCI ("licensee") entered into a license agreement with a stockholder ("licensor") for its use of trademark and logo. The licensee will pay the licensor royalties in an amount equivalent to 1/20 of 1% of net sales for the period of thirty (30) years, renewable upon mutual written consent of the parties. These royalty fees and payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due and demandable.

Amounts owed by and owed to related parties are to be settled in cash.

25. Retirement Benefit Costs

The Group has an unfunded, non-contributory, defined benefit plan covering all of its permanent employees. The plan provides retirement benefits under Republic Act No. 7641 (the Act) upon compulsory retirement at the age of sixty five (65) or upon optional retirement at age sixty (60) or more but not more than age sixty five (65) with at least five (5) years in service. The benefits as required by the Act are equivalent to at least one-half month (1/2) month salary for every year of service, a fraction of at least six (6) months being considered as one (1) whole year. The term one-half (1/2) month salary shall mean: (a) 50% of the pay salary; (b) one-twelfth (1/12) of the thirteenth (13th) month pay; and (c) one-twelfth (1/12) cash equivalent of not more than five (5) days of service incentive leaves. Contributions and costs are determined in accordance with the actuarial studies made for the plan. Annual cost is determined using the projected unit credit method. Valuations are obtained on a periodic basis.

The retirement benefits liability recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30 and December 31 are as follows:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
Present value of defined benefits obligation	**P620,379**	P618,300
Fair value of plan assets	**(25,913)**	(25,913)
	P594,466	P592,387

The following table shows reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances of the present value of defined benefits obligations:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
Balance at beginning of year	**P618,300**	P538,453
Included in profit or loss		
Current service cost	**3,267**	125,920
Interest cost	-	29,035
Past service cost	-	5,831
	3,267	160,786
Included in other comprehensive income		
Remeasurements gain:		
Financial assumptions	-	(40,467)
Experience adjustments	-	(38,596)
	-	(79,063)
Benefits paid	**(1,313)**	(1,876)
Effect of business combination	**1,038**	-
Balance at end of year	**P620,379**	P618,300

The following table shows reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for fair value of plan assets:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
Balance at beginning of year	**P25,913**	P25,000
Interest income	-	1,425
Return on plan asset excluding interest	-	(512)
Balance at end of year	**P25,913**	P25,913

The Group's plan assets as at September 30 and December 31 consist of the following:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
Cash in banks	**P25,913**	P2,033
Debt instruments - government bonds	**-**	23,648
Trust fees payable	**-**	(13)
Other	**-**	245
	P25,913	P25,913

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date:

	2018	2017
Discount rate	**5.29% to 5.70%**	5.29% to 5.70%
Future salary increases	**3.00% to 8.00%**	3.00% to 8.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 25.8 years.

These defined benefit plans expose the Group to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk, and market (investment) risk.

Sensitivity Analysis
Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

2018

(In thousand pesos)	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Discount rate (1% movement)	**(P141,076)**	**P110,151**
Future salary increase rate (1% movement)	**125,099**	**(104,120)**

2017

(In thousand pesos)	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(P141,076)	P110,151
Future salary increase rate (1% movement)	125,099	(104,120)

It should be noted that the changes assumed to be reasonably possible at the valuation date are open to subjectivity, and do not consider more complex scenarios in which changes other than those assumed may be deemed to be more reasonable.

These defined benefit plans expose the Group to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk, and market (investment) risk.

Funding Arrangements
Since the Group does not have a formal retirement plan, benefit claims under the retirement obligation are paid directly by the Group when they become due.

Maturity analysis of the benefit payments:

	2018				
(In thousand pesos)	**Carrying Amount**	**Contractual Cash Flows**	**Within 1 Year**	**Within 1-5 Years**	**Within 5-10 Years**
Defined benefit obligation	**P617,387**	**P176,288**	**P25,637**	**P26,616**	**P124,034**

	2017				
(In thousand pesos)	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	Within 1 Year	Within 1-5 Years	Within 5-10 Years
Defined benefit obligation	P617,387	P176,288	P25,637	P26,616	P124,034

On February 17, 2014, the PPCI entered into a multi-employer retirement plan agreement with a trust company. PPCI made an initial cash contribution of P25 million pesos.

The Group is not required to pre-fund the future defined benefits payable under the Retirement Plan before they become due. For this reason, the amount and timing of contributions to the Retirement Fund to support the defined benefits are at the Company's discretion. However, in the event a defined benefit claim arises and the Retirement Fund is insufficient to pay the claim, the shortfall will then be due and payable from the Group to the Retirement Fund.

The Group does not expect to contribute to the plan in 2018.

Asset-liability Matching (ALM)
The Group does not have a formal retirement plan and therefore has no plan assets to match against the liabilities under the retirement obligation.

The Group has no expected future contribution for 2018.

26. Income Taxes

The income tax expense for the periods ended September 30 consists of:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
Current tax	**P2,403,139**	P2,195,829
Deferred tax	**(75,909)**	(30,388)
	P2,327,230	P2,165,442

The reconciliation of the income tax expense computed at the statutory income tax rate to the actual income tax expense as shown in profit or loss for the periods ended September 30 is as follows:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
Income before income tax	**P8,596,690**	P7,533,650
Income tax expense at the statutory income tax rate:		
30%	**P2,511,098**	P2,248,882
5%	**13,975**	11,697
Income tax effects of:		
Nondeductible other expenses	**-**	780
Changes in unrecognized DTA	**12,244**	950
Non-deductible interest expense	**4,237**	706
Nondeductible expense	**3,327**	14,223
Dividend income exempt from final tax	**-**	(545)
Interest income subjected to final tax	**(15,202)**	(7,559)
Deduction from gross income due to availment of optional standard deduction	**(71,213)**	(71,478)
Share in net income of associates and joint ventures	**(1,055)**	(878)
Non-taxable rental income	**-**	(29,311)
Other non-taxable income	**(131,041)**	(2,026)
	P2,327,230	P2,165,442

The components of the Group's deferred tax liabilities (DTL) net of deferred tax assets (DTA) in respect to the following temporary differences are shown below:

	2018	2017
(In thousand pesos)	**DTA (DTL)**	DTA (DTL)
Accrued rent expense	**P1,117,617**	P1,039,731
Retirement benefits liability	**234,534**	227,447
Allowance for impairment losses on receivables	**40,566**	41,916
NOLCO	**4,610**	4,610
Advanced rentals	**-**	1,653
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	**108**	617
Security deposits	**3,232**	-
Recognition of DTA	**117**	117
Actuarial losses	**-**	3
DTA	**1,400,785**	1,316,094
Fair value of intangible assets from business combination	**(1,379,734)**	(1,379,734)
Accrued rent income	**(458,393)**	(448,013)
Remeasurement on retirement liability	**(50,077)**	(50,358)
Prepaid rent	**(118,319)**	(113,791)
Borrowing cost	**-**	(4,535)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	**(1,537)**	(121)
DTL	**(2,008,060)**	(1,996,552)
Net	**P(607,276)**	(P680,458)

The realization of these deferred tax assets is dependent upon future taxable income that temporary differences and carry forward benefits are expected to be recovered or applied. Deferred tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income pertains to the remeasurements of the retirement benefit liability.

The Group has temporary differences for which deferred tax assets were not recognized because management believes that it is not probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the benefits of the deferred taxes can be utilized.

The unrecognized deferred tax assets as at September 30 and December 31 are as follows:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
NOLCO	**P306,695**	P258,797
MCIT	**17,666**	17,176
	P324,361	P275,973

The details of the Group's NOLCO which are available for offsetting against future taxable income are shown below:

Year Incurred	Amount Incurred	Expired/Applied During the Year	Remaining Balance	Expiration Date
2012	P22,654	(P22,654)	P -	2015
2013	376,230	(376,230)	-	2016
2014	104,037	(104,037)	-	2017
2015	471,225	-	471,225	2018
2016	261,275	-	261,275	2019
2017	130,158	-	130,158	2020
2018	159,658	-	159,658	2021
	P1,525,237	(P502,921)	P1,022,316	

The details of the Group's MCIT which are available for offsetting against future taxable income are shown below:

Year Incurred	Amount Incurred	Expired/Applied During the Year	Remaining Balance	Expiration Date
2012	P2,612	(P2,612)	P -	2015
2013	1,316	(1,316)	-	2016
2014	2,569	(2,569)	-	2017
2015	4,071	-	4,071	2018
2016	9,512	-	9,512	2019
2017	3,593	-	3,593	2020
2018	490	-	490	2021
	P24,163	(P6,497)	P17,666	

27. Equity

Capital Stock

The details of the Parent Company's common shares follow:

	2018		2017	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Authorized - P1.00 par value	10,000,000,000	P10,000,000	10,000,000,000	P10,000,000
Issued and outstanding				
Issued	7,405,263,564	P7,405,264	7,405,263,564	P7,405,264
Less: Treasury shares	(373,667,190)	(373,667)	(288,081,290)	(288,081)
Outstanding	7,031,596,374	P7,031,597	7,117,182,274	P7,117,183
Treasury shares				
Balance at beginning of year	288,081,290	P628,203	274,083,590	P523,865
Share buyback	85,585,900	525,359	13,997,700	104,338
Balance at end of year	373,667,190	P1,153,562	288,081,290	P628,203

Treasury Shares

On December 18, 2014, the Parent Company's BOD approved to buy back its common shares up to P1 billion within one year from the approval. This aims to enhance the shareholders' value through the repurchase of shares whenever the stock is trading at a price discount perceived by the Parent Company as not reflective of its fair corporate value. In 2017 and 2016, the Parent Company renewed its program to buy back its shares for another year.

Of the total shares sold to the public, 129,438,200 and 43,852,300 common shares were reacquired by the Group as at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

Retained Earnings

Declaration of Cash Dividends

In 2017, 2016 and 2015, the Parent Company's BOD approved cash dividends for common shareholders with the following details:

Type	Date of Declaration	Date of Record	Date of Payment	Dividends Per Share
Cash	December 18, 2015	January 8, 2016	January 18, 2016	P0.06
Cash	December 18, 2015	January 8, 2016	January 18, 2016	0.02
Cash	December 22, 2016	January 12, 2017	January 20, 2017	0.06
Cash	December 22, 2016	January 12, 2017	January 20, 2017	0.02
Cash	December 15, 2017	January 2, 2018	January 26, 2018	0.06
Cash	December 15, 2017	January 2, 2018	January 26, 2018	0.04

As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, total unpaid cash dividends on common shares amounting to nil billion and P1.20 billion, respectively, are included as part of as "Accounts payable and accrued expenses" in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 16).

Appropriation of Retained Earnings

LPC
On March 29, 2016, LPC's BOD approved an appropriation of retained earnings amounting to P450.0 million (P45.0 million - attributable to NCI) for the construction of LPG South Terminal located in Sariaya, Quezon which was expected to be completed in 2017. The first phase of the project includes the rehabilitation of the existing 5,100-metric-ton capacity storage tanks while the second phase of the project is the expansion of its storage capacity for an additional 12,000 metric tons.

On October 30, 2017, LPC's BOD approved the proposal to revise the current level of appropriated retained earnings for the rehabilitation of the said terminal by approving additional appropriation amounting to P400.0 million (P40.0 million - attributable to NCI). The revised completion date of the project will be in 2018.

KMC
On December 21, 2016, KMC's BOD approved an appropriation of retained earnings amounting to P2.7 billion (P1.3 billion - attributable to NCI) to finance the construction of four (4) 'S&R Membership Shopping' stores and twelve (12) 'S&R New York Style Pizza' quick service restaurants (QSRs). In 2017, the said appropriation was reversed.

On December 15, 2017, KMC's BOD approved an appropriation of retained earnings amounting to P4.7 billion (P2.3 billion - attributable to NCI) to finance the construction of six (6) new stores and twelve (12) QSRs.

The expansion project is expected to be completed in a period of two (2) years.

NPSCC
On December 10, 2016, NPSCC's BOD approved an appropriation of retained earnings amounting P10.0 million to finance the purchase of new software. The appropriated amount is expected to be utilized within 5 years.

On December 10, 2017, NPSCC's BOD approved an appropriation of retained earnings amounting P70.0 million to finance the improvements in the NE Pacific Mall. The appropriated amount is expected to be utilized within 30 years.

The appropriated retained earnings attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounted to P4.62 billion and P1.79 billion, respectively.

<u>Non-controlling Interests</u>
For the period and year ended September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, movements in NCI pertain to the share in net earnings of and dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders, and NCI on business combinations.

The following table summarizes the financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests:

	2018				2017			
(In thousand pesos)	**PPCI**	**LPC**	**CHC**	**CPHI**	PPCI	LPC	CHC	CPHI
NCI percentages	**49%**	**10%**	**10%**	**10%**	49%	10%	10%	10%
Carrying amounts of NCI	**P25,764,226**	**P354,145**	**10,195**	**632**	P23,501,309	P317,393	P10,194	P593
Current assets	**P29,014,017**	**P2,204,230**	**2,913**	**24**	P31,556,445	P2,120,921	P2,913	P23
Noncurrent assets	**41,104,806**	**2,932,965**	**3,528,451**	**44,622**	39,905,913	2,711,600	3,528,451	43,816
Current liabilities	**11,420,438**	**1,569,466**	**3,429,418**	**38,327**	17,461,565	1,634,254	3,429,418	37,913
Noncurrent liabilities	**6,118,331**	**26,282**	**-**	**-**	6,038,937	24,328	-	-
Net assets	**P52,580,054**	**P3,541,447**	**101,945**	**6,319**	P47,961,856	P3,173,939	P101,946	P5,927
Net income attributable to NCI	**P2,262,917**	**P36,606**	**P-**	**38**	P2,861,704	P28,925	P5	P50
Other comprehensive attributable to NCI	**P-**	**P-**	**P-**	**P-**	P26,629	(P584)	P -	P -
Revenue	**P99,818,381**	**P12,384,442**	**P-**	**P-**	P124,491,024	P13,128,497	P1,464	P1,464
Net income (loss)	**P4,618,197**	**P366,064**	**P-**	**P381**	P5,840,212	P469,202	(P52)	P502
Other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	54,345	(5,840)	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**P4,618,197**	**P366,064**	**P-**	**P381**	P5,894,557	P463,362	(P52)	P502

This information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

28. Segment Information

Segment information reported externally was analyzed on the basis of types of goods supplied and services provided by the Group's operating divisions. However, information reported to the Group's chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance is more specifically focused on the types of goods or services delivered or provided. The Group's reportable segments are as follows:

Grocery retail	Includes selling of purchased goods to a retail market
Specialty retail	Includes selling of office supplies both on wholesale and retail business and import, export, storage and transshipment of LPG, filling and distributions of LPG cylinders as well as distributions to industrials, wholesale and other customers.
Liquor distribution	Includes selling of purchased goods based on a distributorship channel to a wholesale market
Real estate and property leasing	Includes real estate activities such as selling and leasing of real properties
Oil and mining	Includes exploration, development and production of oil, gas, metallic and nonmetallic reserves

The following segment information does not include any amounts for discontinued operations.

Information regarding the Group's reportable segments is presented hereunder:

Segment Revenue and Results

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results from continuing operations by reportable segment:

	Segment Revenues		Segment Profit	
(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017	**2018**	2017
Grocery retail	**P99,818,381**	P87,564,028	**P4,618,197**	P3,898,887
Specialty retail	**13,960,481**	10,380,465	**428,561**	450,170
Liquor distribution	**5,709,834**	4,066,557	**495,032**	413,459
Real estate and property leasing	**1,838,715**	1,699,483	**860,477**	801,384
Holding, oil and mining	**300**	528	**(132,808)**	(195,692)
Total	**121,327,711**	103,711,061	**6,269,460**	5,368,208
Eliminations	**2,055,005**	1,809,000	**-**	-
	P119,272,706	P101,902,061	**P6,269,460**	P5,368,208

Revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers and inter-segment sales broken down as follows:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
Grocery retail		
From external customers	**P99,818,381**	P87,564,028
Specialty retail		
From external customers	**13,957,171**	10,377,287
From intersegment sales	**3,310**	3,177
	13,960,481	10,380,464
Liquor distribution		
From external customers	**4,206,572**	2,790,332
From inter-segment sales	**1,503,262**	1,276,225
	5,709,834	4,066,557
Real estate and property leasing		
From external customers	**1,290,282**	1,169,885
From intersegment sales	**548,433**	529,598
	1,838,715	1,699,483
Oil and mining		
From external customers	**300**	528
Total revenue from external customers	**P119,272,706**	P101,902,061
Total intersegment revenue	**P2,055,005**	P1,809,000

No single customer contributed 10% or more to the Group's revenue for the periods ended September 30, 2018 and 2017.

The Group's reportable segments are all domestic operations.

Segment Assets and Liabilities

Below is the analysis of the Group's segment assets and liabilities:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
Segment Assets		
Grocery retail	**P70,118,823**	P71,464,093
Specialty retail	**5,935,043**	5,500,231
Liquor distribution	**6,625,777**	6,068,152
Real estate and property leasing	**24,614,931**	24,080,723
Oil and mining	**96,058,659**	97,498,623
Total segment assets	**203,353,233**	204,611,822
Intercompany assets	**92,468,288**	92,997,534
Total assets	**P110,884,945**	P111,614,288
Segment Liabilities		
Grocery retail	**P17,538,769**	P23,502,237
Specialty retail	**1,940,498**	1,942,052
Liquor distribution	**2,532,895**	2,434,362
Real estate and property leasing	**8,977,252**	9,303,643
Oil and mining	**8,649,344**	9,431,182
Total segment liabilities	**39,638,757**	46,613,445
Intercompany liabilities	**12,942,003**	13,443,248
Total liabilities	**P26,696,754**	P33,170,198

29. Earnings Per Share

The following table presents information necessary to calculate EPS on net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company:

(In thousand pesos)	**2018**	2017
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company (a)	**p3,969,899**	P3,418,551
Weighted average number of common shares (b)	**7,101,953**	7,130,901
Basic/diluted EPS (a/b)	**P0.55899**	P0.479400

There were no potential dilutive common shares in 2018 and 2017.

The weighted average number of shares takes into account the weighted average effect of changes in treasury shares transaction during the year.

30. Financial Risk and Capital Management Objectives and Policies

Objectives and Policies

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

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risks, and the Group's management of capital.

The BOD has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. They are responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. All risks faced by the Group are incorporated in the annual operating budget. Mitigating strategies and procedures are also devised to address the risks that inevitably occur so as not to affect the Group's operations and detriment forecasted results. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the risk of loss the Group would incur if credit customers and counterparties fail to perform their contractual obligations.

Exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit is not extended beyond authorized limits. Credit granted is subject to regular review, to ensure it remains consistent with the customer's credit worthiness and appropriate to the anticipated volume of business. Outstanding amounts are being monitored on a regular basis to ensure timely execution of necessary intervention efforts.

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

	September 30 31, 2018			
(In thousand pesos)	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total
Loans and receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents[1]	P6,055,552	P -	P -	P6,055,552
Receivables	4,788,686	2,452,817	134,465	7,375,968
Due from related parties	58,624	-	-	58,624
Security deposits[2]	1,817,303	-	-	1,817,303
Financial assets at FVPL				
Investments in trading securities	8,618	-	-	8,618
AFS investments				
Investments in debt securities	7,262	-	-	7,262
Investments in shares of stock				
Quoted	6,931	-	-	6,931
Unquoted	2,304	-	-	2,304
	P13,931,230	P2,452,817	P134,465	P15,332,562

[1] *Excluding cash on hand amounting to P609.64 million.*
[2] *Included as part of "Other noncurrent assets".*

	December 31, 2017			
(In thousand pesos)	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total
Loans and receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents[1]	P14,387,541	P -	P -	P14,387,541
Receivables	5,585,612	2,181,654	134,420	7,901,686
Due from related parties	74,354	-	-	74,354
Security deposits[2]	1,658,440	-	-	1,657,315
Financial assets at FVPL				
Investments in trading securities	46,888	-	-	46,888
AFS investments				
Investments in debt securities	7,262	-	-	7,262
Investments in shares of stock				
Quoted	6,931	-	-	6,931
Unquoted	2,304	-	-	2,304
	P21,769,332	P2,181,654	P134,420	P24,084,281

[1] *Excluding cash on hand amounting to P874.64 million.*
[2] *Included as part of "Other noncurrent assets".*

The Group has assessed the credit quality of the following financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired as high grade:

a. Cash in banks and cash equivalents and short-term investments were assessed as high grade since these are deposited in reputable banks with good credit standing, which have a low profitability of insolvency and can be withdrawn anytime. The credit risk for investment in debt securities are considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable entities with high external credit ratings. The credit quality of these financial assets is considered to be high grade.

b. Trade receivables were assessed as high grade since majority of trade receivables are credit card transactions and there is no current history of default. Non-trade receivables from suppliers relating to rental, display allowance and concession and advances to contractors were assessed as high grade since these are automatically deducted from the outstanding payables to suppliers and contractors. Advances to employees were assessed as high grade as these are paid through salary deductions and have a high probability of collections.

c. Due from related parties and security deposits were assessed as high grade since these have a high profitability of collection and there is no history of default.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group manages liquidity risk by forecasting projected cash flows and maintaining balance between continuity of funding and flexibility in operations. Treasury controls and procedures are in place to ensure that sufficient cash is maintained to cover daily operational working capital requirements. Management closely monitors the Group's future and contingent obligations and sets up required cash reserves as necessary in accordance with internal requirements.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

	September 30, 2018				
(In thousand pesos)	**Carrying Amount**	**Contractual Cash Flow**	**1 Year or Less**	**More than 1 Year to 5 Years**	**More than 5 Years**
Other financial liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued expenses[1]	**P9,196,227**	**P9,196,227**	**P9,196,227**	**P -**	**P -**
Short-term loans	**3,893,050**	**3,893,050**	**3,893,050**	**-**	**-**
Due to related parties	**859,395**	**859,395**	**859,395**	**-**	**-**
Long-term debts[2]	**6,826,150**	**9,093,483**	**1,512,815**	**6,645,283**	**935,385**
Customers' deposits[3]	**276,016**	**311,339**	**311,339**	**-**	**-**
	P21,050,838	**P23,353,494**	**P15,772,826**	**P6,645,283**	**P935,385**

[1] Excluding due to government agencies.
[2] Including current and non-current portion.
[3] Included as part of "Other current liabilities".

	December 31, 2017				
(In thousand pesos)	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flow	1 Year or Less	More than 1 Year to 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Other financial liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued expenses[1]	P13,180,435	P13,180,435	P13,176,344	P -	P -
Short-term loans	5,562,500	5,562,500	5,562,500	-	-
Due to related parties	849,772	849,772	849,772	-	-
Long-term debts[2]	7,225,612	8,349,818	2,745,807	4,616,045	987,966
Customers' deposits[3]	252,426	252,426	252,426	-	-
	27,070,745	28,194,951	22,586,849	4,616,045	987,966

[1] Excluding due to government agencies.
[2] Including current and non-current portion.
[3] Included as part of "Other current liabilities".

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and other market prices that will adversely affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

The Company is subject to various market risks, including risks from changes in foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk.

Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows from a financial instrument (cash flow interest rate risk) or its fair value (fair value interest rate risk) will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company's exposure to the risks for changes in market interest rates relates mainly to the Group's loan payables (both short-term loans and long-term debts). The Group manages this risk by transacting its loans either with short-term maturities or with fixed interest rates. Accordingly, management believes that the Group does not have significant interest rate risk.

Foreign Currency Risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk relates primarily to the Group's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities. The currencies in which these transactions are primarily denominated are United States dollar (USD), Singaporean dollar (SGD), British pound (GBP), Australian dollar (AUD) and Euro (EUR).

The following table shows the Company's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities and their Philippine peso (PHP) equivalents as at September 30 and December 31:

	September 30, 2018					
(In thousand pesos)	**USD**	**SGD**	**GBP**	**AUD**	**EUR**	**PHP Equivalent**
Foreign currency-denominated monetary assets						
Cash	**79,587**	**2,299**	-	-	-	**P4,387**
Trade receivables	**975,705**	-	-	-	-	**52,780**
	1,055,292	**2,299**	-	-	-	**57,167**
Foreign currency-denominated monetary liabilities						
Trade payable	**511,084**	**17,958**	-	-	**15,903,903**	**1,013,576**
Net foreign currency-denominated monetary liabilities	**544,208**	**(15,659)**	-	-	**(15,903,903)**	**(P956,409)**

	December 31, 2017					
(In thousand pesos)	USD	SGD	GBP	AUD	EUR	PHP Equivalent
Foreign currency-denominated monetary assets						
Cash	596	-	-	-	-	P29,766
Trade receivables	3,397	-	-	-	6	169,962
	3,993	-	-	-	6	199,728
Foreign currency-denominated monetary liabilities						
Trade payable	8,792	36	22	126	893	499,971
Net foreign currency-denominated monetary liabilities	(4,799)	(36)	(22)	(126)	(887)	(P300,243)

In translating the foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities into Philippine peso amounts, the significant exchange rates applied are as follows:

	2018	2017
USD	**54.09**	49.93
SGD	**35.60**	37.32
GBP	**-**	67.12
AUD	**-**	38.91
EUR	**61.95**	59.61

The following table demonstrates sensitivity of cash flows due to changes in foreign exchange rates with all variables held constant.

	September 30, 2018	
(In thousand pesos)	**Percentage Increase in Foreign Exchange Rates**	**Effect in Income before Income Tax**
USD	**5%**	**P1,472 increase**
SGD	**5%**	**28 decrease**
GBP	**5%**	**-**
AUD	**2%**	**-**
EUR	**5%**	**49,265 increase**

	December 31, 2017	
(In thousand pesos)	Percentage Increase in Foreign Exchange Rates	Effect in Income before Income Tax
USD	5%	P8,386 decrease
SGD	7%	65 decrease
GBP	10%	105 decrease
AUD	3%	103 decrease
EUR	9%	3,354 decrease

Changes in foreign exchange rates are based on the average of the banks' forecasted closing exchange rates during the first quarter of the following calendar year. A movement in the opposite direction would increase/decrease income before income tax by the same amount, on the basis that all other variables remains constant.

Equity Price Risk
Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of investments in quoted equity securities could decrease as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The Group is exposed to equity price risk because of equity securities held as financial assets at FVPL and AFS investments by the Group.

The table below shows the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in equity prices, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's equity securities due to changes in their carrying values.

(In thousand pesos)	Percentage Increase (Decrease) in Equity Price	Effect in Total Comprehensive Income
2018	**5%**	**P33,474 decrease**
2017	5%	P13,455 increase

The sensitivity range is based on the historical volatility of the Philippine Stock Exchange index (PSEi) for the past year. A movement in the opposite direction would increase/decrease total comprehensive income by the same amount, on the basis that all other variables remains constant.

Capital Management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to increase the value of shareholders' investment and maintain steady growth by applying free cash flow to selective investments. The Group set strategies with the objective of establishing a versatile and resourceful financial management and capital structure.

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

The Group defines capital as paid-up capital, remeasurements and retained earnings.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

The Parent Company maintains equity at a level that is compliant with its loan covenants.

31. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying values of the Group's financial instruments approximate fair values as at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Short-term Investments, Receivables, Due from Related Parties

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, receivables and due from related parties approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

Security Deposits

The estimated fair value of security deposits is based on the present value of expected future cash flows using the applicable discount rates based on the current market rates of identical or similar types of loans and receivables as at reporting date. The difference between the carrying amount and fair value of security deposits is considered immaterial by management.

Investments in Trading Securities and AFS Financial Assets – Quoted (Level 1)

The fair values of investments in trading securities and quoted AFS financial asset sand similar investments are based on quoted market prices in an active market.

AFS Financial Assets - Unquoted

Unquoted AFS financial assets are carried at cost less any allowance for impairment losses because fair value cannot be reliably measured due to the unpredictable nature of cash flows and lack of suitable methods of arriving at a reliable fair value.

Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses, Short-term Loans, Due to Related Parties and Customers' Deposits
The carrying amounts of accounts payable and accrued expenses, short-term loans, due to related parties and customers' deposits approximate the fair value due to the relatively short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

Long-term Debts
The fair value of long-term debts is based on the discounted value of expected future cash flows using the applicable market rates for similar types of loans as at reporting date. The difference between the carrying amount and fair value of long-term debts is considered immaterial by management.

As at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Group has no financial instruments valued based on Level 2 and 3. During the periods, there were no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

32. Subsequent Events

Canaria Holdings Corporation, wholly-owned subsidiary of Cosco Capital, Inc., and Fernwood Holdings, Inc. signed a Share Purchase Agreement on October 19, 2018 whereby Canaria sells all its shares in Liquigaz Philippines Corporation and Calor Phils. Holdings, Inc. to Fernwood Holdings, Inc.

Part of the sale of shares transaction sold to Fernwood Holdings, Inc. is the 36,075 shares of Calor Phil., Holdings, Inc., a holding Company jointly owned by Canaria Holdings Corporation (60%) and Liquigaz Philippine Corporation (40%).

The Agreement is subject to the approval of the Philippine Competition Commission.

33. Reclassification

Certain amounts in the comparative financial statements and note disclosures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. These classifications did not have any effect on the Group's consolidated net income. These accounts follows:

(In thousands pesos)	**As Previously Reported**	**Effect of Reclassification**	**As Reclassified**
Statement of Comprehensive Income			
Revenue	101,861,220	40,841	101,902,061
Other operating income	2,505,477	(6,871)	2,498,606
Other income (expenses)	(242,697)	(33,970)	(276,667)

COSCO CAPITAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
AGEING OF RECEIVABLES
As at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017

	2018	2017
Neither pas due nor impaired	4,788,686	5,052,128
Past due 1-30	1,349,206	2,069,194
Past due 31-60	530,074	566,132
More than 60	573,537	214,232
Impaired	134,465	134,420
	7,375,968	8,036,106