07 June 2018

DISCLOSURE DEPARTMENT
The Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc.
6th Floor, PSE Tower,
5th Avenue cor. 28th Street,
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

Attention : **MR. JOSE VALERIANO B. ZUNO III**
***OIC & Head*, Disclosure Department**

Re : **SEC 20-IS (Definitive)**
2018 Annual Stockholders' Meeting

Dear **Mr. Zuno,**

In compliance with Section 20 of the Securities Regulation Code, please find the attached Definitive Information Statement (SEC Form 20-IS) of RFM Corporation for its 2018 Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

ATTY. JUFIL E. SIQUIAN
Corporate Secretary

COVER SHEET

1	2	9	9	8					

SEC Registration Number

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

RFM CORPORATION

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of RFM CORPORATION** will be held at the RFM Corporate Center, Pioneer corner Sheridan Streets, Mandaluyong City 1550 on **Wednesday, 11 July 2018 at 2:30 o' clock P.M.** with the following AGENDA:

I. Call to Order

II. Certification of Notice and Quorum

III. Approval of the Minutes of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting held on 25 July 2017

IV. President's Report for 2017 and Audited Financial Statements ending December 31, 2017

V. Ratification of the acts of Management and Board of Directors

VI. Election of Directors for 2018

VII. Appointment of External Auditor

VIII. Other Matters

A. Amendment of Article 17.1 of the Corporation's By-Laws (Creation of the Corporate Governance Committee in place of the Nomination Committee)

IX. Adjournment

Stockholders of record as of **11 June 2018** shall be entitled to vote at this meeting. Stockholders are requested to bring this Notice and present valid identification cards with picture upon registration for verification purpose. If you cannot personally attend the meeting, you may appoint a proxy to represent you by accomplishing a Proxy form and by submitting the same with the Office of the Corporate Secretary at the above address before the date of the meeting.

The stock and transfer books of the Corporation will not be closed.

03 May 2018, Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila, Philippines.

ATTY. JUFIL E. SIQUIAN
Corporate Secretary

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
RECEIVED
MAY 3 2018
MARKET REGULATION DEPT.

RFM CORPORATION

PROXY

(For Individual Stockholders)

I undersigned stockholder of RFM CORPORATION, do hereby appoint –

_____

as my proxy to represent me and vote all shares registered in my name on the books of the Corporation, and/or such shares as I am authorized to represent and vote in my capacity as administrator, executor or attorney-in-fact, at any and all regular and special meetings of the stockholders of the Corporation and adjournments and postponements thereof, as fully to all intents and purposes as I might do if present and acting in person.

In case of the non-attendance of my proxy above named, I authorized and empower the Chairman of the meeting to exercise fully all rights as my proxy at such meeting.

This proxy revokes and supersedes any proxy or proxies I may have previously executed and shall continue to be valid and effective until such time as the same is revoked or withdrawn by me through notice in writing delivered to the Secretary of the Corporation at RFM Corporate Center, Pioneer cor. Sheridan Sts., Mandaluyong City, at least (5) business days before the scheduled meeting.

This proxy shall be valid for a period of five (5) years from the date of its execution.

I WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto signed these presents this _____ in _____.

_____

STOCKHOLDER

(Signature over Printed Name)

RFM CORPORATION

PROXY

(For Corporate Stockholders)

The undersigned stockholder of RFM CORPORATION, do hereby appoint –

_____

as its proxy to represent it and vote all shares registered in its name on the books of the Corporation, and/or such shares as it is authorized to represent and vote at any and all regular and special meetings of the stockholders of the Corporation and adjournments and postponements thereof, as fully to all intents and purposes as it might do if present and acting in person.

In case of the non-attendance of its proxy above named, it authorizes and empowers the Chairman of the meeting to exercise fully all rights as its proxy at such meeting.

This proxy revokes and supersedes any proxy or proxies it may have previously executed and shall continue to be valid and effective until such time as the same is revoked or withdrawn by it through notice in writing delivered to the Secretary of the Corporation at RFM Corporate Center, Pioneer cor. Sheridan Sts., Mandaluyong City, at least (5) business days before the scheduled meeting.

This proxy shall be valid for a period of five (5) years from the date of its execution.

I WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto signed these presents this _____ in _____.

_____
STOCKHOLDER

By:

_____
(Name & Position)

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC FORM 20-IS

Information Statement Pursuant to Section 20 of the Securities Regulation Code

1. Check the appropriate box:



____ Preliminary Information Statement

_X_ Definitive Information Statement

2. Name of Registrant as specified in its charter:

RFM CORPORATION

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

Mandaluyong City, Philippines

4. SEC Identification Number : **12998**

5. BIR Tax Identification Number : **000-064-134-000**

6. Address of Principal Office : **RFM Corporate Center**
Corner Pioneer and Sheridan Streets
Mandaluyong City, Philippines 1550

7. Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(632) 6318101**

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

11 July 2018
2:30 P.M.
RFM Corporate Center
Corner Pioneer and Sheridan Streets, Mandaluyong City

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

20 June 2018

10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Securities Regulation Code:

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding or Amount of Debt Outstanding
Common	**3,500,403,866** common shares

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

Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc.	**Common Stock**

WE ARE NOT ASKING FOR A PROXY AND YOU ARE REQUESTED NOT TO SEND US A PROXY

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

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

(a)	Date of Meeting:	11 July 2018
	Time of Meeting:	2:30 p.m.
	Place of Meeting:	RFM Corporate Center Corner Pioneer and Sheridan Streets Mandaluyong City
	Mailing Address:	RFM Corporate Center Corner Pioneer and Sheridan Streets Mandaluyong City, Philippines 1550
(b)	Approximate Date of Sending Information Statement to Security Holders:	20 June 2018

Item 2. Dissenters' Right of Appraisal

The appraisal right may be exercised by any stockholder who shall have voted against (1) an amendment to the Articles of Incorporation that changes or restricts the rights of any stockholder or class of shares, or authorizes preferences in any respect superior to the outstanding shares of any class, or extends or shortens the corporate existence; (2) a sale, lease, exchange, transfer, mortgage, pledge or other disposition of all or substantially all of the corporate property and assets; or (3) a merger and consolidation; by making a written demand on the Corporation for payment of the fair value of his share(s). The written demand together with the share certificate/s of the withdrawing stockholder must be received by the Corporation within thirty (30) calendar days from the date on which the vote was taken. Failure to make the written demand and/or to surrender the share certificate/s within such period shall be deemed a waiver of the appraisal right.

If within a period of sixty (60) days from the date the corporate action was approved by the stockholders, the withdrawing stockholder and the Corporation cannot agree on the fair value of the shares, it shall be determined and appraised by three (3) disinterested persons, one of whom shall be named by the stockholder, another by the Corporation, and the third by the two thus chosen. The findings of the majority of the appraisers shall be final, and their award shall be paid by the Corporation within thirty (30) days after such award is made.

No payment shall be made to any withdrawing stockholder unless the Corporation has unrestricted retained earnings in its books to cover such payment.

Upon payment by the Corporation of the agreed or awarded price, the stockholders shall forthwith transfer his shares to the Corporation.

The appraisal right is also available to a dissenting stockholder in case the Corporation decides to invest its funds in another corporation or business or for any purpose other than the primary purpose as provided in Section 42 of the Corporation Code.

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

Each of the incumbent Directors, Nominees for Directors or Officers of the Corporation since the beginning of the last fiscal year or any associate of said persons do not have any substantial interest, direct or indirect, by security holdings, or otherwise, in any matter to be acted upon other than election to the office.

There is no Director who has informed the Corporation, either verbally or in writing, of his intention to oppose any action to be taken by the Corporation at the meeting.

B. CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

Item 4. Voting Securities and Principal Holders Thereof

Stockholders of record of the Corporation as of 11 June 2018 shall be entitled to vote during the meeting. The outstanding capital stock of the Corporation as of 30 April 2018 is 3,498,634,066 common shares with a par value of Php1.00 per share, all of which are entitled to vote. For the purpose of voting the shares in the meeting, one common share is entitled to one vote.

Manner of Voting

Article 11 of the By-laws of the Corporation provides that the stockholders may vote in person or by proxy.

In accordance with Section 24 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, each stockholder may vote in any one of the following manner:

1. He may vote such number of shares for as many persons as there are Directors to be elected;

2. He may cumulate said shares and give one candidate as many votes as the number of Directors to be elected multiplied by his shares;

3. He may distribute them on the same principle to as many candidates as he may see fit. In any of these instances, the total number of votes cast by the stockholder should not exceed the number of shares owned by him as shown in the books of the Corporation multiplied by the total number of Directors to be elected.

Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners and Management

(1) Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners

Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners as of 31 March 2018 of more than 5% of the Corporation's Voting Securities

(1) Title of Class	(2) Name & Address of Record Owner & Relationship to Issuer	(3) Name of Beneficial Owner & Relationship to Record Owner	(4) Citizenship	(5) No. of Shares	(6) Percentage (%)

Common	PCD Nominee Corp. G/F MKSE Building Ayala Avenue, Makati Stockholder	PCD Participants	Foreign	868,882,486	24.822349
Common	Triple Eight Holdings Inc. 507 Buendia AveNue, North Forbes Park, Makati City Stockholder	Triple Eight Holdings, Inc.	Filipino	745,157,196	21.287749
Common	Horizons Realty, Inc. 11 Kawayan Road N. Forbes Park, Makati City Stockholder	Horizons Realty, Inc.	Filipino	650,139,738	18.573277
Common	BJS Dev. Corp. 1869 P. Domingo St. Makati City Stockholder	BJS Dev. Corp.	Filipino	311,210,184	8.890693

List of person or persons acting together to direct the voting or disposition of the shares held by:

I. Horizons Realty, Inc.
   1. Jose S. Concepcion, Jr.
   2. Ma. Victoria A. Concepcion
   3. Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III
   4. Ma. Victoria Herminia C. Young
   5. Luis Bernardo A. Concepcion
   6. John Marie A. Concepcion
   7. Ma. Lourdes Celine C. Lebron
   8. Ma. Victoria Ana C. Monasterio
   9. Mary Elizabeth C.Santos
   10. Michelle C. Reyes

II. Triple Eight Holdings Inc.
   1. Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III
   2. Marissa O. Concepcion
   3. Ma. Victoria Ana A. Concepcion
   4. Margarita O. Villareal
   5. Ma. Luisa Margarita O. Concepcion

III. PCD Nominee Corporation – The PCD is the depository of RFM common shares which are traded in the Philippine Stock Exchange. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Philippine Central Depository, Inc. and is the registered owner of the shares in the books of the Corporation's transfer agent, Securities Transfer Services, Inc. PCD was organized by major institutions

actively participating in the Philippine capital markets to implement an automated book-entry system of handling securities transactions in the Philippines. The beneficial owners of the shares are PCD's participants, who hold the shares on their behalf or in behalf of their clients. Where shareholders are called upon to vote on a similar matter, the PCD Nominee Corporation only informs its participant brokers of such event. In turn, participant brokers get in touch with their clients who are the beneficial owners of shares lodged with the PCD. It is the beneficial owners who have the voting power. The Corporation is not aware that a participant holds more than 5% of outstanding common shares of the Corporation.

IV. BJS Development Corporation
1. Ernest Fritz Server, Jr.
2. Joseph D. Server
3. Hans Joseph Banzhaf
4. Christine Michelle Server
5. Estelita L. Server
6. Claudia Veronica B. Lanza
7. Caroline Terese Server
8. Catherine R. Server
9. Sylvia Alexandra Banzhaf

Based on the records of the Corporation, Mr. Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III is given the voting power over the security ownership of Triple Eight Holdings, Inc. and Horizons Realty, Inc., while Mr. Ernest Fritz Server or Mr. Joseph D. Server Jr. is given the voting power over the security ownership of BJS Development Corporation.

(2) Security Ownership of Management

Security Ownership of Management as of 30 March 2018

(1) Title of Class	(2) Name of Beneficial Owner	(3) Nature of Beneficial Ownership	(4) Citizenship	(5) No. of Shares	(6) Percentage (%)
Common	Jose S. Concepcion, Jr. Kawayan St., N. Forbes Park Makati City	"r"	Filipino	2,037,920	0.0582257
Common	Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III Buendia St., N. Forbes Park Makati City	"r"	Filipino	11,671,886	0.3334792
Common	John Marie A. Concepcion 9 Urdaneta Ave., Urdaneta Village, Makati City	"r"	Filipino	369,974	0.0105706
Common	Ernest Fritz Server 319 Chico Drive, Ayala Alabang Village, Muntinlupa City	"r"	Filipino	564,834	0.0161380
Common	Francisco A. Segovia 521 Acacia Ave., Ayala	"r"	Filipino	10	0.0000003

	Alabang, Muntinlupa City				
Common	Felicisimo M. Nacino, Jr. 11-G, Tower I, St. Francis Shangrila, Mandaluyong City	"r"	Filipino	2,056	0.0000587
Common	Joseph D. Server, Jr. 312 Cadena de Amor cor. Ilang-Ilang St., Ayala Alabang Village, Muntinlupa City	"r"	Filipino	135,376	0.0038678
Common	Ma. Victoria Herminia C. Young Kawayan Road, N. Forbes Park, Makati City	"r"	Filipino	10	0.0000003
Common	Raissa H. Posadas 11 Nakpil St., San Lorenzo Village, Makati City	"r"	Filipino	2,000	0.0000571
Common	Romeo L. Bernardo 16/F Belvedere Tower San Miguel Ave., Ortigas Center, Pasig City	"r"	Filipino	247	0.0000071
Common	Lilia R. Bautista 33 A Rita St., San Juan, Metro Manila	"r"	Filipino	2,000	0.0000571
Common	Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias Cathedral Heights Townhouses, 32-E Sta. Ignaciana St., New Manila, Quezon City	"r"	Filipino	150,000	0.0042857
Common	Philip V. Prieto 15 Melon St., Valle Verde 1, Pasig City	"r"	Filipino	122	0.0000035

The total number of common shares owned by the Directors and Executive Officers of the Corporation is 14,936,435 shares.

The indirect shareholdings of directors/officers and principal stockholders as of 31 March 2018 are as follows:

	% to total Outstanding Shares	Number of Shares	Total Direct Shares	Total Indirect Shares
Directors:				
Jose Concepcion, Jr.				
Direct	0.0582257%	2,037,920	2,037,920	
Indirect (Ma. Victoria A. Concepcion)	0.0741423%			2,595,006

Ernest Fritz Server				
Direct	0.0161380%	564,834	564,834	
Indirect (thru Ernest Firtz Server, Jr.)	0.0058589%			205,064
Jose Ma. Concepcion III				
Direct	0.3334792%	11,671,886	11,671,886	
Indirect (thru Triple Eight Holdings, Inc.)	18.9593569%			663,583,950
Indirect as NG of Catherine Concepcion	0.0017143%			60,000
Indirect as NG of J.M. Christian Concepcion	0.0017143%			60,000
Indirect as NG of Margarita Concepcion	0.0017143%			60,000
Indirect as NG of Monica Concepcion	0.0017143%			60,000
Ma. Victoria Herminia C. Young				
Direct	0.0000003%	10	10	
Indirect (thru YC Holdings, Inc.)	0.5742262%			20,098,114
Indirect (thru Arthur John S. Young, Jr.)	0.0055238%			193,334
Indirect (ITF Christina Young)	0.0017143%			60,000
Indirect (ITF P. Anthony Young)	0.0017143%			60,000
Indirect (ITF Timothy Young)	0.0017143%			60,000
Felicisimo Nacino, Jr.				
Direct	0.0000587%	2,056	2,056	
John Marie A. Concepcion				
Direct	0.0105706%	369,974	369,974	
Indirect (thru Select Two Corp.)	1.2770622%			44,697,612
Indirect as NG of N. Marie Concepcion	0.0017143%			60,000
Indirect as NG of J. Michael Concepcion	0.0017143%			60,000
Lilia R. Bautista				
Direct	0.0000571%	2,000	2,000	
Joseph Server, Jr.				
Direct	0.0038678%	135,376	135,376	
Indirect (thru Joseph Server or Estelita Server)	0.1555747%			5,445,166
Francisco A. Segovia				
Direct	0.0000003%	10	10	
Indirect (thru Chilco Holdings, Inc.)	2.0785212%			72,748,950
Indirect (thru Segovia & Co., Inc.)	0.0639994%			2,240,000

Raissa H. Posadas			
Direct	0.0000571%	2,000	2,000
Romeo L. Bernardo			
Direct	0.0000071%	247	247
Officers:			
Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias			
Direct	0.0042857%	150,000	150,000
Philip V. Prieto			
Direct	0.0000035%	122	122

(3) Voting Trust Holders of 5% or More

To the extent known to the Corporation, there are no persons holding more than 5% or more of the Corporation's stocks under a voting trust or similar agreement.

(4) Changes in Control

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

Item 5. Directors and Executive Officers

1. Name and Information on the Directors and Executive Officers of the Corporation

(Please refer to the Management Report hereto attached for the names and information on the Directors and Executive Officers of the Corporation.)

The Corporate Governance Committee of the Corporation pursuant to its New Manual on Corporate Governance adopted the following criteria for the selection of an independent director:

Qualifications:

1. Holder of at least one (1) share of stock of the Corporation;
2. He or she shall be at least a college graduate or have sufficient experience in business management to substitute for such formal education;
3. He or she shall be at least twenty one (21) years old;
4. He or she shall have proven to possess integrity and probity;
5. He or she shall be prudent;
6. He or she shall have practical understanding of the business of the Corporation;
7. He or she shall have membership in good standing in relevant industry, business or professional organizations; and
8. He or she shall have previous business experience.

Permanent Disqualifications:

1. Any person convicted by final judgment or order by a competent judicial or administrative body of any crime that (a) involves the purchase or sale of securities, as defined in the Securities Regulation Code; (b) arises out of the person's conduct as an underwriter, broker, dealer, investment adviser, principal distributor, mutual fund dealer, futures commission merchant, commodity trading advisor, or floor broker; or (c) arises out of his fiduciary relationship with a bank, quasi-bank, trust company, investment house or as an affiliated person of any of them;

2. Any person who, by reason of misconduct, after hearing, is permanently enjoined by a final judgment or order of the Commission or any court or administrative body of competent jurisdiction from: (a) acting as underwriter, broker, dealer, investment adviser, principal distributor, mutual fund dealer, futures commission merchant, commodity trading advisor, or floor broker; (b) acting as director officer of a bank, quasi-bank, trust company, investment house, or investment company; (c) engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in any of the capacities mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above, or willfully violating the laws that govern securities and banking activities. The disqualification shall also apply if such person is currently the subject of an order of the Commission or any court or administrative body denying, revoking or suspending any registration, license or permit issued to him under the Corporate Code, Securities Regulation Code or any other law administered by the Commission or Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), or under any rule or regulation issued by the Commission or BSP; or has otherwise been restrained to engage in any activity involving securities and banking; or such person is currently the subject of an effective order of a self-regulatory organization suspending or expelling him from membership, participation or association with a member or participant of the organization;

3. Any person finally convicted judicially of an offense involving moral turpitude or fraud, embezzlement, theft, estafa, counterfeiting, misappropriation, forgery, bribery, false affirmation, perjury or similar fraudulent acts or transgressions;

4. Any person finally found by the Commission or a court or other administrative body to have willfully violated, or willfully aided, abetted, counseled, induced or procured the violation of, any provision of the Securities Regulation Code, the Corporation Code, or any other law administered by the Commission or Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, or any rule, regulation or order of the Commission or Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas;

5. Any person earlier elected as independent director who becomes an officer, employee or consultant of the same corporation;

6. Any person judicially declared to be insolvent;

7. Any person finally found guilty by a foreign court or equivalent financial regulatory authority of acts, violations or misconduct similar to any of the acts, violations or misconduct listed in the foregoing paragraphs;

8. Conviction by final judgment of an offense punishable by imprisonment for a period exceeding six (6) years, or a violation of the Corporation Code, committed within five (5) years prior to the date of his election or appointment, and;

9. No person shall qualify or be eligible for nomination or election to the Board of Directors if he is engaged in any business or activity which competes with or is antagonistic to that of the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries and affiliates, which disqualification may be waived by a majority vote of the Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of the Nomination Committee.

Temporary Disqualifications:

Any of the following shall be a ground for the temporary disqualification of a director:

1. Absence or non-participation for whatever reason/s for more than fifty percent (50%) of all meetings, both regular and special, of the Board of directors during his incumbency, or any twelve (12) month period during said incumbency unless absence is due to illness, death in the immediate family or serious accident. This disqualification applies for purposes of the succeeding election. A director, however, shall not be considered absent if he participates in the meetings via teleconferences;

2. Dismissal/termination from directorship in another listed corporation the shares of which are listed on the Exchange, for cause. This disqualification shall be in effect until he has cleared himself of any involvement in the alleged irregularity;
3. Being under preventive suspension by the Corporation;

4. In the case of independent director,

5. his beneficial equity ownership in the corporation or any of its subsidiaries and affiliates exceeds two percent (2%) of its subscribed capital stock. The disqualification shall be lifted if the limit is later complied with;

6. in the case of independent directors, the additional grounds for temporary disqualification shall be those provided under Rule 38 of the Amended Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Securities Regulation Code.

7. Conviction that has not yet become final referred to in the grounds for the disqualification of directors.

A temporarily disqualified director shall, within sixty (60) business days from such disqualification, take the appropriate action to remedy or correct the disqualification. If he fails or refuses to do so for unjustified reasons, the disqualification shall become permanent.

After the required pre-screening of the qualifications above-stated, the incumbent independent directors Mr. Romeo L. Bernardo and Ms. Lilia R. Bautista, are again nominated for the same positions. Mr. Bernardo was first nominated in 2002 by Triple Eight Holdings, Inc., Horizons Realty,

Inc., BJS Development Corporation and Renaissance Property Mgt. Corp., and Ms. Lilia R. Bautista was first nominated in September 2005 by Mr. Jose S. Concepcion, Jr. Mr. Bernardo is not in any way related to nor does he hold any position in the corporations that recommended him as independent director, although the said corporations belong to the top 20 stockholders of RFM Corporation. Neither is Ms. Bautista in any way related to Mr. Jose S. Concepcion, Jr.

2. Significant Employees

There are no persons other than the Executive Officers who are expected by the Corporation to make significant contribution to its business.

3. Family Relationships

Jose S. Concepcion, Jr. is the father of Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III, John Marie A. Concepcion and Ma. Victoria Herminia C. Young. Meanwhile, Ernest Fritz Server and Joseph Server are brothers.

4. Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

To the best knowledge and information of the Corporation, the nominees for Directors, its present Board of Directors and its Executive Officers are not, presently or during the last five years, involved or have been involved in any legal proceeding involving themselves and/or their properties before any court of law or administrative body in and out of the country that are material to their ability and/or integrity. Likewise, said persons have not been convicted by final judgment of any offense punishable by the laws of the Republic of the Philippines or the laws of any other country.

5. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The Corporation, in the regular course of business, transact with related parties, which may consist but not limited to the following:

- Purchase of goods and services.
- Cash advances for working capital purposes.
- Lease of the Company's main office from a subsidiary company.
- The Parent Company provides management services to Cabuyao Logistics & Industrial Center, Inc. and Interbake Commissary Corporation
- Distribution, sale and merchandising of RFM Group products.

For a detailed discussion on related party transactions, please refer to Item 12 of the Annual Report (SEC 17-A) and Item 21 of the Notes to the 2017 Consolidated Financial Statements of the Corporation and Subsidiaries.

Item 6. Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers (in Million Pesos)

(In Million Pesos)

Name	Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Other Annual Compensation
Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III John Marie Concepcion Ma.Victoria Herminia C. Young Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias Melchor B. Bacsa	President & CEO Managing Director – Ice Cream SVP & GM VP & CFO VP & Head of Supply Chain-Consumer Group	2018	P28.9	P11.7	Po.866
All other officers and directors as a group unnamed		2018	P7.4	Po.684	Po.243

(In Million Pesos)

Name	Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Other Annual Compensation
Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III John Marie Concepcion Ma.Victoria Herminia C. Young Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias Roderick P. Perdigon	President & CEO Managing Director – Ice Cream SVP & GM VP & CFO VP & Head of Supply Chain	2017	P28.8	P11.5	Po.888
All other officers and directors as a group unnamed		2017	P11.3	Po.879	Po.377

(In Million Pesos)

Name	Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Other Annual Compensation
Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III John Marie Concepcion Norman P. Uy Ma. Victoria Herminia C. Young Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias	President & CEO Managing Director – Ice Cream SVP & GM SVP & GM VP & CFO	2016	P32.6	P11.7	Po.908
All other officers and directors as a group unnamed		2016	P15.6	P1.1	Po.556

Compensation of Directors

(a) Standard Arrangement

The Board of Directors and members of the Compensation, Corporate Governance and Audit Committees are entitled to a per diem of P10,000 for every meeting, except that the Chairman of the Compensation Committee receives a per diem of P20,000 and the Chairman of the Audit Committee is entitled to a remuneration of P50,000 a month.

(b) Other Arrangement

There is no director providing any service or other arrangements for a fee, to the Company, other than those disclosed herein.

Stock Purchase Plan

The Corporation has no existing stock purchase plan.

Employment Contracts

The registrant's executive officers are entitled to transportation and other benefits, bonus scheme, and retirement plan.

1. Transportation Benefits
   a. An executive officer is assigned a vehicle which he may purchase, at market value, after six (6) years, or return the same to the Corporation in exchange for a replacement vehicle.
   b. All expenses related to the registration, comprehensive insurance, repairs and maintenance of the assigned vehicle are paid by the Corporation.
   c. Reimbursement of gasoline expenses up to a certain amount of liters per month.

2. Bonus Scheme
   Based on individual performance and attainment of the specific objectives of the Company's business plan, bonus is given in accordance with company policy.

3. Retirement Plan
   Availment of the retirement benefit is provided after the individual has rendered at least five (5) years of service with the Company at 25% of basic pay per year of service. The value increases by 5% per additional year of service up to a maximum of 125%.

4. Other Benefits
   a. Hospitalization Plan: A hospitalization plan is provided for the executive officers and his immediate dependents in accordance with company policy.
   b. Vacation Leave: 15 days per year, accumulated up to 30 days but not encashable.
   c. Sick Leave: 15 days per year, accumulated up to 45 days but not encashable.
   d. Executive Check-up: Once every four (4) years; SPEC 24 KSAT blood test every two (2) years.

Warrants and Options Outstanding: Repricing

There are no outstanding warrants or stock options held by the directors or executive officers. As such, there are no price or stock warrants or options that are adjusted or amended. There were no material transactions during the past three (3) years between the Corporation and its executive officers other than the regular employment agreements.

Item 7. Independent Public Accountants

Sycip Gorres Velayo & Co. is the external auditor of the Corporation. The firm or such other reputable auditing firm will be recommended for appointment at the meeting. The representatives of the firms to be nominated are expected to be present during the meeting and will have the opportunity to make a statement if they so desire and will be available to respond to appropriate questions. During the last five fiscal years, there have been no disagreements between the Corporation and its auditors on matters related to accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosures or auditing scope or procedure.

Pursuant to SRC Rule 68 (3) (b) (iv), the Corporation has changed its engagement partner, the former being Ms. Ana Lea C. Bergado who was engaged for the period January 2013 until December 2016, while the engagement partner is Mr. Narciso T. Torres, Jr. for the period from January 2018 until December 2022.

Audit and Audit Related Fees

For the years 2017, 2016 and 2015, the Company engaged the professional services of SGV. The Group incurred an aggregate audit fee of P2.1 million for 2017, excluding out of pocket expenses. The engagement involves the examination of the Company's financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. It includes on a test basis review and evaluation of system, documentation and procedures to ascertain that adequate internal controls are in place. Also, they provide updates on latest regulatory or compliance requirement with government agencies such as the Securities and Exchange Commission and other government agencies.

The audit committee's approval policies and procedure for external auditors are:

1. Statutory audit of company's annual financial statements

    a. The Audit Committee ensures that the services of the external auditor conform with the provision of the company's New Manual on Corporate Governance specifically Article 5 (A) (i), (ii), (iv), (v) and (B).

    b. The Audit Committee makes an assessment of the quality of prior year audit work services, scope, and deliverables and makes a determination of the reasonableness of the audit fee based on the proposed audit plan for the current year.

    c. The Audit Committee approves the final audit plan and scope of audit presented by the external auditor before the conduct of audit. The final audit plan was the output after the conclusion of the series of pre-audit planning with Management.

d. The Audit Committee reports to the Board the approved audit plan.

2. For other services other than annual financial statements audit:

a. The Audit Committee evaluates the necessity of the proposed services presented by Management taking into consideration the following:

i. The effectiveness of company's internal control and risk management arrangement, systems and procedures, and management degree of compliance.
ii. The effect and impact of new tax and accounting regulations and standards.
iii. Availability of in-house technical expertise.
iv. Cost benefit of the proposed undertaking.

b. The Audit Committee approves and ensures that other services provided by the external auditor shall not be in conflict with the functions of the external auditor for the annual audit of its financial statements.

Item 8. Compensation Plans

No action will be taken with respect to any plan pursuant to which cash or non-cash compensation may be paid or distributed to the Corpo-ations' officers and employees. Likewise, no action will be taken with regard to granting of extension of any option, warrant or right to purchase any securities.

C. ISSUANCE AND EXCHANGE OF SECURITIES

Items 9-14. Issuance and Exchange of Securities, Modification or Exchange of Securities, Financial and Other Information, Mergers, Consolidations, Acquisitions and Similar Matter, Acquisition or Disposition of Property and Restatement of Accounts

No securities are to be issued in exchange for existing securities.

D. OTHER MATTERS

Item 15. Action with Respect to Reports

Approval of the Management Report for the fiscal year 2017 and Minutes of the previous Annual Stockholders' Meetings.

A. Summary of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting held on 25 July 2017

1. Approval of Previous Minutes

The minutes of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting held on 29 July 2016 was approved and ordered filed.

2. Presentation of the Presidents' Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements

The 2016 Annual Report was noted and appended to the minutes while the 2016 Audited Financial Statements was likewise noted and approved.

3. Ratification of Acts of Management

The minutes of all meetings of the Board of Directors and the acts of the corporate officers for the period between the 2016 Annual Stockholders' Meeting until the 2017 Annual Stockholders' Meeting were ratified, approved and confirmed. Further, all resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at said meetings were ratified and adopted and all acts and proceedings of all Corporate Officers and Directors since the Annual Meeting were also ratified, approved and confirmed by the stockholders.

4. Election of Directors

The following directors were elected:

Jose S. Concepcion Jr.
Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III
John Marie A. Concepcion
Ma. Herminia Victoria C. Young
Ernest Fritz Server
Joseph D. Server Jr.
Felicisimo M. Nacino, Jr.
Raissa C. Hechanova-Posadas
Francisco A. Segovia
Romeo L. Bernardo as Independent Director
Lilia R. Bautista as Independent Director

5. Appointment of External Auditor

The appointment of External Auditor was delegated to the Board of Directors.

Item 16. Matters Not Required to be Submitted

Approval and ratification of all acts of Management and the Board of Directors for the fiscal year 2017 which are considered purely administrative, such as but not limited to:

1. Renewal of credit facilities, foreign exchange lines, domestic bills line and omnibus line with banks.
2. Authority to purchase, sell, negotiate, trade and transact foreign exchange with CC currency.
3. Application and Acceptance of short term credit lines and finance accommodation with banks.
4. Amendment of authorized signatories for bank, Long Term Commercial Papers and treasury-related transactions.
5. Opening of peso/dollar CASA/ investment in short term Money Market and Temporary Placement instruments with banks.

6. Others.

Item 17. Amendment of Charter, By-laws or Other Documents

Article 17.1 of the Corporation's By-Laws will be amended to reflect the creation of the Corporate Governance Committee pursuant to Article 3, Paragraph (N) (1) of the Corporation's New Manual on Corporate Governance in compliance with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 19, Series of 2016. The Corporate Governance Committee is tasked to assist the Board of Directors in the performance of its corporate governance responsibilities, including the functions that were formerly assigned to the Nomination Committee.

Item 18. Voting Procedures

Pursuant to the By-laws of the Corporation, in all regular and special stockholders' meetings, the presence of shareholders who represent a majority of the outstanding capital stock entitled to vote shall constitute a quorum and all decisions made by the majority shall be final. However, the amendment of the Articles of Incorporation of the Corporation to be carried into effect requires the approval of two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding common stock of the Corporation.

On the election of the member of the Board of Directors, the nominees receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected under Section 24 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines and as provided for in Item 4 hereof. Likewise, the nominee for external auditor with the highest number of votes shall be declared elected as such.

The method by which the votes of security holders will be counted is in accordance with the general provisions of the Corporation Code of the Philippines. The counting of votes will be done by the Corporate Secretary.

SIGNATURE PAGE

After reasonable inquiry to the best of my knowledge and belief, I certify that the information set forth in this report is true, complete and correct. This report is signed in Mandaluyong City on 22 May 2018.

RFM CORPORATION

By:

ATTY. JUFIL E. SIQUIAN
Corporate Secretary

MANAGEMENT REPORT OF RFM CORPORATION

I. CONSOLIDATED AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The 2017 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the latest Interim Unaudited Financial Statement (Quarterly Report) for 2018 are incorporated herein by reference and are filed as part of this Management Report.

II. INFORMATION CONCERNING DISAGREEMENT WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

There is no event in the past five (5) years wherein the Company had any disagreement with regard to any matter relating to accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure.

The Company regularly adopts New Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS)/ International Accounting Standards (IAS) where applicable.

III. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD &A) OF FINANCIAL CONDITIONS AND RESULTS OF OPERATION FOR YEAR 2017

Introduction

This discussion summarizes the significant factors affecting the consolidated operating results and financial condition of RFM Corporation and its Subsidiaries for the period December 31, 2017. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the attached audited consolidated financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2017.

All necessary adjustments to present the Company's consolidated financial position as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 and the results of operations and cash flow for the years then ended have been made.

Analysis of Results of Operations

First Quarter 2018 vs. First Quarter 2017

Food and beverage company RFM Corporation reported a 10% growth of revenues for the first three months of 2018 which resulted to a 7% rise in net income, based on 1st Quarter unaudited numbers. Sales grew from P2.55 billion to P2.81 billion lifting the company's net income to P211 million from P198 Million from the same quarter last year.

First quarter revenues of the ice cream category leader Selecta grew 9% year on year while institutional sales including the bakery business rebounded with a 10% increase.

The combined sales of RFM's other flagship brands - Fiesta pasta, Royal pasta, White King mixes and Selecta Milk - also registered a 12% expansion for the quarter.

The healthy growth of the branded consumer as well as commodity businesses resulted to a growth in net income of 7% to P211 million.

The Company expects to continue with its policy of a 50% dividend payout of recurring net income, and to pursue its ongoing share buyback program.

RFM's growth shall be supported by our ongoing P1 billion capex for our ice cream business joint venture as well as our capex investments in flour milling, supply chain, milk, pasta and sauce. For 2018 the company expects to sustain this strong first quarter momentum with the recent launch of our Selecta Fortified Milk TV campaign and upcoming marketing initiatives for our pasta, sauce and ice cream, over the course of 2018.

The key financial performance indicators for the Company for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018 as compared to the same period in 2017, are as follows:

Key Financial Performance Indicators (Amounts in Millions)*	**For the Quarter Ended**	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Net Revenues	**₱2,808**	₱2,554
Net Operating Margin	**272**	275
Net Income	**211**	198
EBITDA	**374**	369
Current Ratio	**1.42**	1.52

** Except current ratio*

1. Net Revenues
   This is the barometer of the general demand for the Company's products, reflecting their market acceptability vis-à-vis competition particularly in terms of quality, pricing, and image and perception, as well as availability of the products at the point of purchase market locations. This is of primary importance, and is regularly being monitored for appropriate action and/or improvement.

2. Net Operating Margin
   This shows the financial profitability of the primary products of the Company, after deducting the expenses related to their manufacture, distribution, and sale, as well as the general administrative costs in running the business.

3. Net Income
   This shows the over-all financial profitability of the Company, including the sale of primary and non-primary products and all other assets, after deducting all costs and expenses, interest expenses on debts and interest income on investments, as well as equity in net earnings or losses of associates.

4. Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA)
   This is a general yet reasonable representation of the cash generated by the Company from its current business operations that can then be made available for payment of loan interests, loan principal amortization, and taxes; and any further amount in excess becomes the Company's cash profit.

5. Current Ratio
   This determines the Company's ability to meet its currently maturing obligations using its current resources.

Analysis of Financial Condition and Balance Sheet Accounts

As of March 31, 2018, the Group's Total Assets decreased slightly to P15.80 Billion compared to December 31, 2017 of P15.92 Billion primarily due to lower trade receivables.

The Group has a current ratio of 1.42 and 1.48 on March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements

The Company's financial statements for the first calendar quarter have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards. The same accounting policies and methods of computation used are consistent with the most recent audited financial statements.

The Company discloses the following:

(a) There are no unusual items as to the nature and amount affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income, or cash flows, except those stated in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition;.

(b) There are no material changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior financial periods, other than those disclosed in the most recent audited financial statements;

(c) Except as disclosed, there are no known trends, demand, commitments, events or uncertainties that may have an impact on sales and income from continuing operations;

(d) There are no issuances, repurchases and repayments of debt and equity securities other than mentioned;

(e) There are no known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will have material impact on the Company's liquidity nor have a favorable or unfavorable impact on revenues or income from continuing operations;

(f) There are no dividends paid separately for ordinary shares and other shares;

(g) There are no material events subsequent to the end of the interim period that have not been reflected in the financial statements;
(h) Other than mentioned, there are no material changes in the business composition of the Company during the interim period, including business combinations, acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructuring, and discontinuing operations;

(i) There is no change in contingent liabilities since the most recent audited financial statements;

(j) There were no known events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation that remain outstanding as of March 31, 2017;

(k) There were no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations, and other relationship of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.

Year ended December 31, 2017 vs. 2016

Management Report on Operations

Food and Beverage Company RFM Corporation posted revenue of Php12.74 billion which is 0.4% higher compared to last year's revenue of Php12.69 billion and 2.3% higher without the effect of discontinued sales of Third party (DOLE) in 2016. Resulting net income for 2017 is Php1.045 billion or a growth of 4.5% vs last year. The company has improved its income margin from 7.88% in 2016 to 8.20% in 2017.

RFM's profitability was driven by its branded consumer products focusing its efforts the on higher-margin core businesses. The company remains bullish on the market leadership strength of its core brands Fiesta, Royal and Selecta.

Financial Position

Analysis of Balance Sheet Accounts

As of December 31, 2017, the Group's total assets increased from last year's P14.74 billion to P15.92 billion due to higher long term investment amounting to about P1billion. The total liabilities slightly increased from last year's P4.6 billion to P4.8 billion due to higher loans and income tax payable as an effect of higher operating income.

Year ended December 31, 2016 vs. 2015

Management Report on Operations

Food and beverage company RFM Corporation finished the year 2016 with P1 billion net income, or a 10% income growth over the previous year's P905 Million net income.

RFM's profitability was driven by its branded consumer products focusing its efforts the on higher-margin core businesses. The company remains bullish on the market leadership strength of its core brands Selecta, Fiesta, and Royal.

Financial Position

Analysis of Balance Sheet Accounts

As of December 31, 2017, the Group's total assets increased from last year's P13.92 billion to P14.77 billion due to higher cash placements.

The total liabilities increased from last year's P4.3 billion to P4.6 billion due to higher tax payable as an effect of higher operating income.

Key Performance Indicators

For the full fiscal years 2017, 2016 & 2015 the Company's and majority-owned subsidiaries' top five (5) key performance indicators are as follows:

In Millions	**December 2017**	December 2016	December 2015
Revenues	**12,744**	12,699	11,982
Operating Margin	**1,447**	1,431	1,199
Net Income	**1,045**	1,000	905
EBITDA	**1,836**	1,809	1,571
Current Ratio	**1.48**	1.61	1.55

(a) Revenue Growth

These indicate external performance of the Company and its subsidiaries in relation to the movement of consumer demand and the competitors' action to the market behavior. These also express market acceptability and room for development and innovations. These are being monitored and compared as a basis for further study and development.

(b) Operating Margin

This shows the result after operating expenses have been deducted. Operating expenses are examined, checked and traced for major expenses. These are being analyzed and compared to budget, and previous years, to ensure prudence and discipline in spending behind marketing and selling activities.

(c) Net Income

This represents the outcome or results of operations. This measures the over-all performance of the team, the consequence of all the contributory factors affecting supply, demand, utilization and decisions.

(d) EBITDA

This measures the Company's ability to generate cash from operation by adding back non-cash expenses (i.e. depreciation and amortization expense) to earnings before interest and tax.

(e) Current Ratio

This determines the company's ability to meet its maturing obligations using its current resources. It indicates the possible tolerable shrinkage in current resources without threat to the claims of current creditors.

Causes for Any Material Changes from Period to Period of FS, which shall include vertical and horizontal analyses of any material item

Please refer to the discussions under Results of Operations and Financial Position for the year ended December 31, 2017 vs. 2016, year ended December 31, 2016 vs. 2015 and year ended December 31, 2015 vs. 2014.

The Company is not aware of the following:

(i) Any events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.

(ii) All material off-balance sheet transaction, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.

Seasonal Aspects that has Material Effect on the FS

There is no material effect with the seasonal aspect of certain raw materials specifically wheat on the financial statements.

IV. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE GENERAL NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE BUSINESS

Item 1 - Business

The RFM Group

RFM Corporation (the "Company") is a major player in the food and beverage industry in the Philippines, specifically in the processing and manufacture of flour, bread, flour-based products like pasta and cake mixes, sauces, milk and juice drinks, and ice cream.

The Company also operates non-food businesses, which include barging services (Rizal Lighterage Corporation) and leasing of commercial/office spaces (Invest Asia Corporation) that serves the internal requirement of the various operating divisions.

History and Business Development

RFM Corporation was incorporated on August 16, 1957 as Republic Flour Mills, Inc. to manufacture flour in the Philippines, a country which does not grow wheat, in order to contribute to the country's greater self-reliance in basic food. From its original business of flour milling, the Company diversified into poultry and livestock production and areas of food manufacturing that includes flour-based products, margarine, milk & juices, canned and processed meat, ice cream, and bottled mineral water.

After RFM established itself in the flour milling business, the Company, in 1963, commissioned new plant facilities to produce cooking oil and margarine. This was then followed by the establishment of a feed mill in 1965 to manufacture poultry and hog feeds, of which key raw materials – bran and pollard – were by-products of the flour operations.

In the early 1971, RFM integrated forward into hog and poultry breeding. It entered into a licensing agreement with Peterson Industries and H & N Layers to breed day-old chicks. The Company, though, divested from the hog operation in 1994, and in the poultry business in 2003 by way of property dividends to its shareholders.

In 1973, the Company signed an exclusive licensing agreement with Swift and Company of Illinois (now Armour Swift & Echrich of the ConAgra Group). This move initiated the entry of RFM into the business of chilled and canned meat processing using the "Swift" brand name. A continuous meat processing plant, the first in the country, was constructed in 1975. The "Swift" brand name was eventually purchased by RFM in 1987, allowing the Company the rights to its exclusive use in the Philippines. The "Swift" brand name is being shared by RFM and Swift Foods, Inc. in their production and sale of processed meat and chicken products, respectively.

From the 1970s to 1980s, RFM concentrated primarily on growing its established core businesses. It also introduced grocery items, such as cake mixes, hotcake mixes, and ingredient mixes during this period.

As RFM began to enter the 1990s, it envisioned itself to become a truly diversified Food Company catering to the Filipino taste. This goal was and continues to be implemented through two approaches: strategic acquisition of Filipino companies with strong local brands, and partnerships with internationally renowned food institutions.

This vision was first manifested in the purchase of Cosmos Bottling Corporation (Cosmos), a Filipino softdrinks company, in 1989, from the Wong Family. Then in 1990, RFM acquired the "Selecta" trademark from the Arce Family. RFM invested in new machinery under a new company, Selecta Dairy Products, Inc. (Selecta), to mass produce the locally famous ice cream flavors within international health standards. And in 1993, the Company ventured into the production of ready-to-drink (RTD) ultra-heat treated (UHT) milk and juices in tetra-packaged format using the brand names Selecta Moo and Sunkist, respectively.

In 1994, Swift, Selecta, and Cosmos conducted an initial public offering of its shares of stock through the Philippine Stock Exchange.

A year later, in 1995, the Company incorporated RFM Properties and Holdings, Inc. to consolidate its real estate assets as well as to break into the land and housing development business. The company was later renamed Philippine Townships, Inc. In 2008, the company was again renamed to Philtown Properties, Inc.

RFM continued to expand its businesses as it ventured into noodle manufacturing, tuna processing, bakeshop business with the acquisition of the Rolling Pin trademark, food franchising with the use of Little Ceasar's Pizza brand of the USA, and thrift banking under Consumer Bank.

The Asian Financial Crisis of 1997, however, put a halt to the business expansion of RFM. The ensuing economic slowdown, more cutthroat market competition, and the dearth of capital financing weighed heavily on the financial operations of the Company. Furthermore, the US$83.7M bond, which it obtained in 1996, became due in 2001, and its payment forced RFM to sell many of its operating subsidiaries, including Consumer Bank which was sold to Philippine Bank of Communications, and Cosmos which was sold to Coca-Cola Inc. and San Miguel Corporation.

In 2003, the company's common shares from Swift Foods, Inc. were declared as property dividends to its stockholders. Likewise, the company's common shares from Philtown Properties, Inc. (formerly Philippine Townships, Inc.), the property company, were declared as property dividends in tranches in 2008, 2009 and 2012. However, the company remains committed in liquidating its landholdings through the development of middle income housing enclaves. It also builds condominium projects in saleable areas in Fort Bonifacio, Rockwell, and Taft.

The remaining business, nevertheless, gives RFM the foundation to build on. Within the Parent Company, the original business of flour making continues; as well as branded food products such as Swift processed chilled and canned meats like hotdogs, vienna sausage, and corned beef, Sunkist Juices, Selecta Milk, Fiesta Pasta Noodles, White King Hot Cake, Butterfresh Margarine, among others. The ice cream business remains profitable and is presently co-owned with Unilever Philippines, under a new corporate name, Unilever RFM Ice Cream, Inc.

In late 2012, RFM entered into a Trademark and Asset Purchase Agreement with The Pacific Meat Company, Inc. (PMCI). The terms of this agreement includes RFM's sale of the "Swift" brand, together with finished goods and raw material inventories, the goodwill of the business connected with the trademarks used for its canned, pouch flexible heat sterilized, refrigerated, chilled and frozen meat products, and certain machinery and equipment, as well as all product formulations, processes, know-how and other technical information relating to the production of meat products.

Early 2014, RFM purchased the Royal pasta trademark and inventory stocks from Unilever Philippines, Inc. (ULP). The company believes this would allow RFM to tighter its market leadership in the pasta category.

The Group and the Products

Food Businesses

RFM Corporation (Parent Company)

RFM Corporation operates two major business segments:

- Institutional segment, which primarily manufactures and sells flour, bakery and other bakery products to institutional customers; and
- Consumer segment, that manufactures and sells ice cream, milk and juices, pasta products, and flour and rice-based mixes.

See table on sales.

Unilever RFM Ice Cream, Inc. (formerly Selecta Wall's Inc.)

Unilever RFM Ice Cream, Inc. is a joint venture enterprise owned 50%-50% by RFM Corporation and Unilever Philippines, Inc. It is engaged in the business of manufacturing, marketing, distributing and selling, importing and exporting of ice cream, ice cream desserts and ice cream novelties, and similar food products.

Interbake Commissary Corporation

Interbake Commissary Corporation was established in 1998, and operates a high-speed Bun Production Line. Its first and continues to be the biggest customer is McDonald's. Interbake supplies the bun requirements to McDonald's over 415 stores in Luzon, as well as the muffin requirements nationwide. Through the years, Interbake has gained an outstanding reputation for delivering world-class quality buns, enabling it to further expand its customer base which now includes 7-11 convenience stores in Luzon. Since 2007, Interbake's bread sales volume had an average annual increase of 10%. In July 2013, the manufacturing operations of Interbake have been folded in to the parent company as Private Label Manufacturing Division.

RFM Foods Philippines Corporation

Established in 1991 as RFM-Indofood Philippines Corporation, then a joint venture company between RFM Corporation and Indofood of the Salim Group of Indonesia, the company's main product lines were instant noodles of various flavors and packaging. The Company, however, ceased operations in October 2000 due to operating losses. The company has been renamed RFM Foods Philippines Corporation, and remains dormant.

Southstar Bottled Water Company, Inc.

Southstar Bottled Water Company, Inc. (Southstar) was incorporated in 1992 to manufacture and distribute all kinds and classes of bottled water, carbonated water, drinking water, fluoridated water, mineral water, natural water, purified water, spring water, well water, flavored water, as well as bottling equipment, purification equipment, coolers, dispensers, water treatment plants, water bottling plants, bottles, crates, including their accessories, attachments, spare parts and any merchandise of similar nature. Southstar, however, suspended its operations due to sustained operating losses.

Engrain – RFM Pacific, Inc.

Engrain – RFM Pacific Inc. (ERPI) is a joint venture owned 50% - 50% by RFM Corporation and Engrain LLC. It was incorporated in June 2013 to engage in the business of selling, marketing and distributing wholesale enzyme-enhanced flour and products for the Philippines and Asia Pacific market.

FWBC Holdings, Inc.

FWBC Holdings, Inc. is 83.38% owned by RFM Corporation, and organized in 2001 to hold and manage Filipinas Water Bottling Corporation (FWBC). FWBC is involved in the processing and distribution of bottled mountain spring water. FWBC, however, ceased operations in June 2012 due to operating losses.

Non-Food Businesses

RFM Equities, Inc.

RFM Equities Inc. is a holding company that is 100% owned by RFM. It was organized in 1996 to hold and manage RFM Corporation's holdings in two small financial services subsidiaries – Conglomerate Securities and Financing Corporation (CSFC) and RFM Insurance Brokers, Inc. (RIBI). CSFC provides consumer-financing services mainly to the managers and employees of the RFM Group. RIBI meanwhile services the insurance needs mainly of the RFM Group, affiliates and business partners. In January 2014, shares in both CSFC and RIBI had been sold.

Rizal Lighterage Corporation

Rizal Lighterage Corporation (RLC) is a barging company that is 91.62% owned by RFM Corporation. It is primarily engaged in providing lighterage and cargo handling services.

Cabuyao Logistics and Industrial Center, Inc.

Formerly Bringmenow, Inc., the company was renamed into Cabuyao Meat Processing Corporation (CMPC) in 2005 upon the transfer into it of the meat manufacturing assets. This is 100% owned by RFM Corporation, and its primary possession is the processing plant in Cabuyao, Laguna, which produces hotdogs, corned beef, hams, and other meat products under the Swift brand. In October 2012, the Company sold its trademark "Swift", finished goods and raw material inventories, as well as specific processed meat equipment. In 2013, the Company was renamed Cabuyao Logistics and Industrial Center, Inc. (CLIC). Due to the discontinuance of the operations of the Parent Company's Meat Division, the use of the Company's operational service areas was also terminated in March 2013. Subsequently, the operations of the Parent Company's Milk and Juice Division were transferred to the Company's premises and facilities in CLIC. When PET line was discontinued its operations, the area where the PET line is located was used to install the Spaghetti Sauce manufacturing lines in 2016.

WS Holdings, Inc.

WS Holdings, Inc. is 60% owned by RFM Corporation and 40% owned by Unilever Philippines, Inc. It was incorporated and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission in 1999 to invest in, purchase and own shares of stocks, bonds and other securities of obligations including real estate and personal property of any foreign or domestic corporation, or partnership, or association.

Selecta Wall's Land Corporation

Selecta Wall's Land Corporation was incorporated in 1999 to acquire, own, use, develop and hold for investment all kinds of real estate. RFM Corporation owns 35% of this company.

Invest Asia Corporation

Invest Asia Corporation, which owns the RFM head office building and land where the building is located leases commercial and office spaces to its affiliates and third party tenants. RFM Corporation acquired 96% equity interest of Invest Asia and became a subsidiary of the Parent Company on August 2, 2010.

Contribution to Sales

The Group is primarily engaged in manufacturing, milling, and marketing of food and beverage products. The Group operates its business through the business units identified below. Information as to the relative contribution of the divisions and business to total sales are as follows:

Business Unit	Products	Brands	Contribution to Sales
Institutional Group	Flour Products	Republic Special, Cinderella, Hi-Pro Majestic, Señorita, Pantastic, Altar Bread, Customized Flour, All-Purpose Flour, Cake Flour	26.77%
	Hamburger buns, English muffins		
Consumer Group	Flour-based and rice-based products	White King All-Purpose Flour, White King Hotcake Mixes, White King Native Mixes, White King Baking Mixes, White King Bowl Mixes	72.92%
	Pasta	Fiesta Spaghetti, Fiesta Elbow Macaroni, Fiesta Salad Macaroni, Royal Spaghetti, Royal Elbow Macaroni, Royal Salad Macaroni, Royal Linguine, and Royal Penne	
		Fiesta Sweet Spaghetti Sauce,	

	Spaghetti Sauce	Fiesta 3-Cheese Spaghetti Sauce, Fiesta Filipino Style Spaghetti Sauce, Royal Sweet Style Spaghetti Sauce	
	Spaghetti and Sauce bundles	P119 Fiesta Sweet Spaghettipid, P119 Fiesta 3 Cheese Spaghettipid, P109 Fiesta Filipino Spaghettipid, P59 Sweet Spaghettipid, Fiesta Spartyghetti, Royal Sweet Celebration, and Royal Cheesy Celebration	
	Margarine	Selecta Butterfresh	
	RTD Juice, RTD Tea, RTD Milk and Choco Milk, RTD Flavored Milk and RTD Functional Drinks	Sunkist Premium Juice, Sunkist Tetra Juice Drink, Sunkist Juice Drink Doy Packs, Sunco Green Tea and Lemon Tea (Export only), Selecta Moo, Selecta Fortified Low Fat Choco, Selecta Fortified Low Fat Milk, Selecta Fortified Filled Milk, Selecta Fortified Vanilla Milk, Selecta Full Cream Milk, Choco Yey!	
	Ice Cream products	Selecta Supreme, Selecta Super Thick Classic, Selecta Birthday 3-in-1, Selecta Co-brand, Carte D'or, Magnum, Selecta Cornetto, Selecta Cornetto Disc, Selecta Ice Cream Sticks, Selecta Pinipig, Selecta Buco Delights, Selecta Ice Cream Sandwich, Paddle Pop Watermelon	
Others			0.31%

Domestic and Export Sales

The amounts of revenue, profitability, and identifiable assets attributable to domestic and export operations for 2017, 2016 and 2015 in **Million Pesos** are as follows:

	2017	%	2016	%	2015	%
Sales						
Domestic	12,590	99	12,498	98	11,793	98
Foreign (Export)	154	1	200	2	189	2
	12,744		12,699		11,982	

	2017	2016	2015
Operating income			
Domestic	1,384	1,374	1,151
Foreign (Export)	63	57	48
	1,447	1,431	1,199

Total Assets (All Domestic)	15,919	14,738	13,923

Distribution Methods of the Products or Services

The company engages in different methods of distribution depending on the products/services to meet the needs of customers.

RFM Corporation sells its products through the following accounts: modern trade accounts, distributor accounts, secondary accounts, food service, institutional customers, flour dealers, flour end users and Good Values company store. Modern trade and distributor accounts comprised of hypermarkets, supermarkets, groceries, convenience stores and wholesalers.

Status of New products, Market and Competition

The Food and Beverage industry, in which RFM Corporation belongs to, is generally a fast-growing but competitive consumer industry.

In 2017, RFM remains to be the biggest manufacturer in pasta with 1/3 the market share as it continues to strengthen its two major pasta brands, Fiesta and Royal. RFM maintains its leadership in spaghetti via its value brand Fiesta. Aside from spaghetti, RFM also leads in macaroni in value share through its other brand, Royal. Looking into pasta's complementary category, RFM strengthens its position in the spaghetti sauce market, with Fiesta as it overtakes UFC as the second biggest brand in spaghetti sauce.

Fiesta's strong performance in 2017 is attributed to its continuous push towards growing its spaghetti and sauce bundle - Fiesta Spaghettipid. For only 59 pesos, Fiesta Spaghettipid enables moms to serve an affordable yet a delicious and satisfying spaghetti treat which is good for the entire family as one pack is already good for 8 servings. The campaign was launched with a TVC featuring celebrity endorser Kris Aquino and backed by radio and other promotional activities. Thru Fiesta Spaghettipid, RFM aims to enable more Filipino families to prepare spaghetti more frequently.

Royal, after years of being silent, presented the market with a new look in 2016 and completed the refresh by 2017. The entire range re-launched with a blue packaging to update and differentiate Royal on the shelves. Royal continued to expand the distribution of its new product – Royal Sweet Style Spaghetti Sauce and Royal Sweet Celebration spaghetti and sauce bundle. The brand did not stop there. By the second half of the year it launched its second bundle – Royal Cheesy Celebration. It is a pack of Royal Spaghetti and the new Royal 4 Cheese Spaghetti Sauce, and made available in leading supermarkets and groceries nationwide, for only P129. In addition, by Christmas season of

2017, Royal launched and executed several above-the-line and below-the-line activities such as push selling, merchandising, and a digital campaign.

Aside from pasta, RFM also grew in its flour-based and rice-based mixes under the White King brand. White King continues to support its banner product White King Champ-O-Rado with tactical displays and promos in key supermarkets and groceries nationwide. White King also improved its presence in trade by deploying merchandising materials benefiting not just the bowl mixes, but other product lines such as hotcake mixes, that ended the year on a double digit growth. These excellent products further strengthens RFM's stature as one of the pioneer flour millers in the Philippines.

Fiesta, Royal, and White King brands continue to build equity as they aim to become powerhouse brands through more awareness and trial among current and new consumers.

With the Philippine economic growth, we have seen growth of the middle-class SEC, higher social media and smart phone penetration and more Filipinos becoming more health-conscious. These market factors helped drive growth of RTD Milk. Based on Kantar MAT June 2017, although RTD white milk category has remained flat, RTD chocolate - flavored milk had a volume growth of 6.6%.

The Selecta White Business continued its double-digit growth performance and posted a volume growth of 11%. Selecta Fortified Filled Milk now has 11% volume market share in local white milk market based on Kantar MAT June 2017. It is the fastest growing RTD white milk local brand. The Selecta White Milk key growth drivers are good product taste, competitive pricing (up to 20% lower vs. the leading brand) and especially the savings promotions that encouraged volume purchase of the 1L SKUs of Selecta White Milk brands. Given Selecta white milk's double-digit growth for the past three years, management sees great potential in the Selecta Milk business and will increase its marketing support in 2018 to ensure continued faster brand growth versus category growth.

The Chocolate-flavored RTD milk category has registered growth due to new buyers who bought in bigger baskets based on Kantar MAT June 2017. In July 2017, Selecta Moo introduced its new 150mL Super Chocolate Doy Pouch. Despite market challenges, such as increase in the presence of alternatives like Nestle Yogu and aggressive competitive advertising and consumer promotions, Selecta's chocolate-flavored milk business delivered strong sales performance and posted a volume growth of 23.9%. Having ended its licensing with Ben 10 and PPG, Selecta Moo will release its new packaging in 2018, highlighting the energy it can provide its drinkers. In addition, Selecta Moo will release new promotions to attract new users and highlight its position as the chocolate milk drink that provides affordable nutrition.

The RTD Juice Category has become more competitive in 2017 and is expected to continue this 2018. Coca-Cola's Minute Maid Juice Drink in 200mL Tetra Pak with Orange and Apple flavors entered the market in 2016 and 2017 respectively for only P6.00 SRP thus competing directly with Zest-O's doy pouches. The category will be challenged this 2018 as excise tax on sugar-sweetened beverages has been enacted. This additional tax will increase juice prices that might cause a decline in consumer consumption.

Although 2018 be a challenging year for Sunkist (as well as for other juice players), Sunkist will release various savings promotions to encourage volume purchase, improving sales and highlighting its proposition on being the trusted orange juice brand that provides quality and affordable juice drink.

The Selecta Ice Cream business, under the joint venture with Unilever Philippines, Inc. (ULP) continued to dominate the ice cream category with 75.7% market share. It has launched various ice cream innovations both in the bulk ice cream category (in containers) and the impulse (single-served) category. For the bulk ice cream, it launched several exciting Chocolate and Pinoy flavors for summer and cake-inspired flavors for the Christmas season under the Supreme platform. The Value platform through the launch of Hapi Pack Pints attracted more mass-based buyers into the category. Selecta also launched a new brand Carte D'or Ice Cream to strengthen its presence in the premium segment. On impulse, Selecta Cornetto launched new flavors for both the core and premium line. To increase ice cream out of home consumption, Selecta Ice Cream Sandwich and Paddle Pop Watermelon stick were also launched, driving growth in the Impulse segment.

Competing companies such as Nestle (10.1% market share), Magnolia (7.4% market share), and small brands continue to be aggressive, particularly in the bulk ice cream segment.

For the flour business, the company continues to provide commodity flour to several institutional accounts and flour-based product manufacturers and retailers like biscuits, noodles cakes and bread-makers. There are eleven flour millers in the country, under two trade associations – Philippine Association of Flour Millers (PAFMIL) and Chamber of Philippine Flour Millers, Inc. (Champflour). RFM Corporation is a member of PAFMIL. The Company has about 8% to 9% of total industry volume sales.

Purchases of Raw Materials and Supplies

RFM Corporation sources Raw and Packaging materials both domestic and overseas.

The company imports Wheat from U.S., while Durum Semolina from Australia and Dubai, UAE. Tomato Paste currently sourced in China.

Dairy commodity: Skimmed Milk Powder, Buttermilk Powder and Anhydrous Milk Fat mostly bought from Oceania region, though, open to U.S. and Indian origins. Other imported materials procured from countries such as, but not limited to, Germany, U.S., China, Taiwan, Singapore and Indonesia.

Payment terms vary for each supplier. It ranges from Letter of Credit, Documents against Payment at Sight, Documents against Acceptance, Telegraphic Transfer and other applicable payment terms agreeable to both parties.

Customers

RFM Corporation has a wide range of products that cater to all socio-economic class and all age groups.

Its products are sold through hypermarkets, supermarkets, groceries, convenience stores, drug stores, wholesalers, distributors, institutional customers, food establishments, flour dealers, flour end users and the company store.

RFM Corporation is not dependent on any single or few customers that might have any material adverse effect on its business, except for the processing and exclusive sale of hamburger buns, muffins and hotcake to Golden Arches (McDonald's) and hotdog buns to Philippine Seven Corporation (7-11). These buns account for about 95% of the total sales of Private Label Manufacturing Division of RFM Corporation in 2017 and 93% in 2016.

Related Party Transactions

The Group, in the regular course of business, transact with related parties, which may consist but not limited to the following:

- Purchase of goods and services.
- Lease of the plant, property and equipment for manufacturing operations.
- Distribution, sale and merchandising of RFM Group products.

Trademark, Royalty and Patents

A Trademark License Agreement was entered into with Unilever RFM Ice Cream, Inc. for the exclusive right to use the "Selecta" trademarks in its ice cream products and to manufacture, market, and sell Selecta trademarked products. The agreement shall be co-terminus with the Joint Venture Agreement between RFM Corporation and Unilever Philippines, Inc. The license is free from royalty fee and any similar kind of payment. On December 3, 2008, the Trademark License Agreement was extended for another ten (10) years, or from March 30, 2009 to March 29, 2019.

On 01 January 1995, RFM entered into a Trademark License Agreement (TLA) with Sunkist Growers, Inc. (Sunkist). Under the said agreement, Sunkist grants RFM (a) exclusive right, without the right to sublicense, to use the Sunkist Trademark(s) and related Trade dress approved by Sunkist, in connection with the marketing, distribution and sale of licensed products in the Philippines; (b) exclusive right, without the right to sublicense, to use the Know-How within the Philippines for the production and sale of Licensed Products; (c) the right and privilege to receive technical assistance regarding the implementation of Know-How; and (d) to make available Base Ingredients directly or through authorized Base Ingredients Suppliers to enable RFM to manufacture Licensed Products. For and in consideration of the rights granted above, RFM pays an annual royalty to Sunkist. The Amendment to the TLA was extended for another five (5) years or from 01 January 2005 to 31 December 2009. Another Amendment extending the TLA for another five years was signed by the Parties on 27 January 2010.

On 13 March 2009, Swift Foods, Inc. (SFI) re-assigned and returned to RFM all its rights and interests in the well-known Swift trademark. IPO registration of the mark has been transferred under RFM and a new Certificate of Registration has accordingly been issued to RFM.

In late 2012, RFM entered into a Trademark and Asset Purchase Agreement with The Pacific Meat Company, Inc. (PMCI). The terms of this agreement includes RFM's sale of the "Swift" brand, together with finished goods and raw material inventories, the goodwill of the business connected with the trademarks used for its canned, pouch flexible heat sterilized, refrigerated, chilled and

frozen meat products, and certain machinery and equipment, as well as all product formulations, processes, know-how and other technical information relating to the production of meat products.

In January 2014, the Group acquired the Royal trademark from the Unilever Group for ₱2.1 billion (US$46.0 million).

Need for Any Government Approval of Principal Products and Compliance with Environmental Laws

The Group complies with environmental laws and secures government approval for all its products. The Company has existing permits from various government agencies that include the Bureau of Food and Drug (BFAD) and the City Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO). The Company also complies with the requirements of Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA) for environmental sanitation purposes.

The Company believes that it has complied with all applicable environmental laws and regulations, and incurred about P256, 158 and P322, 779 during the years 2017 and 2016, respectively, for payment of annual permits and fees.

The Group has no knowledge of recent or impending legislation, the implementation of which can result in a material adverse effect on the business or financial condition.

Research and Development Activities

The company invests in Research and Development (R&D) which is necessary for corporate viability. R&D activities focus on customer and consumer satisfaction through innovation via new product development and/or improvement, in new or existing categories via line extensions and formulation review. The development process starts from idea generation/brainstorming that leads to prototype development. Market research activities such as focus group discussions and product tests are done to ensure we are guided by consumer insights and needs. Product standards and specifications are then established including process parameters, equipment/line efficiencies, packaging studies and shelf-life tests. Every product launched in the market had undergone stringent quality control checks to ensure sensory acceptability, food safety and stability.

Aside from Product development, Packaging also plays a critical role in ensuring safety of our products, hence, the company hired full-time Packaging Engineers to handle testing of various materials suitable for each product type. Stability tests and shelf-life studies as well as transit tests are part of the total development process. Furthermore, process audits are done to ensure that set standards are strictly being followed, aside from making process improvements for better efficiency.

The Innovation Team, composed of R&D, Marketing and Operations group constantly meet to check project status and monitor deliverables and timelines to ensure flawless execution of new product launches.
We are constantly updated on trends and new technologies to keep us ahead of competition.

The Team conducts regular trade checks for stocks availability and maintain freshness policy.

With reference to regulatory requirements, we have designated personnel doing transactions with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to comply with all market requirements, both for local and export markets.

The Company spent about P7.1 million and P6.9 million in 2017 and 2016 respectively, for research and development.

Employees

As of December 31, 2017, the Company and its subsidiaries had approximately 490 employees, of which 11 are executives, 46 managers and 123 supervisory staff and 310 were non-supervisory staff. The Company does not anticipate any significant increase in the number of its employees in year 2018.

About 11% of the total employees of the Company and its subsidiaries are members of various labor unions. The Company and its subsidiaries have collective bargaining agreements with these unions.

The Company believes that its relationship with its employees is generally good. The Company has not recently experienced any material interruption of operations due to labor disagreements. Labor-Management Councils (LCMs) regularly meet to discuss and resolve work-place issues and production matters.

The employees are covered by retirement plans per division. The plans are trusteed, noncontributory defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all permanent employees of the Company. The Company has no stock option plan.

Working Capital

The Company funds its working capital requirements through internally generated funds and from bank borrowings. The working capital finances the purchase of raw materials, inventory, salaries, administrative expenses, tax payments, and sales receivables until such sales receivables are converted into cash.

Major Business Risks

Like any other business, risks are always considered in the ability or inability to achieve the business objectives and execute strategy effectively. RFM Corporation and its subsidiaries perceive the following business risks:

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments include non-derivative instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, AFS financial assets, short term investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and advances to and from related parties. The main purpose of these financial instruments includes raising funds for the Group's operations and managing identified financial risks.

The Group has various other financial assets and financial liabilities such as other current receivables, other current assets and customers' deposits which arise directly from its operations. The main risk arising from the use of financial instruments is credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the risk of counterparties defaulting. Management is tasked to minimize credit risk through strict implementation of credit, treasury and financial policies. The Group deals only with reputable counterparties, financial institutions and customers. To the extent possible, the Group obtains collateral to secure sales of its products to customers. In addition, the Group transacts with financial institutions belonging to the top 25% of the industry, and/or those which provide the Group with long-term loans and/or short-term credit facilities.

The Group does not have significant concentrations of credit risk and does not enter into financial instruments to manage credit risk.

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Group using internal credit ratings. Credit quality of cash in banks and cash equivalents and AFS financial assets are based on the nature of the counterparty and the Group's internal rating system.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired are classified as "Excellent" account when these are expected to be collected or liquidated on or before their due dates, or upon call by the Group if there are no predetermined defined due dates. All other financial assets that are neither past due or impaired are classified as "Good" accounts.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Group may encounter difficulties in raising fund to meet commitments from financial instruments.

Management is tasked to minimize liquidity risk through prudent financial planning and execution to meet the funding requirements of the various operating divisions within the Group; through long-term and short-term debts obtained from financial institutions; through strict implementation of credit and collection policies, particularly in containing trade receivables; and through capital raising, including equity, as may be necessary. Working capital requirements, on the other hand, are adequately addressed through short-term credit facilities from financial institutions. Trade receivables are kept within manageable levels.

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Group's short-term and long-term debt obligations.

Management is tasked to minimize interest rate risk by having a mix of variable and fixed interest rates on its loans. Presently, the Group's short-term and long-term debts and obligations are market-determined, with the long-term debts and obligations interest rates based on PDST-F-1 plus a certain spread.

There is no other impact on the Group's equity other than those affecting the statement of income.

URICI is not expecting significant exposures to interest rate risk considering the short term maturities of its bank loans. There is no impact on the Groups equity other than those affecting the statement of income.

Foreign exchange risk

The Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk results from the Parent Company and URICI's business transactions and financing agreements denominated in foreign currencies.

Management is tasked to minimize foreign exchange risk through the natural hedges arising from its export business and through external currency hedges. Presently, trade importations are immediately paid or converted into Peso obligations as soon as these are negotiated with suppliers. The Group has not done any external currency hedges in 2017 and 2016.

Market risks

Market risks stems from new and/or existing re-launched products and/or new packaging at low prices being introduced in the market place by competitors. To address these competitive pressures, the Company continues to develop new products in innovative packaging formats to keep a hold on its consumers and increase market share. The strategy requires significant resources for market research, product development, and marketing and promotions. Attendant risks are inventory overstocks, spoilage, and warehousing cost if the new product launched in the market fails to take off. To manage these risks the Company has established a system where success indicators in the target market are closely being monitored and supported by effective supply chain management.

Technological changes

RFM Corporation has been in the flour manufacturing for several decades, and its operating mills are older than many of its competitors which have more modern equipment and, thus, better rated operating yields. To meet these challenges, the Company continues to provide sufficient repairs and maintenance on its equipment and continually upgrades sections of its facilities to remain at par with the modern machineries. Recent installations are a Buhler blending system which allowed for more efficiency in product mixing and customization; and a Buhler carousel packing and weighing system provides very accurate weighing of flour in bags. Likewise, starting 2017, the Flour group is currently undertaking the upgrade of the two old mills to improve efficiency and yield. In addition, the Company spends in research and development, particularly in the areas of process engineering and wheat mixtures to produce higher flour yields.

In 2008, the Company invested in a new Buhler C-line Pasta Machine to service its growing market in the spaghetti noodles, under the Fiesta brand. The machine incorporates the patented Polymatik Extrusion Technology, which is presently one of the most advanced in raw material mixing processes, and produces pasta that is firmer, brighter, and with excellent heat tolerance. Further expanding the capacity of the pasta line, the company invested and installed the Pasta Line 3 in 2014. This is to support the growing volume of the Pasta business.

Improvements, upgrades, and regular maintenance and repairs of its Aseptic Production Line allow the Milk and Juice Division to produce good quality ready-to-drink milk and chocolate-flavored milk. Later part of 2016, a new manufacturing line in Stand-Up pouch format for milk was installed, this is to provide new package format for milk in the market. When PET line was discontinued its operations as part of the rationalizing RFM products in the basis of its profitability contributions to the total business, the area where the PET line is located was used to install the Spaghetti Sauce manufacturing lines last 2016. Sauce line capacity has been expanded this 2017 by adding more lines to support the growing market volume.

Technological advances in manufacturing sector contributed to hectic product competition in the market, RFM recognizes the need to update its technology for a more reliable quality and higher productivity. In 2011 and 2012, the Milk and Juice Division invested in improving and replacing its line instrumentation system which resulted to a fast and more accurate product quality monitoring which ensures that every package conforms to the quality standards. In 2013, the Milk and Juice Division production line was transferred to our Laguna factory compound upgrading it production processes through major overhauling of the machineries and installation of new and more efficient utilities. The production facility was rebuilt and upgraded to further improve compliance to the requirements of the Good Manufacturing Practices. The company invested P150 Million to this transfer and upgrading. On 2017, the major sterilizing equipment for Milk has been replaced with latest equipment which is designed for higher reliability of milk processing.

Collaboration with technical experts in the field of food science and technology as well as manufacturing has been extended to foreign and local business partners to be updated in the latest food trends, equipment and raw materials sourcing. It has its sources of technology information via attendance to seminars, conferences, conventions, journal subscription and internet access to further enhance its research and development skills and manufacturing processes.

Labor

Like other firms in the food and beverage industry, the Company also partakes of the usual risks of labor unrest and strikes.

On 05 January 2017, the Company was impleaded as one of the respondents in a complaint filed before the National Labor Relations Commissions (NLRC), NCR, and Quezon City by eight (8) flour stackers. These workers were employees of two (2) service contractors of the Company, SEAA Manpower Services and JDM Manpower Services, and were deployed on separate occasions to RFM's Flour Division. The parties reached a compromise settlement on 20 January 2017 but without admission of liability on the part of the Company, thereby terminating and closing the said case.

Sometime in January 2017, some officers of the Company were criminally charged with alleged violations of Republic Act No. 6727, otherwise known as the Wage Rationalization Act at the Mandaluyong City prosecution office. The complainant, Mr. Albert P. Arceo, is a former contractor of the Company. He averred that the Company failed to give the mandatory wage increases under DOLE Wage Order Nos. NCR-6 to NCR-11 to his own workers who were previously deployed to the Company. Said complaint was dismissed in a Resolution dated 7 August 2017. The subsequent Motion for Reconsideration filed by the complainant was denied on 18 October 2017.

On 14 March 2017, the Company was again impleaded in a complaint filed before the NLRC NCR, Quezon City by a certain Christopher G. Lipata who was deployed by his employer, Union Services Cooperative, to RFM as a merchandiser. The complainant claimed that he was illegally dismissed and demanded payment of his separation pay, among others. But in a Decision dated 08 September 2017, the Labor Arbiter held that there was no illegal dismissal and therefore he was not entitled to separation pay and his other claims. The parties were however, directed to pay his unpaid Service Incentive Leave and reimburse some unauthorized deductions in the total amount of Pesos: Five Thousand Six Hundred Twelve and 10/100 (Php5, 612.10).

Item 2 – Properties

RFM Corporation owns a flour milling plant with a daily rated capacity of 930 metric tons per day, and is located in Barangay Pineda, Pasig City. A pasta plant with a rated capacity of 3,000 kgs per hour per spaghetti line (2 lines) and 2,450 kgs per hour for macaroni line (1 line) is also located at RFM Pioneer Plant, Barangay Pineda, Pasig City. A sauce lines (3 lines) located in Cabuyao, Laguna with a rated capacity of 13,579 kilos per day. A milk and juice plant is located in Cabuyao, Laguna, and has a rated capacity of 9.7 million packs per month. The milk and juice Tetra plant currently has five (5) production lines, of which four (4) are owned. Lines are running at 18 hours operation per line for 25 days.

Invest Asia Corporation, a 96% owned subsidiary, owns the RFM head office building and land the building is built on.

In accordance with various loan agreements, the Company and its subsidiaries are restricted from performing certain corporate acts without the prior approval of the creditors, the more significant of which relate to entering into a corporate merger or consolidation, acting as guarantor or surety of obligation and acquiring treasury stocks. The Company and its subsidiaries are also required to maintain certain financial ratios. As of December 31, 2017, the Company, including its subsidiaries are in compliance with terms and conditions of these agreements.

A. Institutional Division

Description	LOCATION	CONDITION
Land – 32,937 sq. m.	Pineda, Pasig City	
Flour Mills Plant/Building/Silos/ Warehouse	Pineda, Pasig City	In good condition
Flour Mills-Furniture & Office Equipment	Pineda, Pasig City	In good condition
Flour Mills - Machinery and Equipment	Pineda, Pasig City	In good condition
Bun Line	Fairlane, Pasig City	In good condition
Muffin Line	Fairlane, Pasig City	In good condition
Spice Mix Building	Fairlane, Pasig City	In good working condition
Warehouse Loading bay	Fairlane, Pasig City	In good working condition
Spaghetti Sauce Line	Cabuyao, Laguna	In good working condition

B. Consumer Division

Description	LOCATION	CONDITION
Pasta Plant/Office/Conference Room/Die Washing Room	Pineda, Pasig City	In good condition
Pasta Plant – Furniture & Office Equipment	Pineda, Pasig City	In good condition
Pasta Plant – Long goods line	Pineda, Pasig City	In good condition
Pasta Plant – Long goods line	Pineda, Pasig City	In good condition
Pasta Plant – Short goods line	Pineda, Pasig City	In good condition
Pasta Plant – RM/PM Warehouse	Pineda, Pasig City	In good condition
Pioneer CDC Warehouse	Pineda, Pasig City	In good condition

Owned Properties

Description	LOCATION	CONDITION
Milk & Juices Tetra Machines	Cabuyao Laguna (transferred from Manggahan, Pasig City)	In good condition
Pioneer Business Park Building	Fairlane, Pasig City	Two (2) storey Building

C. Cabuyao Logistics and Industrial Center, Inc.

Description	LOCATION	CONDITION
Land & Improvements	Cabuyao, Laguna	In good working condition
Building & Improvements	Cabuyao, Laguna	In good working condition
Machinery & Equipment	Cabuyao, Laguna	In good working condition

D. Invest Asia Corporation

RFM Building	Corner Pioneer & Sheridan Streets, Mandaluyong City	Eight (8)-storey building with Penthouse

Item 3 – Legal Proceedings

Lawsuits and legal actions are in the ordinary course of the Company's business. However, the Company or any of its subsidiaries is not currently involved in any material pending litigation or legal proceeding that could be expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or its result of operations.

Moreover, during the past five (5) years up to the 31 May 2018, **none** of the Company's directors, nominees for election as director, or executive officers were involved in any legal proceedings that are material to an evaluation of their ability or integrity, such as:

(a) Any bankcruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankcruptcy or within two years prior to that time;

(b) Any conviction by final judgment, including the nature of the offense, in a criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses;

(c) Being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, domestic or foreign, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities or banking activities; and

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

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

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

V. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

(a) The following nominees for the Directors are also the incumbent directors of the Corporation:

(1) List of Directors, Including Independent Directors, and Executive Officers as of 31 March 2018

Name of Director/ Executive Officer	*Position*	*Age*	*Term as Director*
Jose S. Concepcion Jr.	Chairman of the Board	86	34
Ernest Fritz Server	Vice Chairman	74	28
Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III	Director/President & CEO	59	30
Joseph D. Server, Jr.	Director	77	37
Felicisimo M. Nacino Jr.	Director	65	21
John Marie A. Concepcion	Director/Managing Director & CEO, Ice Cream, and Marketing Adviser, Consumer Group	55	29
Ma.Victoria Herminia C. Young	Director/ SVP & GM, Consumer Group	58	10
Francisco A. Segovia	Director	63	30
Raissa Hechanova-Posadas	Director	57	19
Romeo L. Bernardo	Independent Director	63	14
Lilia R. Bautista	Independent Director	82	10
Atty. Jufil E. Siquian	Corporate Secretary/AVP & Head, Corporate Legal & Labor Relations	40	NA

Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias	VP-Finance & Chief Finance Officer and Treasurer/Concurrent General Manager, Flour Group[1]	46	NA
Philip V. Prieto	VP & GM, Invest Asia Corporation	59	NA
Martin Anthony R. Tupaz[2]	VP & Head of Sales	40	NA
Adenawer P. Torres[3]	VP for Sales		
Melchor B. Bacsa[4]	VP & Head of Supply Chain, Consumer Group	56	NA
Roderick P. Perdigon[5]	VP & Head of Supply Chain	55	NA
Harry E. Alvarez[6]	AVP & Head of Supply Chain - Logistics		
Susan A. Atienza	AVP, Research & Development, Consumer Group	60	NA
Evangeline L. Caballa[7]	AVP and Group Controller	32	NA
Stephen James O. Uy[8]	AVP and Head, SBU-Flour Group	28	NA

As provided in the Company's amended Articles of Incorporation, eleven (11) directors were elected to its Board of Directors during the last Annual Stockholders meeting. The officers, on the other hand, were elected during the Organizational Meeting following the Annual Stockholders' meeting, each to hold office until the corresponding meeting of the Board of Directors in the next year or until a successor shall have been qualified and elected or appointed.

The Company's Board of Directors has committees for Audit, Compensation, Nomination, and Investment. There are two (2) independent directors, one of whom is the Chairman of the Audit Committee and the other heads the Compensation Committee.

The following sets forth certain information as to the directors and executive officers of the Company as of March 31, 2018:

Directors

Jose S. Concepcion, Jr.
86 years old
Filipino

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[1] Appointed as Concurrent General Manager of the Flour Group on 31 January 2017.

[2] Resigned effective 31 August 2017.

[3] Appointed as Vice-President for Sales on 01 September 2017 and replaced Martin Anthony R. Tupaz who resigned effective 31 August 2017.

[4] Designated as such effective 10 May 2017.

[5] Resigned effective 25 June 2017.

[6] Appointed as such effective 15 May 2017.

[7] Appointed as such effective 01 January 2018.

[8] Appointed as such effective 01 January 2018.

Born on 29 December 1931, has an Associate's degree in Business Administration from De La Salle University and a Bachelor's degree in Agriculture from Araneta University. He is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of RFM Corporation and of Swift Foods, Inc. He also holds the Chairman position in the Asean-Business Advisory Council – Philippines, and East-Asia Business Council – Philippines. He is the Founding Chairman of the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREL), Special Resource Person of UCPB CIIF Finance Development. He is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Swift Foods, Inc., and Member of the Board of Trustees of TOSP Foundation, Inc. He was previously the Secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry, Chairman of the Board of Investments, member of the Central Bank Monetary Board from 1986-1991, Co-Chairman of Bishops-Businessmen Conference from 1991-1998, and a delegate to the 1971 Constitutional Convention. He served as director of the Corporation from years 1970 to 1985 and was first elected on 3 April 1997 as Chairman of the Board. He is also the Chairman of the Nomination Committee of RFM Corporation.

Ernest Fritz Server
74 years old
Filipino

Born on 08 July 1943, has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from the Ateneo de Manila University and a Master's degree in Business Administration from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. He is the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of RFM Corporation. He is also a Vice-Chairman of Philtown Properties, Inc., and a Director of RFM Equities, Inc. He is the President of Superior Las Pinas, Inc., Capital Mediaworks, Inc., and Vicinetum Holdings, Inc. He is also a trustee of TOSP Foundation, Inc. He is a member of the Board of Directors of BJS Development Corporation, Phil. Stratbase Consultancy, Inc., ABS-CBN Convergence, Inc., Seacage Industries, Inc., and 818 Aqua Farms, Inc. and Chairman of Westview Properties, Inc. and Arrakis Holding, Inc. He served as President of Philam Fund, Philippine Home Cable Holdings, Inc., Trans-Pacific Properties, Inc. and United Housing Corporation. He served as Chairman of Intercity Properties, Inc. and Vice Chairman of Commercial Bank of Manila, Consumer Bank, Cosmos Bottling, Co. He also served as a Director of Farmingtown, Rizal Lighterage Corporation, RFM Insurance Brokers, Inc. and Psi Technologies. He first became a director of the Corporation on 27 October 1988. He is a member of both the Executive Committee and Compensation Committee of RFM Corporation.

Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III
59 years old
Filipino

Born on 23 June 1958, has a Bachelor's degree in Business Management from Dela Salle University. He is the President and Chief Executive Officer of RFM Corporation. He first became a director of the Corporation on 30 October 1986 and was elected President and Chief Executive Officer in 1989. He previously held similar positions in the various subsidiaries of the company such as RFM Equities, Inc., RFM Insurance Brokers, Inc., Rizal Lighterage Corporation, Cabuyao Logistics & Industrial Center, Inc., Interbake Commissary Corporation, Filipinas Water Bottling Co., Inc., and Invest Asia Corporation. He concurrently holds the position of Chairman of the Board of Unilever RFM Ice Cream, Inc. (URICI) and a Co-Chairman of Integrated Global Low-Temperature, (IGLO) Philippines, Inc., a cold-chain company. He is also a director of Concepcion Industries Inc., the largest air-conditioner and refrigerator manufacturer in the country. In 2016, he was appointed by the

President of the Philippines as Presidential Consultant for Entrepreneurship, a position which he also previously held in 2005 until 2010. He was an awardee of the Ten Outstanding Young Men of the Philippines (TOYM) in 1995 and Time Global 100 List of Young Leaders for the New Millennium in 1994. He is associated with major business and industry and various socio-civic associations. He is the founding Trustee of the Philippine Center for Entrepreneurship – Go Negosyo. He also currently chairs the ASEAN Business Advisory Council (ABAC).

Joseph D. Server Jr.
77 years old
Filipino

Born on 08 October 1940, has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from the Ateneo de Manila University and a Master's degree in Business Administration from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in the United States. He is the Chairman of the Board of BJS Development Corporation and the President of JSA & Associates, Inc. and Powerhouse Holdings, Inc. He first became a director of the Corporation on 30 August 1979. He is presently a member of the Audit Committee of RFM Corporation.

Felicisimo M. Nacino, Jr.
65 years old
Filipino

Born on 09 May 1952, has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics and a Master's degree in Business Administration, both from the University of the Philippines. He previously served as the Executive Vice-President & Chief Operating Officer of the Corporation and currently serves as Director of RFM Corporation, Unilever RFM Ice Cream Inc., and other companies in the RFM Group. He first became a director of RFM Corporation on 30 March 1995. He is also a member of the Audit and Executive Committees of the Corporation.

John Marie A. Concepcion
55 years old
Filipino

Born on 13 January 1962, has a degree in Business Administration from Seattle University, Washington, U.S.A. He is the Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director of Unilever RFM Ice Cream, Inc. He is also a director and treasurer of Selecta Walls Land Corporation (SWLC). He became a director of the RFM Corporation on 29 October 1987. He also concurrently serves as the Marketing Adviser for the Consumer of Group of RFM Corporation.

Ma. Victoria Herminia C. Young
58 years old
Filipino

Born on 4 August 1959, has a Bachelor of Science Degree in Management and Marketing from Assumption College. She is currently Senior Vice-President and General Manager of Consumer Group handling the R&D, Logistics, White King Division, Milk & Juice Division, Sales Division, Operations Division, Exports Division and subsidiary companies in Cabuyao namely Cabuyao Logistics & Industrial Center and Bevco Philippines. She is a Trustee and President of TOSP Foundation, Inc., Trustee of Soul Mission Org., Ronald McDonald House of Charities and the President of Interbake Commissary Commission. She was appointed as Senior Vice President for the Consumer Group of the Corporation in January 2014.

Francisco A. Segovia
63 years old
Filipino

Born on 17 January 1954, has a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Management from the Ateneo De Manila University. He is President of Segovia & Corporation, Inc., Fritz International Philippines, Inc., Horseworld, Inc., Big A. Aviation Corporation, Intellicon, Inc., Regina Realty/Chilco Holdings, Araneta Institute of Agriculture, Republic Dynamics Corporation and Republic Consolidated Corporation. He is a director of RFM Equities, Inc., and Philtown Properties, Inc. He first became a director of the RFM Corporation on 30 October 1986. He is also a member of the Investment Committee of the Corporation.

Raissa Hechanova-Posadas
57 years old
Filipino

Born on 16 April 1960, has a Master's degree in Business Administration from Imede (now IMD) Lausanne, Switzerland and a degree in Bachelor of Arts major in Applied Economics from De La Salle University. She joined the Corporation as director in April 1997, replacing her father, Mr. Rafael G. Hechanova, former Chairman of the Board of Directors of RFM Corporation. She is a member of the Compensation and Nomination Committees of the Corporation.

Romeo L. Bernardo
63 years old
Filipino

Born on 5 September 1954, Mr. Bernardo received his Bachelor of Science degree in Business Economics from the University of the Philippines (Magna Cum Laude) and a Master's Degree in Development Economics from Williams College, Mass. USA. He has had a varied career in public institutions before he co-founded LBT (with former Energy Secretary Del Lazaro and corporate lawyer Helen Tiu) in 1997. His public sector work spans teaching finance at the state university, a career in the Department of Finance rising to the Undersecretary post , and working in multilateral institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank, based in Washington DC, as well as the ADB in Manila. Presently, he provides business advice as board director in leading listed Philippine companies such as ALFM family of funds (Chairman), Bank of the Philippine Islands, Globe Telecom, Aboitiz Power, National Reinsurance Corporation of the Philippines, Philippine Investment Management (PHINMA) Inc., and Institute of Development and Econometric Analysis, Inc. He also does/has done policy advisory for multilateral and bilateral institutions and he Philippine government

in public finance, capital markets, public-private partnership, pension reform, economic governance. He is the lead Philippine partner/advisor to Global Source Partners, a global network of independent analysts. He first became an independent director of RFM Corporation on 25 September 2002. He is presently the Chairman of the Compensation Committee and member of the Audit, Executive and Nomination Committees of RFM Corporation.

Lilia R. Bautista
82 years old
Filipino

Born on 16 August 1935, is an Independent Director of the Company since September 2006. She is also an independent director of Transnational Diversified Group and a professional lecturer at the Philippine Judicial Academy. Recently, she was appointed as Dean of the College of Law of Jose Rizal University. She previously held several positions including as a Member of the Appellate Body of the World Trade Organization, Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, Ex-Officio Member, Anti-Money Laundering Council, Senior DTI Undersecretary & Special Trade Negotiator and subsequently acting DTI Secretary. Ex-officio member of the Monetary Board, Chairman of the Board of Investments, National Development Company and other DTI agencies. She was appointed Ambassador to the United Nations and other international agencies in Geneva, Switzerland. She holds an L.L.B., University of the Philippines, LLM, University of Michigan (Dewitt Fellow), M.B.A., University of the Philippines, and attended special courses in corporate finance and reorganization, New York University and Investment negotiation course, Georgetown University. She is presently the Chairman of the Audit Committee of RFM Corporation.

Executive Officers

Management is comprised of owner-managers and professional managers. Mr. Jose Maria A. Concepcion III is the President and Chief Executive officer of RFM Corporation, and is also a major shareholder. He joined the Company in 1980 as a route salesman, and occupied positions in sales and marketing before he became President and Chief Executive Officer in 1989.

Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias
46 years old
Filipino

Born on 26 December 1971, has a Bachelor of Science degree major in Business Economics from the U.P School of Economics and a Master's degree in Business Management from the Asian Institute of Management. Prior to joining RFM, he worked at the Philippine as well as Southeast and South Asian operations of Liwayway Marketing Corporation (Oishi) as Vice President – Finance. He was appointed as Chief Finance Officer and Treasurer of the Corporation, effective November 2015.

Philip V. Prieto
59 years old
Filipino

Born on 20 August 1958, has a Bachelor's of Arts degree from the University of San Francisco. He is currently the General Manager of Invest Asia Corporation and concurrently the Assistant Treasurer of RFM Corporation. He joined the Corporation in 1995 as the Purchasing Manager of Cosmos Bottling Corporation when this was still owned by RFM Corporation.

Melchor B. Bacsa
56 years old
Filipino

Born on 6 January 1961, a Licensed Chemical Engineer, has a Bachelor of Science Degree in Chemical Engineering from the Adamson University. Prior to joining RFM Corporation, he was the Director for Operations, Branded Consumer Foods Division from 2008 to 2010 at Universal Robina Corporation, where he started his career in 1983. He also held top positions in professional organizations namely Production Management Association of the Philippines (PROMAP) and First Cavite Industrial Estate Association (FCIEA). He joined the company in January 2011 as Vice President and Head of Operations and Exports Division.

Martin Anthony R. Tupaz
40 years old
Filipino

Born on 2 July 1977, has a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Philosophy from the University of the Philippines. He has 18 years of well-rounded experience in Sales, Trade and Brand Marketing and Sales Operations across industries such as consumers goods, pharmaceuticals and consumer electronics. Prior to joining RFM Corporation, he was Sales Director with Peerless Products Corporation, makers of *Champion* Detergents, for close to 5 years combined – he was instrumental in propelling the *Champion* brand into market leadership versus giant MNC-owned detergent brands. He joined RFM in June 2016 as Vice President and Head of Sales.

Roderick P. Perdigon
55 years old
Filipino

Born on 16 July 1962, has a Bachelor's Degree in Industrial Engineering from the University of the Philippines & earned a certificate course at the Harvard Business School. He has held various positions in manufacturing and supply chain in FMCG companies namely Colgate-Palmolive Philippines, The Coca-Cola Exports Corporation, L'Oreal Philippines and more recently, in a local garment retailer, Golden ABC Inc. He was president of the Distribution Management Association of the Philippines (now SCMAP) in 1997. He started doing consultancy work for RFM Corporation in January 2015, prior to formally joining the company as Vice President, Head of Supply Chain in March 2015.

Adenawer P. Torres
50 years old
Filipino

Born on June 27, 1967, has a Bachelor of Science in Commerce Degree, Major in Business Management from the University of the Assumption, Pampanga. He has 29 years of extensive experience in Sales, Trade Marketing and Product Distribution in various industries like consumer goods, pharmaceuticals, automotive oil and banking. Prior to joining RFM Corporation for the first time back in 2008, he was the National Key Accounts Manager/ Modern Trade Head from 2005 to 2008 at General Mills Foods, Inc, where he was instrumental in driving the growth in the local market of popular international brands Pillsbury, Green Giant and Betty Crocker. He previously served as a Sales Consultant of Kettle Foods Corporation before rejoining RFM Corporation as Vice President for Sales.

Susan A. Atienza
60 years old
Filipino

Born on 2 May 1957, has a Bachelor of Science Degree in Food Technology from the Philippine Women's University. She was the former Plant Manager at Leslie Corporation from 1979 to 1987 and R&D Manager for Branded Snacks of San Miguel Mills, Inc. from 2003 to 2009. She initially joined RFM Corporation in 1987 until 2001 as R&D Manager of the Bakery Group and re-joined the company in December 2009 as Assistant Vice President - Research & Development of the Consumer Group.

Jufil E. Siquian
40 years old
Filipino

Born on 15 August 1977, has a Bachelor of Arts degree major in Political Science for which he graduated *Cum Laude*, and a Bachelor of Laws degree, both from the University of the Philippines (Diliman). He was admitted to the Philippine Bar in 2003. Prior to joining the Corporation, he was engaged in litigation practice in various law firms based in Makati City. He previously served as chairperson in the election and legal aid committees of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines-Makati City Chapter. He is also the Corporate Secretary of Interbake Commissary Corporation, Southstar Bottled Water Company, Inc., Engrain-RFM Pacific, Inc., RFM Equities, Inc., Rizal Lighterage Corporation, Cabuyao Logistics and Industrial Center, Inc., and Invest Asia Corporation. He joined RFM Corporation in September 2007 and currently its Corporate Secretary and serves as Assistant Vice-President and Head of Corporate Legal and Labor Relations.

Tee Jay T. Sumawang
37 years old
Filipino

Born on July 21, 1980, has a Bachelor of Science degree in Computer and Information Science major in Systems and Software Engineering for which he graduated from the Far Eastern University – East

Asia College in Manila. He started to work in Grand Alphatech International Corporation in 2001 as a Software Engineer and left the company in 2006 as Assistant IT Manager/Software Architect. Prior to joining RFM Corporation, he was with Information Technology Solutions, International as a Senior Technical Specialist (Technical Team Lead). He joined RFM Corporation in February 2007 as Assistant IT Manager and is currently the Assistant Vice President and Head of Information Technology.

Harry E. Alvarez Jr.
43 years old
Filipino

Born on 5 December 1974, has a Bachelor Degree in Industrial Engineering from Mapua Institute of Technology. He has 13 years of well-rounded experience in Planning, Logistics and Total Supply Chain Operations from top food manufacturing companies in the Philippines. Prior to joining RFM Corporation, he was the Supply Chain Manager of San Miguel Mills Incorporated for 4 years. He joined RFM in June 2006 as Supply Chain Manager – ICC Division.

Maria Patrocinio V. Valdez
65 years old
Filipino

Born on 14 November 1952, has a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Business Administration from Maryknoll College. She joined RFM Corporation in 1982 as Personnel Supervisor then became Manager for Compensation Planning and Administration and eventually Assistant Vice-President for Corporate Compensation and Benefits. In 2005, she became a consultant for Executive Compensation and also to the RFM Compensation Committee. Effective 2015, she became the Head of Human Resources Department.

Evangeline L. Caballa
32 years old
Filipino

Born on 04 July 1986, she earned her Bachelor of Science degree in Accountancy at the University of Santo Tomas in May 2007 and passed the CPA licensure exam in the same year. She first joined RFM as General Accounting Supervisor in 2009 up to 2013. She moved to Chevron Holdings Inc. in 2013 and rejoined RFM in 2014 as Corporate Accounting Manager and was promoted to Group Controller in September 2015. Effective January 2018, she was promoted Assistant Vice President of Finance and Controllership Group.

Stephen James O. Uy
28 years old
Filipino

Born on January 3, 1990 and has a Bachelor of Science degree in Management major in Communications Technology Management from Ateneo de Manila University. In 2012, he started his

career in All Asian Countertrade Inc., one of the largest sugar trading companies in the Philippines. He joined RFM Corporation in March 2015 as a Senior Management Trainee and is currently the Assistant Vice President and SBU-Head of the Flour Division.

VI. SECURITIES OF THE CORPORATION

(1) Market Information

RFM shares are traded at the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). As of May 31, 2018, the total number of issued and outstanding shares of the Company is 3,497,828,066 common shares.

The following are the high and low prices per common share for each quarter within the last three calendar years and the first quarter of 2018:

2018	High	Low
First Quarter	4.88	4.70

2017	High	Low
First Quarter	4.80	4.76
Second Quarter	4.46	4.45
Third Quarter	4.50	4.37
First Quarter	4.98	4.97

2016	High	Low
First Quarter	4.23	4.14
Second Quarter	4.20	4.18
Third Quarter	4.20	4.17
Fourth Quarter	5.10	4.90

2015	High	Low
First Quarter	5.32	5.26
Second Quarter	4.18	4.14
Third Quarter	4.06	3.90
Fourth Quarter	4.01	3.95

All shares of the Company are listed in the Philippines Stock Exchange.
The price of RFM shares as of last trading date – May 31, 2018 was P4.63.

(2) Holders

As of May 31, 2018, there are a total of 3,165 shareholders of RFM common stock. Filipinos owned 2,629,981,466 common shares or 75.19% while the foreigners owned 867,846,600 common shares or 24.81%.

Below are the Top 20 stockholders of common shares as of May 31, 2018:

Name	No. of shares held	% to Total
1. PCD Nominee Corporation (Foreign)	867,586,036	24.79
2. Horizons Realty, Inc.	646,078,738	18.46
3. Triple Eight Holdings, Inc.	639,266,218	18.26
4. BJS Development Corporation	311,210,184	8.89
5. PCD Nominee Corporation (Filipino)	130,201,410	3.72
6. FEATI University	112,011,350	3.20
7. Triple Eight Holdings, Inc.	105,890,978	3.03
8. RPMC Resources, Inc.	105,037,214	3.00
9. Renaissance Property Management Corporation	96,945,752	2.77
10. Chilco Holdings, Inc.	72,748,950	2.08
11. Concepcion Industries, Inc.	71,384,424	2.04
12. Select Two Incorporated	49,499,612	1.41
13. S & A Industrial Corporation	41,308,360	1.18
14. Republic Commodities Corporation	33,115,616	0.95
15. Macric Incorporated	23,302,412	0.67
16. Lace Express Inc.	23,278,716	0.67
17. Monaco Express Corporation	23,278,552	0.67
18. Sole Luna, Inc.	22,305,308	0.64
19. Foresight Realty Development Corporation	19,215,194	0.55
20. Arcon Group Holdings	11,919,518	0.34

There are no securities to be issued in connection with an acquisition, business combination or other reorganization.

(3) Dividends

(a) Dividend per Share

On February 27, 2015 the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.037000 cash dividend per share or a total of ₱129.51 million to its stockholders. The dividends were paid on April 13, 2015.

On October 1, 2015 the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.030876 cash dividend per share or a total of ₱108,08 million to its stockholders. The dividends were paid on November 10, 2015.

On February 24, 2016, the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.0779 cash dividend per share or a total of a total of ₱270.50 million to its stockholders. The dividends were paid on March 23, 2016.

On August 24, 2016, the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.05 special cash dividend per share or a total of a total of ₱181 million to its stockholders. The dividends were paid on October 4, 2016.

On January 31, 2017, the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.08576 cash dividend per share or a total of a total of ₱300 million to its stockholders. The dividends were paid on March 10, 2017.

On September 27, 2017, the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.0575 regular cash dividend per share or a total of a total of ₱200 million to its stockholders. The dividends were paid on November 8, 2017.

(b) Dividends Restriction

The Parent Company's retained earnings as of December 31, 2017 is restricted to the extent of the amount of the undistributed equity in net earnings of an associate included in its retained earnings amounting to ₱277.09 million. These will only be available for declaration as dividends when these are actually received.

The long-term loan agreements entered into by RFM Corporation with its creditors allows the Company to declare and pay cash dividends upon compliance with the required current ratio, debt-to-equity ratio and debt service coverage ratio.

VII. LEADING PRACTICES ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(a) Evaluation System to Measure Compliance with Manual of Corporate Governance

There is no particular system presently being applied to measure the Corporation's compliance with the provisions of its Manual on Good Corporate Governance. Compliance with the New Manual on Good Corporate Governance is validated by the Corporation using the Integrated Annual Corporate Governance Report For Publicly Listed Companies (SEC Form I-ACGR) which harmonizes the corporate governance requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and of the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

(b) Measure being Undertaken to Fully Comply with the Adopted Leading Practices on Good Corporate Governance

The following are some of the measures undertaken by the Company to ensure that full compliance with the leading practices on good governance are observed:

1. During the scheduled meetings of the Board of Directors, the attendance of each director is monitored and recorded;
2. The Compliance Officer has been designated to monitor compliance with the provisions and requirements of the Corporation's Manual on Corporate Governance;
3. The Corporation has created an Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Corporate Governance Committee;
4. The Board is composed of eleven (11) members and at least two (2) of whom are Independent Directors;

5. The Corporate Governance Committee pre-screens and shortlists all candidates nominated to become directors in accordance with the qualification and disqualification set up and established;
6. The directors and officers were given copies of the New Manual of the Corporate Governance of the Corporation for their information, guidance and compliance;
7. On 24 March 2010, the Board approved a revised Manual of Corporate Governance incorporating the changes under SEC Memorandum Circular No. 6, Series of 2009;
8. On 3 March 2011, a refresher course on Corporate Governance was conducted by Sycip Gorres Velayo & Co. Knowledge Institute for the directors and key officers of the Corporation;
9. On 1 July 2013, the Corporation completed and filed with the SEC its Annual Corporate Governance Report, which was subsequently revised on March 11, 2014;
10. On 19 May 2017, the Corporation filed with the SEC its New Manual on Corporate Governance pursuant to SEC Memorandum Circular No. 19 which resolved to approve the Code of Corporate Governance for Publicly-Listed Companies; and
11. On 24 November 2017, an Annual Corporate Governance Training was conducted by the Institute of Corporate Directors (ICD) for the directors and key officers of the Corporation.

(c) Deviation from the Corporation's Manual of Corporate Governance

Per records, no director failed to meet the fifty percent (50%) attendance requirement in all board meetings, whether regular or special, during his incumbency, or any twelve (12) month period during the said incumbency in accordance with the New Manual on Corporate Governance of the Company.

(d) Any plan to improve corporate governance of the company

The Company will monitor compliance with its New Manual on Corporate Governance (NMCG) and Integrated Annual Corporate Governance Report (I-ACGR) to ensure full compliance thereto. The Company will improve its NMCG as needed and proper in its best judgment.

VIII. REGISTRANT'S MANAGEMENT REPORT

The Corporation shall undertake to provide without charge, a copy of the registrant's Annual Report on SEC Form 17-A upon written request to:

MR. ENRIQUE OLIVER I. REY-MATIAS
Vice-President & Chief Finance Officer
8/F RFM Corporate Center
Pioneer Corner Sheridan Streets
1550 Mandaluyong City

RFM CORPORATION

By:

ATTY. JUFIL E. SIQUIAN
Corporate Secretary

CERTIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

I, LILIA R. BAUTISTA, Filipino, of legal age and a resident of San Juan City after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law do hereby declare that:

1. I am a nominee for independent director of RFM Corporation and have been its independent director since 2005
2. I am affiliated with the following companies or organizations;

COMPANY/ORGANIZATION	POSITION/RELATIONSHIP	PERIOD OF SERVICE
RCBC	Independent Director	2016 - Present
Jose Rizal University	Dean, Law School	2012-Present
St. Martin de Pores Charity Hospital	Trustee	2012- Present
PHILJA Development Center	Trustee	2005-hold-over
CIBI Foundation	Trustee	2016 - Present
Permanent Court of		
Arbitration (Hague)	Member, National Group	2012-Present
Eisenhower Fellows		
Association of the Phils.	Member	2010-Present
Association of Outstanding		
Women in the Nations		
Service (TOWNS)	Member	1982-present
Transnational Diversified		
Group	Independent Director	2006-Present
Phil. Judicial Academy	Professorial Lecturer II	2010-Present
Pamantasan Ng Lungsod		
Ng Maynila	Professor	2016-Present
Lopez Holding, Inc.	Independent Director	Feb 2018-present

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

4. I am not related to any director/ officer/ substantial shareholder of the above companies, subsidiaries and affiliates.

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

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

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

Done, this _____ day of 28 MAY 2018, at MANDALUYONG CITY.

Lilia R. Bautista
LILIA R. BAUTISTA

Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this ____ day of 28 MAY 2018 2018 by affiant identified by me through his/her Passport No. EC1817562 at Manila Office on August 06, 2014 and expiring on August 05, 2019 who avowed to me under penalty of law to the whole truth of the contents of the foregoing instrument.

Doc. No. 251;
Page No. 52;
Book No. 1;
Series of 2018.

MITCHIE VANESSA T. MAGOMNANG
Notary Public for and in Mandaluyong City
Notarial Commission No. 0475-18
Commission expires on 31, December 2019
8th Floor, RFM Corporate Center
Pioneer corner Sheridan Sts., Mandaluyong City
PTR No. 3389785, Jan. 05, 2018, Mandaluyong City
IBP Lifetime Member No. 09975
Roll of Attorneys No. 53187

CERTIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

I, **ROMEO L. BERNARDO**, Filipino, of Legal age, with office address at Unit 16A Belvedere Tower, San Miguel Avenue, Ortigas Center, Pasig City, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law do hereby declare that:

1) I am a nominee for independent director of **RFM Corporation** (the "Corporation"), and have been its independent director since October 2002 .

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

COMPANY/ORGANIZATION	POSITION/RELATIONSHIP	PERIOD OF SERVICE
1. Aboitiz Power Corporation	Independent Director	May 2008
2. ALFM Dollar Bond Fund	Chairman	2003
3. ALFM Euro Bond Fund	Chairman	2005
4. ALFM Growth Fund	Chairman	2007
5. ALFM Money Market Fund	Chairman	2007
6. ALFM Peso Bond Fund	Chairman	2003
7. Bank of Philippine Islands	Independent Director	August 21,2002
8. BPI Capital Corporation	Independent Director	October 23, 2012
9. BPI/MS Insurance Corporation	Independent Director	December 04, 2009
10. BPI-Philam Life Assurance Corporation	Independent Director	April 2006
11. BPI Asset Management and Trust Corporation	Independent Director	February 2017
12. Foundation for Economic Freedom	Vice Chairman	1997
13. GlobalSource Partners	Advisor	July 2007
14. Globe Telecom, Inc.	Director	September 2001
15. Institute for Development & Econometric Analysis, Inc. (IDEA)	Board of Trustee	
16. Lazaro Bernardo Tiu & Associates, Inc.	President & Managing	October 1996
17. Philippine Investment Management, Inc.	Independent Director	August 2005
18. Philippine Stock Index Fund, Inc.	Chairman	2007
19.National Reinsurance Corporation of the Philippines	Independent Director	June 2006.
20. Management Association of the Philippines	Member, Board of Governors	January 2017

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

2) I am not related to any director, officer, or substantial shareholder of the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries and affiliates.

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

4) I am not employed nor affiliated with any government agency or government owned and controlled corporation ("GOCC").

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

6) I shall inform the Corporate Secretary of RFM Corporation of any changes in the abovementioned information within five days from its occurrence.

SIGNED THIS_____ AT MANDALUYONG CITY CITY.

ROMEO L. BERNARDO

Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this _____ at MANDALUYONG CITY, affiant personally appeared before me and exhibited to me his Philippine Passport No. EC5403253 issued at DFA Manila, Philippines on September 20, 2015.

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Book No. ___;

Series of 2018.

MITCHIE VANESSA T. MASOMNANG
Notary Public for and in Mandaluyong City
Notarial Commission No. 0475-18
Commission expires on 31, December 2019
8th Floor, RFM Corporate Center
Pioneer corner Sheridan Sts., Mandaluyong City
PTR No. 3389785, Jan. 05, 2018, Mandaluyong City
IBP Lifetime Member No. 09975
Roll of Attorneys No. 53187

RFM CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONSOLIDATED COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The management of RFM Corporation is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated company's financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, in accordance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated company's financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the consolidated company's financial statements including the schedules attached therein, and submits the same to the stockholders or members.

SyCip, Gorres Velayo & Co., the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders has audited the consolidated company's financial statements in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders or members has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

Signed this 12th day of April 2018

Jose S. Concepcion, Jr.
Chairman of the Board

Jose Maria Concepcion III
President & CEO

Enrique Oliver Rey-Matias
VP-Chief Finance Officer

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 03 APR 2018 day of _____ 2018 affiant(s) exhibiting to me his/her Passport as follows:

Names	Passport Number	Date of Issue / Expiry	Place of Issue
Jose S. Concepcion, Jr.	P2514823A	30 Mar 2017/29 Mar 2022	DFA, Manila
Jose Maria Concepcion III	P3744591A	21 July 2017/20 July 2022	DFA, Manila
Enrique Oliver Rey-Matias	P5401351A	20 Dec 2017/ 19 Dec 2022	DFA, NCR East

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Book No. I
Series of 2018

JOEY E. SIQUIAN
Notary Public for and in Mandaluyong City
Notarial Commission No. 0288-17
Commission expires on 31, December 2018
8th Floor, RFM Corporate Center
Pioneer corner Sheridan Sts., Mandaluyong City
PTR No. 3388784 Jan. 05, 2018, Mandaluyong City
IBP Member No. 022373
Roll of Attorneys No. 42172

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Code and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereunto duly notarized, in the City of Mandaluyong on 16 APR 2018.

RFM Corporation

By:

ENRIQUE OLIVER I. REY MATIAS
Vice President – CFO

ATTY. JUFIL E. SIQUIAN
Assistant Vice President& Head
Corporate Legal and Labor Relations

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 16 APR 2018 day of _____, 2018 affiants exhibiting their Passport as follows:

Names	Passport Number	Date of Issue / Expiry	Place of Issue
Jufil E. Siquian	EC2428839	16 Oct 2014/ 15 Oct 2019	DFA, Manila
Enrique Oliver Rey-Matias	P5401351A	20 Dec 2017/ 19 Dec 2022	DFA, NCR East

Doc No. 181
Page No. 38
Book No. 1
Series of 2018

MITCHIE VANESSA T. MAGOMNANG
Notary Public for and in Mandaluyong City
Notarial Commission No. 0475-18
Commission expires on 31, December 2019
8th Floor, RFM Corporate Center
Pioneer corner Sheridan Sts., Mandaluyong City
PTR No. 3389785, Jan. 05, 2018, Mandaluyong City
IBP Lifetime Member No. 09975
Roll of Attorneys No. 53187

CERTIFICATE ON THE COMPILATION SERVICES FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I hereby certify that I am the Certified Public Accountant (CPA) who performed the compilation services related to the preparation and presentation of financial information of an entity in accordance with an applicable financial reporting framework and reports as required by accounting and auditing standards for RFM Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2017.

In discharging the responsibility, I hereby declare that I am the Assistant Vice-President and Group Controller of Finance and Controllership Group of RFM Corporation.

Furthermore, in my compilation services for the preparation of the Financial Statements and Notes to the Financial Statements, I was not assisted by or did not avail of the services of SyCip, Gorres Velayo & Co., which is the external auditor who rendered the audit opinion for the said Financial Statements and Notes to the Financial Statements.

I hereby declare, under penalties of perjury and violation of Republic Act No. 9298, that my statements are true and correct.

Caballa

EVANGELINE L. CABALLA
Professional Identification Card No. 0122357
Valid until: July 4, 2019

Accreditation No. 5852
Valid Until: July 04, 2021

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 05 APR 2018
affiant exhibited to me his/her Community Tax No. TIN 156 004 935
issued at _____ on _____

NOTARY PUBLIC

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Book No. 1
Series of 2018.

MITCHIE VANESSA T. MACOMNANG
Notary Public for and in Mandaluyong City
Notarial Commission No. 0475-18
Commission expires on 31, December 2019
8th Floor, RFM Corporate Center
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PTR No. 3389785, Jan. 05, 2018, Mandaluyong City
IBP Lifetime Member No. 09975
Roll of Attorneys No. 53187

COVER SHEET

for

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	9	8

COMPANY NAME

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

RFM CORPORATE CENTER, PIONEER CORNER SHERIDAN STREETS, MANDALUYONG CITY

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
AAFS		NA

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number	Mobile Number
rfmmail@rfm.com.ph	(02) 631-8101	N/A

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Fiscal Year (Month / Day)
3,174	7/12	December 31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias	eoirey-matias@rfm.com.ph	(02) 631-8101	N/A

CONTACT PERSON's ADDRESS

RFM Corporate Center, Pioneer corner Sheridan Streets, Mandaluyong City

NOTE 1. In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.
2. All Boxes must be property and completely filled-up. Failure to do so shall cause the delay in updating the corporation's records with the Commission and/or non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies. Further, non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies shall not excuse the corporation from liability for its deficienies.

SGV
Building a better working world

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

Tel: (632) 891 0307
Fax: (632) 819 0872
ey.com/ph

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001,
December 14, 2015, valid until December 31, 2018
SEC Accreditation No. 0012-FR-4 (Group A),
November 10, 2015, valid until November 9, 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors and the Stockholders
RFM Corporation
RFM Corporate Center
Pioneer corner Sheridan Streets
Mandaluyong City

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of RFM Corporation and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017 in accordance with the financial reporting framework as described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For the matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Impairment testing of trademark with indefinite useful life and goodwill

Under Philippine Financial Reporting Standards, the Group is required to test for impairment the Royal trademark with indefinite useful life and the goodwill from the investment in Unilever-RFM Ice Cream, Inc. on an annual basis. These annual impairment tests are significant to our audit because the carrying value of these intangible assets of ₱2,271.5 million as of December 31, 2017 is material to the consolidated financial statements. In addition, the assessment process requires significant judgment from management because of the use of assumptions and other information, specifically the discount rate, revenue growth rate, royalty savings rate and projected operating expenses and maintenance capital expenditures which are affected by expected future market or economic conditions.

Refer to Notes 2 and 3 to the consolidated financial statements for the relevant accounting policy and discussion of significant judgments and estimates, and Note 13 for the disclosures relating to trademark and goodwill.

Audit Response

We involved our internal specialist in evaluating the management's assessment including the methodologies and the assumptions used in determining the recoverable amounts of the trademark and the goodwill. We compared the key assumptions used such as revenue growth rate, budgeted brand support and projected operating expenses and maintenance capital expenditures against historical performance of the products under the Royal brand and Unilever-RFM Ice Cream, Inc. We also compared the revenue growth rate and the royalty savings rate against relevant published market information. We tested the parameters used in the determination of the discount rate against market data. We likewise reviewed the Group's disclosures about those assumptions to which the outcome of the impairment tests are most sensitive; specifically those that have the most significant effect on the determination of the recoverable amounts of the trademark and the goodwill.

Valuation of land

The Group accounts for its land, where the main office and the various manufacturing plants are located, using the revaluation model in accordance with Philippine Accounting Standards 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*. As of December 31, 2017, the carrying value of the Group's land amounted to ₱3,117.63 million, representing 20% of the Group's total assets. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Group recognized a revaluation increment of ₱446.67 million, net of the related deferred tax liability, in other comprehensive income. The valuation of the land requires the assistance of an external appraiser whose calculations involve certain assumptions, such as sales price of similar properties and adjustments to sales price based on internal and external factors. This matter is significant to our audit because it involves significant judgments and estimates.

Refer to Notes 2 and 3 to the consolidated financial statements for the relevant accounting policy and discussion of significant judgments and estimates, and Note 12 for the disclosures relating to fair value of land.

Audit Response

We involved our internal specialist in the review of the scope, bases, methodology and results of the work by the Group's external appraiser whose professional qualifications and objectivity were also taken into consideration. We compared the relevant information supporting the sales price of similar properties and the adjustments made to the sales price against real estate industry data. We also reviewed the Group's disclosures with respect to the fair value of the land.

Accounting for the investment in Unilever-RFM Ice Cream, Inc.

The Group has ownership of 50% in Unilever-RFM Ice Cream, Inc. as of December 31, 2017. This investment is accounted for using the proportionate consolidation method as allowed by the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission. This is a key audit matter because Unilever-RFM Ice Cream, Inc. contributed significantly to the consolidated assets, consolidated liabilities, consolidated revenues and consolidated net income of the Group as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Refer to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements for the relevant accounting policy, and Note 11 for the disclosures relating to Group's investment in Unilever-RFM Ice Cream, Inc.

Audit Response

We sent instructions to the statutory auditor of Unilever-RFM Ice Cream, Inc. to perform an audit on the financial information of Unilever-RFM Ice Cream, Inc. for the purpose of the Group's consolidated financial statements. These instructions contained a discussion on their scope of work, risk assessment procedures, audit strategy and reporting requirements. We discussed with Unilever-RFM Ice Cream, Inc. statutory auditor about their key audit areas, planning and execution of audit procedures, significant areas of estimation and judgment, and results of their work for the year ended December 31, 2017. We reviewed the statutory auditor's working papers and obtained relevant conclusion statements related to their audit procedures.

We obtained the financial information of Unilever-RFM Ice Cream, Inc. from the statutory auditor and recomputed the Group's proportionate share in the assets, liabilities and net income of Unilever-RFM Ice Cream, Inc. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017. We also reviewed the Group's disclosure with respect to its investment in Unilever-RFM Ice Cream, Inc.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2017, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2017 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting framework as described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.



If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Narciso T. Torres, Jr.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Narciso T. Torres, Jr.
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 84208
SEC Accreditation No. 1511-A (Group A),
October 1, 2015, valid until September 30, 2018
Tax Identification No. 102-099-147
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-111-2018,
February 14, 2018, valid until February 13, 2021
PTR No. 6621336, January 9, 2018, Makati City

April 3, 2018

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Amounts in Thousands)

	December 31	
	2017	2016
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	**₱1,513,049**	₱1,496,554
Short-term cash investments (Note 5)	**39,619**	1,121,746
Current portion of held-to-maturity investments (Note 9)	**310,371**	–
Receivables (Notes 6 and 21)	**2,178,571**	2,321,866
Inventories (Note 7)	**1,533,885**	1,169,818
Other current assets (Note 8)	**324,035**	282,205
Total Current Assets	**5,899,530**	6,392,189
Noncurrent Assets		
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note 9)	**4,682**	5,032
Held-to-maturity investments - net of current portion (Note 9)	**693,156**	57,894
Investments in joint venture and associate (Note 10)	**152,245**	153,591
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12):		
At appraised value	**3,117,628**	2,479,531
At cost	**3,303,535**	3,130,408
Intangible assets (Note 13)	**2,271,497**	2,271,503
Deferred income tax assets - net (Note 23)	**143,696**	118,342
Other noncurrent assets (Notes 6, 21 and 24)	**332,780**	130,105
Total Noncurrent Assets	**10,019,219**	8,346,406
TOTAL ASSETS	**₱15,918,749**	₱14,738,595
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Bank loans (Note 15)	**₱556,500**	₱460,000
Accounts payable and other current liabilities (Notes 14 and 21)	**3,184,249**	3,311,558
Customers' deposits	**18,053**	38,102
Income tax payable	**225,554**	144,834
Total Current Liabilities	**3,984,356**	3,954,494
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Net retirement obligation (Note 22)	**161,671**	175,118
Security deposits	**1,923**	1,692
Deferred income tax liabilities - net (Note 23)	**618,235**	458,242
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**781,829**	635,052
Total Liabilities	**4,766,185**	4,589,546

Securities and Exchange Commission
Records Management Division
APR 16 2018
RECEIVED SUBJECT TO REVIEW OF FORM AND CONTENTS

(Forward)

	December 31	
	2017	2016
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company		
Capital stock (Note 16)	**₱3,500,404**	₱3,500,404
Additional paid-in capital (Note 16)	**2,059,437**	2,057,297
Treasury stock (Note 16)	**(14,327)**	(20,155)
Equity reserve	**(7,075)**	(7,075)
Revaluation increment on land - net (Note 12)	**1,789,684**	1,343,016
Retained earnings (Note 16)	**3,851,762**	3,303,307
	11,179,885	10,176,794
Non-controlling Interests	**(27,321)**	(27,745)
Total Equity	**11,152,564**	10,149,049
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**₱15,918,749**	₱14,738,595

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Amounts in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2017	2016	2015
REVENUE			
Manufacturing	**₱12,702,877**	₱12,655,872	₱11,945,227
Services and others	**40,774**	42,786	36,669
	12,743,651	12,698,658	11,981,896
COST OF SALES AND SERVICES (Note 17)	**(7,561,515)**	(7,422,861)	(7,492,190)
GROSS PROFIT	**5,182,136**	5,275,797	4,489,706
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Selling and marketing (Note 18)	**(2,541,734)**	(2,760,792)	(2,297,506)
General and administrative (Note 19)	**(1,193,559)**	(1,084,170)	(993,357)
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES)			
Interest expense (Note 20)	**(16,273)**	(9,852)	(28,260)
Reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss) on property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**18,456**	3,432	(21,976)
Interest income (Note 20)	**36,317**	23,411	11,377
Dividend income (Note 9)	**134**	65	–
Other income (charges) - net (Note 10)	**(10,607)**	38,289	31,903
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**1,474,870**	1,486,180	1,191,887
PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAX (Note 23)			
Current	**489,599**	481,701	298,249
Deferred	**(59,490)**	4,099	(11,290)
	430,109	485,800	286,959
NET INCOME	**₱1,044,761**	₱1,000,380	₱904,928
Net income (loss) attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱1,042,345**	₱1,001,850	₱906,496
Non-controlling interests	**2,416**	(1,470)	(1,568)
	₱1,044,761	₱1,000,380	₱904,928
Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share (Note 25)	**₱0.30**	₱0.29	₱0.26

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2017	2016	2015
NET INCOME	**₱1,044,761**	₱1,000,380	₱904,928
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss:			
Remeasurement gain (loss) on defined benefit retirement plan (Note 22)	**9,001**	(29,088)	(108,356)
Income tax effect	**(2,700)**	8,726	32,506
Revaluation increment on property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**638,097**	–	101,241
Income tax effect	**(191,429)**	–	(30,373)
	452,969	(20,362)	(4,982)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**₱1,497,730**	₱980,018	₱899,946
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱1,495,314**	₱981,488	₱901,514
Non-controlling interests	**2,416**	(1,470)	(1,568)
	₱1,497,730	₱980,018	₱899,946

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017, 2016 AND 2015
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company								
	Capital Stock (Note 16)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 16)	Treasury Stock (Note 16)	Equity Reserve	Revaluation Increment on Land (Note 12)	Retained Earnings (Note 16)	Subtotal	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2014	**₱3,500,404**	**₱2,048,588**	**₱–**	**(₱7,075)**	**₱1,286,346**	**₱2,159,341**	**₱8,987,604**	**(₱20,616)**	**₱8,966,988**
Net income	–	–	–	–	–	906,496	906,496	(1,568)	904,928
Other comprehensive income (loss)	–	–	–	–	70,868	(75,850)	(4,982)	–	(4,982)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	–	–	–	–	70,868	830,646	901,514	(1,568)	899,946
Transfer of portion of revaluation increment on property, plant and equipment realized through disposal	–	–	–	–	(14,198)	14,198	–	–	–
Cash dividends	–	–	–	–	–	(237,593)	(237,593)	(2,078)	(239,671)
BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2015	**3,500,404**	**2,048,588**	**–**	**(7,075)**	**1,343,016**	**2,766,592**	**9,651,525**	**(24,262)**	**9,627,263**
Net income	–	–	–	–	–	1,001,850	1,001,850	(1,470)	1,000,380
Other comprehensive loss	–	–	–	–	–	(20,362)	(20,362)	–	(20,362)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	–	–	–	–	–	981,488	981,488	(1,470)	980,018
Cash dividends	–	–	–	–	–	(444,773)	(444,773)	(2,013)	(446,786)
Purchase of shares into treasury	–	–	(313,679)	–	–	–	(313,679)	–	(313,679)
Sale of treasury shares	–	8,709	293,524	–	–	–	302,233	–	302,233
BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2016	**3,500,404**	**2,057,297**	**(20,155)**	**(7,075)**	**1,343,016**	**3,303,307**	**10,176,794**	**(27,745)**	**10,149,049**
Net income	–	–	–	–	–	1,042,345	1,042,345	2,416	1,044,761
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	446,668	6,301	452,969	–	452,969
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	446,668	1,048,646	1,495,314	2,416	1,497,730
Cash dividends	–	–	–	–	–	(500,191)	(500,191)	(1,992)	(502,183)
Purchase of shares into treasury	–	–	(121,797)	–	–	–	(121,797)	–	(121,797)
Sale of treasury shares	–	2,140	127,625	–	–	–	129,765	–	129,765
BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2017	**₱3,500,404**	**₱2,059,437**	**(₱14,327)**	**(₱7,075)**	**₱1,789,684**	**₱3,851,762**	**₱11,179,885**	**(₱27,321)**	**₱11,152,564**

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2017	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax	**₱1,474,870**	₱1,486,180	₱1,191,887
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 12 and 13)	**389,088**	378,476	372,229
Interest income (Note 20)	**(36,317)**	(23,411)	(11,377)
Equity in net earnings of an associate (Note 10)	**(10,934)**	(12,279)	(12,331)
Interest expense (Notes 15 and 20)	**16,273**	9,852	28,260
Loss (gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**18,578**	7,941	(79)
Movement in net retirement obligation (Note 22)	**(4,446)**	(6,649)	(64,186)
Provision for (reversal of) impairment loss on property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**(18,456)**	(3,432)	22,915
Unrealized foreign exchange loss - net	**3,370**	1,450	474
Operating income before working capital changes	**1,832,026**	1,838,128	1,527,792
Decrease (increase) in:			
Receivables	**128,432**	87,806	327,256
Inventories	**(364,067)**	(8,015)	731,886
Other current assets	**(41,830)**	(74,989)	15,394
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	**(115,630)**	126,257	553,979
Customers' deposits	**(20,049)**	(30,160)	(90,861)
Security deposits	**231**	(211)	(4)
Net cash generated from operations	**1,419,113**	1,938,816	3,065,442
Income taxes paid, including creditable withholding taxes	**(408,879)**	(385,020)	(197,383)
Interest paid	**(16,410)**	(8,769)	(32,422)
Interest received	**36,628**	14,286	11,377
Net cash from operating activities	**1,030,452**	1,559,313	2,847,014
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease (increase) in:			
Short-term cash investments (Note 5)	**1,082,127**	(1,035,775)	343
Other noncurrent assets	**(187,225)**	(42,748)	45,112
Purchase of held-to-maturity investments (Note 9)	**(945,633)**	(57,894)	–
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**(562,521)**	(355,114)	(472,466)
Proceeds from sale of:			
Property, plant and equipment	**190**	–	1,045
Investments in shares of stock	**350**	–	–
Net cash used in investing activities	**(612,712)**	(1,491,531)	(425,966)

(Forward)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2017	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of treasury stock (Note 16)	**₱129,765**	₱302,233	**₱–**
Payments of:			
Dividends	**(507,582)**	(444,146)	(242,911)
Long-term debts and obligations (Note 15)	**–**	–	(651,802)
Bank loans (Note 15)			
Availments	**32,966,000**	23,470,750	23,278,000
Payments	**(32,869,500)**	(23,364,250)	(23,852,243)
Reacquisition of shares into treasury (Note 16)	**(121,797)**	(313,679)	–
Advances from related parties (Note 21)	**–**	–	99,143
Net cash used in financing activities	**(403,114)**	(349,092)	(1,369,813)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**1,869**	2,212	(792)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**16,495**	(279,098)	1,050,443
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**1,496,554**	1,775,652	725,209
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 5)	**₱1,513,049**	₱1,496,554	₱1,775,652

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

1. Corporate Information and Authorization for the Issuance of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Corporate Information

RFM Corporation (the Parent Company) was incorporated on August 16, 1957 and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). On July 9, 2007, the SEC approved the extension of the Company's corporate life from August 22, 2007 to October 13, 2056. The Parent Company is a public company under Section 17.2 of the Securities Regulation Code (SRC) and its shares are listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) starting in 1966. The Parent Company is mainly involved in the manufacturing, processing and selling of wheat, flour and flour products, pasta, milk, juices, margarine, and other food and beverage products. The Parent Company and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to herein as the Group. The principal office address of the Parent Company is RFM Corporate Center, Pioneer corner Sheridan Streets, Mandaluyong City.

Authorization for the Issuance of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Parent Company's Audit Committee on April 3, 2018, as delegated by the Board of Directors (BOD) on January 31, 2018.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared using the historical cost basis, except for the Group's land, which are stated at appraised values, and available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets that are measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso (Peso), which is the Parent Company's functional currency. All values are rounded off to the nearest thousand pesos (₱000), except for the number of shares or when otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in compliance with the financial reporting framework as allowed by the SEC which represents Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs) except PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*, with respect to the Parent Company's investment in Unilever RFM Ice Cream, Inc. (URICI) (see Note 11).

Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except that the Group has adopted the following new accounting pronouncements starting January 1, 2017. Adoption of these pronouncements did not have any significant impact on the Group's financial position or performance unless otherwise indicated.

- Amendments to PFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, Clarification of the Scope of the Standard* (Part of *Annual Improvements to PFRSs* 2014 - 2016 Cycle)
- Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Taxes, Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses*

- Amendments to PAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows, Disclosure Initiative*
  The amendments require entities to provide disclosure of changes in their liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses).

  The Group has provided the required information in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements. As allowed under the transition provisions of the standard, the Group did not present comparative information for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Standards Issued but not yet Effective

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Group does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. The Group intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2018

- Amendments to PFRS 2, *Share-based Payment, Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions*
  The amendments to PFRS 2 address three main areas: the effects of vesting conditions on the measurement of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction; the classification of a share-based payment transaction with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations; and the accounting where a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment transaction changes its classification from cash settled to equity settled.

  On adoption, entities are required to apply the amendments without restating prior periods, but retrospective application is permitted if elected for all three amendments and if other criteria are met. Early application of the amendments is permitted.

- PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*
  PFRS 9 reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, and all previous versions of PFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. Retrospective application is required but providing comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions.

  The adoption of PFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets and impairment methodology for financial assets, but will have no impact on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial liabilities.

  (a) Classification and measurement
  Trade and other receivables are held to collect contractual cash flows and thus qualify for amortized cost measurement. Investments in unquoted equity shares currently carried at cost under PAS 39 are intended to be held for the foreseeable future. As such, the Group intends to apply the option to present fair value changes for these investments in OCI. The Group is in the process of determining how to measure the fair value of these unquoted investments.



Debt instruments which are currently held as held-to-maturity instruments under PAS 39 are expected to qualify for amortized cost measurement as these are held with the intention to collect contractual cash flows until maturity.

(b) Impairment
PFRS 9 requires the Group to record expected credit losses on all of its debt financial assets. The Group plans to apply the simplified approach and to record lifetime expected losses on all trade receivables that do not contain significant financing component. For the Group's debt securities and other receivables that will be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, the general approach for measuring expected credit losses is required to be applied. Thus, credit losses for these financial assets will be measured either on 12-month or lifetime basis depending on the extent of the deterioration of their credit quality.

(c) Hedge Accounting
The Group has no existing hedge relationships as of December 31, 2017. The Group assesses that the hedging requirements of PFRS 9 will not have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

The Group continues to study the impact of the adoption of PFRS 9.

- Amendments to PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts, Applying PFRS 9, Financial Instruments, with PFRS 4*
The amendments address concerns arising from implementing PFRS 9, the new financial instruments standard before implementing the new insurance contracts standard. The amendments introduce two options for entities issuing insurance contracts: a temporary exemption from applying PFRS 9 and an overlay approach. The temporary exemption is first applied for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. An entity may elect the overlay approach when it first applies PFRS 9 and apply that approach retrospectively to financial assets designated on transition to PFRS 9. The entity restates comparative information reflecting the overlay approach if, and only if, the entity restates comparative information when applying PFRS 9.

  The amendments are not applicable to the Group since none of the entities within the Group have activities that are predominantly connected with insurance or issue insurance contracts.

- PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*
PFRS 15 establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under PFRS 15, revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in PFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognizing revenue.

  The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under PFRSs. Either a full retrospective application or a modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted.

  The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting PFRS 15.

- Amendments to PAS 28, *Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value* (Part of *Annual Improvements to PFRSs* 2014 - 2016 Cycle)
  The amendments clarify that an entity that is a venture capital organization, or other qualifying entity, may elect, at initial recognition on an investment-by-investment basis, to measure its investments in associates and joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss. They also clarify that if an entity that is not itself an investment entity has an interest in an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, the entity may, when applying the equity method, elect to retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity associate or joint venture to the investment entity associate's or joint venture's interests in subsidiaries. This election is made separately for each investment entity associate or joint venture, at the later of the date on which (a) the investment entity associate or joint venture is initially recognized; (b) the associate or joint venture becomes an investment entity; and (c) the investment entity associate or joint venture first becomes a parent. The amendments should be applied retrospectively, with earlier application permitted.

  The amendments are not applicable to the Group since none of the entities within the Group are considered as venture capital organization or other qualifying entities.

- Amendments to PAS 40, *Investment Property, Transfers of Investment Property*
  The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. The amendments should be applied prospectively to changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. Retrospective application is only permitted if this is possible without the use of hindsight.

  Since the Group's current practice is in line with the clarifications issued, the Group does not expect any effect on its consolidated financial statements upon adoption of these amendments.

- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-22, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*
  The interpretation clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognizes the nonmonetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine a date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. Entities may apply the amendments on a fully retrospective basis. Alternatively, an entity may apply the interpretation prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in its scope that are initially recognized on or after the beginning of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the interpretation or the beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information in the financial statements of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the interpretation.

  Since the Group's current practice is in line with the clarifications issued, the Group does not expect any effect on its consolidated financial statements upon adoption of this interpretation.



Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2019

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*
  The amendments to PFRS 9 allow debt instruments with negative compensation prepayment features to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. An entity shall apply these amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted. The adoption of these amendments is not expected to have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- PFRS 16, *Leases*
  PFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under PAS 17, *Leases*. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognize a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognize the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

  Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognize the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

  Lessor accounting under PFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under PAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in PAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

  PFRS 16 also requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures than under PAS 17.

  Early application is permitted, but not before an entity applies PFRS 15. A lessee can choose to apply the standard using either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach. The standard's transition provisions permit certain reliefs. The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting PFRS 16.

- Amendments to PAS 28, *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*
  The amendments to PAS 28 clarify that entities should account for long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied using PFRS 9. An entity shall apply these amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted.

  The adoption of these amendments is not expected to have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements since the Group accounts for its interests in associates or joint ventures using the equity method or, as applicable, the proportionate consolidation method as allowed by the SEC.

- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-23, *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*
  The interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of PAS 12 and does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of PAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments.

  The interpretation specifically addresses the following:

  - Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
  - The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
  - How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
  - How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

  An entity must determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments. The approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty should be followed.

  The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting this interpretation.

Deferred effectivity

- Amendments to PFRS 10 and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*
  The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3, *Business Combinations*. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

  On January 13, 2016, the Financial Reporting Standards Council deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) completes its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.



Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017.

The consolidated subsidiaries, which are all incorporated in the Philippines, and the effective percentages of ownership as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

Entity	Nature of Business	Percentage of Ownership
Cabuyao Logistics and Industrial Center, Inc. (CLIC)	Leasing	100.00
Interbake Commissary Corporation (ICC)	Toll processing	100.00
RFM Equities, Inc. (REI)	Holding	100.00
RFM Foods Philippines Corporation (RFM Foods)*	Food retailer	100.00
Southstar Bottled Water Company, Inc. (Southstar)*	Bottled water business	100.00
Swift Tuna Corporation (Swift Tuna)*	Manufacturing	100.00
Invest Asia Corporation (IAC)	Leasing	96.00
Rizal Lighterage Corporation (RLC)	Barging services	93.51
FWBC Holdings, Inc.*	Holding company	83.38
Filipinas Water Bottling Company, Inc. (FWBC)*	Bottled water manufacturing	44.88
RFM Canning and Marketing, Inc. (RFM Canning)*	Canning services	70.00
WS Holdings, Inc. (WHI)	Holding company	60.00

**Dormant*

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Parent Company. The Parent Company controls an investee if, and only, if the Parent Company 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 Parent Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Parent Company 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 Parent Company's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Parent Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Parent Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Parent Company loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of income and consolidated comprehensive income from the date the Parent Company gains control until the date the Parent Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. Adjustments where necessary are made to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

All intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses, and profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full. However, intra-group losses are also eliminated but are considered an impairment indicator of the assets transferred.

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

If the Parent Company loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognizes the carrying amounts of the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests;
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- Reclassifies the Parent Company's share of components previously recognized in consolidated statement of comprehensive income to consolidated statement of income 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
Non-controlling interests represent the portion of equity not attributable to the Group. Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. Non-controlling interest are presented separately in the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within the equity section of consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of changes in equity, separately from the equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company.

Business Combination and Goodwill
Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. 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 interest 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 and included in general and administrative expenses.

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. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date and any gain or loss on remeasurement is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

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 in the consolidated statement of 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 net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (CGU), or group of CGU's that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or group of units.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill 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 of the CGU or group of CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods. The Group performs its impairment test of goodwill annually every reporting date.

Where goodwill forms part of a CGU 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 CGU retained.

Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current or noncurrent classification.

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets including deferred taxes are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities including deferred taxes as noncurrent.

Investments in Joint Ventures and Associate

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.

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies. The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries (e.g., contractual arrangements, voting rights and potential voting rights).

The Group's investments in joint venture and associate are accounted for using the equity method except for its investment in URICI, a joint venture, which is accounted for using the proportionate consolidation method as permitted by the SEC. This method involves consolidating a proportionate share of the joint venture's assets, liabilities, income and expenses with similar items in the Group's consolidated financial statements on a line-by-line basis.

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 changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated statement of income reflects the Group's share of the financial performance of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of income under "Other income (charges)" and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate or joint venture.

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.

After application of the equity method and the proportionate consolidation method for the investment in URICI, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss on its investment in an associate and joint ventures. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investments in the associate and joint ventures are impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, then recognizes the loss in the consolidated statement of income.



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

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

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

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

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Short-term Cash Investments

Short-term cash investments are short term placements with maturities of three months but less than one year from date of acquisition. The Group earns interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.



Financial Instruments

Date of recognition

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

Initial recognition and classification of financial instruments

All financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value. Except for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), the initial measurement of financial assets includes transaction costs. The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at FVPL (as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate), loans and receivables, held-to-maturity (HTM) investments and AFS financial assets. The Group also classifies its financial liabilities into financial liabilities at FVPL (as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate) and other financial liabilities. The Group determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at every 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 of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Group has no financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL.

"Day 1" difference

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different than the fair value from other observable current market transactions of the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Group recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a "Day 1" difference) in profit or loss unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset or liability. In cases where use is made of data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in 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.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are nonderivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method less any allowance for impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Loans and receivables are classified as current assets if maturity is within 12 months from the reporting date or the normal operating cycle, whichever is longer. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Group's loans and receivables include cash and cash equivalents, short-term cash investments, trade receivables, nontrade receivables, advances to related parties and other receivables.



AFS financial assets
AFS financial assets are non-derivative financial assets are designated as AFS when they are not classified in any of the three other categories. The Group classifies financial assets as AFS 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 the consolidated other comprehensive income as "Net changes in fair value of AFS financial assets". When the financial asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Interest earned on the investments is reported as interest income using the EIR method. Dividends earned on financial assets are recognized in the consolidated statement of income 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. These financial assets are classified as noncurrent unless there is intention to dispose of such assets within 12 months from the reporting date.

AFS financial assets in unquoted equity securities are carried at cost, less any allowance for impairment.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Group's AFS financial assets include investments in unquoted common shares and quoted golf club and other shares.

HTM Investments
HTM investments are quoted nonderivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities and which investments the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold them to maturity. After initial measurement, HTM investments are measured at amortized cost using the EIR method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as interest income in the consolidated statement of income. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in finance costs.

The Group's investment in bonds as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 is classified under this category.

Embedded derivatives
Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. In measuring the embedded derivatives, the Group takes into account the probability that the conditions (e.g., event of default) triggering the exercise of the derivatives will happen in the future. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

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).

The financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortized cost, taking into account the impact of applying the EIR method of amortization (or accretion) for any related premium, discount and any directly attributable transaction costs.



Financial liabilities are classified as current, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date. These are classified as noncurrent liabilities.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Group's other financial liabilities include bank loans, accounts payable and other current liabilities (excluding payables to government agencies), security deposit, and advances from related parties.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Financial assets at amortized cost

The Group first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them 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.

The amount of any impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original EIR.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Interest income (recorded as interest and financing income in the consolidated statement of income) continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Group. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to interest and financing income in the consolidated statement of income.

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 the consolidated statement of income is removed from the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Impairment losses on equity investments are recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Increases in fair value after impairment are recognized directly in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.



Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial asset

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

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

Financial liability

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

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

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement 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. The Group assesses that it has a currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event, and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group and all of the counterparties.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). Costs incurred in bringing the product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Finished goods and goods in process	-	determined using the moving average method; cost includes direct materials, direct labor and a proportion of manufacturing overhead costs based on normal operating capacity. For goods in process, cost includes the applicable allocation of fixed and variable overhead costs.
Raw materials, spare parts and supplies	-	purchase cost using the moving average method



NRV of finished goods and goods in process is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

For raw materials, NRV is the current replacement cost. In case of spare parts and supplies, NRV is the estimated realizable value of the inventories when disposed of at their condition at the reporting date.

An allowance for inventory obsolescence is provided for slow-moving, obsolete, defective and damaged inventories based on physical inspection and management evaluation.

Other Current Assets
Other current assets include prepaid expenses, deposit on purchases of inventories, tax credits and input VAT.

Prepaid expenses. These are expenses paid in advance and recorded as asset before they are utilized. Prepaid expenses that are expected to be realized for no more than 12 months after the reporting date are classified as current assets; otherwise, these are classified as other noncurrent assets.

Deposit on purchases of inventories. This account comprises of advance payments to suppliers for payments on goods to be purchased in connection with the Group's operations. These are reclassified as part of inventory upon delivery of the related asset.

Value-added Tax (VAT). Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT, if applicable. When VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT) exceeds VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT), the excess is recognized as payable in the statement of financial position. When VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT) exceeds VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT), the excess is recognized as an asset in the statement of financial position to the extent of the recoverable amount.

Other Noncurrent Assets
Other noncurrent assets include security deposits and deposit on purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Deposit on purchases of property plant and equipment. This account comprises of advance payments to contractors for the construction and development of property, plant, and equipment. These are reclassified as part of property, plant and equipment upon the completion or delivery of the related asset.

Property, Plant and Equipment
Property, plant and equipment, except land, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, and any impairment in value. The initial cost of items of property, plant 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 property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged to the consolidated statement 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, plant and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of the item of property, plant and equipment.



Land is stated at appraised value based on a valuation performed by an independent firm of appraisers. The increase in the valuation of land is credited to "Revaluation increment on land" account, net of deferred income tax effect, and presented under the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Revaluation of land is made so that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using the fair value at the reporting date. For subsequent revaluations, any resulting increase in the assets' carrying amount as a result of the revaluation is credited to "Revaluation increment on land" account, net of deferred income tax effect, in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Any resulting decrease is directly charged against any related revaluation increment to the extent that the decrease does not exceed the amount of the revaluation increment in respect of the same assets. In case the land is disposed of, the related revaluation increment is transferred directly to retained earnings. Transfers from revaluation increment to retained earnings are not made through the consolidated statement of income.

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

	Number of Years
Land improvements	5 to 20
Silos, buildings and improvements	5 to 30
Machinery and equipment	5 to 25
Office furniture and fixtures	2 to 10
Transportation and delivery equipment	5

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the life of the assets or the lease term, whichever is shorter.

Construction in progress 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. Construction in progress are reclassified into appropriate class of property, plant and equipment when the relevant assets are completed and available for use.

Depreciation of an item of property, plant 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 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, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are written off when either these are disposed of or when these are permanently withdrawn from use and there is no more future economic benefits expected from its use or disposal. Fully depreciated assets are in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further depreciation is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.



The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives (e.g., computer software) are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The Group amortizes computer software over three years.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives such as trademark and goodwill are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the CGU level. The assessment of indefinite life of trademark is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition 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 the consolidated statement of income when the asset is derecognized.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized if they are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset. The capitalization of borrowing costs:

(i) commences when the activities to prepare the assets are in progress and expenditures and borrowing costs are being incurred;
(ii) is suspended during the extended periods in which active development, improvement and construction of the assets are interrupted; and
(iii) ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the assets are completed.

Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount capitalized represents actual borrowing costs incurred less any investment income on the temporary investment of the borrowed funds. Where the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalized is determined by applying the capitalization rate to the expenditures on the asset. The amount of capitalized borrowing cost, though, cannot exceed the actual borrowing cost incurred during the period.

Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The carrying values of investments in joint ventures and investment in an associate, property, plant and equipment and computer software are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable.

Trademark and goodwill are tested for impairment at least annually or when there is an identified indicator of impairment.

If any such indication exists or where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.



The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. 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 which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted. Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

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

Customers' Deposits
Customers' deposits represent advance payments from customers which will be applied against the related receivables upon delivery of goods.

Capital Stock
Capital stock is stated at par value for all shares issued and outstanding. When the Parent Company issues more than one class of stock, a separate account is maintained for each class of stock and the number of shares issued.

When the shares are sold at a premium, the difference between the proceeds and the par value is credited to the "Additional paid-in capital" account. Direct costs incurred related to equity issuance, such as underwriting, accounting and legal fees, printing costs and taxes are charged to the "Additional paid-in capital" account. When shares are issued for a consideration other than cash, the proceeds are measured by the fair value of the consideration received. In case shares are issued to extinguish or to settle the liability of the Parent Company, the share shall be measured at either the fair value of the shares issued or fair value of the liability settled, whichever is more reliably determinable.

Treasury Stock
Own equity instruments which are reacquired (treasury stock) are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying value and the consideration, if reissued, is recognized in the "Additional paid-in capital" account. The cost of treasury stock sold or cancelled is determined on a first-in, first-out basis.

When the shares are retired, the capital stock account is reduced by its par value, and the excess of cost over par value upon retirement is debited to "Additional paid-in capital" to the extent of the specific or average additional paid-in capital when the shares were issued and to the retained earnings for the remaining balance.

Equity Reserve
Equity reserve is the difference between the acquisition cost of an entity under common control and the Parent Company's proportionate share in the net assets of the entity acquired as a result of a business

combination accounted for using the pooling of interests method. Equity reserve is derecognized when the subsidiary is deconsolidated, which is the date on which control ceases.

Retained Earnings
Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of periodic net income or loss, dividend distribution, effect of changes in accounting policy and other capital adjustments.

Dividends on Common Shares
Cash and property dividends on common shares are recognized as liability and deducted from equity when approved and declared by the BOD of the Parent Company. Stock dividends are treated as transfers from retained earnings to paid-in capital stock when approved and declared by the BOD and the stockholders representing at least two-thirds of the outstanding capital stock.

Dividends for the year that are approved after the reporting date are dealt with as an event after the reporting period.

Earnings per Share (EPS)
Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income for the year attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated in the same manner, adjusted for the effects of any dilutive potential common shares. Where the effect of the dilutive potential common shares would be anti-dilutive, basic and diluted earnings per share are stated at the same amount.

The Group does not have potential dilutive common shares in 2017 and 2016.

Revenue Recognition
Revenue from sale of goods and services from manufacturing and service operations is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable excluding discounts, value-added tax (VAT), and returns. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or an agent. The Group has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Sale of goods (Manufacturing)
Revenue is recognized, net of applicable discounts, when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and there is actual delivery made and the same is accepted by the buyer.

Sale of services (Service)
Revenue is recognized upon performance of services in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

Rent
Rent income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the lease.

Interest and financing income
Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues using the EIR method.

Dividend income
Dividend income on investments in shares of stock is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is the date when the dividend declaration is approved by the investee's BOD and/or the stockholders.

Cost of Goods Sold
Cost of goods sold is recognized when the related goods are sold.

Selling and Marketing and General and Administrative Expenses
Selling and marketing expenses are costs incurred to sell or distribute the goods. It includes export and documentation processing and delivery, among others. General and administrative expenses constitute costs of administering the business. These are expensed as incurred.

Short-term Employee Benefits
Short-term employee benefits include salaries and wages, vacation leave and sick leave benefits and other benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related services. These are recognized in the consolidated statements of income in the appropriate expense categories.

Retirement Benefits
The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets (if any), adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefits costs comprise the following:

- Service cost
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset
- Re-measurements of net defined benefit liability or asset

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs. These amounts are calculated periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognized as expense or income in the consolidated statement of income.

Re-measurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized in other comprehensive income and transferred to retained earnings in the period in which they arise. Re-measurements are not reclassified to the consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods.



Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Leases

Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the assets or the respective lease terms.

Leases where lessors retain substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as expense in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Income Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used as basis to compute the amount are those that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax

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

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

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



Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to 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 the reporting date.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized outside the consolidated statement of income is recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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

Segment Reporting
The Group's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets.

Foreign Currency-Denominated Transactions and Translations
Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded using the functional currency exchange rate at the date of the transaction. 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 the consolidated statement of income. 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.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, any foreign exchange component of that gain or loss shall be recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Conversely, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in the consolidated statement of income, any exchange component of that gain or loss shall be recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Provision and Contingencies
Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable (i.e., more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the parent company statement of income, net of reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using the current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

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



Events After the Reporting Date
Events after the reporting date that provide additional information about the Group's position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the group company financial statements. Events after the reporting date that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statement when material.

3. Management's Use of Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in compliance with PFRS requires the Group to exercise judgment, make accounting estimates and use assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The judgments, estimates and assumptions are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the comparative financial statements. Actual results could differ from the estimates and assumptions used. The effect of any change in estimates or assumptions is reflected in the consolidated financial statements when they become reasonably determinable.

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.

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

Determination of useful life of trademark
The assessment of indefinite useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite useful life continues to be appropriate. When there are events that indicate that the indefinite useful life assessment is no longer appropriate, the useful life assessment will be changed from indefinite to finite.

Based on analysis of relevant factors indicated below, management has assessed that there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the trademark is expected to generate cash inflows for the Group:

- Management does not expect to encounter significant difficulties in renewing the registration of the trademark.
- Management has assessed that the cost of renewing the trademark as insignificant when compared with the economic benefits expected to flow to the Group from the continued use of the trademark.
- Management is committed to continue to invest for the long term to extend the period over which the trademark is expected to continue to provide economic benefits.

Consequently, management assessed that the trademark has an indefinite useful life as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

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

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

Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The key estimates and assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed as follows:

Estimation of allowance for doubtful accounts

The Group maintains allowance for doubtful accounts based on the results of the individual and collective assessments. Under the individual assessment, the Group is required to obtain the present value of estimated cash flows using the receivable's original EIR. Impairment loss is determined as the difference between the receivable's carrying balance and the computed present value. If no future cash flows is expected, impairment loss is equal to the carrying balance of the receivables. Factors considered in individual assessment are payment history, inactive accounts, past due status and term. The collective assessment would require the Group to classify its receivables based on the credit risk characteristics (customer type, payment history, past due status and term) of the customers. Impairment loss is then determined based on historical loss experience of the receivables grouped per credit risk profile.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the carrying value of receivables amounted to ₱2,193.12 million and ₱2,321.87 million, respectively. Allowance for doubtful accounts as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounted to ₱165.40 million and ₱153.23 million, respectively (see Note 6).

Determination of NRV of inventories

The Group's estimates of the NRV of inventories are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made, of the amount that the inventories are expected to be realized. These estimates consider the fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events occurring after the end of the period to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at the end of the period. A new assessment is made at NRV in each subsequent period. When the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist or when there is a clear evidence of an increase in NRV because of change in economic circumstances, the amount of the write-down is reversed so that the new carrying amount is the lower of the cost and the revised NRV.

The carrying values of the Group's inventories amounted to ₱1,533.89 million and ₱1,169.82 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively (see Note 7).

Estimation of useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Group estimates the useful lives of depreciable property, plant and equipment based on a collective assessment of similar businesses, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. Estimated useful lives are based on the periods over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical and commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the amounts and timing of recorded expenses brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above. A reduction in the estimated useful life of any item of property,

plant and equipment would increase the recorded operating expenses and decrease the carrying value of the assets and vice versa.

There had been no changes in the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment in 2017 and 2016. The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are disclosed in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

Valuation of land under revaluation basis
The Group's parcels of land are carried at revalued amounts, which approximate their fair values at the date of the revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The revaluation is performed by professionally qualified appraisers and uses the Sales Comparison Approach (see Note 12). Revaluations are made every three to five years to ensure that the carrying amounts do not differ materially from those which would be determined using fair values at the reporting date.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the carrying values of parcels of land carried at revalued amounts amounted to ₱3,117.63 million and ₱2,479.53 million, respectively (see Note 12).

Impairment of trademark and goodwill
The Group reviews for impairment the carrying value of trademark and goodwill annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. The Group performs impairment test of trademark and goodwill annually every reporting period.

For purposes of impairment testing of trademark, the most appropriate valuation approach used is based on the circumstances relevant to the Group and based on the extent of available information. The Group determined that the recoverable amount of the trademark with infinite useful life is fair value less cost of disposal. The fair value of the trademark was calculated using relief from royalty method that considers royalty savings accruing arising from the ownership of the trademark. Management assessed that the costs of disposal, which mainly pertain to the cost of transferring the certificate of registration with the Intellectual Property Office and documentary stamp tax, to be insignificant.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of the CGU or group of CGUs to which the goodwill relates. The Group determined that the recoverable amount of the goodwill is value-in-use. Value-in-use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used and the expected future cash in-flows and the growth rates. Assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as discount rates, future capital requirements and operating performance. If the recoverable amount of the unit exceeds the carrying amount of the CGU, the CGU and the goodwill allocated to that CGU shall be regarded as not impaired. Where the recoverable amount of the CGU or group of CGUs is less than the carrying amount of the CGU or group of CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognized.

The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount are further discussed in Note 13. No impairment losses were recognized in 2017, 2016 and 2015 (see Note 13).

Recognition of deferred income tax assets
The Group reviews the carrying amounts of deferred income tax assets at each reporting date and adjusts the balance of deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the Group will be able to utilize the tax benefits arising from these deferred income tax assets and that sufficient future taxable profits are available for the utilization of the deferred income tax assets recognized.

Deferred income tax assets recognized amounted to ₱319.20 million and ₱258.75 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively (see Note 23).



Estimation of retirement benefit obligation
The determination of the Group's retirement benefit obligation depends on the selection by management of certain assumptions used by the actuary in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions are described in Note 22 and include, among others the discount rate and rate of salary increase.

Net retirement obligation amounted to ₱161.67 million and ₱175.12 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively (see Note 22).

Estimation of provisions
The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of possible third party claims has been developed in consultation with outside consultant/legal counsel handling the Group's defense on these matters and is based upon an analysis of potential results. When management and its outside consultant/legal counsel believe that the eventual liabilities under these and any other claims, if any, will not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements, no provision for probable losses is recognized in the Group's consolidated financial statements. The amount of provision is being reassessed at least on an annual basis to consider new relevant information.

4. Segment Information

The Group's management reports its operating business segments into the following: (a) consumer business, (b) institutional business, and (c) other operations. The consumer business segment manufactures ice cream products, milk and juices, and sells the latter together with pasta and rice-based mixes. The institutional business segment primarily manufactures flour and bread products, pasta and rice-based mixes but only sells flour and bread products. Other segments consist of lighterage, office space leasing and other services shown in aggregate as "Other operations". These are the operating segments reported to the chief operating decision maker.

The operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. All operating business segments used by the Group meet the definition of reportable segment under PFRS 8, *Segment Reporting*.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

Segment assets include all operating assets used by a segment and consist principally of operating cash, receivables, inventories and property, plant and equipment, net of allowances and provisions. Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities and consist principally of trade, wages and taxes currently payable and accrued liabilities.

Intersegment transactions, i.e., segment revenues and segment expenses, include transfers between business segments. Those transfers are eliminated in consolidation and reflected in the "eliminations" column.

The Group does not have a single external customer from which revenue generated amounted to 10% or more of the total revenue of the Group.

Information with regard to the Group's significant business segments follows:

	2017						
	Consumer Business	Institutional Business	Other Operations	Unallocated Corporate Balances	Total	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net Sales							
External sales	₱9,291,267	₱3,411,610	₱40,774	₱–	₱12,743,651	₱–	₱12,743,651
Intersegment sales	1,330	–	225,885	–	227,215	(227,215)	–
	₱9,292,597	₱3,411,610	₱266,659	₱–	₱12,970,866	(₱227,215)	₱12,743,651
Results							
Interest and other financial charges - net	(₱11,503)	₱124	(₱3,397)	₱34,820	₱20,044	₱–	₱20,044
Equity in net earnings of an associate	₱–	₱–	₱10,934	₱–	₱10,934	₱–	₱10,934
Income before income tax	₱908,236	₱483,325	₱20,375	₱615,507	₱2,027,443	(₱552,573)	₱1,474,870
Provision for income tax	(266,870)	–	(5,244)	(157,995)	(430,109)	–	(430,109)
Net income	₱641,366	₱483,325	₱15,131	₱457,512	₱1,597,334	(₱552,573)	₱1,044,761
Other information							
Segment assets	₱6,805,785	₱5,094,541	₱1,149,833	₱2,300,357	₱15,350,516	(₱592,221)	₱14,758,295
Investments	314,964	–	61,728	2,007,306	2,383,998	(1,223,544)	1,160,454
Consolidated Total Assets	₱7,120,749	₱5,094,541	₱1,211,561	₱ 4,307,663	₱17,734,514	(₱1,815,765)	₱15,918,749
Consolidated Total Liabilities	₱14,533,127	₱7,050,264	₱823,502	₱3,765,190	₱26,172,083	(₱21,405,898)	₱4,766,185
Capital expenditures	₱396,590	₱160,712	₱3,482	₱1,737	₱562,521	₱–	₱562,521
Depreciation and amortization	185,848	110,847	81,776	10,617	389,088	–	389,088

	2016						
	Consumer Business	Institutional Business	Other Operations	Unallocated Corporate Balances	Total	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net Sales							
External sales	₱9,102,012	₱3,553,860	₱42,786	₱–	₱12,698,658	₱–	₱12,698,658
Intersegment sales	3,225	–	227,515	–	230,740	(230,740)	–
	₱9,105,237	₱3,553,860	₱270,301	₱–	₱12,929,398	(₱230,740)	₱12,698,658
Results							
Interest and other financial charges - net	(₱8,856)	₱122	₱295	₱21,997	₱13,559	₱–	₱13,559
Equity in net earnings of an associate	₱–	₱–	₱5,116	₱7,163	₱12,279	₱–	₱12,279
Income before income tax	₱901,557	₱714,398	₱19,863	₱343,752	₱1,979,570	(₱493,390)	₱1,486,180
Provision for income tax	(242,395)	–	(7,275)	(236,130)	(485,800)	–	(485,800)
Net income (loss)	₱659,162	₱714,398	₱12,588	₱107,622	₱1,493,770	(₱493,390)	₱1,000,380
Other information							
Segment assets	₱4,730,016	₱4,495,637	₱1,411,220	₱5,658,398	₱16,295,271	(₱1,768,161)	₱14,527,110
Investments	314,864	–	61,675	1,057,069	1,433,608	(1,222,123)	211,485
Consolidated Total Assets	₱5,044,880	₱4,495,637	₱1,472,895	₱6,715,467	₱17,728,879	(₱2,990,284)	₱14,738,595
Consolidated Total Liabilities	₱2,743,910	₱1,293,080	₱998,863	₱493,760	₱5,529,613	(₱940,067)	₱4,589,546
Capital expenditures	₱182,805	₱136,431	₱15,705	₱20,173	₱355,114	₱–	₱355,114
Depreciation and amortization	171,800	106,925	86,982	11,922	377,629	847	378,476

	2015						
	Consumer Business	Institutional Business	Other Operations	Unallocated Corporate Balances	Total	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net Sales							
External sales	₱8,167,172	₱3,778,055	₱36,669	₱–	₱11,981,896	₱–	₱11,981,896
Intersegment sales	2,110		232,411	–	234,521	(234,521)	–
	₱8,169,282	₱3,778,055	₱269,080	₱–	₱12,216,417	(₱234,521)	₱11,981,896
Results							
Interest and other financial charges - net	(₱10,302)	₱311	(₱3,923)	(₱2,969)	(₱16,883)	–	(₱16,883)
Equity in net earnings of an associate	₱–	₱–	₱12,331	₱–	₱12,331	₱–	₱12,331
Income (loss) before income tax	₱637,971	₱1,983,012	(₱236,016)	(₱293,080)	₱1,191,887	₱–	₱1,191,887
Provision for income tax	(192,279)	6,085	(2,512)	(98,253)	(286,959)	–	(286,959)
Net income (loss)	₱445,692	₱1,989,097	(₱238,528)	(₱391,333)	₱904,928	₱–	₱904,928
Other information							
Segment assets	₱4,657,240	₱4,026,577	₱1,277,479	₱4,096,306	₱14,057,602	(₱288,077)	₱13,769,525
Investments	314,964	–	61,697	999,175	1,375,836	(1,222,193)	153,643
Consolidated Total Assets	₱4,972,204	₱4,026,577	₱1,339,176	₱5,095,481	₱15,433,438	(₱1,510,270)	₱13,923,168
Consolidated Total Liabilities	₱2,650,187	₱1,950,557	₱989,653	₱288,844	₱4,979,241	(₱683,336)	₱4,295,905
Capital expenditures	₱113,640	₱213,892	₱113,308	₱ 31,626	₱472,466	₱–	₱472,466
Depreciation and amortization	178,845	81,907	102,562	8,068	371,382	847	372,229

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments

	2017	2016
Cash on hand and in banks	**₱609,151**	₱521,856
Cash equivalents	**903,898**	974,698
	₱1,513,049	₱1,496,554

Cash in banks earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents are short-term investments made for varying periods of up to three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term investment rates. Interest income earned from cash in banks and cash equivalents amounted to ₱0.82 million, ₱5.88 million and ₱7.88 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Note 20).

Short-term cash investments amounting to ₱39.62 million and ₱1,121.75 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, have maturities of more than three months to one year from dates of acquisition and earn interest at the prevailing market rates. Interest income earned on short-term cash investments amounted to ₱18.35 million, ₱17.31 million and ₱3.50 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Note 20).

6. Receivables

	2017	2016
Trade receivables:		
Third parties	**₱2,016,317**	₱2,169,076
Related parties (Note 21)	**12,020**	11,416
Advances to related parties (Note 21)	**207,587**	151,945
Nontrade receivables	**36,248**	74,974
Advances to officers and employees	**33,701**	21,146
Other receivables	**52,648**	46,536
	2,358,521	2,475,093
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	**165,398**	153,227
	2,193,123	2,321,866
Less: Noncurrent portion of advances to related parties (see Note 21)	**14,552**	–
Current portion	**₱2,178,571**	₱2,321,866

Trade receivables are noninterest-bearing and are generally on a 30 to 60 days term.

In 2015, the BOD of Philtown Properties, Inc. (Philtown) approved the redemption of the preferred shares at ₱3.5 per share and issued a promissory note for the redemption price of ₱762.85 million with interest rate of 0.5% per annum. The note receivable, which is payable in two (2) installments and matured on November 25, 2017, was recognized at fair value amounting to ₱307.45 million. In 2016, the BOD approved the write-off of the note receivable from Philtown which remained uncollected as at December 31, 2017.

The movement in the allowance for doubtful accounts, which were determined using specific impairment for the years ended December 31 follows:

	2017					
	Trade receivables	Nontrade receivables	Advances to officers and employees	Advances to related parties	Other receivables	Total
January 1, 2017	₱134,664	₱4,307	₱4,856	₱–	₱9,400	₱153,227
Provision (Notes 18 and 19)	101,428	–	–	–	–	101,428
Write-offs	(89,257)	–	–	–	–	(89,257)
December 31, 2017	₱146,835	₱4,307	₱4,856	₱–	₱9,400	₱165,398

	2016					
	Trade receivables	Nontrade receivables	Advances to officers and employees	Advances to related parties	Other receivables	Total
January 1, 2016	₱68,669	₱4,307	₱2,423	₱116,122	₱1,400	₱192,921
Provision (Notes 18 and 19)	96,997	–	2,433	145,208	8,000	252,638
Write-offs	(31,002)	–	–	(261,330)	–	(292,332)
December 31, 2016	₱134,664	₱4,307	₱4,856	₱–	₱9,400	₱153,227

No losses were identified and recognized from the collective impairment assessments for years 2017, 2016 and 2015.

7. Inventories

	2017	2016
At NRV:		
Finished goods	₱525,397	₱456,951
Raw materials	840,019	460,223
Spare parts and supplies	83,221	62,174
	1,448,637	979,348
At cost:		
Raw materials in transit	85,018	190,262
Goods in process	230	208
	85,248	190,470
	₱1,533,885	₱1,169,818

Total cost of inventories stated at NRV amounted to ₱1,471.52 million and ₱1,008.10 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold amounted to ₱5,690.79 million, ₱5,503.67 million and ₱5,864.00 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Note 17).

Movements in the allowance for losses and inventory obsolescence are as follows:

	2017	2016
Balance at beginning of period	**₱28,752**	₱18,288
Provisions (Note 17)	**25,031**	32,670
Write-off/Reversal	**(30,902)**	(22,206)
Balance at end of period	**₱22,881**	₱28,752

8. Other Current Assets

	2017	2016
Deposits on purchases	**₱116,591**	₱151,058
Creditable withholding taxes	**86,683**	15,156
Prepaid expenses	**78,447**	61,001
Input VAT	**17,415**	16,129
Others	**24,899**	38,861
	₱324,035	₱282,205

9. Investments

AFS financial assets

AFS financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017	2016
Unquoted AFS financial assets:		
Common shares	**₱4,652**	₱5,002
Quoted AFS financial assets:		
Golf club and other common shares	**30**	30
End of year	**₱4,682**	₱5,032

The AFS financial assets in unquoted shares of stock are carried at cost less any impairment in value because fair values cannot be readily determined.

Dividend income earned from AFS financial assets amounted to ₱0.13 million, ₱0.07 million and nil in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

HTM investments

The Parent Company invested in various quoted Peso-denominated government securities amounting to ₱1,003.53 million and ₱57.89 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. These securities have effective interest rates ranging from 2.13% to 4.25% in 2017 and 2.25% to 3.20% in 2016 and have maturities ranging from 3 months to more than a year.

Interest income earned amounted to ₱17.15 million and ₱0.23 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively (see Note 20).

10. Investments in Joint Venture and Associate

	2017	2016
Cost	**₱141,313**	₱141,313
Accumulated equity in net earnings		
Beginning of year	**12,278**	12,330
Equity in net earnings for the year	**10,934**	12,279
Dividends received	**(12,280)**	(12,331)
End of year	**10,932**	12,278
Carrying value	**₱152,245**	₱153,591

Summarized financial information of Selecta Walls Land Corporation (SWLC), an associate, as of and for the years ended December 31 follow:

	2017	2016
Current assets (includes cash amounting to ₱24.26 million and ₱36.27 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively)	**₱24,276**	₱36,272
Noncurrent assets	**226,980**	227,322
Current liabilities (includes income tax payable amounting to ₱1.26 million and ₱1.05 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively)	**1,358**	11,454
Revenue	**26,930**	26,930
Interest income	**75**	110
Expenses	**4,105**	1,898
Provision for income tax	**4,677**	4,677
Net income	**18,223**	20,465

The carrying amount of the investment is computed as follows:

	2017	2016
Equity	**₱244,322**	₱246,564
Beneficial interest of the Group	**60%**	60%
Share of the Group	**146,593**	147,938
Premium paid	**2,528**	2,528
Carrying amount of the investment	**₱149,121**	₱150,466

Dividends received from SWLC amounted to ₱7.16 million, ₱7.19 million and ₱7.26 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

SWLC's registered office address and principal place of business is Manggahan Light Industrial Compound, Bo. Manggahan, Pasig City.

Engrain-RFM Pacific, Inc.

In 2013, the Parent Company entered into a joint arrangement with Engrain LLC to form a new corporation named Engrain-RFM Pacific, Inc., the primary purpose of which is to sell, market, distribute at wholesale enzyme-enhanced flour-based products for the Philippines and Asia Pacific market. The Parent Company has a 50% equity interest in the said arrangement. The Parent Company has accounted for its investment in Engrain-RFM Pacific, Inc. as a joint venture under PFRS 11.

Engrain-RFM Pacific, Inc. has not yet started commercial operations. Cost of investment in Engrain-RFM Pacific, Inc. amounted to ₱3.13 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Engrain-RFM Pacific, Inc.'s principal place of business is the same as with the Parent Company.

11. Interest in a Joint Venture Proportionately Consolidated

URICI, a 50% joint venture of the Parent Company and Unilever Philippines, Inc. (UPI), is engaged in manufacturing, distributing, marketing, selling, importing, exporting and dealing in ice cream, ice cream desserts and ice cream novelties and similar food products. Based on the buy-out formula as stipulated in the shareholders' agreement between the Parent Company and Unilever Philippines, Inc., the estimated value of the Parent Company's 50% ownership interest in URICI amounted to ₱5,745.86 million and ₱5,296.27 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

On October 1, 2012, the Parent Company requested from the SEC for an exemptive relief from the adoption of PFRS 11 on its investment in URICI. On November 22, 2012, upon consideration of the Parent Company's justifications, the SEC approved that the Parent Company be relieved from the adoption of PFRS 11 on its investment in URICI on the following grounds:

- Material impact

  The transition from the proportionate consolidation method to equity method in accounting for the Parent Company's interest in URICI would materially affect the Parent Company's consolidated financial statement line items decreasing revenue, gross profit, net operating income, gross assets and gross liabilities.

- Peculiarities of the arrangement

  a. The trademark agreement indicates that URICI can use "Selecta" licensed trademarks, trade names, logos, designs, symbols, words or devices other than the marks only upon approval of the Parent Company. This is an indication that the Parent Company has an indirect control on the activities being performed under the joint arrangement.

     The use of the trademark license by URICI is under the control of the Parent Company. Accordingly, the main products produced by URICI must conform to the quality standards of the Parent Company.

  b. URICI does not own any real property and instead, has a lease agreement with SWLC, the lessor. SWLC is 35% and 25% owned by the Parent Company and WS Holdings, Inc. (WSHI), respectively, and 40% owned by Unilever, a foreign corporation. WSHI is 60% owned by the Parent Company. Thus, the Parent Company indirectly controls SWLC, the owner of the real property being leased and used by URICI in its business.

Presented below is the impact on the consolidated financial statements if PFRS 11 is applied on the Parent Company's investment in URICI:

Increase (decrease) in	2017	2016
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position		
Cash and cash equivalents	**(₱177,050)**	(₱180,382)
Receivables	**(429,771)**	(314,584)
Advances to related parties	**(9,877)**	(13,563)
Inventories	**(390,654)**	(258,445)
Other current assets	**(175,288)**	(140,711)
Total Current Assets	**(1,182,640)**	(907,685)
Property, plant and equipment	**(1,089,983)**	(952,918)
Investment in associate and joint venture	**307,055**	415,520
Deferred income tax assets - net	**(142,840)**	(117,624)
Other noncurrent assets	**(140,686)**	(310,282)
Total Noncurrent Assets	**(1,066,454)**	(965,304)
Total Assets	**(₱2,249,094)**	(₱1,872,989)
Bank loans	**(₱556,500)**	(₱460,000)
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	**(1,420,485)**	(1,248,132)
Income tax payable	**(79,137)**	(35,745)
Advances from related parties	**(124,492)**	(71,681)
Total Current Liabilities	**(2,180,614)**	(1,815,558)
Net retirement obligation	**(68,480)**	(57,431)
Total Liabilities	**(₱2,249,094)**	(₱1,872,989)

Increase (decrease) in	2017	2016	2015
Consolidated Statements of Income			
Revenue	**(₱4,997,684)**	(₱4,438,834)	(₱3,790,423)
Cost of goods sold	**(2,331,851)**	(2,059,439)	(1,769,094)
Gross profit	**(2,665,833)**	(2,379,395)	(2,021,329)
Operating expenses	**(1,727,776)**	(1,569,341)	(1,345,788)
Income from operations	**(938,057)**	(810,054)	(675,541)
Other income - net	**671,187**	567,658	483,318
Income before income tax	**(266,870)**	(242,396)	(192,223)
Provision for income tax	**(266,870)**	(242,396)	(192,223)
Net income	**₱–**	₱–	₱–

Summarized financial information of URICI as of and for the years ended December 31 follow:

	2017	2016
Current assets (includes cash amounting to ₱354.10 million and ₱360.76 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively)	**₱2,365,280**	₱1,815,369
Noncurrent assets	**2,747,017**	2,380,521
Current liabilities (includes income tax payable amounting to ₱158.27 million and ₱71.49 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively)	**4,361,227**	3,631,114
Noncurrent liabilities - net retirement obligation	**136,961**	114,863

Statements of Comprehensive Income	2017	2016	2015
Revenue	**₱9,995,368**	₱8,877,668	₱7,580,846
Depreciation and amortization expense	**279,821**	256,234	239,442
Interest income	**310**	352	350
Interest expense	**23,361**	18,992	26,418
Provision for income tax	**533,740**	484,792	384,446
Net income	**1,244,496**	1,111,720	888,551
Other comprehensive loss - remeasurement loss on net retirement obligation	**(4,349)**	(340)	(3,272)
Total comprehensive income	**₱1,240,147**	₱1,111,380	₱891,823

In 2017, 2016 and 2015, dividends received by the Parent Company from URICI amounted to ₱537.98 million, ₱489.49 million and ₱440.18 million, respectively.

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

As of December 31, 2017:

	At Cost							
	Land at Appraised Value	Land Improvements	Silos Buildings and Improvements	Machinery And Equipment	Transportation and Delivery Equipment	Office Furniture and Fixtures	Construction in Progress	Total
At Cost:								
Cost:								
At January 1	₱2,479,531	₱17,324	₱1,208,541	₱5,004,146	₱113,682	₱138,043	₱121,687	₱6,603,423
Revaluation increment	638,097	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Additions	–	–	45,751	284,327	10,834	5,776	215,833	562,521
Write-off/Disposal	–	–	(7,988)	(164,847)	(9,293)		–	(177,128)
Reclassifications	–	–	51,962	144,146	–	–	(196,108)	–
At December 31	3,117,628	17,324	1,303,266	5,267,772	115,223	143,819	141,412	6,988,816
Accumulated depreciation:								
At January 1	–	12,868	573,285	2,636,261	81,547	129,215	–	3,433,176
Depreciation (Note 20)	–	599	58,476	313,096	12,155	4,756	–	389,082
Write-off/Disposal	–	–	(2,126)	(146,833)	(9,293)	(108)	–	(158,360)
At December 31	–	13,467	629,635	2,802,524	84,409	133,863	–	3,663,898
Accumulated impairment loss:								
At January 1	–	–	–	39,839	–	–	–	39,839
Reversal of impairment loss	–	–	–	(18,456)	–	–	–	(18,456)
December 31	–	–	–	21,383	–	–	–	21,383
Net Book Values at December 31	₱3,117,628	₱3,857	₱673,631	₱2,443,865	₱30,814	₱9,956	₱141,412	₱3,303,535

As of December 31, 2016:

	At Cost							
	Land at Appraised Value	Land Improvements	Silos, Buildings and Improvements	Machinery And Equipment	Transportation and Delivery Equipment	Office Furniture and Fixtures	Construction in Progress	Total
At Cost								
Cost:								
At January 1	₱2,479,531	₱17,324	₱1,169,315	₱4,724,238	₱224,238	₱132,972	₱120,161	₱6,388,248
Additions	–	–	41,605	143,335	9,772	4,760	201,463	400,935
Write-off/Disposal	–	–	(6,942)	(157,987)	(20,786)	(45)		(185,760)
Reclassification	–	–	4,563	294,560	(99,542)	356	(199,937)	–
At December 31	2,479,531	17,324	1,208,541	5,004,146	113,682	138,043	121,687	6,603,423
Accumulated depreciation:								
At January 1	–	12,266	522,030	2,384,121	186,718	128,876	–	3,234,011
Depreciation (Note 20)	–	602	57,441	304,366	10,553	4,022	–	376,984
Write-off/Disposal	–	–	(6,942)	(150,223)	(20,609)	(45)	–	(177,819)
Reclassification	–	–	756	97,997	(95,115)	(3,638)	–	–
At December 31	–	12,868	573,285	2,636,261	81,547	129,215	–	3,433,176
Accumulated impairment loss:								
At January 1	–	–	–	43,271	–	–	–	43,271
Reversal of impairment loss	–	–	–	(3,432)	–	–	–	(3,432)
December 31	–	–	–	39,839	–	–	–	39,839
Net Book Values at December 31	₱2,479,531	₱4,456	₱635,256	₱2,328,046	₱32,135	₱8,828	₱121,687	₱3,130,408

The cost of fully depreciated assets still in use by the Group as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounted to ₱272.85 million and ₱242.37 million, respectively.

In 2017, the Parent Company entered into a supply agreement with Buhler Asia Pte., Ltd. for the installation and the commissioning for the equipment for hard wheat mill (see Note 24).

Construction in progress (CIP) as of December 31, 2017 includes the Group's share in the CIP of URICI pertaining to the capacity improvements in its Pasig plant. CIP as of December 31, 2016 includes the construction of loading bay that will be used in the deliveries CIP of dry mix products and installation of the machineries of the Spaghetti Sauce Line 3.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the aggregate fair values of land amounted to ₱3,117.63 million and ₱2,479.53 million, respectively.

The fair values of land was determined by an independent and professionally qualified appraiser on December 29, 2017 using the Sales Comparison Approach. This is a comparative approach to value that considers the sales of similar or substitute properties and related market data and establishes a value estimate by processes involving comparison and adjusted to reflect differences on size (-10% to -20%) and location (-10% to 10%). Significant favorable (unfavorable) adjustments to the aforementioned factors based on the professional judgment of the accredited independent appraisers would increase (decrease) the fair value of the parcels of land (Level 3- Significant unobservable inputs). Factors such as the property location, desirability, neighborhood, utility, size, terrain and the time element are involved in estimating the fair value of the land.

The cost of the land stated at appraised value amounted to ₱560.94 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

13. Intangible Assets

	2017			
	Trademark	Goodwill	Computer Software	Total
Cost	₱2,080,932	₱190,563	₱9,097	₱2,280,592
Accumulated Amortization				
At January 1	–	–	9,089	9,089
Amortization (Note 20)	–	–	6	6
At December 31	–	–	9,095	9,095
Net Book Values	₱2,080,932	₱190,563	₱2	₱2,271,497

	2016			
	Trademark	Goodwill	Computer Software	Total
Cost	₱2,080,932	₱190,563	₱9,097	₱2,280,592
Accumulated Amortization				
At January 1	–	–	7,597	7,597
Amortization (Note 20)	–	–	1,492	1,492
At December 31	–	–	9,089	9,089
Net Book Values	₱2,080,932	₱190,563	₱8	₱2,271,503

Trademark

In January 2014, the Parent Company acquired the Royal trademark from the Unilever Group for ₱2.1 billion (US$46.0 million). Management assessed that the Royal trademark has an infinite useful life. Consequently, the trademark is subject to impairment testing at least annually or when impairment indicators are identified. Management has determined that the recoverable amount of the trademark is fair value less cost of disposal wherein fair value is determined using the relief from royalty method. This method considers royalty savings accruing to the Parent Company arising from the ownership of the trademark using cash flow projections based on the financial budgets approved by senior management covering 10-year explicit forecast period. Management assessed that the costs of disposal, which mainly pertain to the cost of transferring the certificate of registration with the Intellectual Property Office and documentary stamp tax, to be insignificant.

Key assumptions used to determine the fair value as of and for the years ended December 31 follow:

Assumptions	2017	2016	Description
Discount rate	**9.72%**	9.71%	Pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Management used discount rate based on weighted average cost of capital (WACC).
Growth rates	**7% to 53%**	6% to 35%	Growth rates in revenues are based on the Parent Company's expectations of market developments and past historical performance.
Royalty savings rate	**10%**	10%	Royalty savings rate is based on the prevailing comparable past trademark royalty rate obtained from survey by independent third party.
Budgeted brand support	**3%**	3%	Cash flow forecast for brand support is based on past experience and is approved by the Parent Company's senior management. Brand support is based on revenues.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the recoverable amount of the trademark is higher than its carrying value. Management believes that an increase in discount rate by 3.4% would cause the carrying value of the Royal trademark to exceed the recoverable amount as of December 31, 2017.

Goodwill

Goodwill amounting to ₱190.56 million pertains to the Parent Company's investment in URICI (see Note 2). Goodwill is subject to impairment testing at least annually or when impairment indicators are identified. Management has determined that the recoverable amount of the goodwill is value-in-use, which is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flow projections are based on financial projections approved by senior management covering a 5-year explicit forecast period, including a terminal value.

Key assumptions used to determined value-in-use as of and for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 follow:

Assumptions		Description
Discount rate	**9.01%**	Pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Management used discount rate based on weighted average cost of capital (WACC).
Growth rates	**1% to 12%**	Growth rates in revenues are based on URICI's expectations of market developments and past historical performance.
Operating expenses and maintenance capital expenditures		Are based on approved financial budgets by the senior management

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the recoverable amount of URICI is higher than its carrying value.

14. Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities

	2017	2016
Trade payables:		
Third parties	₱1,454,063	₱1,376,669
Related parties (Note 21)	22,542	44,252
Accruals for:		
Advertisements and promotions	733,916	718,832
Profit bonus	173,467	65,334
Payroll	131,800	89,535
Freight and handling	119,613	101,547
Importation	54,663	163,259
Manpower services	52,719	95,568
Rentals	27,065	29,290
Commission	22,174	15,672
Utilities	17,159	11,094
Interest (Note 15)	2,052	2,192
Others	143,881	185,684
Due to customers	63,085	214,589
Advances from related parties (Note 21)	57,909	68,698
Withholding taxes and other government payables	75,867	56,533
Cash bond - distributors	11,856	22,950
VAT payable	10,522	11,797
Subscriptions payable	5,383	5,383
Other payables	4,513	32,680
	₱3,184,249	₱3,311,558

Trade payables are noninterest-bearing and are generally settled on 30-60 days' terms.

Cash bond pertains to cash received from the distributors as security to retain their credit line.

15. Bank Loans and Long-term Debts

Bank Loans

Bank loans represent the Group's proportionate share in the unsecured short-term loans of URICI from local banks and lending investors bearing effective annual interest rates within the range of 2.35% to 3.00% in 2017 and 2.15% to 2.90% in 2016. The Group's share in the outstanding principal balance of these bank loans amounted to ₱556.50 million and ₱460.00 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

In 2014, the Parent Company obtained US$-denominated promissory notes. Notes payable are short-term US dollar denominated loans availed by the Parent Company from a local bank used to partially finance the acquisition of Royal pasta trademark in 2014 and for general corporate requirements. These loans had annual interest of 1.875% and matured in 30 days. Outstanding principal of these short-term loans amounted to ₱223.60 million (US$ 5.00 million) as of December 31, 2014. The loans were fully paid in 2015.

Interest expense on bank loans amounted to ₱11.68 million, ₱9.50 million and ₱15.25 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively (see Note 20).

Long-term Debts
As of December 31, 2014, the ₱651.80 million long-term debts consist of peso-denominated promissory notes by the Parent Company and ICC obtained from local banks.

In 2015, the Parent Company and ICC prepaid all its long-term loans.

Interest expense amounted to ₱13.01 million in 2015, nil in 2016 and 2017, respectively (see Note 20).

Changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2017 only include changes arising from cash flows as presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

16. Equity

Capital stock
On October 14, 2013, the SEC approved the amendment of the Parent Company's articles of incorporation to remove the pre-emptive rights of the stockholders to all issuances or dispositions of any class of shares of the Parent Company, unless otherwise prescribed by the BOD.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Parent Company has 3,978,265,025 authorized common shares with ₱1 par value per share. Issued and outstanding common shares of 3,497,513,066 and 3,496,240,866 are held by 3,174 and 3,198 shareholders as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, capital stock consists of the following:

	Number of Shares			
	Authorized		Issued and Outstanding	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
Issued	**3,978,265,025**	3,978,265,025	**3,500,403,866**	3,500,403,866
Less: Treasury stock	–	–	**(2,890,800)**	(4,163,000)
Issued and Outstanding	**3,978,265,025**	3,978,265,025	**3,497,513,066**	3,496,240,866

Below is a summary of the capital stock movement of the Parent Company:

Year	Date of Transaction	Common Stock Transactions	
1993		185,800,356	
1994	August 3, 1994	93,304,663	(a)
1995	April 7, 1995	1,116,420,076	(b)
1997	February 25, 1997	5,950,650	(c)
1998		20,042,392	(c)
1999		1,804,979	(c)
2000	July 21, 2000	229,582,173	(d)
2000	December 14, 2000	45,252,983	(d)
2001		21,950,505	(c)
2002		195,891,163	(c)
2006	March 17, 2006	47,857,244	(d)
2008	January 9, 2008	1,963,857,184	(e)
2008	July 29, 2008	(767,310,502)	(f)
2014	March 24, 2014	340,000,000	(g)
2016	Various	(74,973,600)	(h)
2016	Various	70,810,600	(h)
2017	Various	(26,592,400)	(i)
2017	Various	27,864,600	(i)
		3,497,513,066	

(a) On July 28, 1994, the SEC approved the Parent Company's declaration of a 50% stock dividend.
(b) On April 7, 1995, the SEC approved a 5-for-1 stock split for the common stock, effectively reducing the par value from ₱10.00 to ₱2.00.
(c) This is the result of the conversion of Parent Company's preferred shares to common shares. Conversion of shares was made at various dates within the year.
(d) Information on the offer price is not available since the shares were not issued in relation to a public offering.
(e) On June 28, 2007, the SEC approved the 2-for-1 stock split for the common stock, effectively reducing the par value from ₱2.00 to ₱1.00.
(f) Cost of retired shares amounted to ₱991.76 million.
(g) On March 24, 2014, the Parent Company issued additional 340.00 million shares.
(h) Purchased 74.97 million treasury stock amounting to ₱313.68 million on various dates in 2016. Re-issued 70.81 million treasury stock amounting to ₱302.23 million on various dates in 2016 resulting in excess of issue price over the cost of treasury stock amounting to ₱8.71 million which is presented under "Additional paid-in capital" account in equity.
(i) Purchased 26.59 million treasury stock amounting to ₱121.80 million on various dates in 2017. Re-issued 27.86 million treasury stock amounting to ₱129.80 million on various dates in 2017 resulting in excess of issue price over the cost of treasury stock amounting to ₱2.14 million which is presented under "Additional paid-in capital" account in equity.

Retained earnings

The details of the Parent Company's declaration of cash dividends follow:

Date of BOD Approval	Amount (in millions)	Type	Amount per share	Record date	Payment Date
September 27, 2017	₱200.19	Cash	₱0.057500	October 11, 2017	November 8, 2017
January 31, 2017	300.00	Cash	0.085760	February 14, 2017	March 10, 2017
August 24, 2016	174.27	Cash	0.050000	September 8, 2016	February 8, 2017
February 24, 2016	270.50	Cash	0.077900	March 10, 2016	March 23, 2016
October 1, 2015	108.08	Cash	0.030876	October 15, 2015	November 10, 2015
February 27, 2015	129.51	Cash	0.370000	March 13, 2015	April 13, 2015

The Group's retained earnings as of December 31, 2017 is restricted for the payment of dividends to the extent of the cost of treasury stock, deferred income tax assets, accumulated equity in undistributed net earnings of an associate and consolidated subsidiaries amounting to ₱227.09 million. In accordance with SRC Rule 63, as amended (2011), Annex 68C, the Parent Company's retained earnings available for dividend declaration as of December 31, 2017 amounted to ₱4,076.10 million.

17. Cost of Sales and Services

	2017	2016	2015
Raw materials used and changes in inventories (Note 7)	**₱5,690,791**	₱5,503,668	₱5,864,005
Outside services	**655,670**	703,831	538,581
Depreciation and amortization (Note 20)	**277,073**	266,855	277,650
Utilities	**274,323**	304,566	279,336
Personnel costs (Note 20)	**249,673**	201,859	193,395
Repairs and maintenance	**150,332**	158,638	131,112
Rental	**55,988**	58,795	58,078
Provision for inventory obsolescence (Note 7)	**25,031**	32,670	–
Direct labor	**10,219**	14,915	17,809
Taxes and licenses	**3,553**	3,334	8,109
Fuel and oil	**2,657**	934	10,428
Other expenses	**166,205**	172,796	113,687
	₱7,561,515	₱7,422,861	₱7,492,190

18. Selling and Marketing Expenses

	2017	2016	2015
Advertisements	**₱1,184,928**	₱1,326,475	₱1,071,113
Freight and handling	**753,947**	751,379	615,693
Outside services	**260,933**	276,607	267,950
Personnel costs (Note 20)	**85,759**	101,591	78,837
Provision for doubtful accounts (Note 6)	**91,172**	96,997	92,540
Rental	**51,221**	90,385	58,568
Depreciation and amortization (Note 20)	**18,868**	13,737	9,135
Transportation and travel	**7,805**	10,073	8,237
Other expenses	**87,101**	93,548	95,433
	₱2,541,734	₱2,760,792	₱2,297,506

Other expenses include utilities, royalty, repairs and maintenance and other miscellaneous expenses.

19. General and Administrative Expenses

	2017	2016	2015
Personnel costs (Note 20)	**₱520,328**	₱337,280	₱335,608
Outside services	**193,368**	155,666	135,275
Depreciation and amortization (Note 20)	**93,147**	97,884	85,444
Royalty and service fees	**70,751**	50,898	102,660
Professional fees	**62,602**	65,336	10,861
Taxes and licenses	**57,556**	51,866	61,835
Repairs and maintenance	**39,252**	37,294	27,519
Transportation and travel	**26,599**	16,959	13,912
Director's fees	**20,814**	21,258	18,186
Rental	**19,213**	12,115	19,557
Utilities	**14,879**	10,707	26,643
Provision for doubtful accounts (Notes 6 and 21)	**10,256**	155,641	100,000
Donations	**8,173**	4,905	8,166
Representation and entertainment	**6,682**	6,762	7,376
Office supplies	**3,517**	4,300	2,065
Insurance	**3,137**	4,805	3,690
Other expenses	**43,285**	50,494	34,560
	₱1,193,559	₱1,084,170	₱993,357

20. Other Income and Costs and Expense

Interest Income

	2017	2016	2015
Interest income on short-term investments (Note 5)	**₱18,350**	₱17,306	₱3,501
Interest income on cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	**819**	5,875	7,876
Interest income on HTM investments (Note 9)	**17,148**	230	–
	₱36,317	₱23,411	₱11,377

Personnel Costs

	2017	2016	2015
Salaries and wages	**₱518,462**	₱468,140	₱458,696
Retirement benefits costs (Note 22)	**41,239**	30,363	27,602
Other employee benefits	**296,059**	142,227	121,542
	₱855,760	₱640,730	₱607,840

The distribution of the above amounts follows:

	2017	2016	2015
Cost of sales and services (Note 17)	**₱249,673**	₱201,859	₱193,395
Selling and marketing expenses (Note 18)	**85,759**	101,591	78,837
General and administrative expenses (Note 19)	**520,328**	337,280	335,608
	₱855,760	₱640,730	₱607,840

Depreciation and Amortization of Property, Plant and Equipment, and Computer Software

	2017	2016	2015
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**₱389,082**	₱376,984	₱369,524
Computer software (Note 13)	**6**	1,492	2,705
	₱389,088	₱378,476	₱372,229

Distribution of the above amounts follows:

	2017	2016	2015
Cost of sales and services (Note 17)	**₱277,073**	₱266,855	₱277,650
Selling and marketing expenses (Note 18)	**18,868**	13,737	9,135
General and administrative expenses (Note 19)	**93,147**	97,884	85,444
	₱389,088	₱378,476	₱372,229

Interest Expense

	2017	2016	2015
Interest expense on bank loans (Note 15)	**₱11,680**	₱9,496	₱15,252
Interest expense on long-term debts (Note 15)	**–**	–	13,008
Others	**4,593**	356	–
	₱16,273	₱9,852	₱28,260

21. Related Party Transactions

Related party relationship exists when the party has the ability to control, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationships also exist between and/or among entities which are under common control with the reporting entity and its key management personnel, directors or stockholders. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationships, and not merely to the legal form.

The Company's transactions and account balances with related parties follows:

		2017		2016				
Related Parties	Transaction	Amount	Outstanding receivable (payable)	Amount	Outstanding receivable (payable)	Statement of Financial Position Account	Terms	Conditions
Joint venture								
ULP	Sale of goods and services	**₱13,158**	**₱1,268**	₱20,350	₱11,017	Receivables	Non-interest bearing to be to be settled in cash	-do-
-do-	Service agreement	**244,073**	**6,090**	51,083	2,561	-do-	Non-interest-bearing, collectible in 60 days	-do-
-do-	-do-	**–**	**(56,369)**	–	(29,386)	Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities	Non-interest bearing	-do-
-do-	Purchase of goods and services	**–**	**65,235**	14,043	(41,400)	Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities	-do-	-do-
-do-	Rent expenses	**13,465**	**–**	13,465	–	-do-	-do-	-do-
URICI	Management service income	**30,491**	**7,829**	22,057	942	Receivables	Non-interest bearing, collectible on demand but not later than 12 months	Unsecured, no impairment
-do-	Service fees	**–**	**(1,289)**	–	(957)	Accounts payables and other current liabilities	-do-	-do-
Unilever NV	Cost reimbursement	**–**	**1,808**	–	(895)	Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
-do-	Share-based compensation plans	**–**	**–**	–	–	-do-	-do-	-do-

(Forward)

Related Parties	Transaction	2017 Amount	2017 Outstanding receivable (payable)	2016 Amount	2016 Outstanding receivable (payable)	Statement of Financial Position Account	Terms	Conditions
Subsidiaries								
ICC	Advances	₱11,863	₱34,690	₱502	₱21,966	Receivables	-do-	-do-
-do-	Toll processing	153,328	–	140,935	–	Accounts payables and other current liabilities	Non-interest bearing, collectible within 30 days	-do-
IAC	Rent expense	7,320	(2,541)	–	(2,507)	-do-	-do-	-do-
do-	Advances	–	(500)	–	(500)	-do-	Non-interest bearing	-do-
CLIC	Rent expense	–	–	–	–	-do-	Renewed annually	Lease payable offset against advances to CLIC
-do-	Current Advances	-	381,808	31,753	365,889	Receivables	Non-interest bearing	Secured by property and equipment amounting to ₱300.00 million, no impairment
-do-	Non-current advances	–	–	–	–	-do-	-do-	-do-
FWBC	Sale of goods	–	13,393	509	11,954	Receivables	Non-interest bearing, collectible within 60 days	-do-
REI	Current Advances	–	(37,035)	–	(37,076)	Accounts payables and other current liabilities	-do-	Unsecured, no impairment
RFM Canning	Current Advances	–	34,813	–	34,813	Receivables	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured
Entities under common major shareholder group								
Swift Foods, Inc.	Lease income	–	6,595	236	6,592	Receivables	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, partially impaired
RIBI	Rental Income	544	45	–	–	Receivables	Unsecured and will be settled in cash	Unsecured and will be settled in cash
RFM Foundation, Inc.	Lease income	–	–	146	–	-do-	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, partially impaired
CSFC	Rental Income	158	35	135	102	-do-	Unsecured and will be settled in cash	Unsecured and will be settled in cash
Joey Pepperoni Pizzeria	Lease income	–	–	1,131	5,505	Receivables	Non-interest bearing	-do-
-do-	Sales of goods	–	1,396	–	–	Receivables	Non-interest bearing, collectible in 60 days	-do-

(Forward)

Related Parties	Transaction	2017 Amount	2017 Outstanding receivable (payable)	2016 Amount	2016 Outstanding receivable (payable)	Statement of Financial Position Account	Terms	Conditions
Philtown	Advances	₱–	₱128,973	₱–	₱128,973	-do-	Non-interest-bearing	Secured by a property of Philtown; due and demandable
-do-	Loans receivable	106,483	53,483	–	–	-do-	Interest bearing	Secured by a property of Philtown; due and demandable
-do-	Current advances	–	186	–	185	-do-	Non-interest bearing, collectible in 60 days	Unsecured, no impairment
Kettle Foods Corporation	Sales of goods	7,449	183	100	7,632	-do-	Non-interest bearing, collectible in 60 days	Unsecured, no impairment
Philippine Center for Entrepreneurship	-do-	–	–	–	–	-do-	Non-interest bearing, collectible in 60 days	Unsecured, no impairment
Republic Consolidated Corporation	Purchase of services	–	(22,542)	–	(22,452)	Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities	Interest-bearing, collectible in 60 days	-do-
Swift Foods, Inc.	Advances	–	–	–	(81)	-do-	Non-interest bearing	-do-
Others	Sales of goods	–	–	–	–	Receivables	Non-interest bearing, collectible in 60 days	Unsecured. Provided with allowance for impairment of ₱9.20 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015
-do-	Advances	–	(13,415)	16	13,415	-do-	Non-interest bearing, collectible in 60 days	Unsecured, partially impaired
-do-	Advances	–	(10,603)	–	(10,603)	Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
-do-	Purchase of services	–	(89)	–	(89)	-do-	Non-interest bearing, collectible in 60 days	Unsecured, no impairment

On October 18, 2017, REI and Philtown Properties, Inc. (Philtown) executed a loan agreement whereby REI agreed to lend Philtown a total amount of ₱82.71 million. Philtown assigned its receivables from a third party worth ₱29.17 million to secure a portion of the loan while the rest is secured by a real estate mortgage executed by Philtown. As of December 31, 2017, outstanding receivable from Philtown related to this agreement amounted to ₱53.48 million, ₱14.55 million of which is presented as part of "Other noncurrent assets" in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 6).

Significant transactions with subsidiaries and joint venture which have been eliminated in the consolidation:

a. Distribution services provided by the Parent Company to URICI for the export of frozen dairy dessert/mellorine whereby URICI pays service fees equivalent to 7% of the total net sales value of goods distributed. Service fees amounted to ₱30.49 million, ₱22.06 million and ₱21.06 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

b. In 2013, the Parent Company entered into an agreement with its subsidiary, ICC, to manufacture and store its products by providing skilled manpower, supervision, tools, equipment and all related works and services necessary to manufacture and store the products in accordance with the quality standards set by the Parent Company. Toll process fees to ICC amounted to ₱136.90 million, ₱140.85 million and ₱163.01 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

c. The Parent Company engages RLC for its lighterage requirements. Service fees to RLC amounted to ₱37.98 million, ₱36.40 million and ₱46.88 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

d. The Parent Company also leases its manufacturing facilities located in Cabuyao, Laguna from its subsidiary, Cabuyao Logistics Industrial Center. Rental for the years 2017, 2016 and 2015 amounted to ₱40.77 million, ₱39.99 million and ₱12.80 million, respectively.

e. The Parent Company leases its office space in Mandaluyong City from IAC, one of its subsidiaries. Rental for the years 2017, 2016 and 2015 amounted to ₱10.23 million, ₱10.23 million and ₱9.72 million, respectively.

Compensation of key management personnel of the Group by benefit type follows:

	2017	2016
Salaries and other short-term benefits	**₱72,127**	₱102,581
Proportionate share in share-based compensation of URICI	**836**	1,242
Retirement benefits costs	**19,748**	15,607
	₱92,711	₱119,430

22. Retirement Benefits

The Parent Company, joint venture and certain subsidiaries have funded, noncontributory defined benefit retirement plans (the Plans) covering substantially all their permanent employees.

a. Retirement Benefit Cost

The components of retirement benefit cost recognized in the consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31 follow:

	2017	2016	2015
Current service cost	**₱21,414**	₱23,271	₱22,855
Net interest cost	**8,063**	7,092	4,747
Curtailment loss	**11,762**	–	–
Retirement benefits costs	**₱41,239**	₱30,363	₱27,602

b. Net Retirement Obligation

The details of the net retirement obligation recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 follow:

	2017	2016
Defined benefit obligation	**₱356,822**	₱365,826
Fair value of plan assets	**(195,151)**	(190,708)
Net retirement obligation	**₱161,671**	₱175,118

Movement in net retirement obligation follow:

	2017	2016
January 1	**₱175,118**	₱152,502
Retirement benefit cost	**41,239**	30,363
Remeasurement loss (gain)	**(9,001)**	29,088
Transfers	**–**	1,230
Actual contribution	**(43,000)**	(27,500)
Benefits paid out of Company's funds	**(2,685)**	(10,565)
Net retirement obligation	**₱161,671**	₱175,118

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation follow:

	2017	2016
January 1	**₱365,826**	₱374,812
Current service cost	**21,414**	23,271
Interest cost	**18,455**	17,727
Remeasurement loss (gain)	**(6,645)**	36,054
Benefits paid out plan assets	**(51,305)**	(74,680)
Benefits paid directly out of the Group's fund	**(2,685)**	(10,565)
Effect of curtailment	**11,762**	–
Transfers	**–**	(793)
December 31	**₱356,822**	₱365,826

Changes in the fair value of plan assets follow:

	2017	2016
January 1	**₱190,708**	₱222,310
Contributions	**43,000**	27,500
Asset return included in net interest cost	**10,392**	10,635
Benefits paid	**(51,305)**	(74,680)
Remeasurement gain	**2,356**	6,966
Transfers	**–**	(2,023)
December 31	**₱195,151**	₱190,708

Breakdown of the plan assets follow:

	2017	2016
Investments in:		
Debt securities other than bonds	**₱18,946**	₱33,863
Equity securities	**6,874**	63,114
Corporate bonds	**88,369**	44,830
Real estate	**6,195**	6,195
Unit investment trust fund	**64,219**	37,601
Cash and cash equivalents	**583**	5,430
Receivables	**10,737**	452
	195,923	191,485
Payables	**(772)**	(777)
	₱195,151	₱190,708

The plan assets of the Group and URICI are being held by a trustee bank. The investing decisions of these plan assets are made by the authorized officers of the Group and URICI. Investments in the shares of stock of the Parent Company held by the Group's retirement fund have fair values amounting to ₱6.87 million and ₱52.79 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Gain on sale of the shares of stock of the Parent Company amounted to ₱6.43 million and ₱8.71 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively (nil in 2015).

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the principal assumptions used in determining the defined benefit obligation of the Group follow:

	December 31	
	2017	2016
Discount rate per annum	**5.00% to 5.62%**	5.21% to 5.30%
Future annual increase in salary rate	**5.00% to 5.90%**	5.00% to 5.90%

The following are expected payments to be made out of the defined benefit plan obligation in the future years:

	2017	2016
One year and less	**₱17,894**	₱18,760
Between 1 and 5 years	**104,934**	127,079
Between 5 and 10 years	**281,271**	254,228
Between 10 and 15 years	**97,634**	141,696
Between 15 and 20 years	**123,408**	111,337
Beyond 20 years	**252,969**	268,739
Total expected payments	**₱878,110**	₱921,839

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligations as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 ranges from 16-22 years.

The Group expects to contribute ₱43.00 million to the retirement fund in 2018.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined benefit obligation as of December 31, assuming if all other assumptions were held constant:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	+1%	**-1%**	**+1%**	**-1%**
2017	**(₱27,672)**	**₱25,766**	**₱27,599**	**(₱24,533)**
2016	(29,797)	30,671	34,076	(30,241)

23. Income Taxes

a. The details of the Group's net deferred income taxes per company follow:

	2017		2016	
	Net deferred income tax assets	**Net deferred income tax Liabilities**	Net deferred income tax assets	Net deferred income tax liabilities
Parent Company	**₱–**	**(₱555,953)**	₱–	(₱410,337)
URICI	**142,840**	**–**	97,831	–
IAC	**–**	**(32,038)**	–	(11,900)
CLIC	**–**	**(30,207)**	–	(29,552)
ICC	**833**	**–**	1,247	–
Others	**23**	**(37)**	22	(36)
	₱143,696	**(₱618,235)**	₱99,100	(₱451,825)

b. The components of the Group's net deferred income tax liabilities follow:

	2017	2016
Deferred income tax recognized in profit or loss:		
Deferred income tax assets on:		
Allowances for:		
Doubtful accounts	**₱49,619**	₱34,232
Inventory losses and obsolescence	**6,864**	6,992
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	**4,583**	8,202
Accrued advertisements and promotions	**79,658**	73,169
Accrued profit bonus	**52,040**	18,860
Unamortized past service cost	**25,245**	21,224
Net retirement obligation	**12,433**	11,501
Accrued retirement liability	**9,314**	6,770
Provision for restructuring	**6,985**	–
Others	**795**	3,443
	₱247,536	₱184,393

(Forward)

	2017	2016
Deferred income tax liabilities on:		
Net retirement obligation	**(₱25,813)**	(₱21,983)
Capitalized borrowing cost	**–**	–
Others	**(914)**	(1,092)
	(26,727)	(23,075)
Deferred income tax recognized in other comprehensive income:		
Deferred income tax asset on cumulative actuarial losses on defined benefit plan	**71,660**	74,360
Deferred income tax liability on revaluation increment on land	**(767,008)**	(575,578)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	**(₱474,539)**	(₱339,900)

c. The Group did not recognize deferred income tax assets on following:

	2017	2016
NOLCO	**₱7,458**	₱49,772
Excess MCIT	**188**	373
Allowances for:		
Doubtful accounts	**39,120**	39,120
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	**6,107**	6,107

NOLCO:

Inception Year	Amount	Applied/Expired	Balance	Expiry Year
2014	₱7,696	(₱7,696)	₱–	2017
2015	7,382	–	7,382	2018
2016	124	–	124	2019
2017	112	–	112	2020
	₱15,314	(₱7,696)	₱7,618	

Excess MCIT:

Inception Year	Amount	Applied/Expired	Balance	Expiry Year
2014	₱–	(₱–)	₱–	2017
2015	–	–	–	2018
2016	86	–	86	2019
2017	102	–	102	2020
	₱188	(₱–)	₱188	

d. A reconciliation of the provision for income tax computed at the statutory income tax rate of 30% based on income before income tax to the provision for income computed at the Group's effective income tax rate for the years ended December 31 follows:

	2017	2016	2015
Provision for income tax at the statutory income tax rate 30%	**₱442,461**	₱445,854	₱357,566
Additions to (reductions in) income tax resulting from:			
Dividend income exempted from income tax	**(41)**	(19)	–
Nontaxable equity in net earnings of an associate	**(3,280)**	(3,684)	(3,699)
Interest income subjected to final tax	**(10,798)**	–	–
Movement in unrecognized deferred income tax	**12,879**	–	(75,639)
Nondeductible expenses	**674**	5,801	6,491
Others	**(11,786)**	37,848	2,240
Provision for income tax	**₱430,109**	₱485,800	₱286,959

24. Contracts

a. The Parent Company entered into license agreements with Sunkist Growers, Inc., Rovio Entertainment Ltd., and Turner Broadcasting System Asia Pacific, Inc. whereby the licensors granted the Company the non-exclusive license to manufacture, market, distribute and sell the licensed products. The Company agreed to pay a fixed amount of royalty every year, as stipulated in the agreements. Unpaid royalty, included under "Other accrued expenses" account, amounted to ₱7.27 million and ₱4.76 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively (see Note 14).

In 2016, the Parent Company's agreement with Rovio Entertainment Ltd. expired and was no longer renewed.

b. The Parent Company entered into distribution agreement with Dole Philippines, Inc. (Dole) whereby Dole appointed the Company as their distributor of their products. The agreement with Dole commenced on May 1, 2014 and expired on April 30, 2016. The Company no longer renewed its distribution agreement with Dole in 2016.

c. In 2017, the Parent Company entered into a supply agreement with Buhler Asia Pte., Ltd. for the installation and the commissioning for the equipment for hard wheat mill. The Parent Company agreed to pay in advance 90% of the contract price amounting to ₱159.16 million. The payment was recorded as part of "Other noncurrent assets" and will be reclassified to "Property, plant and equipment" account once the equipment has been received from Buhler. As of December 31, 2017, the Parent Company recognized a liability amounting to ₱17.68 million representing the remaining contract price for the committed purchase.

25. Earnings Per Share

	2017	2016	2015
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company (a)	**₱1,042,345**	₱1,001,850	₱906,496
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (b)	**3,484,906,329**	3,493,803,604	3,500,403,866
Basic/diluted earnings per share (a/b)	**₱0.30**	₱0.29	₱0.26

The Group does not have potentially dilutive common shares in 2017, 2016 and 2015. Therefore, the basic/dilutive earnings per share are the same.

26. Financial Instruments

The following table summarizes the carrying values of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities as of December 31:

	2017	2016
Financial Assets		
Cash on hand	**₱123,007**	₱103,619
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	**1,390,042**	1,392,935
Short-term cash investments	**39,619**	1,121,746
Loans and receivables:		
Trade receivables	**1,862,939**	2,027,265
Nontrade receivables	**36,248**	70,667
Advances to officers and employees	**33,701**	16,290
Advances to related parties	**207,587**	151,945
Other receivables	**52,648**	37,136
	3,745,791	4,921,603
AFS financial assets:		
Unquoted:		
Common shares	**4,652**	5,002
Quoted common and golf shares	**30**	30
HTM investments	**1,003,527**	57,894
	1,008,209	62,926
	4,754,000	4,984,529
Other Financial Liabilities		
Bank loans	**556,500**	460,000
Accounts payable and other current liabilities*	**3,091,861**	3,237,128
Advances from related parties	**142,169**	68,698
	₱3,790,530	₱3,765,826

**Exclusive of government payables and other nonfinancial liabilities amounting to P92.39 million and P74.43 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.*

Cash, cash equivalents, trade receivables, nontrade receivables, advances to officers and employees, other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, advances from related parties. The carrying amounts of these instruments approximate their fair values due to their short-term maturities and demand features.

HTM investments. The fair value of the HTM investments as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounted to ₱1,003.53 million and ₱57.15 million and was determined by reference to quoted market bid prices of bonds with similar terms and nature at the close of business on the reporting date (Level 1).

27. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments include non-derivative instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, short-term cash investments, accounts receivable, bank loans, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and advances to and from related parties. The main purpose of these financial instruments includes raising funds for the Group's operations and managing identified financial risks. The Group has various other financial assets and financial liabilities such as other current receivables, other current assets and customers' deposits which arise directly from its operations. The main risk arising from the use of financial instruments is credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the risk of counterparties defaulting. Management is tasked to minimize credit risk through strict implementation of credit, treasury and financial policies. The Group deals only with reputable counterparties, financial institutions and customers. To the extent possible, the Group obtains collateral to secure sales of its products to customers. In addition, the Group transacts with financial institutions belonging to the top 25% of the industry, and/or those which provide the Group with long-term loans and/or short-term credit facilities.

The Group does not have significant concentrations of credit risk and does not enter into financial instruments to manage credit risk. The Group's gross maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying amount.

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Group using internal credit ratings. The credit quality by class, of neither past due nor impaired financial assets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, based on the Group's credit rating system follows:

As of December 31, 2017:

	Neither past due nor impaired		Past due but not Impaired	Past due and Individually Impaired	Total
	Excellent	Good			
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	₱1,390,042	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱1,390,042
Short-term cash investment	39,619	–	–	–	39,619
Loans and receivables:					
Trade receivables:	97,990	254,832	1,528,680	146,835	2,028,337
Nontrade receivables	–	31,941	–	4,307	36,248
Advances to officers and employees	–	28,845	–	4,856	33,701
Advances to related parties	–	207,587	–	–	207,587
Other current receivables	–	43,248	–	9,400	52,648
Held-to-maturity investments	1,003,527	–	–	–	1,003,527
	₱2,531,178	₱566,453	₱1,528,680	₱165,398	₱4,791,709

As of December 31, 2016:

	Neither past due nor impaired		Past due but not Impaired	Past due and Individually Impaired	Total
	Excellent	Good			
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	₱1,392,935	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱1,392,935
Short-term cash investments	1,121,746	–	–	–	1,121,746
Loans and receivables:					
Trade receivables	96,595	511,848	1,437,385	134,664	2,180,492
Nontrade receivables	–	70,667	–	4,307	74,974
Advances to officers and employees	–	16,290	–	4,856	21,146
Advances to related parties	–	151,945	–	–	151,945
Other current receivables	–	37,136	–	9,400	46,536
HTM investments	57,894	–	–	–	57,894
	₱2,669,170	₱787,886	₱1,437,385	₱153,227	₱5,047,668

Credit quality of cash in banks, cash equivalents and short-term cash investments are based on the nature of the counterparty and the Group's internal rating system.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired are classified as "Excellent" account when these are expected to be collected or liquidated on or before their due dates, or upon call by the Group if there are no predetermined defined due dates. All other financial assets that are neither past due or impaired are classified as "Good" accounts.

The aging analysis of past due but not impaired loans and receivables as of December 31 follows:

	Past due but not impaired					
	Less than 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 365 days	More than 365 days	Total
2017	₱998,879	₱312,392	₱47,280	₱234,064	₱82,900	₱1,675,515
2016	502,271	216,380	414,720	158,155	145,859	1,437,385

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Group may encounter difficulties in raising funds to meet commitments from financial instruments.

Management is tasked to minimize liquidity risk through prudent financial planning and execution to meet the funding requirements of the various operating divisions within the Group; through long-term and short-term debts obtained from financial institutions; through strict implementation of credit and collection policies, particularly in containing trade receivables; and through capital raising, including equity, as may be necessary. Working capital requirements, on the other hand, are adequately addressed through short-term credit facilities from financial institutions. Trade receivables are kept within manageable levels.

The following tables show the maturity profile of the Group's undiscounted cash flows from financial assets used for liquidity purposes and other financial liabilities as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

As of December 31, 2017:

	Less than 1 year	1 to less than 2 years	2 to less than 3 years	3 to less than 4 years	4 to less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial Assets							
Cash on hand	₱123,007	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱123,007
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	1,390,042	–	–	–	–	–	1,390,042
Short-term cash investment	39,619	–	–	–	–	–	39,619
Trade receivables	1,862,939	–	–	–	–	–	1,862,939
HTM investments	310,371	70,537	422,619	–	200,000	–	1,003,527
	₱3,725,978	₱70,537	₱422,619	₱–	₱200,000	₱–	₱4,419,134
Financial Liabilities							
Bank loans**	₱693,488	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱693,488
Accounts payable and other current liabilities*	3,091,861	–	–	–	–	–	3,091,861
Advances from related parties	142,169	–	–	–	–	–	142,169
	₱3,927,518	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱3,927,518

**Excluding payable to government agencies of P82.41 million.*
***Inclusive of interest expense until maturity.*

As of December 31, 2016:

	Less than 1 year	1 to less than 2 years	2 to less than 3 years	3 to less than 4 years	4 to less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial Assets							
Cash on hand	₱103,619	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱103,619
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	1,392,935	–	–	–	–	–	1,392,935
Short-term cash investment	1,121,746	–	–	–	–	–	1,121,746
Trade receivables	2,045,828	–	–	–	–	–	2,045,828
	₱4,664,128	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱4,664,128
Financial Liabilities							
Bank loans**	₱574,583	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱574,583
Accounts payable and other current liabilities*	3,237,128	–	–	–	–	–	3,237,128
Advances from related parties	68,698	–	–	–	–	–	68,698
	₱3,880,409	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱3,880,409

**Excluding payable to government agencies of P68.33 million.*
***Inclusive of interest expense until maturity.*

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Group's short-term and long-term debt obligations.

Management is tasked to minimize interest rate risk by having a mix of variable and fixed interest rates on its loans. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Group's share in URICI's outstanding bank loans include only short-term loans from local banks and lending investors (see Note 15). URICI is not expecting significant exposures to interest rate risk considering the short term maturities of its bank loans.

There is no other impact on the Group's equity other than those affecting the statement of income.

Foreign exchange risk
The Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk results from the Parent Company's and URICI's business transactions and financing agreements denominated in foreign currencies.

Management is tasked to minimize foreign exchange risk through the natural hedges arising from its export business and through external currency hedges. Presently, trade importations are immediately paid or converted into Peso obligations as soon as these are negotiated with suppliers. The Group has not done any external currency hedges in 2017 and 2016.

A reasonably possible change of –/+1% in 2016 and –/+ 1% in 2015 in United States dollar (US$) exchange rate at December 31, 2017 and 2016 would lead to the following income before income tax movements in the Group's consolidated statements of income:

December 31, 2017:

		Increase (decrease) in income before income tax	
	Peso equivalent of US dollar denominated assets/liabilities	US dollar weakened by 1% against Philippine peso	US dollar strengthened by 1% against Philippine peso
Cash and cash equivalents	₱77,799	(₱778)	₱778
Trade receivables	10,293	(103)	103
Trade payables	(610)	7	(7)
	₱87,482	(₱874)	₱874

December 31, 2016:

		Increase (decrease) in income before income tax	
	Peso equivalent of US dollar denominated assets/liabilities	US dollar weakened by 1% against Philippine peso	US dollar strengthened by 1% against Philippine peso
Cash and cash equivalents	₱104,604	(₱1,046)	₱1,046
Trade receivables	9,211	(92)	92
Trade payables	(509)	5	(5)
	₱113,306	(₱1,133)	₱1,133

The exchange rate of the Peso to the US Dollar is ₱49.93 and ₱49.72 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

There is no other impact on the Group's equity other than those affecting the consolidated statements of income.

28. Capital Management

It is the objective of the Group to maintain a capital base that adequately services the needs of its present and future operations while keeping within the capital level required by creditors. The capital base is also sufficient to address present and future uncertainties and risks inherent in the business and changes in the economic conditions. Payment of dividends, return of capital, or issuance of shares to increase capital shall be made accordingly and as may be necessary. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

The table below summarizes the total capital considered by the Group:

	2017	2016
Capital stock	**₱3,500,404**	₱3,500,404
Additional paid-in capital	**2,059,437**	2,057,297
Treasury stock	**(14,327)**	(20,155)
Retained earnings	**3,851,762**	3,303,307
	₱9,397,276	₱8,840,853

29. Events after the Reporting Date

On January 31, 2018, the BOD of the Parent Company declared cash dividends equivalent to ₱0.086 per share to stockholders of record as of February 15, 2018 and payable on March 14, 2018. On the same date, the BOD of the Parent Company approved the additional appropriation of ₱300.00 million for its ongoing share buy-back program.

SGV
Building a better working world

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

Tel: (632) 891 0307
Fax: (632) 819 0872
ey.com/ph

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001,
December 14, 2015, valid until December 31, 2018
SEC Accreditation No. 0012-FR-4 (Group A),
November 10, 2015, valid until November 9, 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

The Board of Directors and the Stockholders
RFM Corporation
RFM Corporate Center
Pioneer corner Sheridan Streets
Mandaluyong City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of RFM Corporation and its subsidiaries (the Group) as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, included in this Form 17-A and have issued our report thereon dated April 3, 2018. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The schedules listed in the Index to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules are the responsibility of the Group's management. These schedules are presented for the purpose of complying with Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, As Amended (2011), and are not part of the basic financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly state, in all material respects, the information required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Narciso T. Torres, Jr.
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 84208
SEC Accreditation No. 1511-A (Group A),
October 1, 2015, valid until September 30, 2018
Tax Identification No. 102-099-147
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-111-2018,
February 14, 2018, valid until February 13, 2021
PTR No. 6621336, January 9, 2018, Makati City

April 3, 2018

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

FORM 17-A, Item 7

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Statement of Management's Responsibility

Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements
Report of Independent Public Accountants
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016
Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Supplementary Schedules

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K.	Conglomerate Mapping	12
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* *These schedules, which are required by SRC Rule68, have been omitted because they either are not applicable or does not exceed 5% of the total assets shown in the related Consolidated Balance Sheet.*

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Schedule A. Financial Assets
For the year Ended December 31, 2017
(Amounts in Million Pesos unless otherwise stated)

Name of Issuing entity and association of each issue	Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes	Amount shown in the Balance Sheet	Valued based on market quotation at end of reporting period	Income received and accrued
AFS Financial Assets				
Republic Dynamics Corporation	3,989,846	3,919	Not listed	0
PSI Technologies, Inc., (formerly PACSEM)	2,253	653	Not listed	0
Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, Inc.	5,670	21	Yes	0
Philippine Exporters Trading Corporation	1	5	Not listed	0
Philtown Inc. Common	389,382	-	Not listed	0
Universal Rightfield	500,000	-	Not listed	0
Rizal Ligtherage Corporation	33,625	4	Not Listed	0
Wellex Industries	280,000	7	Yes	0
RFM Equities Inc.	43,375	43	Not Listed	0
Total		**4,652**		**0**

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Schedule C. Amounts Receivable/Payable from Related Parties which are eliminated during the Consolidation of Financial Statements
For the year Ended December 31, 2017
(Amounts in Million Pesos unless otherwise stated)

Name and Designation of Debtor	Balance at the beginning of period	Additions	Amounts Collected	Amounts Written Off	Current	Non-current	Balance at the end of period
Cabuyao Logistics and Industrial Center, Inc.	366	-		-	-	-	366
Interbake Commissary Corporation	22	13	-	-	-	-	35
RFM Foods Philippines Corporation	145	-	-	-	-	-	145
Filipinas Water Bottling Company, Inc.	12	1	-	-	-		13
RFM Canning & Marketing, Inc.	35	-	-	-	-	-	35
Invest Asia Corporation	(500)	-	-	-	-	-	(500)
Intercompany Balances, net	**80**	**14**	-	-	-	-	**94**

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Schedule D. Intangible Assets - Other Assets
For the year Ended December 31, 2017
(Amounts in Million Pesos unless otherwise stated)

Name and Designation of Debtor	Beginning Balance	Additions at Cost	Charged to Cost and Expenses	Charged to other accounts	Other changes additions (deductions)	Ending Balance
Goodwill	190	-	-	-	-	191
Trademark	2,081	-	-	-	-	2,081
Software	1	-	(1)	-	-	-
Total	**2,272**	-	-	-	-	**2,271**

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Schedule H. CAPITAL STOCK
For the year Ended December 31, 2017

Title of Issue	Number of Shares Authorized	Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding as shown under related Balance Sheet caption	Number of Shares Reserved for Options, Warrants, Conversions, and Other Rights	Number of Shared Held By		
				Related Parties	Directors, Officers and Employees	Others
Common stock – P1 par value	3,978,265,025	3,500,403,366	-	-	21,622,695	3,478,781,171
Treasury shares	-	(2,890,800)	-	-		(2,890,800)
	3,978,265,025	3,497,513,066	-	-	21,622,695	3,475,890,371

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Schedule I. List of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs) [which consist of PFRSs, Philippine Accounting Standards (PASs) and Philippine Interpretations] effective as of December 31, 2017

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as at December 31, 2017		Adopted	Not Early Adopted	Not Applicable
Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements Conceptual Framework Phase A: Objectives and qualitative characteristics		✓		
PFRS Practice Statement Management Commentary				✓
Philippine Financial Reporting Standards				
PFRS 1 (Revised)	First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 1 and PAS 27: Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 1: Limited Exemption from Comparative PFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Date for First-time Adopters			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Government Loans			✓
PFRS 2	Share-based Payment	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Vesting Conditions and Cancellations			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Definition of Vesting Condition			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions*			✓
PFRS 3 (Revised)	Business Combinations	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 3 : Accounting for Contingent Consideration in a Business Combination	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 3 : Scope Exceptions for Joint Arrangements	✓		

**These standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2017. The Company did not early adopt these standards, interpretations and amendments.*

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as at December 31, 2017		Adopted	Not Early Adopted	Not Applicable
PFRS 4	Insurance Contracts			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 4: Financial Guarantee Contracts			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 4: Applying PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, with PFRS 4*			✓
PFRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	✓		
	Changes in Method of Disposal		✓	
PFRS 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources			✓
PFRS 7	Financial Instruments Disclosures	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Transition			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets - Effective Date and Transition			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Transfers of Financial Assets			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Mandatory Effective Date of PFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Applicability of the Amendments to PFRS 7 to Condensed Interim Financial Statements			✓
PFRS 8	Operating Segments	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 8 : Aggregation of Operating Segments and Reconciliation of the Total of the Reportable Segments' Assets to the Entity's Asset	✓		
PFRS 9	Financial Instruments*		✓	
	Amendments to PFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*			✓

**These standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2017. The Company did not early adopt these standards, interpretations and amendments.*

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as at December 31, 2017		Adopted	Not Early Adopted	Not Applicable
PFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10: Transition Guidance	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 27: Investment Entities			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 28, Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception		✓	
	Amendments to PFRS 10 and PAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture		✓	
PFRS 11	Joint Arrangements	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 11: Transition Guidance	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 11: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations		✓	
PFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 12: Transition Guidance	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 27: Investment Entities			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 28, Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception		✓	
	Clarification of the Scope of the Standard*	✓		
PFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 13 : Portfolio Exception	✓		
PFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts			✓
PFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers*		✓	
PFRS 16	Leases*		✓	
Philippine Accounting Standards				
PAS 1 (Revised)	Presentation of Financial Statements	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 1: Capital Disclosures	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation			✓
	Amendments to PAS 1: Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 1, Disclosure Initiative	✓		

**These standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2017. The Company did not early adopt these standards, interpretations and amendments.*

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as at December 31, 2017		Adopted	Not Early Adopted	Not Applicable
PAS 2	Inventories	✓		
PAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 7: Disclosure Initiative	✓		
PAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	✓		
PAS 10	Events after the Reporting Period	✓		
PAS 11	Construction Contracts			✓
PAS 12	Income Taxes	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 12 : Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 12: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses		✓	
PAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization			✓
	Amendments to PAS 16 and 38: Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Amortization			✓
	Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 41: Bearer Plants			✓
PAS 17	Leases	✓		
PAS 18	Revenue	✓		
PAS 19 (Revised)	Employee Benefits	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 19: Actuarial Gains and Losses, Group Plans and Disclosures			✓
	Regional Market Issue Regarding Discount Rate			✓
	Amendments to PAS 19: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions			✓
PAS 20	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance			✓
PAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	✓		
	Amendment: Net Investment in a Foreign Operation			✓

**These standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2017. The Company did not early adopt these standards, interpretations and amendments.*

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as at December 31, 2017		Adopted	Not Early Adopted	Not Applicable
PAS 23 (Revised)	Borrowing Costs	✓		
PAS 24 (Revised)	Related Party Disclosures	✓		
	Key Management Personnel	✓		
PAS 26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans			✓
PAS 27 (Amended)	Separate Financial Statements	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 27: Investment Entities			✓
	Amendment: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	✓		
PAS 28 (Amended)	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 28, Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception		✓	
	Amendments to PAS 28: Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value*		✓	
	Amendments to PAS 28: Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*		✓	
PAS 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies			✓
PAS 32	Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 32: Classification of Rights Issues	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 32: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	✓		
PAS 33	Earnings per Share	✓		
PAS 34	Interim Financial Reporting	✓		
	Disclosure of Information 'Elsewhere in the Interim Financial Report'	✓		
PAS 36	Impairment of Assets	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 36: Impairment of Assets - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets	✓		

**These standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2017. The Company did not early adopt these standards, interpretations and amendments.*

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as at December 31, 2017		Adopted	Not Early Adopted*	Not Applicable
PAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	✓		
PAS 38	Intangible Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization		✓	
PAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 39: Transition and Initial Recognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 39: Cash Flow Hedge Accounting of Forecast Intragroup Transactions			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39: The Fair Value Option			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 4: Financial Guarantee Contracts			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets			✓
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets - Effective Date and Transition			✓
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-9 and PAS 39: Embedded Derivatives			✓
	Amendment to PAS 39: Eligible Hedged Items			✓
	Amendment to PAS 39: Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting			✓
PAS 40	Investment Property	✓		
	Interrelationship between PFRS 3 and PAS 40	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 40: Transfers of Investment Property*		✓	
PAS 41	Agriculture			✓
Philippine Interpretations				
IFRIC 1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities			✓
IFRIC 2	Members' Share in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments			✓

**These standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2017. The Company did not early adopt these standards, interpretations and amendments.*

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as at December 31, 2017		Adopted	Not Early Adopted	Not Applicable
IFRIC 4	Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease	✓		
IFRIC 5	Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds			✓
IFRIC 6	Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment			✓
IFRIC 7	Applying the Restatement Approach under PAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies			✓
IFRIC 9	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives			✓
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretation IFRIC - 9 and PAS 39: Embedded Derivatives			✓
IFRIC 10	Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment	✓		
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangements			✓
IFRIC 13	Customer Loyalty Programmes			✓
IFRIC 14	The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction			✓
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretations IFRIC- 14, Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement			✓
IFRIC 15	Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*			✓
IFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation			✓
IFRIC 17	Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners	✓		
IFRIC 18	Transfers of Assets from Customers			✓
IFRIC 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments			✓
IFRIC 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine			✓
IFRIC 21	Levies			✓
IFRIC 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*	✓		
IFRIC 23	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments			✓
SIC-7	Introduction of the Euro			✓
SIC-10	Government Assistance - No Specific Relation to Operating Activities			✓

**These standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2017. The Company did not early adopt these standards, interpretations and amendments.*

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as at December 31, 2017		Adopted	Not Early Adopted	Not Applicable
SIC-15	Operating Leases - Incentives	✓		
SIC-25	Income Taxes - Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders			✓
SIC-27	Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease			✓
SIC-29	Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures			✓
SIC-31	Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services			✓
SIC-32	Intangible Assets - Web Site Costs			✓

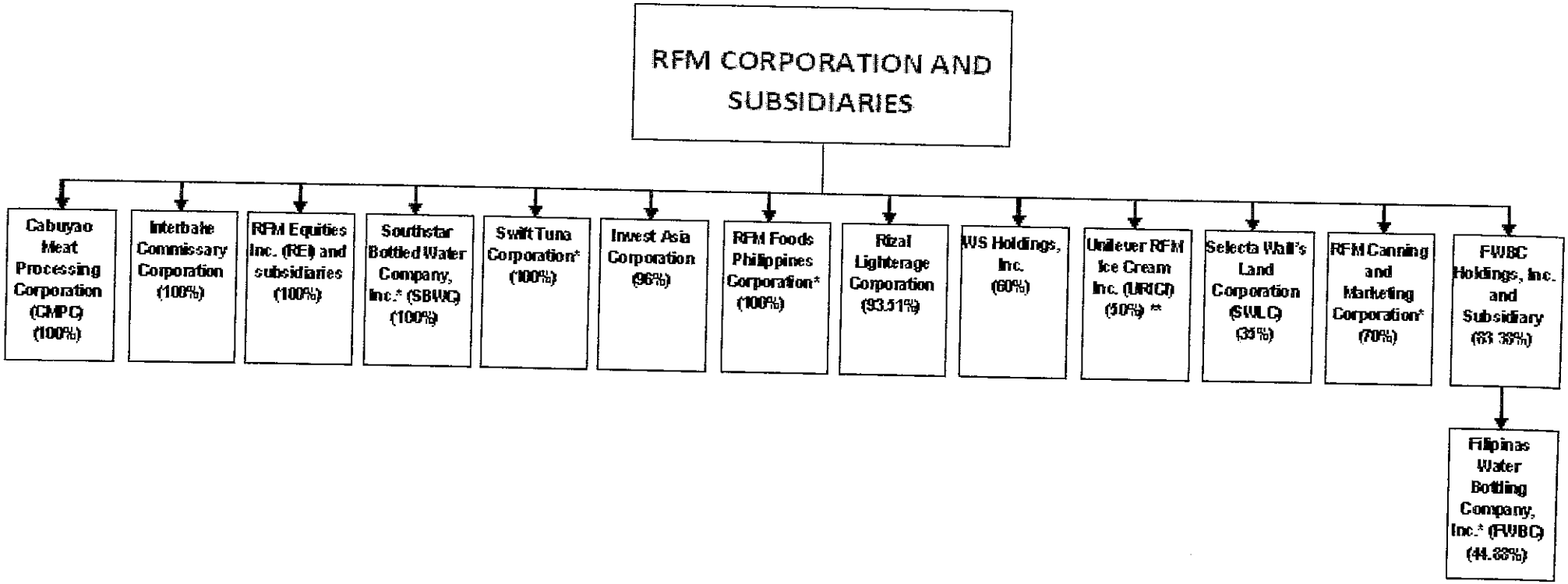
**These standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2017. The Company did not early adopt these standards, interpretations and amendments.*

RFM CORPORATION
Schedule J. Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration
For the year Ended December 31, 2017
(Amounts in Thousand Pesos unless otherwise stated)

The reconciliation of retained earnings available for dividend declaration as of December 31, 2017 follows:

Retained earnings as of December 31, 2016	₱3,610,611
Add (less):	
Treasury Shares	(20,155)
Appropriations	(6,000)
Deferred income tax asset	(75,567)
Accumulated remeasurement loss on defined benefit pension plan closed to retained earnings	131,846
Retained earnings as adjusted to available for dividend declaration, beginning	3,640,375
Add: Net income actually earned/realized during the year	
Net income during the year closed to retained earnings	959,954
Movement in deferred income tax asset	(27,393)
	932,561
Add (less):	
Cash dividends declared during the year	(500,191)
Movement in treasury shares	5,828
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit pension plan closed to retained earnings	(8,474)
	(502,837)
Total retained earnings available for dividend declaration as of December 31, 2017	₱4,070,099

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Schedule K. Conglomerate Mapping
As of December 31, 2017



*Dormant
** Joint Venture

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Schedule L. Financial Soundness Indicators

		Years ended December 31		
		2017	2016	2015
1	Current Ratio	1.48	1.62	1.55
2	Debt-to-Equity Ratio	0.43	0.45	0.45
3	Asset-to-Equity Ratio	1.43	1.45	1.45
4	Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	88.91	145.28	42.18
5	Gross Profit Rate	40.66%	41.55%	37.47%
6	Net Income Rate	8.20%	7.88%	7.55%

COVER SHEET
for
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

1	2	9	9	8						

Company Name

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Principal Office (No./Street/Barangay/City/Town/Province)

RFM CORPORATE CENTER, PIONEER CORNER SHERIDAN STREETS, MANDALUYONG CITY

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
17-Q	SEC	NA

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
rfmmail@rfm.com.ph	(02) 631-8101	N/A

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting Month/Day	Fiscal Year Month/Day
3,174	7/12	December 31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias	eoirey-matias@rfm.com.ph	(02) 631-8101	N/A

Contact Person's Address

RFM Corporate Center, Pioneer corner Sheridan Streets, Mandaluyong City

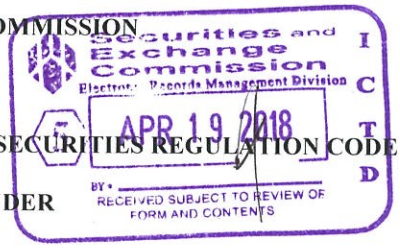
NOTE 1: In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

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

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

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



1. For the quarterly period ended **MARCH 31, 2018**

2. Commission Identification Number: **12998** 3. BIR Tax Identification Number: **000-064-134-000**

4. Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter: **RFM CORPORATION**

5. **Philippines**
Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization

6. _____ (SEC Use Only)
Industry Classification Code

7. **RFM Corporate Center, Pioneer corner and Sheridan Streets, Mandaluyong City** **1550**
Address of Registrant's principal office Postal Code

8. **0632-631-81-01**
Registrant's telephone number, including area code

9. **Not Applicable**
Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report

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

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Issued and Outstanding
Common Stock, ₱1.00 par value	**3,500,034,066**

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

Yes [✓] No [ ]

12. Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant:

a. has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 11 of the Revised Securities Act (RSA) and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines (CCP) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports): [Note: Sec. 26 of the CCP deals with reporting of election of directors or officers to the SEC; Sec. 141 with the submission of financial statements to the SEC.]

Yes [✓] No [ ]

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

Yes [✓] No [ ]

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements are filed as part of this form 17-Q, pages 7 to 39 and are incorporated herein by reference to said quarterly report.

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

Analysis of Results of Operations

First Quarter 2018 vs. First Quarter 2017

Food and beverage company RFM Corporation reported a 10% growth of revenues for the first three months of 2018 which resulted to a 7% rise in net income, based on 1st Quarter unaudited numbers. Sales grew from P2.55 billion to P2.81 billion lifting the company's net income to P211 million from P198 Million from the same quarter last year.

First quarter revenues of the ice cream category leader Selecta grew 9% year on year while institutional sales including the bakery business rebounded with a 10% increase.

The combined sales of RFM's other flagship brands - Fiesta pasta, Royal pasta, White King mixes and Selecta Milk - also registered a 12% expansion for the quarter.

The healthy growth of the branded consumer as well as commodity businesses resulted to a growth in net income of 7% to P211 million.

The Company expects to continue with its policy of a 50% dividend payout of recurring net income, and to pursue its ongoing share buyback program.

RFM's growth shall be supported by our ongoing P1 billion capex for our ice cream business joint venture as well as our capex investments in flour milling, supply chain, milk, pasta and sauce. For 2018 the company expects to sustain this strong first quarter momentum with the recent launch of our Selecta Fortified Milk TV campaign and upcoming marketing initiatives for our pasta, sauce and ice cream, over the course of 2018.

The key financial performance indicators for the Company for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018 as compared to the same period in 2017, are as follows:

Key Financial Performance Indicators (Amounts in Millions)*	For the Quarter Ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Net Revenues	**₱2,808**	₱2,554
Net Operating Margin	**272**	275
Net Income	**211**	198
EBITDA	**374**	369
Current Ratio	**1.42**	1.52

* *Except current ratio*

1. Net Revenues
   This is the barometer of the general demand for the Company's products, reflecting their market acceptability vis-à-vis competition particularly in terms of quality, pricing, and image and perception, as well as availability of the products at the point of purchase market locations. This is of primary importance, and is regularly being monitored for appropriate action and/or improvement.

2. Net Operating Margin
   This shows the financial profitability of the primary products of the Company, after deducting the expenses related to their manufacture, distribution, and sale, as well as the general administrative costs in running the business.

3. Net Income
   This shows the over-all financial profitability of the Company, including the sale of primary and non-primary products and all other assets, after deducting all costs and expenses, interest expenses on debts and interest income on investments, as well as equity in net earnings or losses of associates.

4. Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA)
   This is a general yet reasonable representation of the cash generated by the Company from its current business operations that can then be made available for payment of loan interests, loan principal amortization, and taxes; and any further amount in excess becomes the Company's cash profit.

5. Current Ratio
   This determines the Company's ability to meet its currently maturing obligations using its current resources.

Analysis of Financial Condition and Balance Sheet Accounts

As of March 31, 2018, the Group's Total Assets decreased slightly to P15.80 Billion compared to December 31, 2017 of P15.92 Billion primarily due to lower trade receivables.

The Group has a current ratio of 1.42 and 1.48 on March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements

The Company's financial statements for the first calendar quarter have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards. The same accounting policies and methods of computation used are consistent with the most recent audited financial statements.

The Company discloses the following:

(a) There are no unusual items as to the nature and amount affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income, or cash flows, except those stated in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition;.

(b) There are no material changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior financial periods, other than those disclosed in the most recent audited financial statements;

(c) Except as disclosed, there are no known trends, demand, commitments, events or uncertainties that may have an impact on sales and income from continuing operations;

(d) There are no issuances, repurchases and repayments of debt and equity securities other than mentioned;

(e) There are no known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will have material impact on the Company's liquidity nor have a favorable or unfavorable impact on revenues or income from continuing operations;

(f) There are no dividends paid separately for ordinary shares and other shares;

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

(h) Other than mentioned, there are no material changes in the business composition of the Company during the interim period, including business combinations, acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructuring, and discontinuing operations;

(i) There is no change in contingent liabilities since the most recent audited financial statements;

(j) There were no known events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation that remain outstanding as of March 31, 2017;

(k) There were no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations, and other relationship of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

The Company has no other pertinent information to disclose in this quarterly report.

SIGNATURES

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

RFM CORPORATION
Registrant

ENRIQUE OLIVER I. REY MATIAS
Vice President – CFO

ATTY. JUFIL E. SIQUIAN
Assistant Vice President& Head
Corporate Legal and Labor Relations

Dated: April 19, 2018

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Amounts in Millions)

	Unaudited March 31, 2018	Audited December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱1,498**	₱1,513
Short-term cash investment	**83**	40
Current portion of held-to-maturity investments (Note 9)	**310**	310
Accounts receivable (Note 5)	**1,963**	2,179
Inventories (Note 6)	**1,391**	1,534
Other current assets (Note 7)	**359**	324
Total Current Assets	**5,604**	5,900
Noncurrent Assets		
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note 9)	**5**	5
Held-to-maturity investments – net of current portion (Note 9)	**728**	693
Investments in joint venture and associates (Note 9)	**160**	152
Property, plant and equipment (Note 8)	**6,551**	6,421
Intangible assets	**2,271**	2,271
Other noncurrent assets (Note 11)	**484**	477
Total Noncurrent Assets	**10,199**	10,019
TOTAL ASSETS	**₱15,803**	₱15,919
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Bank loans	**₱566**	₱556
Accounts payable and other current liabilities (Note 12)	**3,374**	3,428
Total Current Liabilities	**3,940**	3,984
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Other noncurrent liabilities (Note 13)	**787**	782
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**787**	782
Total Liabilities	**4,727**	4,766
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company (Note 13)		
Capital stock (Note 14)	**3,500**	3,500
Additional paid-in capital (Note 14)	**2,059**	2,059
Treasury stock (Note 14)	**(2)**	(14)
Equity reserve	**(7)**	(7)
Revaluation increment on land - net of deferred income tax effect	**1,790**	1,790
Retained earnings	**3,763**	3,852
Non-controlling interests	**(27)**	(27)
Total Equity	**11,076**	11,153
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**₱15,803**	₱15,919

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Amounts in Millions, Except for Earnings Per Share Data)

	For the Quarter Ended March 31	
	2018	**2017**
NET REVENUES	**₱2,808**	₱2,554
DIRECT COSTS AND EXPENSES	**(1,694)**	(1,467)
GROSS PROFIT	**1,114**	1,087
SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES	**(704)**	(642)
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	**(138)**	(170)
NET OPERATING INCOME	**272**	275
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES) – Net (Note 18)	**22**	7
INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	**294**	282
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	**(83)**	(84)
NET INCOME	**₱211**	₱198
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱211**	₱199
Minority interests (Note 2)	**-**	1
	₱211	₱198
Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share (Note 19)	**₱0.06**	₱0.06

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Amounts in Millions)

	For the Quarter Ended March 31	
	2018	2017
NET INCOME	**₱211**	₱198
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the period	**₱211**	₱198
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱211**	₱199
Minority interests (Note 2)	-	1
	₱211	₱198

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Amounts in Millions)

	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent										
	Capital Stock	Additional paid-in capital	Treasury Share	Equity Reserve	Net Changes in Fair Value of AFS Financial Assets	Revaluation Increment	Share-based Compensation	Retained Earnings	Total	Minority Interests	Total Equity
BALANCES AT JANUARY 1, 2018 (Audited)	**₱3,500**	**₱2,059**	**₱(14)**	**₱(7)**	**₱–**	**₱1,790**	**₱–**	**₱3,852**	**₱11,180**	**₱(27)**	**₱11,153**
Net income for the period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	211	211	–	211
Cash dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(300)	(300)	–	(300)
Purchase of treasury stock	–	–	(9)	–	–	–	–	–	(9)	–	(9)
Sale of treasury stock	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	21
Effect of adoption of Revised PAS 19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BALANCES AT MARCH 31, 2018 (Unaudited)	**₱3,500**	**₱2,059**	**(₱2)**	**₱(7)**	**₱–**	**₱1,790**	**₱–**	**₱3,763**	**₱11,103**	**₱(27)**	**₱11,076**
BALANCES AT JANUARY 1, 2017 (Audited)	**₱3,500**	**₱2,057**	**₱(20)**	**₱(7)**	**₱–**	**₱1,343**	**₱–**	**₱3,303**	**₱10,176**	**₱(27)**	**₱10,149**
Net income for the period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	198	198	1	199
Cash dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(299)	(299)	–	(299)
Purchase of treasury stock	–	–	(21)	–	–	–	–	–	(21)	–	(21)
Sale of treasury stock	–	1	21	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	22
Effect of adoption of Revised PAS 19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BALANCES AT MARCH 31, 2017 (Unaudited)	**₱3,500**	**₱2,058**	**(₱20)**	**₱(7)**	**₱–**	**₱1,343**	**₱–**	**₱3,202**	**₱10,076**	**₱(26)**	**₱10,050**

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts in Millions)

	For the Period Ended March 31	
	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	**₱294**	₱282
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	**102**	94
Operating income before working capital changes	**396**	376
Decrease (increase) in:		
Accounts receivable	**232**	519
Inventories	**143**	(267)
Other current assets	**(35)**	(126)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(135)**	(97)
Net cash generated from operations	**601**	405
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment, net	**(232)**	(128)
Decrease (increase) in:		
Other noncurrent assets	**(34)**	(28)
Short-term cash investments	**(43)**	130
Purchase of held-to-maturity investments	**(34)**	(252)
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	**(343)**	278
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayments of bank loans	**9**	(22)
Dividends paid	**(294)**	(314)
Proceeds from sale of treasury stock	**21**	22
Purchase of treasury stock	**(9)**	(21)
Increase in minority interests and other noncurrent liabilities	**–**	–
Net cash used in financing activities	**(273)**	(335)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(15)**	(208)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JANUARY 1	**1,513**	1,496
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, MARCH 31	**₱1,498**	₱1,288

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

1. Corporate Information

Corporate Information
RFM Corporation (the Parent Company) was incorporated on August 16, 1957 and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). On July 9, 2007, the SEC approved the extension of the Company's corporate life from August 22, 2007 to October 13, 2056. The Parent Company is a public company under Section 17.2 of the Securities Regulation Code (SRC) and its shares are listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) starting in 1966. The Parent Company is mainly involved in the manufacturing, processing and selling of wheat, flour and flour products, pasta, milk, juices, margarine, and other food and beverage products. The Parent Company and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the Group.

The principal office address of the Parent Company is RFM Corporate Center, Pioneer corner Sheridan Streets, Mandaluyong City.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting and Financial Reporting Practices

Basis of Preparation
The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared using the historical cost basis, except for the Group's land, which are stated at appraised values, and available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets that are measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso (Peso), which is the Parent Company's functional currency. All values are rounded off to the nearest thousand pesos (₱000), except for the number of shares or when otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance
The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in compliance with the financial reporting framework as allowed by the SEC which represents Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs) except PFRS 11, Joint Arrangements, with respect to the Parent Company's investment in Unilever RFM Ice Cream, Inc. (URICI).

Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except that the Group has adopted the following new accounting pronouncements starting January 1, 2017. Adoption of these pronouncements did not have any significant impact on the Group's financial position or performance unless otherwise indicated.

- Amendments to PFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities, Clarification of the Scope of the Standard* (Part of *Annual Improvements to PRFSs* 2014-2016 Cycle)
- Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Taxes, Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses*
- Amendments to PAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows, Disclosure Initiative*

Standards issued but not yet effective
Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Group does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. The Group intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2018

- Amendment to PFRS 2, *Share-based Payment, Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payments Transactions*
  The amendments to PFRS address three main areas: the effects of vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payment transaction; the classification of a share-based payment transaction with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations; and the accounting where a modification to

the terms and conditions of a share-payment transaction changes its classification from cash settled to equity settled.

On adoption, entities are required to apply the amendments without restating prior periods, but retrospective application is permitted if elected for all three amendments and if other criteria are met. Early application of the amendments is permitted.

- PAS 9, *Financial Instruments*
  PFRS 9 reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces PAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, and all previous versions of PFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. Retrospective application is required but providing comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions.

  The adoption of PFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets and impairment methodology for financial assets, but will have no impact on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial liabilities

  (a) Classification and measurement
  Trade and other receivables are held to collect contractual cash flows and thus qualify for amortized cost measurement. Investments in unquoted equity shares currently carried at cost under PAS 39 are intended to be held for the foreseeable future. As such, the Group intends to apply the option to present fair value changes for these investments in OCI. The Group is in the process of determining how to measure the fair value of these unquoted investments.

  Debt instruments which are currently held as held-to-maturity instruments under PAS 39 are expected to qualify for amortized cost measurement as these are held with the intention to collect contractual cash flows until maturity.

  (b) Impairment
  PFRS 9 requires the Group to record expected credit losses on all of its debt financial assets. The Group plans to apply the simplified approach and to record lifetime expected losses on all trade receivables that do not contain significant financing component. For the Group's debt securities and other receivables that will be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, the general approach for measuring expected credit losses is required to be applied. Thus, credit losses for these financial assets will be measured either on 12-month or lifetime basis depending on the extent of the deterioration of their credit quality.

  (c) Hedge Accounting
  The Group has no existing hedge relationships as of December 31, 2017. The Group assesses that the hedging requirements of PFRS 9 will not have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

  The Group continues to study the impact of the adoption of PFRS 9.

- Amendments to PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts, Applying PFRS 9, Financial Instruments, with PFRS 4*
  The amendments address concerns arising from implementing PFRS 9, the new financial instruments standard before implementing the new insurance contracts standard. The amendments introduce two options for entities issuing insurance contracts: a temporary exemption from applying PFRS 9 and an overlay approach. The temporary exemption is first applied for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. An entity may elect the overlay approach when it first applies PFRS 9 and apply that approach retrospectively to financial assets designated on transition to PFRS 9. The entity restates comparative information reflecting the overlay approach if, and only if, the entity restates comparative information when applying PFRS 9

  The amendments are not applicable to the Group since none of the entities within the Group have activities that are predominantly connected with insurance or issue insurance contracts.

- Amendments to PFRS 40, *Investment property, Transfer of Investment Property*
  The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. The amendments should be applied prospectively to changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. Retrospective application is only permitted if this is possible without the use of hindsight.

  Since the Group's current practice is in line with the clarifications issued, the Group does not expect any effect on its consolidated financial statements upon adoption of these amendments.

- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-22, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*
  The interpretation clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognizes the nonmonetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine a date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. Entities may apply the amendments on a fully retrospective basis. Alternatively, an entity may apply the interpretation prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in its scope that are initially recognized on or after the beginning of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the interpretation or the beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information in the financial statements of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the interpretation.

  Since the Group's current practice is in line with the clarifications issued, the Group does not expect any effect on its consolidated financial statements upon adoption of this interpretation.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2019

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Prepayments Features with Negative Compensation*
  The amendments to PFRS 9 allow debt instruments with negative compensation prepayment features to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. An entity shall apply these amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted. The adoption of these amendments is not expected to have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- PRFS 16, *Leases*
  PFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under PAS 17, Leases. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognize a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognize the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

  Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognize the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

  Lessor accounting under PFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under PAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in PAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

PFRS 16 also requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures than under PAS 17.

Early application is permitted, but not before an entity applies PFRS 15. A lessee can choose to apply the standard using either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach. The standard's transition provisions permit certain reliefs. The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting PFRS 16.

- Amendments to PAS 28, *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*
  The amendments to PAS 28 clarify that entities should account for long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied using PFRS 9. An entity shall apply these amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted.

  The adoption of these amendments is not expected to have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements since the Group accounts for its interests in associates or joint ventures using the equity method or, as applicable, the proportionate consolidation method as allowed by the SEC.

- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-23, *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*
  The interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of PAS 12 and does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of PAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments.

  The interpretation specifically addresses the following:

  - Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
  - The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
  - How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
  - How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

  An entity must determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments. The approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty should be followed.

  The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting this interpretation.

Deferred effectivity

- Amendments to PFRS 10 and PAS 28, Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

  The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3, Business Combinations. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

  On January 13, 2016, the Financial Reporting Standards Council postponed the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the International Accounting Standards Board has completed its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Consolidation
The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group prepared for the same reporting year as the Parent Company, using consistent accounting policies.

The consolidated subsidiaries, which are all incorporated in the Philippines and the effective percentages of ownership is as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	Percentage of ownership
Cabuyao Logistics and Industrial Center, Inc. (CLIC)	**100.00**
Interbake Commissary Corporation (ICC)	**100.00**
RFM Equities, Inc. (REI)	**100.00**
RFM Foods Philippines Corporation (RFM Foods)*	**100.00**
Southstar Bottled Water Company, Inc. (Southstar)*	**100.00**
Swift Tuna Corporation (Swift Tuna)*	**100.00**
Invest Asia Corporation (Invest Asia)	**96.00**
Rizal Lighterage Corporation (RLC)	**93.51**
FWBC Holdings, Inc. *	**83.38**
Filipinas Water Bottling Company, Inc. (FWBC)*	**44.88**
RFM Canning and Marketing, Inc. (RFM Canning)*	**70.00**
WS Holdings, Inc. (WSHI)	**60.00**

**Dormant*

Subsidiaries
Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Parent Company. The Parent Company controls an investee if and only if the Parent Company 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 involvement with the investee; and,
- The ability to use power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

When the Parent Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Parent Company 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 Parent Company's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Parent Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Parent Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Parent Company loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of income and consolidated comprehensive income from the date the Parent Company gains control until the date the Parent Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. Adjustments where necessary are made to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

All intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses, and profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full. However, intra-group losses are also eliminated but are considered an impairment indicator of the assets transferred.

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

If the Parent Company loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognizes the carrying amounts of the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests;
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- Reclassifies the Parent Company's share of components previously recognized in consolidated statement of comprehensive income to consolidated statement of income or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Parent Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Non-controlling Interest
Non-controlling interests represent the portion of equity not attributable to the Group. Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Business Combination and Goodwill
Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. 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 interest 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 incurred are expensed and included in general and administrative expenses.

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. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date and any gain or loss on remeasurement is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. 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 either in the consolidated statement of income 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 net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (CGU) that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a CGU 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 CGU retained.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill 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 of the CGU or group of CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods. The Group performs its impairment test of goodwill annually every December 31.

Investments in an Associate and Joint Ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint 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 considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

The Group's investments in an associate and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method except for its investment in URICI, a joint venture, which is accounted for using the proportionate consolidation method as permitted by the Philippine SEC. This method involves consolidating a proportionate share of the joint venture's assets, liabilities, income and expenses with similar items in the consolidated financial statements on a line-by-line basis.

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 changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated statement of income reflects the Group's share of the financial performance of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of income under "Other income (charges)" and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate or joint venture.

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.

After application of the equity method and the proportionate consolidation method for the investment in URICI, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss on its investment in an associate and joint ventures. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investments in the associate and joint ventures are impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, then recognizes the loss in the consolidated statement of income.

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

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Short-term Cash Investments

Short-term cash investments are deposits that mature in less than a year but do not meet the criteria of cash equivalents.

Financial Instruments

Date of recognition

The Group recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the consolidated statement 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 by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the settlement date.

Initial recognition and classification of financial instruments

All financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value. Except for securities at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), the initial measurement of financial assets includes transaction costs. The Group's financial assets are further classified into the following categories: financial assets at FVPL (as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate), loans and receivables, held-to-maturity (HTM) investments and AFS financial assets. The Group also classifies its financial liabilities as financial liabilities at FVPL (as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate) and other financial liabilities.

The Group determines the classification of its financial instruments 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 of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Group has no financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL.

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are nonderivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Loans and receivables are classified as current assets if maturity is within 12 months from the reporting date or the normal operating cycle, whichever is longer. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

As of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Group's loans and receivables include cash and cash equivalents, short-term cash investment, trade receivables, nontrade receivables, advances to related parties and other receivables.

AFS financial assets
Non-derivative financial assets are designated as AFS when they are not classified in any of the three other categories. The Group classifies financial assets as AFS 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 the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as "Net changes in fair value of AFS financial assets". When the financial asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Interest earned on the investments is reported as interest income using the effective interest method. Dividends earned on financial assets are recognized in the consolidated statement of income 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. These financial assets are classified as noncurrent unless there is intention to dispose of such assets within 12 months from the reporting date.

AFS financial assets in unquoted equity securities are carried at historical cost, net of impairment. As of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Group's AFS financial assets include investments in unquoted common shares and quoted golf club and other shares.

HTM Investments
Quoted non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as HTM when the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. This cost is computed as the amount initially recognized minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initially recognized amount and the maturity amount, less allowance for impairment. This calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums and discounts. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the investments are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Assets under this category are classified as current assets if maturity is within 12 months from the reporting date otherwise these are classified as noncurrent assets.

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).

The financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortized cost, taking into account the impact of applying the effective interest method of amortization (or accretion) for any related premium, discount and any directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial liabilities are classified as current, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date. These are classified as noncurrent liabilities

As of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Group's other financial liabilities include bank loans, accounts payable and other current liabilities, security deposit, and advances from related parties.

Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments (swaps and option contracts to economically hedge exposure to fluctuations in interest rates) are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Derivatives are accounted for as at FVPL, where any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value on derivatives are taken directly to consolidated statement of income for the year, unless the transaction is a designated and effective hedging instrument.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Financial assets at amortized cost

The Group first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them 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.

The amount of any impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Interest income (recorded as interest and financing income in the consolidated statement of income) continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Group. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to interest and financing income in the consolidated statement of income.

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 the consolidated statement of income is removed from the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Impairment losses on equity investments are recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Increases in fair value after impairment are recognized directly in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial asset

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

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

Financial liability

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

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

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement 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. The Group assesses that it has a currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event, and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group and all of the counterparties.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). Costs incurred in bringing the product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Finished goods and goods in process	-	determined using the moving average method; cost includes direct materials, direct labor and a proportion of manufacturing overhead costs based on normal operating capacity
Raw materials, spare parts and supplies	-	purchase cost using the moving average method

NRV of finished goods and goods in process is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

For goods in process, cost includes the applicable allocation of fixed and variable overhead costs.

For raw materials, NRV is the current replacement cost. In case of spare parts and supplies, NRV is the estimated realizable value of the inventories when disposed of at their condition at the reporting date.

An allowance for inventory obsolescence is provided for slow-moving, obsolete, defective and damaged inventories based on physical inspection and management evaluation.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment, except land, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization, and any impairment in value.

Land is stated at appraised value based on a valuation performed by an independent firm of appraisers. The increase in the valuation of land is credited to "Revaluation increment on land" account, net of deferred income tax effect, and presented under the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Revaluation of land is made so that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using the fair value at the reporting date. For subsequent revaluations, any resulting increase in the assets' carrying amount as a result of the revaluation is credited to "Revaluation increment on land" account, net of deferred income tax effect, in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Any resulting decrease is directly charged against any related revaluation increment to the extent that the decrease does not exceed the amount of the revaluation increment in respect of the same assets. In case the land is disposed of, the related revaluation increment is transferred directly to retained earnings. Transfers from revaluation increment to retained earnings are not made through the consolidated statement of income.

The initial cost of items of property, plant 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 property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged to the consolidated statement 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, plant and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of the item of property, plant and equipment.

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

	Number of Years
Land improvements	5 to 20
Silos, buildings and improvements	5 to 30
Machinery and equipment	5 to 25
Office furniture and fixtures	2 to 10
Transportation and delivery equipment	5

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the life of the assets or the lease term, whichever is shorter.

Construction in progress 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.

Construction in progress are reclassified into appropriate class of property, plant and equipment when the relevant assets are completed and available for use.

Depreciation or amortization of an item of property, plant 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 and amortization method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the periods and method of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are written off when either these are disposed of or when these are permanently withdrawn from use and there is no more future economic benefits expected from its use or disposal.

Fully depreciated assets are in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further depreciation is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Investment Properties

Investment properties consist of land and building and improvement that are not occupied substantially for use by, or in the operations of the Group, nor for sale in the ordinary course of business, but are held primarily to earn rental income and for capital appreciation.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met; and excludes the costs of day to day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties, except for land, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Land is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of investment properties is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Depreciation ceases at the earlier of the date 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 investment property 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 investment properties.

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

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner occupied property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under investment property up to the date of change in use. If owner occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of change in use.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives (e.g., computer software) are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The Group amortizes computer software over three years.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives such as trademark and goodwill are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life of trademark is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition 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 the consolidated statement of income when the asset is derecognized.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets
The carrying values of investments in joint ventures and investment in an associate, property, plant and equipment and computer software are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable.

Trademark and goodwill are tested for impairment at least annually or when there is an identified indicator of impairment.

If any such indication exists or where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. 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 which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted. Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

Previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount of an asset, but not, however, to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any depreciation and amortization) had there been no impairment loss recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Customers' Deposits
Customers' deposits represent advance payments from customers which will be applied against the related receivables upon delivery of goods.

Capital Stock
Capital stock is stated at par value for all shares issued and outstanding. When the Parent Company issues more than one class of stock, a separate account is maintained for each class of stock and the number of shares issued.

When the shares are sold at a premium, the difference between the proceeds and the par value is credited to the "Additional paid-in capital" account. When shares are issued for a consideration other than cash, the proceeds are measured by the fair value of the consideration received. In case shares are issued to extinguish or to settle the liability of the Parent Company, the share shall be measured at either the fair value of the shares issued or fair value of the liability settled, whichever is more reliably determinable.

Direct costs incurred related to equity issuance, such as underwriting, accounting and legal fees, printing costs and taxes are charged to the "Additional paid-in capital" account.

Equity Reserve
Equity reserve is the difference between the acquisition cost of an entity under common control and the Parent Company's proportionate share in the net assets of the entity acquired as a result of a business combination accounted for using the pooling-of-interests method. Equity reserve is derecognized when the subsidiary is deconsolidated, which is the date on which control ceases.

Deposit for Stock Subscriptions
Deposit for stock subscriptions represent the amount received which will be applied as payment in exchange for a fixed number of the Parent Company's capital stock. These are classified as equity if there is sufficient unissued authorized capital stock; or if in the case where the unissued capital stock is insufficient to cover the amount of the deposit, the BOD and stockholders have approved a proposed increase in authorized capital stock for which a deposit was received, and the proposed increase has been filed with the Philippine SEC on or before the balance sheet date. Otherwise, the deposits are classified as liability.

Retained Earnings
Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of periodic net income or loss, dividend distribution, effect of changes in accounting policy and other capital adjustments.

Dividends on Common Shares
Cash and property dividends on common shares are recognized as liability and deducted from equity when approved by the BOD of the Parent Company. Stock dividends are treated as transfers from retained earnings to common shares.

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 from sale of goods and services from manufacturing and service operations is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable excluding discounts, value-added tax (VAT), and returns. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or an agent. The Group has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Sale of goods (Manufacturing)
Revenue is recognized, net of applicable discounts, when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and there is actual delivery made and the same is accepted by the buyer.

Sale of services (Service)
Revenue is recognized upon performance of services in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

Rent
Rent income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the lease.

Interest and financing income
Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues using the effective interest method.

Dividend income
Dividend income on investments in shares of stock is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is the date when the dividend declaration is approved by the investee's BOD and/or the stockholders.

Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Other comprehensive income (loss) comprises items of income and expense (including items previously presented under the consolidated statement of changes in equity) that are not recognized in the consolidated statement of income for the year in accordance with PFRSs.

Pension Benefits
The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets (if any), adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefits costs comprise the following:
- Service cost
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset
- Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on nonroutine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs. These amounts are calculated periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognized as expense or income in the consolidated statement of income.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized in other comprehensive income and transferred to retained earnings in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Leases

Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the assets or the respective lease terms.

Leases where lessors retain substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating leases are recognized as expense in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Income Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used as basis to compute the amount are those that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided, using the balance sheet liability method, on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax credit from excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over regular corporate income tax (RCIT) [excess MCIT], and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused excess MCIT and NOLCO can be utilized.

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

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to 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 the balance sheet date.

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

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized outside the consolidated statement of income is recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.
Events after the balance sheet date that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements when material.

Earnings Per Share
Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net income for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year after giving retroactive effect to any stock split or stock dividends declared and stock rights exercised during the year, if any.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by adjusting the net income for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares.

The Parent Company does not have potentially dilutive common shares.

Segment Reporting
The Group's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets.

Foreign Currency-Denominated Transactions and Translations
Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the functional currency exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Outstanding monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the closing exchange rate at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the consolidated statement of income. 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.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, any foreign exchange component of that gain or loss shall be recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Conversely, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in the consolidated statement of income, any exchange component of that gain or loss shall be recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

3. Management's Use of Significant Judgments, Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to exercise judgments, make accounting estimates and use assumptions that affect the amounts reported and the disclosures made. The accounting estimates and assumptions used in the consolidated financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates, and such estimates will be adjusted accordingly, when the effects become determinable.

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.

Judgments

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

Impairment of unquoted AFS financial assets

The Group determines whether there is any objective evidence that an unquoted AFS financial asset is impaired at each balance sheet date. Impairment may be appropriate when there is evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flows.

As of March 31, 2018 and 2017, there are no impairment indicators.

Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

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

Estimation of allowance for doubtful accounts

The Group maintains allowance for doubtful accounts based on the results of the individual and collective assessments. Under the individual assessment, the Group is required to obtain the present value of estimated cash flows using the receivable's original effective interest rate. Impairment loss is determined as the difference between the receivable's carrying balance and the computed present value. If no future cash flows is expected, impairment loss is equal to the carrying balance of the receivables. Factors considered in individual assessment are payment history, inactive accounts, past due status and term. The collective assessment would require the Group to classify its receivables based on the credit risk characteristics (customer type, payment history, past due status and term) of the customers. Impairment loss is then determined based on historical loss experience of the receivables grouped per credit risk profile.

Determination of NRV of inventories

The Group's estimates of the NRV of inventories are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made, of the amount that the inventories are expected to be realized. These estimates consider the fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events occurring after the end of the period to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at the end of the period. A new assessment is made at NRV in each subsequent period. When the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist or when there is a clear evidence of an increase in NRV because of change in economic circumstances, the amount of the write-down is reversed so that the new carrying amount is the lower of the cost and the revised NRV.

Estimation of useful lives of property, plant and equipment and computer software

The Group estimates the useful lives of depreciable property, plant and equipment, investment properties and computer software based on a collective assessment of similar businesses, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. Estimated useful lives are based on the periods over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical and commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the amounts and timing of recorded expenses brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above. A reduction in the estimated useful life of any item of property, plant and equipment, investment properties and computer software would increase the recorded operating expenses and decrease the carrying value of the assets and vice versa.

Valuation of land under revaluation basis

The Group's parcels of land are carried at revalued amounts, which approximate their fair values at the date of the revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The revaluation is performed by professionally qualified appraisers. Revaluations are made every three to five years to ensure that the carrying amounts do not differ materially from those which would be determined using fair values at the balance sheet date.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment, and investments in associate and joint venture

The Group assesses whether there are indications of impairment on its property, plant and equipment, investment properties and investments in associate and joint venture, at least on an annual basis. If there are, impairment testing is performed. This requires an estimation of the value-in-use of the CGUs to which the assets belong. Estimating the value-in-use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the CGU and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Impairment of trademark and goodwill
The Group reviews for impairment the carrying value of trademark and goodwill annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. The Group performs impairment test of trademark and goodwill annually every December 31. For purposes of impairment testing of trademark, the most appropriate valuation approach used is based on the circumstances relevant to the Group and based on the extent of available information. The Group determined that the recoverable amount of the trademark with infinite useful life is fair value less cost of disposal and value in-use. The fair value of the trademark was calculated using relief from royalty method that considers royalty savings accruing arising from the ownership of the trademark. Management assessed that the costs of disposal, which mainly pertain to the cost of transferring the certificate of registration with the intellectual Property Office and documentary stamp tax, to be insignificant. Value-in-use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used and the expected future cash in-flows and the growth rates.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of the CGU or group of CGUs to which the goodwill relates. Assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as discount rates, future capital requirements and operating performance. If the recoverable amount of the unit exceeds the carrying amount of the CGU, the CGU and the goodwill allocated to that CGU shall be regarded as not impaired. Where the recoverable amount of the CGU or group of CGUs is less than the carrying amount of the CGU or group of CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognized.

Recognition of deferred income tax assets
The Group reviews the carrying amounts of deferred income tax assets at each balance sheet date and adjusts the balance of deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the Group will be able to utilize the tax benefits arising from these deferred income tax assets and that sufficient future taxable profits are available for the utilization of the deferred income tax assets recognized.

Estimation of pension benefits obligations
The determination of the Group's pension benefits obligation depends on the selection by management of certain assumptions used by the actuary in calculating such amounts.

Estimation of provisions
The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of possible third party claims has been developed in consultation with outside consultant/legal counsel handling the Group's defense on these matters and is based upon an analysis of potential results. When management and its outside consultant/legal counsel believe that the eventual liabilities under these and any other claims, if any, will not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements, no provision for probable losses is recognized in the Group's consolidated financial statements. The amount of provision is being reassessed at least on an annual basis to consider new relevant information.

4. Segment Information

The Group's management reports its operating business segments into the following: (a) consumer business, (b) institutional business, and (c) other operations. The consumer business segment manufactures milk and juices, and sells the latter together with pasta and rice-based mixes.

The institutional business segment primarily manufactures flour and bread products, pasta and rice-based mixes but only sells flour and bread products. Other segments consist of lighterage, office space leasing and other services shown in aggregate as "Other operations". These are the operating segments reported to the chief operating decision maker.

The operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. All operating business segments used by the Group meet the definition of reportable segment under PFRS 8.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

Segment assets include all operating assets used by a segment and consist principally of operating cash, receivables, inventories and property, plant and equipment, net of allowances and provisions. Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities and consist principally of trade, wages and taxes currently payable and accrued liabilities.

Intersegment transactions, i.e., segment revenues and segment expenses, include transfers between business segments. Those transfers are eliminated in consolidation and reflected in the "eliminations" column.

The Group does not have a single external customer from which revenue generated amounted to 10% or more of the total revenue of the Group.

Information with regard to the Group's significant business segments follows:

	For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2018				
	Institutional Business	Consumer Business	Other Businesses	Eliminations	**Consolidated**
Net sales					
External sales	₱837	₱1,961	₱10	₱–	**₱2,808**
Intersegment sales	–	–	55	(55)	–
	₱837	₱1,961	₱65	₱(55)	**₱2,808**
Results					
Income from operations	₱90	₱176	₱4	₱2	**₱272**
Other income (charges) - net					**22**
Provision for income tax					**(83)**
Net income					**211**
Other information					
Segment assets	₱12,016	₱19,658	₱6,783	₱(23,542)	**₱14,915**
Investments	–	315	2,099	(1,526)	**888**
Consolidated Total Assets	₱12,016	₱19,973	₱8,882	₱(25,068)	**₱15,803**
Consolidated Total Liabilities					**₱4,727**
Depreciation and amortization					**₱102**

	For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2017				
	Institutional Business	Consumer Business	Other Businesses	Eliminations	**Consolidated**
Net sales					
External sales	₱763	₱1,779	₱12	₱–	**₱2,554**
Intersegment sales	–	–	53	(53)	–
	₱763	₱1,779	₱65	₱(53)	**₱2,554**
Results					
Income from operations	₱130	₱137	₱6	₱2	**₱275**
Other income (charges) - net					**7**
Provision for income tax					**(84)**
Net income					**198**
Other information					
Segment assets	₱10,561	₱16,267	₱7,638	₱(20,351)	**₱14,115**
Investments	–	315	1,374	(1,215)	**474**
Consolidated Total Assets	₱10,561	₱16,582	₱9,012	₱(21,566)	**₱14,589**
Consolidated Total Liabilities					**₱4,538**
Depreciation and amortization					**₱94**

5. Accounts Receivable

	March 31, 2018 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017 (Audited)
	(amounts in millions)	
Trade receivables	**₱1,730**	₱2,028
Advances to related parties	**204**	208
Other receivables	**166**	108
	2,100	2,344
Less Allowance for doubtful accounts	**137**	165
	₱1,963	₱2,179

6. Inventories

This account includes finished goods and goods in process, raw materials, and spare parts and supplies.

7. Other Current Assets

	March 31, 2018 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017 (Audited)
	(amounts in millions)	
Deposits on purchases	**₱92**	₱117
Creditable withholding taxes	**89**	87
Input VAT	**14**	17
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	**116**	78
Others	**48**	25
	₱359	₱324

8. Property, Plant and Equipment

	March 31, 2018 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017 (Audited)
	(amounts in millions)	
Property, plant and equipment		
At cost	**₱3,433**	₱3,303
At appraised value	**3,118**	3,118
	₱6,551	₱6,421

9. Investments

	March 31, 2018 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017 (Audited)
	(amounts in millions)	
AFS financial assets	**₱5**	₱5
Investments in associates	**160**	152
	₱165	₱157

HTM investments

The Parent Company invested in various quoted Peso-denominated government securities amounting to ₱1,003.53 million and ₱57.89 million as of December 2017 and 2016, respectively. These securities have effective interest rates ranging from 2.13% to 4.25% in 2017 and 2.25% to 3.20% in 2016 and have maturities ranging from 3 months to more than a year.

10. Interest in a Joint Venture Proportionately Consolidated

URICI, a 50% joint venture of the Parent Company and ULP, is engaged in manufacturing, distributing, marketing, selling, importing, exporting and dealing in ice cream, ice cream desserts and ice cream novelties and similar food products. Based on the buy-out formula as stipulated in the shareholders' agreement between the Parent Company and ULP, the estimated value of the Parent Company's 50% ownership interest in URICI amounted to ₱5,745.86 million and ₱5,296.27 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 respectively.

On October 1, 2012, the Parent Company requested from the SEC for an exemptive relief from the adoption of PFRS 11 on its investment in URICI. On November 22, 2012, upon consideration of the Parent Company's justifications, the SEC approved that the Parent Company be relieved from the adoption of PFRS 11 on its investment in URICI on the following grounds:

- Material impact

  The transition from the proportionate consolidation method to equity method in accounting for the Parent Company's interest in URICI would materially affect the Parent Company's consolidated financial statement line items decreasing revenue, gross profit, net operating income, gross assets and gross liabilities.
- Peculiarities of the arrangement

  a. The trademark agreement indicates that URICI can use "Selecta" licensed trademarks, trade names, logos, designs, symbols, words or devices other than the marks only upon approval of the Parent Company. This is an indication that the Parent Company has an indirect control on the activities being performed under the joint arrangement.

  The use of the trademark license by URICI is under the control of the Parent Company. Accordingly, the main products produced by URICI must conform to the quality standards of the Parent Company.

  b. URICI does not own any real property and instead, has a lease agreement with SWLC, the lessor. SWLC is 35% and 25% owned by domestic corporations, the Parent Company and WS Holdings, Inc. (WSHI), respectively, and 40% owned by UPI, a foreign corporation. WSHI is 60% owned by the Parent Company. Thus, the Parent Company indirectly controls SWLC, the owner of the real property being leased and used by URICI in its business.

11. Other Noncurrent Assets

	March 31, 2018 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017 (Audited)
	(amounts in millions)	
Deferred income tax assets – net	**₱208**	₱144
Other noncurrent assets	**276**	333
	₱484	₱477

12. Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities

	March 31, 2018 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017 (Audited)
	(amounts in millions)	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**₱2,820**	₱3,126
Income tax payable	**331**	226
Advances to related parties	**145**	58
Customers' deposits	**78**	18
	₱3,374	₱3,428

13. Other Noncurrent Liabilities

	March 31, 2018 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017 (Audited)
	(amounts in millions)	
Deferred income tax liabilities	**624**	618
Net pension obligation	**161**	162
Security deposits	**2**	2
	787	782

14. Equity

Capital Stock

As of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Parent Company has 3,978,265,025 authorized common stock with ₱1 par value. Issued and outstanding common stocks were 3,500,034,006 and 3,496,240,866 shares as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

Below is a summary of the capital stock movement of the Parent Company:

Year	Date of Transaction	Common Stock Transactions	
1993		185,800,356	
1994	August 3, 1994	93,304,663	(a)
1995	April 7, 1995	1,116,420,076	(b)
1997	February 25, 1997	5,950,650	(c)
1998		20,042,392	(c)
1999		1,804,979	(c)
2000	July 21, 2000	229,582,173	(d)
2000	December 14, 2000	45,252,983	(d)
2001		21,950,505	(c)
2002		195,891,163	(c)
2006	March 17, 2006	47,857,244	(d)
2008	January 9, 2008	1,963,857,184	(e)
2008	July 29, 2008	(767,310,502)	(f)
2014	March 24,2014	340,000,000	(g)
2016	Various	(74,973,600)	(h)
2016	Various	70,810,600	(h)
2017	Various	(26,592,400)	(i)
2017	Various	27,864,600	(i)
2018	Various	(1,679,000)	(j)
2018	Various	4,200,000	(j)
		3,500,034,006	

(a) On July 28, 1994, the SEC approved the Parent Company's declaration of a 50% stock dividend.

(b) On April 7, 1995, the SEC approved a 5-for-1 stock split for the common stock, effectively reducing the par value from ₱10.00 to ₱2.00.

(c) This is the result of the conversion of Parent Company's preferred shares to common shares. Conversion of shares was made at various dates within the year.

(d) Information on the offer price is not available since the shares were not issued in relation to a public offering.

(e) On June 28, 2007, the SEC approved the 2-for-1 stock split for the common stock, effectively reducing the par value from ₱2.00 to ₱1.00.

(f) Cost of retired shares amounted to ₱991.76 million.

(g) Follow-on offering through a placing transaction with several existing shareholders

(h) Purchased ₱74.97 million treasury stock amounting to ₱313.68 million on various dates in 2016. Re-issued 70.81 million treasury stock amounting to ₱302.23 million on various dates in 2016 resulting in excess of issue price over the cost of treasury stock amounting to ₱8.71 million which is presented under "Additional paid-in capital" account in equity.

(i) Purchased ₱26.59 million treasury stock amounting to ₱121.80 million on various dates in 2017. Re-issued 27.86 million treasury stock amounting to ₱129.76 million on various dates in 2017 resulting in excess of issue price over the cost of treasury stock amounting to ₱2.14 million which is presented under "Additional paid-in capital" account in equity.

(j) Purchased ₱1.68 million treasury stock amounting to ₱8.10 million on various dates in 2018. Re-issued 4.20 million

treasury stock amounting to ₱20.46 million on various dates in 2018 resulting in excess of issue price over the cost of treasury stock amounting to ₱.22 million which is presented under "Additional paid-in capital" account in equity.

Retained Earnings
On January 31, 2018 the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.085710 cash dividend per share or a total of ₱300.02 million to its stockholders as of March 14, 2018.

On September 27, 2017 the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.057500 cash dividend per share or a total of ₱200.19 million to its stockholders as of November 8, 2017.

On February 14, 2017 the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.08576 cash dividend per share or a total of ₱299.99 million to its stockholders as of March 10, 2017.

On August 24, 2016 the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.050000 cash dividend per share or a total of ₱174.27 million to its stockholders as of September 08, 2016.

On February 24, 2016 the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.077900 cash dividend per share or a total of ₱270.50 million to its stockholders as of March 10, 2016.

On October 1, 2015 the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.030876 cash dividend per share or a total of ₱108.08 million to its stockholders as of October 15, 2015.

On February 27, 2015 the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.037 cash dividend per share or a total of ₱129.51 million to its stockholders as of March 13, 2015.

On October 1, 2014 the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.032842 cash dividend per share or a total of ₱114.96 million to its stockholders as of October 16, 2014.

On February 26, 2014 the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.034515 cash dividend per share or a total of ₱120.82 million to its stockholders as of April 7, 2014.

On August 28, 2013 the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.027256 cash dividend per share or a total of ₱86.14 million to its stockholders as of September 11, 2013.

On April 30, 2013 the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.032369 cash dividend per share or a total of ₱102.30 million to its stockholders as of May 16, 2013.

The Group's retained earnings as of December 31, 2017 is restricted for the payment of dividends to the extent of the cost of treasury stock, deferred income tax assets, undistributed equity in net earnings of an associate and undistributed earnings of the subsidiaries. Retained earnings available for dividend declaration as of December 31, 2017 amounted to ₱4.08 million.

15. Related Party Transactions

Related party relationship exists when the party has the ability to control, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationships also exist between and/or among entities which are under common control with the reporting entity and its key management personnel, directors or stockholders. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationships, and not merely to the legal form.

The transactions from related parties are made under normal commercial terms and conditions. Outstanding balances as at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash, unless otherwise indicated. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. Advances to/from related parties are noninterest-bearing and collectible/payable on demand.

Significant transactions with subsidiaries and joint venture which have been eliminated in the consolidation:

a. Sales and purchases of products and services to/from the Parent Company and its subsidiaries:

			For the period ended March 31	
Revenue earned by:	**Costs incurred by:**	**Nature**	**2018**	2017
Parent Company	URICI	Service fee and commission	**₱2,245**	₱2,487
ICC	Parent Company	Toll processing	**31,551**	34,215
RLC	Parent Company	Lighterage	**10,391**	7,915
CLIC	Parent Company	Rent	**10,151**	8,501
IAC	Parent Company	Rent and utilities charge back	**2,557**	2,557

b. The Parent Company utilizes RLC for its lighterage requirements.

c. The Parent Company has availments/extensions of both interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing cash advances mainly for working capital purposes and investment activities from/to subsidiaries and other related parties with no fixed repayment terms. Advances to a subsidiary are subject to annual interest of 9% on the monthly outstanding balance.

d. Distribution services provided by the Parent Company to URICI for the export of frozen dairy dessert/mellorine whereby URICI pays service fees equivalent to 7% of the total net sales value of goods distributed.

16. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments include non-derivative instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, short-term cash investments, accounts receivable, bank loans, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and advances to and from related parties. The main purpose of these financial instruments includes raising funds for the Group's operations and managing identified financial risks. The Group has various other financial assets and financial liabilities such as other current receivables, other current assets and customers' deposits which arise directly from its operations. The main risk arising from the use of financial instruments is credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk.

Credit risk
Credit risk arises from the risk of counterparties defaulting. Management is tasked to minimize credit risk through strict implementation of credit, treasury and financial policies. The Group deals only with reputable counterparties, financial institutions and customers. To the extent possible, the Group obtains collateral to secure sales of its products to customers. In addition, the Group transacts with financial institutions belonging to the top 25% of the industry, and/or those which provide the Group with long-term loans and/or short-term credit facilities.

The Group does not have significant concentrations of credit risk and does not enter into financial instruments to manage credit risk. The Group's gross maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying amount.

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Group using internal credit ratings.

Credit quality of cash in banks, cash equivalents and short-term cash investments are based on the nature of the counterparty and the Group's internal rating system.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired are classified as "Excellent" account when these are expected to be collected or liquidated on or before their due dates, or upon call by the Group if there are no predetermined defined due dates. All other financial assets that are neither past due or impaired are classified as "Good" accounts.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Group may encounter difficulties in raising funds to meet commitments from financial instruments.

Management is tasked to minimize liquidity risk through prudent financial planning and execution to meet the funding requirements of the various operating divisions within the Group; through long-term and short-term debts obtained from financial institutions; through strict implementation of credit and collection policies, particularly in containing trade receivables; and through capital raising, including equity, as may be necessary. Working capital requirements, on the other hand, are adequately addressed through short-term credit facilities from financial institutions. Trade receivables are kept within manageable levels.

Foreign exchange risk
The Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk results from the Parent Company's and URICI's business transactions and financing agreements denominated in foreign currencies.

Management is tasked to minimize foreign exchange risk through the natural hedges arising from its export business and through external currency hedges. Presently, trade importations are immediately paid or converted into Peso obligations as soon as these are negotiated with suppliers. The Group has not done any external currency hedges in 2017 and 2016.

There is no other impact on the Group's equity other than those affecting the statement of income.

Equity price risk
Equity price risk is such risk where 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 stock. Management strictly monitors the movement of the share prices pertaining to its investments. The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk because of quoted common and golf club shares, which are classified as AFS financial assets.

There is no other impact on the Group's equity other than those affecting the statement of income.

17. Fair Value Measurement

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2017:

	Date of Valuation	Total	Fair Value Measurement Using		
			Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value					
Property, plant and equipment at appraised value	December 31, 2017	**₱3,117,628**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱3,117,628**
Asset for which fair value is disclosed					
Property, plant and equipment at appraised value	December 31, 2016	**₱2,479,531**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱2,479,531**

The Group's parcels of land were stated at their revalued amounts based on an appraisal made by an SEC-accredited independent appraisers dated December 29, 2017. The parcels of land, located in Mandaluyong City and Pasig City, have aggregate fair values of ₱3,117.63 and ₱2,479.53 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Property, plant and equipment at appraised value

The appraised value of the land was determined using the comparative approach to value that considers the sales of similar or substitute properties and related market data and establishes a value estimate by the processes involving comparison and adjusted to reflect differences on size (-10% to -20%) and location (-10% to 10%). Significant favorable (unfavorable) adjustments to the aforementioned factors based on the professional judgment of the accredited independent appraisers would increase (decrease) the fair value of the parcels of land (Level 3 – Significant unobservable inputs).

18. Other Income (Charges)

	For the Period Ended March 31	
	2018 (Unaudited)	2017 (Unaudited)
	(amounts in millions)	
Interest expense	**(₱4)**	(₱3)
Interest income	**10**	5
Other income, net	**16**	5
	₱22	₱7

19. Earnings per Share (EPS)

		For the Period Ended March 31	
		2018 (Unaudited)	2017 (Unaudited)
a.	Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company (Amounts in Millions)	**₱211**	**₱198**
b.	Common shares outstanding	3,500,053,066	3,496,328,266
c.	Weighted average common shares outstanding	3,498,796,244	3,496,328,266
d.	Basic earnings per share (a/c)	**₱0.06**	**₱0.06**
e.	Diluted earnings per share (a/c)	**₱0.06**	**₱0.06**

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Aging Analysis of Trade Receivables
As of March 31, 2018
(Amounts in Millions)

	Amount	%
Under Three (3) Months	₱1,055	61%
Three (3) Months to One (1) Year	502	29%
Over One (1) Year	173	10%
	₱1,730	**100%**