COVER SHEET

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SEC Registration Number

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

29 June 2020

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

Attention : **MS. JANET A. ENCARNACION**
Head, Disclosure Department

Re : **SEC 20-IS (Definitive)**
2020 Annual Stockholders' Meeting

Dear **Ms. Encarnacion,**

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 2020 Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

ATTY. MITCHIE VANESSA T. MAGOMNANG
Corporate Secretary

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the **Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of RFM CORPORATION ("RFM")** will be conducted virtually on **Wednesday, 29 July 2020 at 11:00 o'clock A.M.** and information about said virtual meeting can be accessed at the link provided in RFM's website at http://www.rfmfoods.com/CompanyDisclosures/2020ASM.aspx under ASM Matters, 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 July 24, 2019

IV. President's Report for 2019 and Audited Financial Statements ending December 31, 2019

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

VI. Election of Directors for 2020

VII. Appointment of External Auditor

VIII. Approval of the Amendments to RFM Corporation's By-Laws to comply with the applicable provisions of the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines

IX. Other Matters

X. Adjournment

The conduct of this Annual Stockholders' Meeting will be streamed live and stockholders of record as of 29 June 2020 may attend, participate and vote only through proxy, remote communication or in absentia using the abovestated link. The requirements and procedures on how to participate in this meeting and for voting in absentia are stated in the Information Statement. These are likewise published and made accessible in the same link above.

Stockholders who opt to vote by proxy must submit and address their proxy to the attention of the Corporate Secretary at 8th Floor, RFM Corporate Center, Pioneer corner Sheridan Streets, Mandaluyong City or via e-mail at corporatesecretary@rfm.com.ph not later than 5:00 p.m. on or before July 27, 2020.

Stockholders may view the Notice and Agenda, Proxy Form, Definitive Information Statement, SEC Form 17-A (2019 Annual Report), SEC Form 17-Q (1st Quarter Report of 2020) and other pertinent documents related to RFM's Annual Stockholders' Meeting at http://www.rfmfoods.com/CompanyDisclosures/2020ASM.aspx under ASM Matters and via the PSE Electronic Disclosure Generation Technology (PSE EDGE) portal at https://edge.pse.com.ph.

19 June 2020, Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila, Philippines.

ATTY. MITCHIE VANESSA T. MAGOMNANG
Corporate Secretary

PROXY

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)

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) 86318101**

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

29 July 2020
11:00 A.M.
The Annual Stockholders' Meeting will be done online and information about said virtual meeting can be accessed at the link provided in RFM Corporation's website at:
http://www.rfmfoods.com/CompanyDisclosures/2020ASM.aspx **under ASM Matters**

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

On or before 07 July 2020

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	**3,455,971,358** 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: **29 July 2020**
Time of Meeting: **11:00 A.M.**
Place of Meeting: **Will be conducted online and information about said virtual meeting can be accessed at the link provided in RFM Corporation's website at:** http://www.rfmfoods.com/CompanyDisclosures/2020ASM.aspx

Mailing Address: RFM Corporate Center
Corner Pioneer and Sheridan Streets
Mandaluyong City, Philippines 1550

(b) Approximate Date of Sending Information
Statement to Security Holders: **On or before 07 July 2020**

Item 2. Dissenters' Right of Appraisal

Pursuant to Sections 80 and 81, Title X of the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines, 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; (3) a merger and consolidation; or (4) the investment of corporate funds for any purpose other than the primary purpose; 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 41 of the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines.

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 29 June 2020 shall be entitled to vote during the meeting. The outstanding capital stock of the Corporation as of 31 May 2020 is 3,455,971,358 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 III of the By-laws of the Corporation provides that the stockholders may vote in person or by proxy.

In accordance with Section 23 of the Revised 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 May 2020 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. (Foreign) G/F MKSE Building Ayala Avenue, Makati Stockholder	PCD Participants	Foreign	832,234,224	24.09
Common	Triple Eight Holdings Inc. 507 Buendia AveNue, North Forbes Park, Makati City Stockholder	Triple Eight Holdings, Inc.	Filipino	745,383,896	21.56
Common	Horizons Realty, Inc. 11 Kawayan Road N. Forbes Park, Makati City Stockholder	Horizons Realty, Inc.	Filipino	650,139,738	18.81
Common	BJS Dev. Corp. 1869 P. Domingo St. Makati City Stockholder	BJS Dev. Corp.	Filipino	311,210,184	9.00

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. Luisa Margarita O. Concepcion
4. Jose Christian O. Concepcion
5. Margarita O. Villareal

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, Stock Transfer Service, 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. Joseph Server, Jr.
2. Ernest Fritz Server, Jr.
3. Hanz Joseph Banzhaf
4. Christine Michelle Server
5. Estelita Server
6. Claudia Veronica B. Lanza
7. Caroline Therese Server
8. Catherine Ann 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 31 May 2020

(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	0.0589681%
Common	Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III Buendia St., N. Forbes Park Makati City	"r"	Filipino	11,671,886	0.3377310%
Common	John Marie A. Concepcion 9 Urdaneta Ave., Urdaneta Village, Makati City	"r"	Filipino	369,974	0.0107054%
Common	Ernest Fritz Server 319 Chico Drive, Ayala Alabang Village, Muntinlupa City	"r"	Filipino	564,834	0.0163437%
Common	Francisco A. Segovia 521 Acacia Ave., Ayala Alabang, Muntinlupa City	"r"	Filipino	10	0.0000003%
Common	Felicisimo M. Nacino, Jr. 11-G, Tower I, St. Francis Shangrila, Mandaluyong City	"r"	Filipino	2,056	0.0000595%
Common	Joseph D. Server, Jr. 312 Cadena de Amor cor. Ilang-Ilang St., Ayala Alabang Village, Muntinlupa City	"r"	Filipino	135,376	0.0039172%
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	0.0000579%

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	0.0000579%
Common	Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias Cathedral Heights Townhouses, 32-E Sta. Ignaciana St., New Manila, Quezon City	"r"	Filipino	150,000	0.0043403%
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 May 2020 are as follows:

	% to total Outstanding Shares	Number of Shares	Total Direct Shares	Total Indirect Shares
Directors:				
Jose Concepcion, Jr.				
Direct	0.0589681%	2,037,920	2,037,920	
Indirect (thru Ma. Victoria A. Concepcion)	0.0750876%			2,595,006
Ernest Fritz Server				
Direct	0.0163437%	564,834	564,834	
Indirect (thru Fritz Server, Jr.)	0.0059336%			205,064
Jose Ma. Concepcion III				
Direct	0.3377310%	11,671,886	11,671,886	
Indirect (thru Triple Eight Holdings, Inc.)	21.5679998%			745,383,896
Indirect (as NG of Catherine Concepcion)	0.0017361%			60,000
Indirect (as NG of J.M. Christian Concepcion)	0.0017361%			60,000

Indirect (as NG of Margarita Concepcion)	0.0017361%			60,000
Indirect (as NG of Monica Concepcion)	0.0017361%			60,000
Ma. Herminia C. Young				
Direct	0.0000003%	10	10	
Indirect (thru YC Holdings, Inc.)	0.5815475%			20,098,114
Indirect (thru Arthur John S. Young, Jr.)	0.0055942%			193,334
Indirect (ITF Christina Young)	0.0017361%			60,000
Indirect (ITF P. Anthony Young)	0.0017361%			60,000
Indirect (ITF Timothy Young)	0.0017361%			60,000
Felicisimo Nacino, Jr.				
Direct	0.0000595%	2,056	2,056	
John Marie A. Concepcion				
Direct	0.0107054%	369,974	369,974	
Indirect (thru Select Two Corp.)	1.2933444%			44,697,612
Indirect (as NG of N. Marie Concepcion)	0.0017361%			60,000
Indirect (as NG of J. Michael Concepcion	0.0017361%			60,000
Lilia R. Bautista				
Direct	0.0000579%	2,000	2,000	
Joseph Server, Jr.				
Direct	0.0039172%	135,376	135,376	
Indirect (thru Joseph Server, Jr. or Estelita Server)	0.1575582%			5,445,166
Francisco A. Segovia				
Direct	0.0000003%	10	10	
Indirect (thru Chilco Holdings, Inc.)	2.1050218%			72,748,950
Indirect (thru Segovia & Co., Inc.)	0.0648154%			2,240,000
Raissa H. Posadas				
Direct	0.0000579%	2,000	2,000	
Romeo L. Bernardo				
Direct	0.0000071%	247	247	

Officers:

Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias			
Direct	0.0043403%	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 Revised 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 Revised 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 Revised 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.
- Lease of the plant, property and equipment for manufacturing operations.
- Lease of office spaces as Lessor
- Distribution, sale and merchandising of RFM Group products.
- Service Agreement with Unilever Philippines.
- Management service income and service fees with URIC.

For a detailed discussion on related party transactions, please refer to Item 12 of the Corporation's Annual Report (SEC 17-A) for 2019 and Item 14 of the Corporation's Quarterly Report (SEC Form 17-Q) as of 31 March 2020.

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

Information as to the aggregate compensation paid or accrued during the last two fiscal years, and the estimated amount to be paid in the ensuing fiscal year to the Company's Chief Executive Officer and four other most highly compensated executive officers follows:

(In Million Pesos)

Name	Position	Year	Total Compensation	Compensation	Bonus & Others
Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III John Marie Concepcion Ma.Victoria Herminia C. Young Edwin R. Canta Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias	President & CEO Managing Director – Ice Cream SVP & GM VP & Head, Sales & Mktg VP & CFO	2020	P 50.15	P 41.45	P 8.70
All officers and directors as a group unnamed		2020	P 16.44	P 14.17	P 2.27

(In Million Pesos)

Name	Position	Year	Total Compensation	Compensation	Bonus & Others
Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III John Marie Concepcion Ma.Victoria Herminia C. Young Melchor B. Bacsa Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias	President & CEO Managing Director – Ice Cream SVP & GM VP & Head, Supply Chain VP & CFO	2019	P 47.43	P 38.60	P 8.83
All officers and directors as a group unnamed		2019	P 15.29	P 13.36	P 1.93

(In Million Pesos)

Name	Position	Year	Total Compensation	Compensation	Bonus & Others
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	2018	P 42.99	P 29.4	P 13.59
All officers and directors as a group unnamed		2018	P 14.13	P 12.31	P 1.82

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. ("SGV") 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 2019, 2018, and 2017, the Company engaged the professional services of SGV. The Group incurred an aggregate audit fee of P2.4 million for 2019, 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 manual of corporate governance specifically articles 2.3.4.1; 2.3.4.3 and 2.3.4.4

    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 approved the final audit plan and scope of audit presented by the external auditor before the conduct of audit. The final audit plan was already 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 Corporations' 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 action will be taken with respect to the issuance, modification, or exchange of securities, financial and other information, mergers, consolidations, acquisitions and similar matters, acquisition or disposition of property, and restatement of accounts.

D. OTHER MATTERS

Item 15. Action with Respect to Reports

Approval of the Management Report for the fiscal year 2019 and Minutes of the previous Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

A. Summary of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting held on 24 July 2019

1. Approval of Previous Minutes

The minutes of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting held on 25 July 2018 was approved and ordered filed.

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

The 2018 Annual Report was noted and appended to the minutes while the 2018 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 2018 Annual Stockholders' Meeting until the 2019 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 2019 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

On June 10, 2020, the Board of Directors of the Corporation has approved and endorsed for approval of the stockholders the amendments to the following sections of the By-Laws to comply with the applicable provisions of the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines, to wit:

1. Article III, Proxies, to include a stockholder's right to vote in person, through a proxy, through remote communication, or in absentia during the stockholders' meetings. The amended provision will read as follows:

> "III. PROXIES - At all meetings of stockholders, a stockholder may vote in person, through a proxy, through remote communication, or in absentia. Unless otherwise provided in proxy, it shall be valid only for the meeting at which it has been presented to the Secretary. All proxies must be in the hands of the Secretary at least two (2) business days before the time set for the meeting. Proxies filed with the Secretary may be revoked by the stockholders either in an instrument in writing duly presented and recorded with the Secretary, prior to a scheduled meeting or by their personal presence at the meeting."

2. Article IV, Quorum, to indicate that a stockholder who participates through remote communication or in absentia, shall be deemed present for purposes of quorum. The amended provision will read as follows:

> "IV. QUORUM - Unless otherwise provided by law, in all regular or special meeting of stockholders, a majority of the issued and outstanding capital stock must be present or represented in order to constitute a quorum.
>
> A stockholder who participates through remote communication or in absentia, shall be deemed present for purposes of quorum.
>
> If no election is held, or the owners of majority of the outstanding capital stock or majority of the members entitled to vote are not present in person, by proxy, or through remote communication or not voting in absentia at the meeting, such meeting may be adjourned and the Corporation shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Corporation Code."

3. Article V, Voting, to indicate that a stockholder may also vote through remote communication or in absentia, subject to the rules and regulations as may be issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The amended provision will read as follows:

"V. VOTING - Voting upon all questions at all meetings of the stockholders shall be by shares of stock. However, for the election of directors, the shares of stock shall be voted as provided in the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines.

Provided, that stockholders may also vote through remote communication or in absentia, subject to the rules and regulations as may be issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission."

4. Article VIII, Place of Meeting, to indicate that stockholders' meeting can be done though remote communication subject to the rules and regulations as may be issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The amended provision will read as follows:

"VIII. PLACE OF MEETING - Stockholders' meetings, whether regular or special, shall be held in the principal office of the corporation or at any place designated by the Board of Directors in the city or municipality where the principal office of the corporation is located, or though remote communication subject to the rules and regulations as may be issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission."

5. Article IX, Notice of Meeting, to indicate that notices for stockholders' meeting can also be distributed in such other manner as the Securities and Exchange Commission may allow under its guidelines. The amended provision will read as follows:

"IX. NOTICE OF MEETING

9.1 Notices for annual meetings of stockholders may be sent by the Secretary by personal delivery or electronic mail or fax or by mail at least ten (10) days prior to the date of the meeting to each stockholder of record at his last known address or by publishing the notice in a newspaper of national circulation at least ten (10) days prior to the date of the meeting, or in such other manner as the Securities and Exchange Commission may allow under its guidelines.

Notice of special meetings of stockholders may be sent at least one (1) week prior to the date of the meeting in the same manner above.

The notice shall state the place, date and hour of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Notice may be waived by the stockholders.

9.2 When the meeting of stockholders is adjourned to another time or place, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of the adjourned meeting if the time and place to which the meeting is adjourned are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken. At the reconvened meeting, any

business may be transacted that might have been transacted on the original date of the meeting."

6. Article XVI, Board of Directors, to indicate that directors who cannot physically attend or vote at the board meetings can participate and vote through remote communication such as videoconferencing, teleconferencing, or other alternative modes of communication as the Securities and Exchange Commission may allow. The amended provision will read as follows:

"XVI. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

16.1 Unless otherwise provided by law, the corporate powers of the corporation shall be exercised, all business conducted and all property of the corporation controlled and held by the Board of Directors to be elected by and from among the stockholders. Without prejudice to such powers as may be granted by law, the Board of Directors shall also have the following powers:

a. From time to time, to make and change the rules and regulations not inconsistent with these by-laws for the management of the corporation's business and affairs;

b. To purchase, receive, take or otherwise acquire for and in the name of the corporation, any and all properties, rights, or privileges, including securities and bonds of other corporations, for such consideration and upon such terms and conditions as the Board may deem proper or convenient.

c. To invest the funds of the corporation in other corporations or for purposes other than those for which the corporation was organized, subject to such stockholders' approval as may be required by law;

d. To incur such indebtedness as the Board may deem necessary, to issue evidence of indebtedness including without limitation, notes, deeds of trust, bonds, debentures, or securities, subject to such stockholders approval as may be required by law, and/or pledge, mortgage, or otherwise encumber all or part of the properties of the corporation;

e. To establish pension, retirement, bonus, or other types of incentives or compensation plans for the employees, including officers and directors of the corporation;

f. To prosecute, maintain, defend, compromise or abandon any lawsuit in which the corporation or its officers are either plaintiffs or defendants in connection with the business of the corporation;

g. To delegate, from time to time, any of the powers of the Board which may lawfully be delegated in the course of the current business of the corporation to any standing or special committee or to any officer or

agent and to appoint any person to be agent of the corporation with such powers and upon such terms as may be deemed fit;

h. To implement these by-laws and to act on any matter not covered by these by-laws, provided such matter does not require the approval or consent of the stockholders under the Corporation Code of the Philippines.

16.2 The Board of Directors shall be elected during each regular meeting of stockholders and shall hold office for one (1) year and until their successors are elected and qualified.

16.3 If the office of any Director becomes vacant by any reason other than by removal by the stockholders or expiration of term, the remaining Directors if constituting a majority vote, may choose a successor or successors who shall hold office for the unexpired term. In case of resignation, disqualification or cessation of independent directorship and only after notice has been made with the Commission within five (5) days from such resignation, disqualification or cessation, the vacancy shall be filled by the vote of at least a majority of the remaining directors, if still constituting a quorum, upon the nomination of the Nomination Committee. Otherwise, said vacancy shall be filled by the stockholders in a regular or special meeting called for that purpose. An independent director so elected to fill a vacancy shall serve only for the unexpired term of his predecessor in office.

16.4 Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held once a month on such dates and at places as the Chairman of the Board may determine, or upon the request of a majority of the Directors. Directors who cannot physically attend or vote at the board meetings can participate and vote through remote communication such as videoconferencing, teleconferencing, or other alternative modes of communication as the Securities and Exchange Commission may allow.

16.5 Notice of the regular or special meeting of the Board, specifying the date, time and place of the meeting, shall be communicated by the Secretary to each director personally, or by telephone, or by written message sent by fax, or by e-mail, or such other alternative modes of communication as the Securities and Exchange Commission may allow under its guidelines, at least two (2) days prior to the date of the meeting. A director may waive this requirement, either expressly or impliedly.

16.6. A majority of the number of directors as fixed in the Articles of Incorporation shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of corporate business and every decision of at least a majority of the directors present at a meeting at which there is a quorum shall be valid as a corporate act, except for the election of officers which shall require the vote of a majority of all the members of the Board. A director who participates and/or votes in the meeting through remote communication such as videoconferencing,

teleconferencing, or other alternative modes of communication shall be considered present for purposes of quorum.

16.7 Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be presided over by the Chairman of the Board, or in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, or in his absence by the President, or in his absence, by any other director chosen by the Board. The Secretary, shall act as secretary of every meeting, if not present, the Chairman of the meeting, shall appoint a secretary of the meeting."

7. Article XIX, Stock Register, to indicate the period within which the stock and transfer book will be closed in relation to the conduct of stockholder's meeting. The amended provision will read as follows:

"XIX. STOCK REGISTER

The corporation shall be entitled to treat the registered holder of any share as the absolute owner thereof, and shall not be bound to recognize any equitable or any other claims or any interest in such share on the part of any person, regardless of whether it has express or an implied notice thereof.

The corporation may appoint a stock and transfer agent to record the details required by law with respect to the stock certificates of the corporation, including ledgers and transfer books showing all shares of the corporation subscribed, issued and transferred.

The stock and transfer book or membership book shall be closed at least twenty (20) days for regular stockholders' meetings and seven (7) days for special stockholder's meetings before the scheduled date of the meeting, unless the corporation's appointed stock and transfer agent requires a longer period."

8. Article XXI, Lost Certificates, to indicate the procedure to be done when a certificate of stock is reported to be lost or stolen. The amended provision will read as follows:

"XXI. LOST CERTIFICATES - Any person claiming a certificate of stock to be lost or destroyed, shall comply with the provisions of Section 72 (Lost or Destroyed Certificates) of R.A. 11232, otherwise known as the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines, and shall give the company a bond of indemnity in the form and with the sureties satisfactory to the Board of Directors, in a sum at least double, the par value of such certificate whereupon the President , the Secretary and the Auditor may issue a new certificate of the same tenor with the one alleged to be lost or destroyed, after the provisions of R.A. 11232 have been complied with."

9. Deletion of Article XXIV, Seal, as a similar provision is already provided under Article II.

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 23 of the Revised 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 Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines. The counting of votes will be done by the Corporate Secretary with the assistance of his staff and the Corporation's stock and transfer agent. In addition, shareholders who are unable to attend the meeting may choose to execute a proxy form or vote electronically in absentia using the link http://www.rfmfoods.com/CompanyDisclosures/2020ASM.aspx under ASM Matters. The requirements and procedures for voting in absentia and participation in the Annual Stockholders' Meeting through remote communication are set forth under Annex "A" of this Information Statement.

Stockholders who opt to vote by proxy must submit and address their proxy to the attention of the Corporate Secretary at 8th Floor, RFM Corporate Center, Pioneer corner Sheridan Streets, Mandaluyong City or via e-mail at corporatesecretary@rfm.com.ph not later than 5:00 p.m. on or before July 27, 2020.

Stockholders may view the Notice and Agenda, Proxy Form, Definitive Information Statement, SEC Form 17-A (2019 Annual Report), SEC Form 17-Q (1st Quarter Report of 2020) and other pertinent documents related to RFM's Annual Stockholders' Meeting at http://www.rfmfoods.com/CompanyDisclosures/2020ASM.aspx under ASM Matters and via the PSE Electronic Disclosure Generation Technology (PSE EDGE) portal at https://edge.pse.com.ph.

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 29 June 2020.

RFM CORPORATION

By:

ATTY. MITCHIE VANESSA T. MAGOMNANG
Corporate Secretary

Annex "A"

REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR PARTICIPATION THROUGH REMOTE COMMUNICATION AND VOTING ELECTRONICALLY IN ABSENTIA

A. Attendance in the 2020 ASM by Remote Communication or In Absentia

1. Stockholders as of June 29, 2020 may register and vote through RFM Corporation's website at http://www.rfmfoods.com/CompanyDisclosures/2020ASM.aspx under ASM Matters until 5:00 p.m. Philippine Time of July 27, 2020.

2. For registration and voting purposes, stockholders are required to provide the following:

a. *For Individual Stockholders*
   i. Any stock certificate issued in the name of the individual stockholder;
   ii. Valid email address and active contact number (landline or cellphone); and
   iii. Any valid identification card (ID)

b. *For Stockholders with Joint Accounts*
   i. Any stock certificate issued in the name of the joint stockholders;
   ii. Authorization Letter signed by one of stockholders indicating the name of the person authorized to cast the votes;
   iii. Valid email address and active contact number (landline or cellphone) of the authorized stockholder; and
   iv. Any valid identification card (ID) of the authorized stockholder

c. *For Stockholder under PCD Nominee/Broker's Account or "Scripless Shares"*
   i. Certification from the broker regarding ownership of shares issued in the name of the stockholder;
   ii. Valid email address and active contact number (landline or cellphone); and
   iii. Any valid identification card (ID)

d. *For Corporate Stockholders*
   i. Any stock certificate issued in the name of the corporate stockholder;
   ii. Notarized Secretary's Certificate authorizing the representative to vote on behalf of the corporate stockholder;
   iii. Valid email address and active contact number (landline or cellphone) of the authorized representative; and
   iv. Any valid identification card (ID) of the authorized representative

3. The information and documentary requirements provided by the stockholders will be subject to verification and validation procedures by the Corporate Secretary with the assistance of his staff and the Corporation's stock and transfer agent. Stockholders who registered and voted before the cut-off time will be counted for purposes of quorum.

4. Upon successful registration, the stockholders will receive an email confirmation and a specific link on how to cast their votes online.

5. The link on how to log in and view the 2020 ASM livestream will be emailed separately to the stockholders who had successfully registered.

6. Participants may send questions or remarks during the ASM livestream. Stockholders may also send questions and/or remarks in advance to the Corporate Secretary at corporatesecretary@rfm.com.ph. However, voting will not be allowed during the livestream due to limitations of the online platform and/or available technology.

7. The stockholders shall be responsible for their own internet connectivity during the ASM livestream.

8. The proceedings during the 2020 ASM will be recorded.

B. Electronic Voting or Voting in Absentia

After the shareholders' successful registration, they may vote on the matters set forth in the Agenda of the ASM, with the following guidelines:

1. For items other than the election of directors, stockholders have the option to vote: In Favor of, Against, or Abstain.

2. For election of Directors, stockholders have the option to vote their shares for all nominees, not vote for any nominees, or vote for one or some nominees only, in such number of shares as the stockholders prefer; provided that the total number of votes cast shall not excess the number of shares owned, multiplied by the number of directors to be elected. The system will automatically compute the total number of votes the stockholders are allowed to cast, based on the number of shares they own.

3. Thereafter, a confirmation email will be sent to the stockholders once their account have been verified and their votes have been recorded. If the account of a stockholder cannot be verified, then the votes cast by the non-verified stockholder shall not be recorded.

4. The Corporate Secretary, with the assistance of his staff and the Corporation's stock and transfer agent, shall tabulate all valid and confirmed votes cast through electronic voting, together with the votes cast through proxies.

For any questions and/or concerns, stockholders may visit RFM's website at http://www.rfmfoods.com/CompanyDisclosures/2020ASM.aspx under ASM Matters or send their inquiries to the Corporate Secretary via e-mail at corporatesecretary@rfm.com.ph.

MANAGEMENT REPORT OF RFM CORPORATION

I. CONSOLIDATED AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The 2019 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the latest Audited Financial Statement (Quarterly Report) for 2020 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 2019

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, 2019. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the attached audited consolidated financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, 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, 2019.

All necessary adjustments to present the Company's consolidated financial position as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 and the results of operations and cash flow for the years then ended have been made.

Analysis of Results of Operations

First Quarter 2020 vs. First Quarter 2019

Food and Beverage Company RFM Corporation posted ₱3.2 billion net revenues for the first quarter of the year or 3% higher than the same period last year while net income slowed by 4% to 212 million.

RFM saw mixed results for its ice cream, milk, pasta and institutional bread and flour units. Prior to the lockdown, RFM saw strong growth across most units. However, the lockdown affected the

company's ice cream sales, especially in the out-of-home segments as consumers were restricted to their homes. On the other hand, the stay-at-home situation shifted more buying to Selecta Milk, Royal and Fiesta Pasta and sauces, as well as White King hotcakes, champorado and arrozcaldo. Institutional bread and flour sales were hit by closures of fast food outlets.

The sales and income outlook for the second quarter is expected to be more subdued than 2019. The limited mobility and spending power of consumers will bear down on the sales of ice cream and institutional sales to fast food outlets even as milk and pasta will see sustained demand.

The key financial performance indicators for the Company for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020 as compared to the same period in 2019, are as follows:

Key Financial Performance Indicators (Amounts in Millions)*	**For the Quarter Ended**	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Net Revenues	**P=3,221**	P=3,113
Net Operating Margin	**310**	301
Net Income	**212**	221
EBITDA	**450**	408
Current Ratio	**1.46**	1.39

**** 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, 2020, the Group's total assets decreased from last year's Php18.69 to Php18.61 billion due accounts receivable amounting to P1.5 billion. The total liabilities increased from last year's Php6.58 billion to P6.67 billion due to trade payables.

The Group has a current ratio of 1.46 and 1.54 on March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 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; There is no change in contingent liabilities since the most recent audited financial statements;

(i) 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, 2020;

(j) 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, 2019 vs. 2018

Management Report on Operations

Food and Beverage Company RFM Corporation posted revenue of Php15.33 billion which is 9% higher compared to last year's revenue of Php14.07 billion. This was driven by both Consumer and Institutional segments posting 8% and 11% growth over last year respectively. Group net income for 2019 is at Php1.22 billion or a growth of 11% vs last year.

Financial Position

Analysis of Balance Sheet Accounts

As of December 31, 2019, the Group's total assets increased from last year's billion P16.80 to P18.54 billion due to temporary cash investment amounting to about P2.24billion. The total liabilities increased from last year's P5.1 billion to P6.4 billion due to higher loan and recognition of lease liability.

Year ended December 31, 2018 vs. 2017

Management Report on Operations

Food and Beverage Company RFM Corporation posted revenue of Php14.07 billion which is 10% higher compared to last year's revenue of Php12.74 billion. Resulting net income for 2018 is Php1.107 billion or a growth of 6.0% vs last year.

Financial Position

Analysis of Balance Sheet Accounts

As of December 31, 2018, the Group's total assets increased from last year's P15.92 billion to P16.8 billion due to higher long term investment amounting to about P1.34billion. The total liabilities slightly increased from last year's P4.7 billion to P5.1 billion due to higher advances from related parties.

Key Performance Indicators

For the full fiscal years 2019, 2018 & 2017 the Company's and majority-owned subsidiaries' top five (5) key performance indicators are as follows:

In Millions	**December 2019**	December 2018	December 2017
Revenues	**15,330**	14,071	12,744
Operating Margin	**1,670**	1,459	1,447
Net Income	**1,230**	1,107	1,045
EBITDA	**2,206**	1,971	1,836
Current Ratio	**1.56**	1.43	1.48

(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, 2019 vs. 2018, year ended December 31, 2018 vs. 2017 and year ended December 31, 2017 vs. 2016.

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.

Audit and Audit Related Fees

For the years 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Company engaged the professional services of SGV. The Group incurred an aggregate audit fee of P2.4 million for 2019, 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 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 manual of corporate governance specifically articles 2.3.4.1; 2.3.4.3 and 2.3.4.4

    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 approved the final audit plan and scope of audit presented by the external auditor before the conduct of audit. The final audit plan was already 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.

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.

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 93.51% owned by RFM Corporation. It is primarily engaged in providing lighterage and cargo handling services.

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.

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	26.57%
	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	72.74%
	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, Fiesta 3-Cheese Spaghetti Sauce,	

	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 Ice Cream Sandwich, Paddle Pop Watermelon	
Others			0.69%

Domestic and Export Sales

The amounts of revenue, profitability, and identifiable assets attributable to domestic and export operations for 2019, 2018 and 2017 in **Million Pesos** are as follows:

	2019	%	2018	%	2017	%
Sales						99
Domestic	15,193	99	13,871	99	12,590	
Foreign (Export)	137	1	200	1	154	1
	15,330		14,071		12,744	

	2019	2018	2017
Operating income			
Domestic	1,619	1,391	1,384
Foreign (Export)	40	68	63
	1,659	1,459	1,447

Total Assets (All Domestic)	18,547	16,796	15,919

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

In 2019, RFM remains to be the biggest manufacturer in pasta and sauce with 32% volume share and 29% value share, as it continues to strengthen its two major pasta brands, Fiesta and Royal. As the category continues to shift to the pasta and sauce bundles, RFM has put its efforts in growing and dominating this category. It has successfully done this and was able to gain market leadership, ending the year with 41% volume share and 44% value share, with both Fiesta and Royal growing double digits.

FIESTA

Focus on Birthdays and Drive Spaghetti Consumption

Being the market leader in total spaghetti, Fiesta has been looking for ways to expand and grow the pasta and sauce category further. However, the current challenge of the brand is how to increase the frequency of spaghetti preparation. Current frequency at home is still twice (2x) a year only – Christmas & birthday. To grow the category, there is an opportunity to increase frequency of consumption of current spaghetti users. Fiesta saw this opportunity and leveraged on one of the most celebrated occasions in the Philippines – Birthdays. Fiesta launched its latest campaign on Birthdays and used Vice Ganda as its newest endorser and Fiesta Spaghettipid as its main product feature. For only P119 or P109 pesos, Fiesta Spaghettipid enables moms to serve an affordable yet delicious and satisfying spaghetti during birthdays which is good for an entire party. Key communication of the TVC highlighted Fiesta's firm spaghetti and its delicious spaghetti sauces – Fiesta 3 Cheese Spaghetti Sauce and Fiesta Filipino Spaghetti Sauce with Banana Ketchup. Thru Fiesta Spaghettipid, RFM aims to enable more Filipino families to celebrate birthdays and prepare spaghetti more frequently.

Opportunity for Fiesta to Build on a New Occasion

In order to further grow the brand, Fiesta still needs to continuously search for new occasions for spaghetti consumption. With affordable products such as Fiesta P59 Sweet Spaghettipid or Fiesta P59 Curly Spaghettipid that is good for 8 servings, it has the opportunity to latch on its affordability against the P50.00 spaghetti in fast food chains good for 1 servings or the instant spaghetti worth P20.00 that is still good for one. Not only that, Fiesta has the opportunity to tap a new occasion that is outside celebrations but is still very much a part of a Filipino household. This new occasion is different from birthdays in terms of budget and cooking preparation.

ROYAL

Focus on Spaghetti + Spaghetti Sauce Dish Bundle

Royal has always been known as a pasta brand. It is known to be the pasta expert for over 100 years. However, the brand saw an opportunity in another category - Spaghetti + Spaghetti Sauce dish bundles. For the past 5 years, this category is seen as the fastest growing category and has been continuously growing double digits, year on year. Many pasta and spaghetti sauce players have entered this category and so did Royal starting 2016. The brand initially launched one variant – Royal Sweet Celebration (Royal Spaghetti + Royal Sweet Style Spaghetti Sauce). By 2017 and 2018, it completed its range of variants by launching two more dish bundles – Royal Cheesy Celebration (Royal Spaghetti + Royal 4 Cheese Spaghetti Sauce) and Royal Pinoy Celebration (Royal Spaghetti + Royal Filipino Style Spaghetti Sauce).

In 2019, as RFM continuously sees potential in the dish bundle category, Royal will focus its efforts in growing further its dish bundles. Growth will be via full placement and visibility in key channels and stores, and dedicated in-store activities and promos for all three Royal Dish Bundles. Also, all sales and marketing support and communication will be towards pushing for Royal dish bundles' awareness and sales.

Distribution Focus and Drive

Royal still has the biggest opportunity to grow by simply fixing its on-shelf availability and visibility in key channels – supermarkets and groceries across all areas, nationwide. Those two channels alone cover 94% of total dish bundle and spaghetti sauce sales.

Currently, all three Royal Dish Bundles still have a big opportunity to grow its distribution in key channels and other smaller supermarkets and groceries, nationwide. The target to reach 100% distribution and on-shelf availability is the thrust for 2019. With the push in distribution, it is expected to improve and increase offtake and the baseline sales of Royal dish bundles.

Opportunity for Royal in Spaghetti Sauce

The spaghetti sauce category is a 2.4B business. The current market leader leads this category with market share of 56%. Royal recently joined this category by launching its very own organic spaghetti sauces starting last 2016, and completed its range last 2018. For 2019, Royal saw an opportunity to launch a promo scheme that will be more aggressive in pushing its spaghetti sauce. Objective is to

get the market leader users to try and switch to Royal Spaghetti Sauce by offering an affordable promo bundle that is perfect to use for any celebrations or birthdays. The promo is a Buy 2 Royal Spaghetti Sauce 1kg for only P100, save as much as P40. Launch started in March and will be placed until end of the year.

In a test market conducted prior to the launch, this new Royal Spaghetti Sauce promo is expected to bring in an additional 15% growth to the total Royal brand.
Fiesta and Royal brands will continue to build equity as they aim to become powerhouse brands through more awareness, more trial among consumers and building new occasions.

SELECTA MILK & SUNKIST JUICE

RFM's fastest growing brand in 2019 was Selecta, etching its name in the RTD Milk Category. Based on Nielsen FY 2019, Selecta Milk is now the leading brand of RTD white milk in volume and remains to be the category's fastest growing white milk brand. Selecta Fortified Milk, Selecta's core product, grew by 48%, outperforming the milk market growth of 10% in 2019.

However it was a challenging year for RTD Juices as the category has yet to recover from the ill-effects of the excise tax on sugar-sweetened beverages implemented in 2018. Sunkist stood against odds with various consumer and trade promotions; staying true to its promise of being the trusted affordable orange juice drink brand for the Filipinos.

To sustain leadership and growth for Selecta this 2020, Selecta Fortified Sterilized Milk was recently launched. This new Fortified Sterilized Milk caters to the needs of the busy working class, offering on-thego, single-serve cow's milk with a creamy, malinamnam taste that one will surely like. This is enriched with vitamins to help one get through the day. This will be available in 245mL pack, 45mL more than leading brand at a more affordable price.

The Selecta Ice Cream business, under the joint venture with Unilever Philippines, Inc. (ULP) continued to dominate the ice cream category with 76.5% 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 favorite Filipino desserts-inspired and trendy flavors for the summer and Christmas seasons under the Supreme platform. Selecta also relaunched its Cookies and Cream Hersheys Cobranded Line which generated good growth for bulk ice cream. On impulse, Selecta Cornetto launched new flavors for the core line and had a major relaunch of its premium line, Cornetto Disc. Magnum also drove growth in the Impulse segment with its back-to-core campaign and strong limited edition flavors.

Competing companies such as Nestle (7.7% market share), Magnolia (7.5% market share), and small brands continue to be aggressive, particularly in the bulk ice cream segment. New player Aice in Impulse segment also entered the market.

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 2019 and 97% in 2018.

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.
- Lease of office spaces as Lessor
- Distribution, sale and merchandising of RFM Group products.
- Service Agreement with Unilever Philippines.
- Management service income and service fees with URIC.

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 ₱165,461.20 and ₱352,954.10 during the years 2018 and 2017, 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.

For the last three years, the Company spent about ₱17.8 million in 2019, ₱3.8 million in 2018 and ₱7.1 million in 2017, for research and development.

Employees

As of December 31, 2019, the Company had approximately 473 employees, of which 13 are executives, 45 managers and 113 supervisory staff and 326 were non-supervisory staff. The Company does not anticipate any significant increase in the number of its employees in year 2020.

About 12.88% 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 2018 and 2017.

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, in 2017, the Flour group were able to upgrade Mill II to increase production of All Purpose Flour and transfer some of the capacity of Mill 1B for production of pasta flour. In 2018, it upgraded Mill 1B to improve efficiency, yield and flour absorption. 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 last 2017 to 3 lines and last 2018 to 4 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 3 September 2018, the Company was impleaded in a complaint filed before the NLRC NCR, Quezon City by a certain Larry Vic I. Ramos who was an employee of SP Deloraya Job Contracting & Consultancy Services, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "SP Deloraya"), a third-party contractor which provides manpower services to the Company's Private Label Manufacturing Division. The complainant claimed that he was illegally dismissed and demanded payment of his wages, 13th month pay and regularization, among others. The Company argued that there exists no employer-employee relationship between the complainant and the Company, the complainant being the employee of its co-respondent SP Deloraya. That granting but without conceding that the complainant's abovementioned claims are legitimate, it is the complainant's employer who shall be made answerable to said claims. This being so, the inclusion of the Company and its officers in the case at bar is undoubtedly malicious, tainted with bad faith and misplaced. On 27 December 2018, the Labor Arbiter rendered a decision dismissing the above mentioned complaint, yet holding the Company solidarily liable with SP Deloraya for the payment of Complainant's 13th month pay. Complainant elevated the matter on appeal to the NLRC, which denied the same in a resolution dated 29 March 2019 and in another resolution dated 28 June 2019 denying Complainant's Motion for Reconsideration. On 09 September 2019, Complainant filed a Petition for Certiorari at the Court of Appeals against the resolution of the NLRC. The Company reiterated its arguments that no employer-employee relationship exists between the Company and the Complainant, and alleged the impropriety of the Petition for Certiorari. Considering that the factual findings and decisions of the Labor Arbiter and the NLRC are binding on the higher courts, the resolution of the Petition for Review is expected to be in the Company's favor.

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.

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, 2019, 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 working condition
Flour Mills-Furniture & Office Equipment	Pineda, Pasig City	In good working condition
Flour Mills - Machinery and Equipment	Pineda, Pasig City	In good working condition
Bun Line	Fairlane, Pasig City	In good working condition
Muffin Line	Fairlane, Pasig City	In good working 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 working condition
Pasta Plant – Furniture & Office Equipment	Pineda, Pasig City	In good working condition
Pasta Plant – Long goods line	Pineda, Pasig City	In good working condition
Pasta Plant – Long goods line	Pineda, Pasig City	In good working condition
Pasta Plant – Short goods line	Pineda, Pasig City	In good working condition
Pasta Plant – RM/PM Warehouse	Pineda, Pasig City	In good working condition
Pioneer CDC Warehouse	Pineda, Pasig City	In good working condition

Owned Properties

Description	LOCATION	CONDITION
Milk & Juices Tetra Machines	Cabuyao Laguna (transferred from Manggahan, Pasig City)	In good working condition
Doy Milk lines	Cabuyao Laguna	In good condition

Spaghetti Sauce line	Cabuyao Laguna	In good condition
Fiesta Warehouse	Cabuyao Laguna	In good condition
Pioneer Business Park Building	Fairlane, Pasig City	Two (2) storey Building
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. Corporate Division

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.

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 2020

Name of Director/ Executive Officer	*Position*	*Age*	*Term as Director*
Jose S. Concepcion Jr.	Chairman of the Board	88	36
Ernest Fritz Server	Vice Chairman	76	30
Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III	Director/President & CEO	61	32
Joseph D. Server, Jr.	Director	79	39
Felicisimo M. Nacino Jr.	Director	67	23
John Marie A. Concepcion	Director/Managing Director & CEO, Ice Cream, and Marketing Adviser, Consumer Group	57	31
Ma.Victoria Herminia C. Young	Director/ SVP & GM, Consumer Group	60	12
Francisco A. Segovia	Director	65	32

Raissa Hechanova-Posadas	Director	59	21
Romeo L. Bernardo	Independent Director	65	16
Lilia R. Bautista	Independent Director	84	12
Atty. Mitchie Vanessa T. Magomnang	Corporate Secretary/ AVP & Head of Legal and Labor Relations Department	43	NA
Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias	VP-Finance & Chief Finance Officer and Treasurer/Concurrent General Manager, Flour Group/Compliance Officer	48	NA
Philip V. Prieto	Assistant Treasurer	61	NA
Adenawer P. Torres	VP for Sales	52	NA
Edwin R. Canta	VP & Head of Sales and Marketing (Consumer)	56	NA
Melchor B. Bacsa	VP & Head of Supply Chain, Consumer Group	58	NA
Harry E. Alvarez	AVP & Head of Supply Chain - Logistics	45	NA
Tee Jay T. Sumawang	AVP & Head of Information Technology	39	NA
Stephen James O. Uy	AVP & Head of SBU, Flour Group	29	NA
Evangeline L. Caballa	AVP & Group Controller	33	NA
Maria Patrocinio V. Valdez	Head of Human Resources	67	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, Corporate Governance and Investment. There are two (2) independent directors, one of whom is the Chairman of the Audit Committee and the other heads the Corporate Governance Committee. The following sets forth certain information as to the directors and executive officers of the Company as of December 31, 2019:

Directors

Jose S. Concepcion, Jr.
88 years old
Filipino

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
76 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
61 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.
79 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.
67 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
57 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
60 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
65 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
59 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
65 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
84 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
48 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 magna cum laude and a Master's degree in Business Management from the Asian Institute of Management. Prior to joining RFM, he worked for eight years 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. He also worked at the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and at the Philippine Senate President's Office.

Philip V. Prieto
61years 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
58 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.

Adenawer P. Torres
52 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.

Edwin R. Canta
56 years old
Filipino

Born on 16 October 1963, has a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce major in Marketing Management from the De La Salle University - Taft. He brings with him more than 35 years of sales and marketing experience gained from fast-moving consumer goods manufacturing and pharmaceutical companies handling both domestic and Asian markets. He joined RFM Corporation from Universal Robina Corporation (URC) where he held the position of Senior Vice President and Regional Director handling Thailand, Indo-China/ Myanmar/ Hongkong and China office. He likewise held various management positions at URC for the past 14 years such as: SVP and Business Unit General Manager for Branded Consumer Foods Group Philippines and Business Unit General Manager for URC Vietnam and Nissin URC. Prior to URC, he was also connected with Century Canning Corporation as its Marketing Manager after his stint with Swift Foods, Inc. Meat Division where he started as Senior Product Manager for Canned Meat rising up to his latest position as the Assistant Vice President for Marketing in 1998.

Tee Jay T. Sumawang
39 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.
45 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
67 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.

Stephen James O. Uy
29 years old
Filipino

Born on 3 January 1990, has a Bachelor of Science degree in Management major in Communications Technology Management at the Ateneo De Manila University in October 2011. Prior to joining the Corporation, he was a Trading Analyst at All Asian Countertrade from 2012 to 2015. He joined RFM in March 2015 as Senior Management Trainee of Flour Group and was appointed as Head of Materials Management and Sales in April 2016.

Evangeline L. Caballa
33 years old
Filipino

Born on 4 July 1986, has a Bachelor of Science in Accountancy at the University of Santo Tomas in May 2007, she passed her CPA licensure in the same year. Prior to joining the Corporation, she was an Analyst at Accenture. She first joined RFM as General Accounting Supervisor in 2009 up to 2013. She moved to Chevron Holding Inc. in 2013 as its Sr. Trade Accountant. She rejoined RFM in 2014 as Corporate Accounting Manager and was promoted to Group Controller in September 2015.

Atty. Mitchie Vanessa T. Magomnang
43 years old
Filipino

Born on 7 November 1976, has a Bachelor of Laws degree as *Class Salutatorian* in April 2006 from Mindanao State University Marawi City and was admitted to the Philippine Bar in 2007. Prior to taking up law studies, she graduated *Cum Laude* from the same university in 1997 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Accountancy. She is also a Certified Public Accountant. She was the Head of Legal of Philtown Properties, Inc., Attorney II at the Bureau of Internal Revenue and Chief-of-Staff in the House of Representative before joining the Company in 2016 as Legal Counsel.

VI. SECURITIES OF THE CORPORATION

(1) Market Information

RFM shares are traded at the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). As of May 31, 2020, the total number of issued and outstanding shares of the Company is 3,455,971,358 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 2020:

2020	High	Low
First Quarter	4.69	4.23

2019	High	Low
First Quarter	4.85	4.77
Second Quarter	4.90	4.90
Third Quarter	5.13	5.10
Fourth Quarter	5.30	5.25

2018	High	Low
First Quarter	4.71	4.70
Second Quarter	4.74	4.56
Third Quarter	4.86	4.84
Fourth Quarter	4.89	4.60

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

All shares of the Company are listed in the Philippines Stock Exchange. The price of RFM shares as of last trading date – May 31, 2020 - was P4.50.

(2) **Holders**

As of May 31, 2020, there are a total of 3,138 shareholders of RFM common stock. Filipinos owned 2,623,323,400 common shares or 75.91% while the foreigners owned 832,647,958 common shares or 24.09%.

Below are the Top 20 stockholders of common shares as of May 31, 2020:

Name	No. of shares held	% to Total
1.PCD NOMINEE CORPORATION (FOREIGN)	832,387,394	24.09%
2 .HORIZONS REALTY, INC.	650,139,738	18.81%
3.TRIPLE EIGHT HOLDINGS, INC	745,157,196	21.56%
4.BJS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	311,210,184	09.00%
5.PCD NOMINEE CORPORATION (FILIPINO)	119,600,867	03.46%
6.FEATI UNIVERSITY	112,011,350	03.24%
7. RPMC RESOURCES, INC.	105,037,214	03.04%
8.RPMC RESOURCES, INC.	96,945,752	02.81%
9. CHILCO HOLDINGS, INC.	72,748,950	02.11%
10. CONCEPCION INDUSTRIES, INC.	71,384,424	02.07%
11.SELECT TWO INCORPORATED	49,499,612	01.43%
12.S & A INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION	47,736,330	01.43%
13.REPUBLIC COMMODITIES CORP.	33,115,616	00.96%
14.MACRIC INCORPORATED	23,302,412	00.67%
15.LACE EXPRESS INC.	23,278,716	00.67%
16.MONACO EXPRESS CORPORATION	23,278,552	00.67%
17.SOLE LUNA INC.	22,305,308	00.65%
18.FORESIGHT REALTY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	21,275,440	00.62%
19.HYLAND REALTY CORPORATION	13,979,764	00.40%
20. ARCON GROUP HOLDINGS	11,919,518	00.34%

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

(3) Dividends

(a) Dividend per Share

On 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.

On January 31, 2018, the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.08571 cash dividend per share or a total of a total of ₱300 million to its stockholders. The dividends were paid on March 14, 2018.

On September 7, 2018, the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.0637 regular cash dividend per share or a total of a total of ₱ 222 million to its stockholders. The dividends were paid on October 17, 2018.

On January 30, 2019, the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.0805 cash dividend per share or a total of ₱280 million to its stockholders. The dividends were paid on March 13, 2019.

On July 24, 2019 the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.0774 regular cash dividend per share or a total of a total of ₱271 million to its stockholders. The dividends were paid on September 4, 2019.

(b.) Dividends Restriction

The Parent Company's retained earnings as of December 31, 2019 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 ₱390.82 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.
12. On 13 December 2018, an Annual Corporate Governance Training was likewise conducted by the Institute of Corporate Directors (ICD) for the directors and key officers of the Corporation.

13. On 22 November 2019, 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. MITCHIE VANESSA T. MAGOMNANG
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
White Cross	Trustee	2019 - 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
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 09 JUN 2020, at Mandaluyong City.

Lilia R. Bautista
LILIA R. BAUTISTA
Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this ____ day of 09 JUN 2020 by affiant identified by me through her P1872953B at NCR NORTHEAST on JUNE 3, 2019 who avowed to me under penalty of law to the whole truth of the contents of the foregoing instrument.

Doc. No. 282;
Page No. 58;
Book No. I ;
Series of 2020.

Caesar Jose F. Francisco
CAESAR JOSE F. FRANCISCO
NOTARY PUBLIC
MANDALUYONG CITY
UNTIL 31 DECEMBER 2020
APPT. NO. 0548-19
ROLL NO. 65519
IBP NO. 102139/01-02-2020
PTR NO. 4318573/01-02-2020 Mand.
8th FLOOR, LEGAL DEPARTMENT
RFM CORPORATE CENTER
PIONEER COR. SHERIDAN STS., MANDALUYONG CITY

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.	Bank of Philippine Islands	Director	April 25,2019
3.	Globe Telecom, Inc.	Director	September 2001

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.1

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

NAME OF DIRECTOR/OFFICER/ JBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDER	COMPANY	NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP
not applicable	not applicable	not applicable

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

OFFENSE CHARGED/INVESTIGATED	TRIBUNAL OR AGENCY INVOLVED	STATUS
not applicable	not applicable	not applicable

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

7. 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.

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

SIGNED THIS 0 9 JUN 2019 AT MANDALUYONG CITY CITY.

ROMEO L. BERNARDO
Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 09 JUN 2020 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.

NOTARY PUBLIC

Doc No. 283;
Page No. 58;
Book No. I;
Series of 2020.

CAESAR JOSE F. FRANCISCO
NOTARY PUBLIC
MANDALUYONG CITY
UNTIL 31 DECEMBER 2020
APPT. NO. 0548-19
ROLL NO. 65519
IBP NO. 102439 | 01-02-2020
PTR NO. 1231873 | 01-03-20 | Mand.
8th FLOOR, LEGAL DEPARTMENT
RFM CORPORATE CENTER
PIONEER COR. SHERIDAN STS., MANDALUYONG CITY

COVER SHEET

1	2	9	9	8					

SEC Registration Number

R	F	M		C	O	R	P	O	R	A	T	I	O	N		A	N	D		S	U	B	S	I	D	I	A	R	I	E	S	

(Company's Full Name)

R	F	M		C	o	r	p	o	r	a	t	e		C	e	n	t	e	r	,		C	o	r	n	e	r					
P	i	o	n	e	e	r		a	n	d		S	H	e	r	i	d	a	n		S	t	r	e	e	t	s					
M	a	n	d	a	l	u	y	o	n	g		C	i	t	y																	

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

Enrique Oliver Rey-Matias	8-631-8101
(Contact Person)	(Company Telephone Number)

1	2	3	1	1	7	-	A			7	2	5
Month	*Day*									*Month*	*Day*	
(Calendar Year)				(Form Type)						(Annual Meeting)		

Not Applicable

(Secondary License Type, If Applicable)

	Article X
Dept. Requiring this Doc.	Amended Articles Number/Section

Total Amount of Borrowings

3,139		
Total No. of Stockholders	Domestic	Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number _____ LCU

Document ID _____ Cashier

STAMPS

Remarks: Please use BLACK ink for scanning purposes.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-A

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 11 OF THE REVISED SECURITIES ACT AND SECTION 141 OF CORPORATION CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES

1. For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2019**

2. SEC 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** 6. (SEC Use Only)
Province, Country or other jurisdiction of Incorporation or organization — Industry Classification Code:

7. **RFM Corporate Center, Corner Pioneer and Sheridan Streets, Mandaluyong City** **1550**
Address of principal office — Postal Code

8. **(632) 631-81-01**
Issuer's telephone number, including area code

9. **Not applicable**
Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report

10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the SRC, or SEC 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding
Common Stock, P1.00 par value	**3,456,682,858 shares**

11. Are any or all of these securities listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange?
Yes [✓] No [ ]

All of RFM Corporation's common shares are listed at the Philippine Stock Exchange.

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

Yes [✓] No [ ]

b. has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes [✓] No [ ]

13. Aggregate value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates: **P 284 Million**

14. Documents incorporated by reference. **None**

PART I – BUSINESS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

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 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.

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 93.51% owned by RFM Corporation. It is primarily engaged in providing lighterage and cargo handling services.

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.

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 Hamburger buns, English muffins	Republic Special, Cinderella, Hi-Pro Majestic, Señorita, Pantastic, Altar Bread, Customized Flour, All-Purpose Flour, Cake Flour	26.57%
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	72.74%

	Pasta	Fiesta Spaghetti, Fiesta Elbow Macaroni, Fiesta Salad Macaroni, Royal Spaghetti, Royal Elbow Macaroni, Royal Salad Macaroni, Royal Linguine, and Royal Penne	
	Spaghetti Sauce	Fiesta Sweet 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 Ice Cream Sandwich, Paddle Pop Watermelon	
Others			0.69%

Domestic and Export Sales

The amounts of revenue, profitability, and identifiable assets attributable to domestic and export operations for 2019, 2018 and 2017 in **Million Pesos** are as follows:

	2019	%	2018	%	2017	%
Sales						
Domestic	15,193	99	13,871	99	12,590	99
Foreign (Export)	137	1	200	1	154	1
	15,330		14,071		12,744	

	2019	2018	2017
Operating income			
Domestic	1,619	1,391	1,384
Foreign (Export)	40	68	63
	1,659	1,459	1,447

Total Assets (All Domestic)	18,547	16,796	15,919

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

In 2019, RFM remains to be the biggest manufacturer in pasta and sauce with 32% volume share and 29% value share, as it continues to strengthen its two major pasta brands, Fiesta and Royal. As the category continues to shift to the pasta and sauce bundles, RFM has put its efforts in growing and dominating this category. It has successfully done this and was able to gain market leadership, ending the year with 41% volume share and 44% value share, with both Fiesta and Royal growing double digits.

FIESTA

Focus on Birthdays and Drive Spaghetti Consumption

Being the market leader in total spaghetti, Fiesta has been looking for ways to expand and grow the pasta and sauce category further. However, the current challenge of the brand is how to increase the frequency of spaghetti preparation. Current frequency at home is still twice (2x) a year only – Christmas & birthday. To grow the category, there is an opportunity to increase frequency of consumption of current spaghetti users. Fiesta saw this opportunity and leveraged on one of the most celebrated occasions in the Philippines – Birthdays. Fiesta launched its latest campaign on Birthdays and used Vice Ganda as its newest endorser and Fiesta Spaghettipid as its main product feature. For only P119 or P109 pesos, Fiesta Spaghettipid enables moms to serve an affordable yet delicious and satisfying spaghetti during birthdays which is good for an entire party. Key communication of the TVC highlighted Fiesta's firm spaghetti and its delicious spaghetti sauces – Fiesta 3 Cheese Spaghetti Sauce and Fiesta Filipino Spaghetti Sauce with Banana Ketchup. Thru Fiesta Spaghettipid, RFM aims to enable more Filipino families to celebrate birthdays and prepare spaghetti more frequently.

Opportunity for Fiesta to Build on a New Occasion

In order to further grow the brand, Fiesta still needs to continuously search for new occasions for spaghetti consumption. With affordable products such as Fiesta P59 Sweet Spaghettipid or Fiesta P59 Curly Spaghettipid that is good for 8 servings, it has the opportunity to latch on its affordability against the P50.00 spaghetti in fast food chains good for 1 servings or the instant spaghetti worth P20.00 that is still good for one. Not only that, Fiesta has the opportunity to tap a new occasion that is outside celebrations but is still very much a part of a Filipino household. This new occasion is different from birthdays in terms of budget and cooking preparation.

ROYAL

Focus on Spaghetti + Spaghetti Sauce Dish Bundle

Royal has always been known as a pasta brand. It is known to be the pasta expert for over 100 years. However, the brand saw an opportunity in another category - Spaghetti + Spaghetti Sauce dish bundles. For the past 5 years, this category is seen as the fastest growing category and has been continuously growing double digits, year on year. Many pasta and spaghetti sauce players have entered this category and so did Royal starting 2016. The brand initially launched one variant – Royal Sweet Celebration (Royal Spaghetti + Royal Sweet Style Spaghetti Sauce). By 2017 and 2018, it completed its range of variants by launching two more dish bundles – Royal Cheesy Celebration (Royal Spaghetti + Royal 4 Cheese Spaghetti Sauce) and Royal Pinoy Celebration (Royal Spaghetti + Royal Filipino Style Spaghetti Sauce).

In 2019, as RFM continuously sees potential in the dish bundle category, Royal will focus its efforts in growing further its dish bundles. Growth will be via full placement and visibility in key channels and stores, and dedicated in-store activities and promos for all three Royal Dish Bundles. Also, all sales and marketing support and communication will be towards pushing for Royal dish bundles' awareness and sales.

Distribution Focus and Drive

Royal still has the biggest opportunity to grow by simply fixing its on-shelf availability and visibility in key channels – supermarkets and groceries across all areas, nationwide. Those two channels alone cover 94% of total dish bundle and spaghetti sauce sales.

Currently, all three Royal Dish Bundles still have a big opportunity to grow its distribution in key channels and other smaller supermarkets and groceries, nationwide. The target to reach 100% distribution and on-shelf availability is the thrust for 2019. With the push in distribution, it is expected to improve and increase offtake and the baseline sales of Royal dish bundles.

Opportunity for Royal in Spaghetti Sauce

The spaghetti sauce category is a 2.4B business. The current market leader leads this category with market share of 56%. Royal recently joined this category by launching its very own organic spaghetti sauces starting last 2016, and completed its range last 2018. For 2019, Royal saw an opportunity to launch a promo scheme that will be more aggressive in pushing its spaghetti sauce. Objective is to get the market leader users to try and switch to Royal Spaghetti Sauce by offering an affordable promo bundle that is perfect to use for any celebrations or birthdays. The promo is a Buy 2 Royal Spaghetti Sauce 1kg for only P100, save as much as P40. Launch started in March and will be placed until end of the year.

In a test market conducted prior to the launch, this new Royal Spaghetti Sauce promo is expected to bring in an additional 15% growth to the total Royal brand.

Fiesta and Royal brands will continue to build equity as they aim to become powerhouse brands through more awareness, more trial among consumers and building new occasions.

SELECTA MILK & SUNKIST JUICE

RFM's fastest growing brand in 2019 was Selecta, etching its name in the RTD Milk Category. Based on Nielsen FY 2019, Selecta Milk is now the leading brand of RTD white milk in volume and remains to be the category's fastest growing white milk brand. Selecta Fortified Milk, Selecta's core product, grew by 48%, outperforming the milk market growth of 10% in 2019.

However it was a challenging year for RTD Juices as the category has yet to recover from the ill-effects of the excise tax on sugar-sweetened beverages implemented in 2018. Sunkist stood against odds with various consumer and trade promotions; staying true to its promise of being the trusted affordable orange juice drink brand for the Filipinos.

To sustain leadership and growth for Selecta this 2020, Selecta Fortified Sterilized Milk was recently launched. This new Fortified Sterilized Milk caters to the needs of the busy working class, offering on-the-go, single-serve cow's milk with a creamy, malinamnam taste that one will surely like. This is enriched with vitamins to help one get through the day. This will be available in 245mL pack, 45mL more than leading brand at a more affordable price.

The Selecta Ice Cream business, under the joint venture with Unilever Philippines, Inc. (ULP) continued to dominate the ice cream category with 76.5% 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 favorite Filipino desserts-inspired and trendy flavors for the summer and Christmas seasons under the Supreme platform. Selecta also relaunched its Cookies and Cream Hersheys Cobranded Line which generated good growth for bulk ice cream. On impulse, Selecta Cornetto launched new flavors for the core line and had a major relaunch of its premium line, Cornetto Disc. Magnum also drove growth in the Impulse segment with its back-to-core campaign and strong limited edition flavors.

Competing companies such as Nestle (7.7% market share), Magnolia (7.5% market share), and small brands continue to be aggressive, particularly in the bulk ice cream segment. New player Aice in Impulse segment also entered the market.

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. Tomato Paste currently sourced in China.

Dairy commodity such as 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 Thailand.

Payment terms vary for each supplier. It ranges from Letter of Credit, Documents against Payment at Sight, 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 2019 and 97% in 2018.

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.
- Lease of office spaces as Lessor
- Distribution, sale and merchandising of RFM Group products.
- Service Agreement with Unilever Philippines.
- Management service income and service fees with URIC.

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 ₱165,461.20 and ₱352,954.10 during the years 2018 and 2017, 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.

For the last three years, the Company spent about ₱17.8 million in 2019, ₱3.8 million in 2018 and ₱7.1 million in 2017, for research and development.

Employees

As of December 31, 2019, the Company had approximately 473 employees, of which 13 are executives, 45 managers and 113 supervisory staff and 326 were non-supervisory staff. The Company does not anticipate any significant increase in the number of its employees in year 2020.

About 12.88% 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, 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 2019 and 2018.

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, in 2017, the Flour group were able to upgrade Mill II to increase production of All Purpose Flour and transfer some of the capacity of Mill 1B for production of pasta flour. In 2018, it upgraded Mill 1B to improve efficiency, yield and flour absorption. 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 last 2017 to 3 lines and last 2018 to 4 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 3 September 2018, the Company was impleaded in a complaint filed before the National Labor Relations Commission ("NLRC") NCR, Quezon City by a certain Larry Vic I. Ramos who was an employee of SP Deloraya Job Contracting & Consultancy Services, Inc. ("SP Deloraya"), a third-party contractor which provides manpower services to the Company's Private Label Manufacturing Division. The complainant claimed that he was illegally dismissed and demanded payment of his wages, 13th month pay and regularization, among others. The Company argued that there exists no employer-employee relationship between the complainant and the Company, the complainant being the employee of its co-respondent SP Deloraya. That granting but without conceding that the complainant's abovementioned claims are legitimate, it is the complainant's employer who shall be made answerable to said claims. This being so, the inclusion of the Company and its officers in the case at bar is undoubtedly malicious, tainted with bad faith and misplaced. On 27 December 2018, the Labor Arbiter rendered a decision dismissing the above mentioned complaint, yet holding the Company solidarily liable with SP Deloraya for the payment of Complainant's 13th month pay. Complainant elevated the matter on appeal to the NLRC, which denied the same in a resolution dated 29 March 2019 and in another resolution dated 28 June 2019 denying Complainant's Motion for Reconsideration. On 09 September 2019, Complainant filed a Petition for Certiorari at the Court of Appeals against the resolution of the NLRC. The Company reiterated its arguments that no employer-employee relationship exists between the Company and the Complainant, and alleged the impropriety of the Petition for Certiorari. Considering that the factual findings and decisions of the Labor Arbiter and the NLRC are binding on the higher courts, the resolution of the Petition for Review is expected to be in the Company's favor.

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 (4 lines) located in Cabuyao, Laguna with a rated capacity of 132,000 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.

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, 2019, the why, 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 working condition
Flour Mills-Furniture & Office Equipment	Pineda, Pasig City	In good working condition
Flour Mills - Machinery and Equipment	Pineda, Pasig City	In good working condition
Bun Line	Fairlane, Pasig City	In good working condition
Muffin Line	Fairlane, Pasig City	In good working 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 working condition
Pasta Plant – Furniture & Office Equipment	Pineda, Pasig City	In good working condition
Pasta Plant – Long goods line	Pineda, Pasig City	In good working condition
Pasta Plant – Long goods line	Pineda, Pasig City	In good working condition
Pasta Plant – Short goods line	Pineda, Pasig City	In good working condition
Pasta Plant – RM/PM Warehouse	Pineda, Pasig City	In good working condition
Pioneer CDC Warehouse	Pineda, Pasig City	In good working condition

Owned Properties

Description	LOCATION	CONDITION
Milk & Juices Tetra Machines	Cabuyao Laguna (transferred from Manggahan, Pasig City)	In good working condition
Doy Milk lines	Cabuyao Laguna	In good condition
Spaghetti Sauce line	Cabuyao Laguna	In good condition
Fiesta Warehouse	Cabuyao Laguna	In good condition
Pioneer Business Park Building	Fairlane, Pasig City	Two (2) storey Building
Land & Improvements	Cabuyao, Laguna	In good working condition
Building & Improvements	Cabuyao, Laguna	In good working condition
Machinery & Equipment	Cabuyao, Laguna	In good working condition

C. Corporate Division

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.

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.

PART II - OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 5 – Market for Issuer's Common Equity and Related Stockholders' Matters

(1) Market Information

RFM shares are traded at the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). As of December 31, 2019, the total number of issued and outstanding shares of the Company is 3,456,682,858 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 2020:

2020	High	Low
First Quarter	4.69	4.23

2019	High	Low
First Quarter	4.85	4.77
Second Quarter	4.90	4.90
Third Quarter	5.13	5.10
Fourth Quarter	5.30	5.25

2018	High	Low
First Quarter	4.71	4.70
Second Quarter	4.74	4.56
Third Quarter	4.86	4.84
Fourth Quarter	4.89	4.60

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

All shares of the Company are listed in the Philippines Stock Exchange.

The price of RFM shares as of last trading date – April 14, 2020 was ₱4.51.

(2) Holders

As of December 31, 2019, there are a total of 3,141 shareholders of RFM common stock. Filipinos owned 2,623,519,168 common shares or 75.90% while the foreigners owned 833,163,690 common shares or 24.10%.

Below are the top 20 stockholders of common shares as of December 31, 2019:

Name	No. of shares held	% to Total
1. PCD Nominee Corporation (Foreign)	832,903,126	22.81
2. Triple Eight Holdings, Inc.	745,157,196	20.41
3. Horizons Realty, Inc.	650,139,738	17.81
4. BJS Development Corporation	311,210,184	8.52
5. PCD Nominee Corporation (Filipino)	119,791,540	3.28
6. FEATI University	112,011,350	3.07
7. RPMC Resources, Inc.	105,037,214	2.88
8. RPMC Resources, Inc.	96,945,752	2.66
9. Chilco Holdings, Inc.	72,748,950	1.99
10. Concepcion Industries, Inc	71,384,424	1.96
11. Select Two Incorporated	49,499,612	1.36
12. S & A Industrial Corporation	47,736,330	1.31
13. Republic Commodities Corporation	33,115,616	0.91
14. Macric Incorporated	23,302,412	0.64
15. Lace Express Inc.	23,278,716	0.64
16. Monaco Express Corporation	23,278,552	0.64
17. Sole Luna, Inc.	22,305,308	0.61
18. Foresight Realty Development Corporation	21,275,440	0.58
19. Hyland Realty Corporation	13,979,764	0.38
20. Arcon Group Holdings	11,919,518	0.33

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

(3) Dividends

(a) Dividend per Share

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.

On January 31, 2018, the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.08571 cash dividend per share or a total of a total of ₱300 million to its stockholders. The dividends were paid on March 14, 2018.

On September 7, 2018, the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.0637 regular cash dividend per share or a total of a total of ₱222 million to its stockholders. The dividends were paid on October 17, 2018.

On January 30, 2019, the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.0805 cash dividend per share or a total of ₱280 million to its stockholders. The dividends were paid on March 13, 2019.

On July 24, 2019 the BOD approved the declaration of ₱0.0774 regular cash dividend per share or a total of a total of ₱271 million to its stockholders. The dividends were paid on September 4, 2019.

(b.) Dividends Restriction

The Parent Company's retained earnings as of December 31, 2019 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 ₱390.82 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.

Item 6 – Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations for Year 2019

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, 2019. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the attached audited consolidated financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, 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, 2019. All necessary adjustments to present the Company's consolidated financial position as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 and the results of operations and cash flow for the years then ended have been made.

Year ended December 31, 2019 vs. 2018

Management Report on Operations

Food and Beverage Company RFM Corporation posted revenue of Php15.33 billion which is 9% higher compared to last year's revenue of Php14.07 billion. This was driven by both Consumer and Institutional segments posting 8% and 11% growth over last year respectively. Group net income for 2019 is at Php1.22 billion or a growth of 11% vs last year.

Financial Position

Analysis of Balance Sheet Accounts

As of December 31, 2019, the Group's total assets increased from last year's billion P16.80 to P18.54 billion due to temporary cash investment amounting to about P2.24billion. The total liabilities increased from last year's P5.1 billion to P6.4 billion due to higher loan and recognition of lease liability.

Year ended December 31, 2018 vs. 2017

Management Report on Operations

Food and Beverage Company RFM Corporation posted revenue of Php14.07 billion which is 10% higher compared to last year's revenue of Php12.74 billion. Resulting net income for 2018 is Php1.107 billion or a growth of 6.0% vs last year.

Financial Position

Analysis of Balance Sheet Accounts

As of December 31, 2018, the Group's total assets increased from last year's P15.92 billion to P16.8 billion due to higher long term investment amounting to about P1.34billion. The total liabilities slightly increased from last year's P4.7 billion to P5.1 billion due to higher advances from related parties.

Key Performance Indicators

For the full fiscal years 2019, 2018 & 2017 the Company's and majority-owned subsidiaries' top five (5) key performance indicators are as follows:

In Millions	**December 2019**	December 2018	December 2017
Revenues	**15,330**	14,071	12,744
Operating Margin	**1,670**	1,459	1,447
Net Income	**1,230**	1,107	1,045
EBITDA	**2,206**	1,971	1,836
Current Ratio	**1.56**	1.43	1.48

(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, 2019 vs. 2018, year ended December 31, 2018 vs. 2017 and year ended December 31, 2017 vs. 2016.

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.

Audit and Audit Related Fees

For the years 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Company engaged the professional services of SGV. The Group incurred an aggregate audit fee of P2.4 million for 2019, 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 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 manual of corporate governance specifically articles 2.3.4.1; 2.3.4.3 and 2.3.4.4

    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 approved the final audit plan and scope of audit presented by the external auditor before the conduct of audit. The final audit plan was already 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 7 – Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements and schedules listed are filed as part of previously submitted form 17-A.

Item 8 – Changes in and Disagreements 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.

PART III - CONTROL ON COMPENSATION AND INFORMATION

Item 9 – Directors and Executive Officers of the Issuer

(1) List of Directors, Including Independent Directors, and Executive Officers (as of 31 December 2019)

Name of Director/ Executive Officer	*Position*	*Age*	*Term as Director*
Jose S. Concepcion Jr.	Chairman of the Board	88	36
Ernest Fritz Server	Vice Chairman	76	30
Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III	Director/President & CEO	61	32
Joseph D. Server, Jr.	Director	79	39
Felicisimo M. Nacino Jr.	Director	67	23
John Marie A. Concepcion	Director/Managing Director & CEO, Ice Cream, and Marketing Adviser, Consumer Group	57	31
Ma.Victoria Herminia C. Young	Director/ SVP & GM, Consumer Group	60	12
Francisco A. Segovia	Director	65	32
Raissa Hechanova-Posadas	Director	59	21
Romeo L. Bernardo	Independent Director	65	16
Lilia R. Bautista	Independent Director	84	12
Atty. Mitchie Vanessa T. Magomnang	Corporate Secretary/ AVP & Head of Legal and Labor Relations Department	43	NA

Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias	VP-Finance & Chief Finance Officer and Treasurer/Concurrent General Manager, Flour Group/Compliance Officer	48	NA
Philip V. Prieto	Assistant Treasurer	61	NA
Adenawer P. Torres	VP for Sales	52	NA
Edwin R. Canta[1]	VP & Head of Sales and Marketing (Consumer)	56	NA
Melchor B. Bacsa	VP & Head of Supply Chain, Consumer Group	58	NA
Harry E. Alvarez	AVP & Head of Supply Chain - Logistics	45	NA
Tee Jay T. Sumawang	AVP & Head of Information Technology	39	NA
Stephen James O. Uy	AVP & Head of SBU, Flour Group	29	NA
Evangeline L. Caballa	AVP & Group Controller	33	NA
Maria Patrocinio V. Valdez	Head of Human Resources	67	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 December 31, 2019:

Directors

Jose S. Concepcion, Jr.
88 years old
Filipino

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
76 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,

[1] Appointed effective 14 October 2019.

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
61 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.
79 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.

67 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
57 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
60 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
65 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
59 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
65 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
84 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
48 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 magna cum laude and a Master's degree in Business Management from the Asian Institute of Management. Prior to joining RFM, he worked for eight years 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. He also worked at the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and at the Philippine Senate President's Office.

Atty. Mitchie Vanessa T. Magomnang
43 years old
Filipino

Born on 7 November 1976, has a Bachelor of Laws degree as *Class Salutatorian* in April 2006 from Mindanao State University Marawi City and was admitted to the Philippine Bar in 2007. Prior to taking up law studies, she graduated *Cum Laude* from the same university in 1997 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Accountancy. She is also a Certified Public Accountant. She was the Head of Legal of Philtown Properties, Inc., Attorney II at the Bureau of Internal Revenue and Chief-of-Staff in the House of Representative before joining the Company in 2016 as Legal Counsel.

Philip V. Prieto
61 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 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. He was also the General Manager of Invest Asia Corporation.

Melchor B. Bacsa
58 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.

Adenawer P. Torres
52 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.

Edwin R. Canta
56 years old
Filipino

Born on 16 October 1963, has a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce major in Marketing Management from the De La Salle University - Taft. He brings with him more than 35 years of sales and marketing experience gained from fast-moving consumer goods manufacturing and pharmaceutical companies handling

both domestic and Asian markets. He joined RFM Corporation from Universal Robina Corporation (URC) where he held the position of Senior Vice President and Regional Director handling Thailand, Indo-China/ Myanmar/ Hongkong and China office. He likewise held various management positions at URC for the past 14 years such as: SVP and Business Unit General Manager for Branded Consumer Foods Group Philippines and Business Unit General Manager for URC Vietnam and Nissin URC. Prior to URC, he was also connected with Century Canning Corporation as its Marketing Manager after his stint with Swift Foods, Inc. Meat Division where he started as Senior Product Manager for Canned Meat rising up to his latest position as the Assistant Vice President for Marketing in 1998.

Tee Jay T. Sumawang
39 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.
45 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
67 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.

Stephen James O. Uy
29 years old
Filipino

Born on 3 January 1990, has a Bachelor of Science degree in Management major in Communications Technology Management at the Ateneo De Manila University in October 2011. Prior to joining the Corporation, he was a Trading Analyst at All Asian Countertrade from 2012 to 2015. He joined RFM in March 2015 as Senior Management Trainee of Flour Group and was appointed as Head of Materials Management and Sales in April 2016.

Evangeline L. Caballa
33 years old
Filipino

Born on 4 July 1986, has a Bachelor of Science in Accountancy at the University of Santo Tomas in May 2007, she passed her CPA licensure in the same year. Prior to joining the Corporation, she was an Analyst at Accenture. She first joined RFM as General Accounting Supervisor in 2009 up to 2013. She moved to Chevron Holding Inc. in 2013 as its Sr. Trade Accountant. She rejoined RFM in 2014 as Corporate Accounting Manager and was promoted to Group Controller in September 2015.

(2) Significant Employees

There is no person other than the executive officers, who are expected by the Corporation to make significant contribution to the 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 while Francisco A. Segovia is his nephew. 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 Director, 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, the 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.

Item 10 – Executive Compensation

Information as to the aggregate compensation paid or accrued during the last two fiscal years, and the estimated amount to be paid in the ensuing fiscal year to the Company's Chief Executive Officer and four other most highly compensated executive officers follows:

(In Million Pesos)

Name	Position	Year	Total Compensation	Compensation	Bonus & Others
Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III John Marie Concepcion Ma.Victoria Herminia C. Young Edwin R. Canta Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias	President & CEO Managing Director – Ice Cream SVP & GM VP & Head, Sales & Mktg VP & CFO	2020	P 50.15	P 41.45	P 8.70
All officers and directors as a group unnamed		2020	P 16.44	P 14.17	P 2.27

(In Million Pesos)

Name	Position	Year	Total Compensation	Compensation	Bonus & Others

Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III John Marie Concepcion Ma.Victoria Herminia C. Young Melchor B. Bacsa Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias	President & CEO Managing Director – Ice Cream SVP & GM VP & Head, Supply Chain VP & CFO	2019	P 47.43	P 38.60	P 8.83
All officers and directors as a group unnamed		2019	P 15.29	P 13.36	P 1.93

(In Million Pesos)

Name	Position	Year	Total Compensation	Compensation	Bonus & Others
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	2018	P 42.99	P 29.4	P 13.59
All officers and directors as a group unnamed		2018	P 14.13	P 12.31	P 1.82

Compensation of Directors and Officers

(a) Standard Arrangement.

The Board of Directors and members of the Compensation, Nomination and Audit Committees are entitled to a per diem of Ten Thousand (Php10,000.00) for every meeting, except that the Chairman of the Compensation Committee is entitled to a per diem amounting to Twenty Thousand (Php20,000.00). Additionally, the Chairman of the Audit Committee is entitled to a remuneration of Fifty Thousand Pesos (Php50,000.00) 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.

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 11 – Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

(a) Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners

As of December 31, 2019, the direct and indirect-beneficial owners in excess of 5% of the common shares of RFM Corporation are set forth in the table below.

Title of Class	Name and address record/beneficial owner	Name of Beneficial Owner and relationship with Record Owner	Citizenship	Amount and nature of record/beneficial ownership (Shares)	Percent of Class
Common	PCD Nominee Corporation GF MKSE Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati City (Foreign)		Foreign	832,903,126 "r"	22.81
Common	Triple Eight Holdings, Inc. # 18 Gen. Capinpin St., San Antonio Village, Pasig City	Triple Eight Holdings, Inc.	Filipino	745,157,196 "r"	20.41
Common	Horizons Realty, Inc.		Filipino	650,139,738 "r"	17.81
Common	BJS Development Corporation 1869 P. Domingo Street Makati City	BJS Development Corp.	Filipino	311,210,184 "r"	8.52

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 Marie C. Reyes

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

III. BJS Development Corporation
1. Joseph Server, Jr.
2. Ernest Fritz Server, Jr.
3. Hanz Joseph Banzhaf
4. Christine Michelle Server
5. Anne Liesel Server
6. Claudia Veronica B. Lanza
7. Burton Joseph Server III
8. Catherine Ann Server
9. Sylvia Alexandra Banzhaf

(b) Security Ownership of Management

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and nature of record/beneficial ownership (Shares)	Citizenship	Percent of Class
Common	Jose Ma. A. Concepcion Jr Kawayan St., North Forbes Park, Makati	2,037,920 "r"	Filipino	0.058
Common	Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III Talisay Rd., North Forbes Park Makati	11,671,886 "r"	Filipino	0.33
Common	John Marie A. Concepcion Urdaneta Ave., Urdaneta Village, Makati	369,974 "r"	Filipino	0.010
Common	Ma. Victoria Herminia C. Young Cabildo St., Urdaneta Village Makati	10 "r"	Filipino	0.00
Common	Ernest Fritz Server Chico Drive Ayala Alabang, Muntinlupa	564,834 "r"	Filipino	0.016
Common	Joseph Server, Jr. Cadena de Amor cor. Ilang-Ilang St. Ayala Alabang, Muntinlupa	135,376 "r"	Filipino	0.003
Common	Felicisimo Nacino, Jr. Alexandra Condominiums, Pasig City	2,056 "r"	Filipino	0.00
Common	Raissa Hechanova-Posadas Nakpil St., San Lorenzo Village, Makati City	2,000 "r"	Filipino	0.00
Common	Francisco A. Segovia Acacia Avenue, Ayala Alabang, Muntinlupa	10 "r"	Filipino	0.00
Common	Romeo L. Bernardo Belvedere Tower, San Miguel Ave., Ortigas Center, Pasig	247 "r"	Filipino	0.00
Common	Lilia R. Bautista Rita St. San Juan, Metro Manila	2,000 "r"	Filipino	0.00
Common	Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias Unit 77 Cathedral Heights Townhouse, 32E Sta. Ignaciana St., New Manila, Quezon City	150,000 "r"	Filipino	0.004
Common	Philip V. Prieto Melon St. Valle Verde St., Pasig City	122 "r"	Filipino	0.00

The indirect shareholdings of directors/officers and principal stockholders as of December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	% to total Outstanding Shares	Number of Shares	Total Direct Shares	Total Indirect Shares
Directors:				
Jose Concepcion, Jr.				
Direct	0.0589559%	2,037,920	2,037,920	
Indirect (thru Ma. Victoria A. Concepcion)	0.0750721%			2,595,006
Ernest Fritz Server				
Direct	0.0163403%	564,834	564,834	
Indirect (thru Fritz Server, Jr.)	0.0059324%			205,064
Jose Ma. Concepcion III				
Direct	0.3376615%	11,671,886	11,671,886	
Indirect (thru Triple Eight Holdings, Inc.)	21.5633232%			745,375,696
Indirect (as NG of Catherine Concepcion)	0.0017358%			60,000
Indirect (as NG of J.M. Christian Concepcion)	0.0017358%			60,000
Indirect (as NG of Margarita Concepcion)	0.0017358%			60,000
Indirect (as NG of Monica Concepcion)	0.0017358%			60,000
Ma. Herminia C. Young				
Direct	0.0000003%	10	10	
Indirect (thru YC Holdings, Inc.)	0.5814278%			20,098,114
Indirect (thru Arthur John S. Young, Jr.)	0.0055930%			193,334
Indirect (ITF Christina Young)	0.0017358%			60,000
Indirect (ITF P. Anthony Young)	0.0017358%			60,000
Indirect (ITF Timothy Young)	0.0017358%			60,000
Felicisimo Nacino, Jr.				
Direct	0.0000595%	2,056	2,056	
John Marie A. Concepcion				
Direct	0.0107032%	369,974	369,974	
Indirect (thru Select Two Corp.)	1.2930782%			44,697,612
Indirect (as NG of N. Marie Concepcion)	0.0017358%			60,000
Indirect (as NG of J. Michael Concepcion)	0.0017358%			60,000
Lilia R. Bautista				
Direct	0.0000579%	2,000	2,000	
Joseph Server, Jr.				
Direct	0.0039164%	135,376	135,376	
Indirect (thru Joseph Server, Jr. or Estelita Server)	0.1575258%			5,445,166
Francisco A. Segovia				
Direct	0.0000003%	10	10	
Indirect (thru Chilco Holdings, Inc.)	2.1045885%			72,748,950
Indirect (thru Segovia & Co., Inc.)	0.0648020%			2,240,000
Raissa H. Posadas				
Direct	0.0000579%	2,000	2,000	
Romeo L. Bernardo				
Direct	0.0000071%	247	247	
Officers:				
Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias				
Direct	0.0043394%	150,000	150,000	
Philip V. Prieto				
Direct	0.0000035%	122	122	

	% to total Outstanding Shares	Number of Shares	Total Direct Shares	Total Indirect Shares
Principal Stockholders:				
Triple Eight Holdings, Inc.				
Direct	21.56332318%	745,375,696	745,375,696	
Horizons Realty, Inc.				
Direct	18.80819747%	650,139,738	650,139,738	
BJS Development Corporation				
Direct	9.0031454%	311,210,184	311,210,184	

(b) Voting Trust Holders of 5% or More

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

(c) Changes in Control

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

Item 12 – Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The Company and its subsidiaries have no transaction involving a director, executive officer, or stockholder, nor members of their immediate family, who owns ten percent (10%) or more of total outstanding shares of the Company that are not in the ordinary course of the business of the Company.

The Parent Company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of flour, juices, milk, pasta and other flour products.

The Parent Company wholly or partially owns its subsidiaries where the basis of management control lies, as follows:

	Percentage of Ownership	
	2019	2018
RFM Equities, Inc. (REI)	100.00	100.00
Cabuyao Logistics and Industrial Center, Inc (CLIC)*	–	100.00
Interbake Commmisary Corporation (ICC)*	–	100.00
Invest Asia Corporation (IAC)*	–	96.00
RFM Foods Philippines Corporation (RFM Foods)**	100.00	100.00
Southstar Bottled Water Company, Inc. (Southstar)**	100.00	100.00
Swift Tuna Corporation (Swift Tuna)**	100.00	100.00
Rizal Lighterage Corporation (RLC)	93.51	93.51
FWBC Holdings, Inc.**	83.38	83.38
Filipinas Water Bottling Company, Inc. (FWBC)**	44.88	44.88
RFM Canning and Marketing, Inc. (RFM Canning)**	70.00	70.00
WS Holdings, Inc. (WHI)	60.00	60.00

**Changed its name from Cabuyao Meat Processing Corporation to Cabuyao Logistics and Industrial Center, Inc. in 2013*
***Dormant*
**Entities merged to Parent*

Significant related party transactions are as follows:

		2019		2018				
Related Parties	Transaction	**Amount**	**Outstanding receivable (payable)**	Amount	Outstanding receivable (payable)	Balance Sheet Account	Terms	Conditions
Joint venture								
ULP	Sale of goods and services	**₱33,586**	**₱–**	₱10,735	₱–	Receivables	Non-interest bearing to be to be settled in cash	-do-
-do-	Service agreement	**189,999**	**9,921**	186,445	22,760	-do-	Non-interest-bearing, collectible in 60 days	-do-
-do-	-do-	**–**	**(53,454)**	–	(202,437)	Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities	Non-interest bearing	-do-
-do-	Purchase of goods and services	**–**	**50,663**	–	41,544	Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities	-do-	-do-
-do-	Rent expenses	**13,465**	**–**	13,465	–	-do-	-do-	-do-
URICI	Management service income	**20,646**	**9,496**	21,453	9,100	Receivables	Non-interest bearing, collectible on demand but not later than 12 months	Unsecured, no impairment
-do-	Service fees	**–**	**(1,289)**	–	(1,289)	Accounts payables and other current liabilities	-do-	-do-
Unilever NV	Cost reimbursement	**(840)**		–	34,727	Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
Subsidiaries								
RLC	-do-		**(16,964)**	42,867	(7,059)	Accounts payables and other current liabilities	-do-	-do-
FWBC	Sale of goods	**–**	**13,808**	–	13,808	Receivables	Non-interest bearing, collectible within 60 days	Unsecured, no impairment
REI	Current Advances	**–**	**(36,999)**	–	(37,035)	Accounts payables and other current liabilities	-do-	-do-
RFM Canning	Current Advances	**–**	**34,813**	–	34,813	Receivables	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
Swift Foods, Inc.	Lease income	**₱–**	**₱6,592**	₱–	₱6,592	Receivables	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, partially impaired
RIBI	Rental Income	**335**	**60**	335	60	Receivables	-do-	Unsecured and will be settled in cash
CSFC	Rental Income	**112**	**38**	112	38	-do-	-do-	-do-
Joey Pepperoni Pizzeria	Lease income	**608**	**7,936**	608	7,936	-do-	-do-	-do-
-do-	Sales of goods	**–**	**1,396**	–	1,396	-do-	Non-interest bearing, collectible in 60 days	-do-
Philtown	Advances	**–**	**107,689**	–	129,159	-do-	Non-interest-bearing	Secured by a property of Philtown; due and demandable; partially impaired
Kettle Foods Corporation	Sales of goods	**(189)**	**406**	34	217	-do-	Non-interest bearing, collectible in 60 days	Unsecured, no impairment
Republic Consolidated Corporation	Purchase of services	**–**	**(22,452)**	–	(22,452)	Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities	Interest-bearing, collectible in 60 days	-do-
-do-	Purchase of services	**–**	**(647)**	–	(647)	-do-	Non-interest bearing, collectible in 60 days	Unsecured, no impairment

The Company has no material transactions (that may not be available from others) with other parties falling outside the definition of "related parties".

Transactions with Promoters.

None.

PART V - EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES

Item 14 - Exhibits and Reports on SEC Form 17-C

(a) Exhibits on SEC Form 17-C

See accompanying Index to exhibits on pages 44.

The following exhibit is filed as a separate section of this report:

Subsidiaries of the Registrant are contained in the information on the Notes to Consolidated financial statements on pages 1 and 2 of filed Audited Financial Statement that is filed as part of this form 11-A.

(b) Reports on SEC Form 17-C

Date Reported	Item no.	Meeting/ Date	Subject
3 January 2019	09	2 January 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 2 January 2019 a total of 2,908,000 shares.
10 January 2019	09	3 January 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 3 January 2019 a total of 2,000,000 shares.
10 January 2019	09	4 January 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 4 January 2019 a total of 10,000 shares.
10 January 2019	09	7 January 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 7 January 2019 a total of 450,000 shares.
17 January 2019	09	10 January 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 10 January 2019 a total of 4,000 shares.
17 January 2019	09	11 January 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 11 January 2019 a total of 12,000 shares.
17 January 2019	09	14 January 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 14 January 2019 a total of 3,000 shares.
17 January 2019	09	15 January 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 15 January 2019 a total of 6,000 shares.
17 January 2019	09	16 January 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 16 January 2019 a total of 1,000 shares.
24 January 2019	09	17 January 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 17 January 2019 a total of 93,000 shares.
24 January 2019	09	18 January 2019	Certificate of Attendance of Directors in the Board Meetings of the Corporation for January 2019 to December 2019.
31 January 2019	09	24 January 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 17 January 2019 a total of 39,000 shares.
31 January 2019	09	28 January 2019	Shares Buy Back

			The Corporation bought on 17 January 2019 a total of 1,000 shares.
31 January 2019	09	30 January 2019	Declaration of Cash Dividend Board approval of Cash Dividend
31 January 2019	09	30 January 2019	Promotions of Atty. Mitchie Vanessa T. Magomnang from Head, Corporate Legal Department to Assistant Vice – President and Head, Legal and Labor Relations Department.
31 January 2019	09	30 January 2019	Resignation of Ms. Susan A. Atienza as Assistant Vice – President and Head of Research and Development.
7 February 2019	09	31 January 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 31 January 2019 a total of 2,588,000 shares.
7 February 2019	09	4 February 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 4 February 2019 a total of 2,412,000 shares.
7 February 2019	09	6 February 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 6 February 2019 a total of 49,000 shares.
14 February 2019	09	8 February 2019	Increase in the number of Issued and Outstanding Shares of RFM Corporation in view of SEC's approval of merger by and between RFM Corporation as the Surviving Corporation and Cabuyao Logistics and Industrial Center, Inc., Interbake Commissary Corporation and Invest Asia Corporation as the Absorbed Corporations.
14 February 2019	09	8 February 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 8 February 2019 a total of 500,000 shares.
20 February 2019	09	13 February 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 13 February 2019 a total of 495,000 shares.
20 February 2019	09	15 February 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 15 February 2019 a total of 124,000 shares.
20 February 2019	09	19 February 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 19 February 2019 a total of 340,000 shares.
28 February 2019	09	20 February 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 20 February 2019 a total of 9,000 shares.
28 February 2019	09	26 February 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 26 February 2019 a total of 169,000 shares.
6 March 2019	09	28 February 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 28 February 2019 a total of 5,053,000 shares.
6 March 2019	09	4 March 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 4 March 2018 a total of 4,000 shares.
6 March 2019	09	5 March 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 5 March 2019 a total of 120,000 shares.

14 March 2019	09	7 March 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 7 March 2019 a total of 3,000 shares.
26 March 2019	09	19 March 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 19 March 2019 a total of 155,000 shares.
27 March 2019	09	21 March 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 21 March 2019 a total of 50,000 shares.
27 March 2019	09	22 March 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 22 March 2019 a total of 50,000 shares.
27 March 2019	09	25 March 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 25 March 2019 a total of 113,000 shares.
27 March 2019	09	26 March 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 26 March 2019 a total of 91,000 shares.
5 April 2019	09	29 March 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 29 March 2019 a total of 500,000 shares.
5 April 2019	09	1 April 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 1 April 2019 a total of 100,000 shares.
5 April 2019	09	3 April 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 3 April 2019 a total of 1,378,000 shares.
5 April 2019	09	4 April 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 4 April 2019 a total of 4,000 shares.
15 April 2019	09	8 April 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 8 April 2019 a total of 10,000 shares.
15 April 2019	09	10 April 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 10 April 2019 a total of 5,197,000 shares.
26 April 2019	09	16 April 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 16 April 2019 a total of 91,000 shares.
26 April 2019	09	17 April 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 17 April 2019 a total of 109,000 shares.
26 April 2019	09	23 April 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 23 April 2019 a total of 100,000 shares.
26 April 2019	09	25 April 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 25 April 2019 a total of 271,000 shares.
26 April 2019	09	22 April 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 22 April 2019 a total of 2,000 shares.
6 May 2019	09	26 April 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 29 April 2019 a total of 51,000 shares.
6 May 2019	09	29 April 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 29 April 2019 a total of 37,000 shares.

6 May 2019	09	30 April 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 30 April 2019 a total of 5,000 shares.
6 May 2019	09	3 May 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 3 May 2019 a total of 4,000 shares.
14 May 2019	09	7 May 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 7 May 2019 a total of 22,000 shares.
14 May 2019	09	9 May 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 9 May 2019 a total of 52,000 shares.
14 May 2019	09	10 May 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 10 May 2019 a total of 7,000 shares.
21 May 2019	09	14 May 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 14 May 2019 a total of 176,000 shares.
21 May 2019	09	15 May 2019	Board Consent for Sale of Treasury Shares The Corporation informally consented to the sale of 5,181,000 treasury shares.
21 May 2019	09	15 May 2019	Sale of Treasury Shares The Corporation sold on 26 February 2018 a total of 5,181,000 treasury shares
21 May 2019	09	15 May 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 15 May 2019 a total of 164,000 shares.
21 May 2019	09	16 May 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 16 May 2019 a total of 44,000 shares.
21 May 2019	09	17 May 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 17 May 2019 a total of 93,000 shares.
21 May 2019	09	20 May 2019	Board Consent for Sale of Treasury Shares The Corporation consented to the future sale of its remaining 39,434,000 treasury shares.
21 May 2019	09	20 May 2019	Ratification the actual sale of the said 5,181,000 treasury shares on 15 May 2019.
21 May 2019	09	20 May 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 20 May 2019 a total of 100,000 shares.
21 May 2019	09	20 May 2019	The Board of Directors of RFM Corporation approved the scheduled date of the 2019 Stockholder's Meeting to be on 24 July 2019.
27 May 2019	09	21 May 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 21 May 2019 a total of 155,900 shares.
27 May 2019	09	22 May 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 22 May 2019 a total of 17,700 shares.
27 May 2019	09	23 May 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 23 May 2019 a total of 27,000 shares.
27 May 2019	09	24 May 2019	Shares Buy Back

			The Corporation bought on 24 May 2019 a total of 35,600 shares.
3 June 2019	09	27 May 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 27 May 2019 a total of 19,400 shares.
3 June 2019	09	28 May 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 28 May 2019 a total of 900,000 shares.
3 June 2019	09	29 May 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 29 May 2019 a total of 90,000 shares.
10 June 2019	09	3 June 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 3 June 2019 a total of 26,000 shares.
10 June 2019	09	4 June 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 4 June 2019 a total of 250,000 shares.
14 June 2019	09	6 June 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 6 June 2019 a total of 80,000 shares.
14 June 2019	09	7 June 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 7 June 2019 a total of 38,000 shares.
14 June 2019	09	10 June 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 10 June 2019 a total of 16,800 shares.
14 June 2019	09	11 June 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 11 June 2019 a total of 155,000 shares.
14 June 2019	09	13 June 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 13 June 2019 a total of 100,000 shares.
21 June 2019	09	14 June 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 14 June 2019 a total of 5,000 shares.
21 June 2019	09	19 June 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 19 June 2019 a total of 1,000 shares.
21 June 2019	09	20 June 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 20 June 2019 a total of 1,000 shares.
2 July 2019	09	25 June 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 25 June 2019 a total of 4,000 shares.
2 July 2019	09	26 June 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 26 June 2019 a total of 12,000 shares.
18 July 2019	09	12 July 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 12 July 2019 a total of 241,000 shares.
18 July 2019	09	15 July 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 15 July 2019 a total of 32,000 shares.
18 July 2019	09	16 July 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 16 July 2019 a total of 7,000 shares.
18 July 2019	09	17 July 2019	Shares Buy Back

			The Corporation bought on 17 July 2019 a total of 355,000 shares.
25 July 2019	09	18 July 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 18 July 2019 a total of 70,000 shares.
25 July 2019	09	19 July 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 19 July 2019 a total of 1,295,000 shares.
25 July 2019	09	22 July 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 22 July 2019 a total of 500,000 shares.
25 July 2019	09	24 July 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 24 July 2019 a total of 196,000 shares.
25 July 2019	09	24 July 2019	Results of the 2019 Annual Stockholders' Meeting of RFM Corporation: 1. Election by the stockholders of the following directors for 2019: Jose S. Concepcion Jr. Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III John Marie A. Concepcion Ma. Victoria Herminia C. Young Ernest Fritz Server Francisco A. Segovia Felicisimo M. Nacino Jr. Raissa Hechanova Posadas Joseph Server Jr. Lilia R. Bautista as Independent Director Romeo L. Bernardo as Independent Director 2. Election by the Board of Directors of the following officers of the Corporation: Jose S. Concepcion Jr. – Chairman of the Board Ernest Fritz Server – Vice Chairman Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III – President & Chief Executive Officer John Marie A. Concepcion – Managing Director & CEO, Ice Cream, Marketing Adviser and Consumer Group Ma. Victoria Herminia C. Young – SVP & General Manager, Consumer Group Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias – VP & CFO/ Concurrent General Manager, Flour Group/Compliance Office Melchor B. Bacsa – VP & Head of Supply Chain, Consumer Group Philip V. Prieto – Assistant Treasurer Maria Patrocinio V. Valdez – Head of Human Resources Atty. Mitchie Vanessa T. Magomnang – AVP & Head of Corporate Legal & Labor Relations/ Corporate Secretary/ Risk Management Officer

			Tee Jay T. Sumawang – AVP & Head of Information Technology Harry E. Alvarez – AVP & Head of Supply Chain, Logistics Adenawer P. Torres – VP Sales Stephen James O. Uy – AVP & Head of SBU, Flour Group Evangeline L. Caballa – AVP & Group Controller Filomena S. Hopilos – Data Protection Officer 3. In Organizational Meeting, the following were appointed: AUDIT Chairperson : Lilia R. Bautista Member : Romeo L. Bernardo Joseph D. Server, Jr. Felicisimo M. Nacino, Jr. COMPENSATION Chairperson: Ernest Fritz Server Member : Romeo L. Bernardo Raissa Hechonova-Posadas EXECUTIVE Chairperson: Jose Ma. A. Concepcion III Member : Ernest Fritz Server Felicisimo M. Nacino, Jr. Romeo L. Bernardo CORPORATE GOVERNANCE Chairperson: Romeo L. Bernardo Member : Lilia R. Bautista Joseph D. Server, Jr. 4. Approval by the stockholders of the following: a. Appointment of External Auditor a. Approval of Financial Statements
31 July 2019	09	25 July 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 25 July 2019 a total of 22,000 shares.
31 July 2019	09	26 July 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 26 July 2019 a total of 8,000 shares.
31 July 2019	09	29 July 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 29 July 2019 a total of 60,000 shares.
31 July 2019	09	30 July 2019	Shares Buy Back

			The Corporation bought on 30 July 2019 a total of 50,000 shares.
7 August 2019	09	31 July 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 31 July 2019 a total of 1,000 shares.
7 August 2019	09	1 August 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 1 August 2019 a total of 40,500 shares.
7 August 2019	09	2 August 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 2 August 2019 a total of 6,000 shares.
7 August 2019	09	5 August 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 5 August 2019 a total of 4,500 shares.
7 August 2019	09	6 August 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 6 August 2019 a total of 3,000 shares.
15 August 2019	09	7 August 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 7 August 2019 a total of 5,500 shares.
15 August 2019	09	8 August 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 8 August 2019 a total of 25,000 shares.
15 August 2019	09	9 August 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 9 August 2019 a total of 2,000 shares.
15 August 2019	09	14 August 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 14 August 2019 a total of 900 shares.
22 August 2019	09	15 August 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 15 August 2019 a total of 10,000 shares.
22 August 2019	09	16 August 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 16 August 2019 a total of 2,000 shares.
22 August 2019	09	19 August 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 19 August 2019 a total of 150,000 shares.
22 August 2019	09	20 August 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 20 August 2019 a total of 45,000 shares.
29 August 2019	09	22 August 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 22 August 2019 a total of 468,000 shares.
29 August 2019	09	23 August 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 23 August 2019 a total of 1,000 shares.
29 August 2019	09	27 August 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 27 August 2019 a total of 8,500 shares.
29 August 2019	09	28 August 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 28 August 2019 a total of 5,000 shares.
5 September 2019	09	29 August 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 29 August 2019 a total of 1,000 shares.
5 September 2019	09	30 August 2019	Shares Buy Back

			The Corporation bought on 30 August 2019 a total of 3,400 shares.
5 September 2019	09	2 September 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 2 September 2019 a total of 100 shares.
5 September 2019	09	3 September 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 3 September 2019 a total of 900 shares.
5 September 2019	09	4 September 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 4 September 2019 a total of 17,000 shares.
12 September 2019	09	5 September 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 5 September 2019 a total of 100 shares.
12 September 2019	09	6 September 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 6 September 2019 a total of 6,000 shares.
12 September 2019	09	9 September 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 9 September 2019 a total of 5,000 shares.
12 September 2019	09	10 September 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 10 September 2019 a total of 9,600 shares.
12 September 2019	09	11 September 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 11 September 2019 a total of 277,000 shares.
19 September 2019	09	12 September 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 12 September 2019 a total of 3,000 shares.
19 September 2019	09	13 September 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 13 September 2019 a total of 6,600 shares.
19 September 2019	09	16 September 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 16 September 2019 a total of 12,000 shares.
19 September 2019	09	18 September 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 18 September 2019 a total of 27,800 shares.
26 September 2019	09	19 September 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 19 September 2019 a total of 2,000 shares.
26 September 2019	09	20 September 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 20 September 2019 a total of 22,300 shares.
26 September 2019	09	23 September 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 23 September 2019 a total of 1,500 shares.
26 September 2019	09	24 September 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 24 September 2019 a total of 1,000 shares.
26 September 2019	09	25 September 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 25 September 2019 a total of 43,000 shares.
3 October 2019	09	27 September 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 27 September 2019 a total of 254,900 shares.
3 October 2019	09	30 September 2019	Shares Buy Back

			The Corporation bought on 30 September 2019 a total of 50,000 shares.
3 October 2019	09	1 October 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 1 October 2019 a total of 2,000 shares.
3 October 2019	09	2 October 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 2 October 2019 a total of 4,000 shares.
9 October 2019	09	3 October 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 3 October 2019 a total of 4,000 shares.
9 October 2019	09	4 October 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 4 October 2019 a total of 1,000 shares.
9 October 2019	09	7 October 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 7 October 2019 a total of 8,000 shares.
9 October 2019	09	8 October 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 8 October 2019 a total of 3,700 shares.
16 October 2019	09	9 October 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 9 October 2019 a total of 1,000 shares.
16 October 2019	09	10 October 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 10 October 2019 a total of 8,000 shares.
16 October 2019	09	11 October 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 11 October 2019 a total of 1,000 shares.
16 October 2019	09	14 October 2019	Appointed Mr. Edwin R. Canta as VP and Head of Sales and Marketing (Consumer).
21 October 2019	09	14 October 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 14 October 2019 a total of 2,800 shares.
21 October 2019	09	15 October 2019	On 15 October 2019 Triple Eight Holdings, Inc. purchased a total of 46,400 RFM common shares.
21 October 2019	09	17 October 2019	On 17 October 2019 Triple Eight Holdings, Inc. purchased a total of 37,800 RFM common shares.
28 October 2019	09	21 October 2019	On 21 October 2019 Triple Eight Holdings, Inc. purchased a total of 58,600 RFM common shares.
28 October 2019	09	22 October 2019	On 22 October 2019 Triple Eight Holdings, Inc. purchased a total of 55,000 RFM common shares.
28 October 2019	09	23 October 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 23 October 2019 a total of 7,000 shares.
28 October 2019	09	24 October 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 24 October 2019 a total of 5,000 shares.
28 October 2019	09	25 October 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 25 October 2019 a total of 155,000 shares.
4 November 2019	09	28 October 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 28 October 2019 a total of 73,400 shares.

4 November 2019	09	29 October 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 29 October 2019 a total of 165,000 shares.
4 November 2019	09	30 October 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 30 October 2019 a total of 8,300 shares.
4 November 2019	09	31 October 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 31 October 2019 a total of 72,400 shares.
6 November 2019	09	4 November 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 4 November 2019 a total of 252,900 shares.
6 November 2019	09	5 November 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 5 November 2019 a total of 84,000 shares.
13 November 2019	09	6 November 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 6 November 2019 a total of 27,000 shares.
13 November 2019	09	7 November 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 7 November 2019 a total of 56,500 shares.
13 November 2019	09	8 November 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 5 November 2019 a total of 9,500 shares.
13 November 2019	09	12 November 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 12 November 2019 a total of 109,700 shares.
20 November 2019	09	13 November 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 13 November 2019 a total of 95,800 shares.
20 November 2019	09	14 November 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 14 November 2019 a total of 22,000 shares.
20 November 2019	09	15 November 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 15 November 2019 a total of 103,500 shares.
20 November 2019	09	18 November 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 18 November 2019 a total of 114,000 shares.
27 November 2019	09	20 November 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 20 November 2019 a total of 51,500 shares.
27 November 2019	09	21 November 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 21 November 2019 a total of 4,000 shares.
27 November 2019	09	22 November 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 22 November 2019 a total of 76,500 shares.
27 November 2019	09	25 November 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 25 November 2019 a total of 25,000 shares.
27 November 2019	09	26 November 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 26 November 2019 a total of 20,000 shares.
4 December 2019	09	27 November 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 27 November 2019 a total of 3,900 shares.

4 December 2019	09	28 November 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 28 November 2019 a total of 3,100 shares.
4 December 2019	09	29 November 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 29 November 2019 a total of 5,200 shares.
4 December 2019	09	2 December 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 2 December 2019 a total of 2,800 shares.
4 December 2019	09	3 December 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 3 December 2019 a total of 20,700 shares.
11 December 2019	09	4 December 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 4 December 2019 a total of 77,000 shares.
11 December 2019	09	5 December 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 5 December 2019 a total of 84,400 shares.
11 December 2019	09	6 December 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 6 December 2019 a total of 20,500 shares.
11 December 2019	09	9 December 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 9 December 2019 a total of 61,600 shares.
11 December 2019	09	10 December 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 10 December 2019 a total of 37,800 shares.
17 December 2019	09	11 December 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 11 December 2019 a total of 20,200 shares.
17 December 2019	09	12 December 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 12 December 2019 a total of 23,400 shares.
17 December 2019	09	13 December 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 13 December 2019 a total of 45,500 shares.
17 December 2019	09	16 December 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 16 December 2019 a total of 25,000 shares.
20 December 2019	09	18 December 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 18 December 2019 a total of 3,100 shares.
20 December 2019	09	19 December 2019	On 19 December 2019 Triple Eight Holdings, Inc. purchased a total of 20,700 RFM common shares.
2 January 2020	09	20 December 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 20 December 2019 a total of 500 shares.
2 January 2020	09	23 December 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 23 December 2019 a total of 32,600 shares.
2 January 2020	09	26 December 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 26 December 2019 a total of 4,400 shares.
2 January 2020	09	27 December 2019	Shares Buy Back The Corporation bought on 27 December 2019 a total of 10,200 shares.

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, 2019 and December 31, 2018, 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 1st day of April 2020

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 3rd day of April 2020 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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Page No. 51
Book No. 1
Series of 2020

CAESAR JOSE F. FRANCISCO
NOTARY PUBLIC
MANDALUYONG CITY
UNTIL 31 DECEMBER 2020
APPT. NO. 0548-19
ROLL NO. 65519
IBP NO. 102439/1-2-20/Qzon
PTR NO. 4316793/1-3-20/Mdy
8th FLOOR, LEGAL DEPARTMENT
RFM CORPORATE CENTER
PIONEER COR. SHERIDAN STS., MANDALUYONG CITY

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 _____.

RFM Corporation

By:

JOSE MARIA CONCEPCION III
President and Chief Executive Officer

ENRIQUE OLIVER I. REY MATIAS
Vice President – CFO

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 3rd day of April, 2020 affiants exhibiting their Passport as follows:

Names	Passport Number	Date of Issue / Expiry	Place of Issue
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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CAESAR JOSE F. FRANCISCO
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8th FLOOR LEGAL DEPARTMENT
RFM CORPORATE CENTER
PIONEER COR SHERIDAN STS., MANDALUYONG CITY

COVER SHEET

for

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	9	8

COMPANY NAME

R	F	M		C	O	R	P	O	R	A	T	I	O	N		A	N	D		S	U	B	S	I	D	I	A	R	I
E	S																												

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

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

Form Type

A	A	F	S

Department requiring the report

S	E	C	

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

N	/	A	

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)
3,141	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.*

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,
October 4, 2018, valid until August 24, 2021
SEC Accreditation No. 0012-FR-5 (Group A),
November 6, 2018, valid until November 5, 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
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, 2019 and 2018, 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, 2019, 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, 2019 and 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019 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, 2019 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, budgeted brand support and projected operating expenses and maintenance capital expenditures which are affected by 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.

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, 2019. 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, 2019. In addition, the Group's consolidated assets and consolidated liabilities are significantly affected by the adoption of PFRS 16, *Leases,* given the nature of Unilever-RFM Ice Cream, Inc.'s activities involving high volume of lease agreements covering, among others, depots and fleet cars. Moreover, the adoption of PFRS 16 involves application of significant management judgment and estimation in the determining the lease term, including evaluating whether options to extend or terminate lease are reasonably certain to be exercised and determining the incremental borrowing rate (IBR).

Refer to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements for the relevant accounting policy, and Notes 11 and 29 for the disclosures relating to the 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, 2019.

For the adoption of PFRS 16, we reviewed the statutory auditor's working papers and obtained relevant conclusion statements related to their audit procedures which includes the review of (i) the population of the lease agreements covered by PFRS 16 and its underlying contractual terms and conditions, (ii) the determination of the lease term, including any renewal and termination option, (iii) incremental borrowing rate (IBR) used, and (iv) lease calculation, including transition adjustments. In addition, we obtained the calculations made by the Group's management to align the lease adoption policy within the Group. We tested the determination of the IBR by reference to market data as of January 1, 2019. On a sample basis, we tested the computation of the lease liability and the right-of-use assets as of January 1, 2019.

We obtained the financial information of Unilever-RFM Ice Cream, Inc. from its 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, 2019. 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, 2019 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, 2019 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 Ma. Emilita L. Villanueva.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Ma. Emilita L. Villanueva

Ma. Emilita L. Villanueva
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 95198
SEC Accreditation No. 1756-A (Group A),
June 11, 2019, valid until June 10, 2022
Tax Identification No. 176-158-478
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-141-2018,
December 17, 2018, valid until December 16, 2021
PTR No. 8125322, January 7, 2020, Makati City

April 7, 2020

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Amounts in Thousands)

	December 31	
	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	**₱3,624,518**	₱2,356,895
Short-term cash investments (Note 5)	**649,449**	23,000
Hold-to-collect (HTC) investments (Note 9)	**85,067**	189,128
Receivables (Notes 6 and 21)	**2,085,525**	2,321,679
Inventories (Note 7)	**1,485,147**	1,242,327
Other current assets (Note 8)	**240,520**	196,157
Total Current Assets	**8,170,226**	6,329,186
Noncurrent Assets		
HTC investments - net of current portion (Note 9)	**–**	722,369
Investments in joint venture and associate (Note 10)	**153,489**	153,469
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12):		
At appraised value	**3,117,628**	3,117,628
At cost	**4,505,977**	3,876,948
Intangible assets (Note 13)	**2,271,495**	2,271,495
Deferred income tax assets - net (Note 23)	**392,738**	190,598
Other noncurrent assets (Notes 21 and 24)	**76,957**	134,749
Total Noncurrent Assets	**10,518,284**	10,467,256
TOTAL ASSETS	**₱18,688,510**	₱16,796,442
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Bank loans (Note 15)	**₱978,500**	₱440,000
Accounts payable and other current liabilities (Notes 14 and 21)	**4,154,472**	3,876,060
Lease liabilities (Note 29)	**118,991**	–
Income tax payable	**55,202**	103,733
Total Current Liabilities	**5,307,165**	4,419,793
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Net retirement obligation (Note 22)	**146,588**	101,147
Security deposits	**–**	1,930
Lease liabilities - net of current portion (Note 29)	**380,531**	–
Deferred income tax liabilities - net (Note 23)	**744,094**	596,708
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**1,271,213**	699,785
Total Liabilities	**6,578,378**	5,119,578

(Forward)

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company		
Capital stock (Note 16)	**₱3,651,021**	₱3,500,404
Additional paid-in capital (Note 16)	**2,060,383**	2,059,220
Treasury stock (Note 16)	**(375,918)**	(86,408)
Equity reserve (Note 1)	**(23,237)**	(7,075)
Revaluation increment on land - net (Note 12)	**1,789,684**	1,789,684
Retained earnings (Note 16)	**5,026,575**	4,450,664
	12,128,508	11,706,489
Non-controlling Interests	**(18,376)**	(29,625)
Total Equity	**12,110,132**	11,676,864
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**₱18,688,510**	₱16,796,442

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		
	2019	2018	2017
REVENUE			
Manufacturing	**₱15,286,262**	₱14,014,472	₱12,702,877
Services and others	**44,201**	56,660	40,774
	15,330,463	14,071,132	12,743,651
COST OF SALES AND SERVICES (Note 17)	**(9,414,650)**	(8,709,589)	(7,561,515)
GROSS PROFIT	**5,915,813**	5,361,543	5,182,136
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Selling and marketing (Note 18)	**(2,796,297)**	(2,596,674)	(2,541,734)
General and administrative (Note 19)	**(1,449,800)**	(1,305,722)	(1,175,103)
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES)			
Interest income (Note 20)	**90,104**	67,787	36,317
Interest expense (Note 20)	**(67,399)**	(20,649)	(16,273)
Other income (charges) - net (Notes 9 and 20)	**33,965**	45,265	(10,473)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**1,726,386**	1,551,550	1,474,870
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 23)			
Current	**460,935**	523,899	489,599
Deferred	**35,763**	(79,054)	(59,490)
	496,698	444,845	430,109
NET INCOME	**₱1,229,688**	₱1,106,705	₱1,044,761
Net income (loss) attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱1,230,481**	₱1,109,009	₱1,042,345
Non-controlling interests	**(793)**	(2,304)	2,416
	₱1,229,688	₱1,106,705	₱1,044,761
Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share (Note 25)	**₱0.36**	₱0.32	₱0.30

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2019	2018	2017
NET INCOME	**₱1,229,688**	₱1,106,705	₱1,044,761
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss:			
Remeasurement gain (loss) on defined benefit retirement plan (Note 22)	**(63,303)**	34,240	9,001
Income tax effect	**18,991**	(10,272)	(2,700)
Revaluation increment on property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**–**	–	638,097
Income tax effect	**–**	–	(191,429)
	(44,312)	23,968	452,969
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**₱1,185,376**	₱1,130,673	₱1,497,730
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱1,186,169**	₱1,132,977	₱1,495,314
Non-controlling interests	**(793)**	(2,304)	2,416
	₱1,185,376	₱1,130,673	₱1,497,730

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019, 2018 AND 2017

(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**
As of January 1, 2019, as previously reported	**₱3,500,404**	**₱2,059,220**	**(₱86,408)**	**(₱7,075)**	**₱1,789,684**	**₱4,450,664**	**₱11,706,489**	**(₱29,625)**	**₱11,676,864**
Effect of adoption of new accounting standards (Notes 2 and 29)	–	–	–	–	–	**(56,894)**	**(56,894)**	–	**(56,894)**
As of January 1, 2019, as restated	**3,500,404**	**2,059,220**	**(86,408)**	**(7,075)**	**1,789,684**	**4,393,770**	**11,649,595**	**(29,625)**	**11,619,970**
Net income for the period	–	–	–	–	–	**1,230,481**	**1,230,481**	**(793)**	**1,229,688**
Other comprehensive income:									
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit retirement plan	–	–	–	–	–	**(44,312)**	**(44,312)**	–	**(44,312)**
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	–	–	–	–	–	**1,186,169**	**1,186,169**	**(793)**	**1,185,376**
Cash dividends	–	–	–	–	–	**(553,364)**	**(553,364)**	–	**(553,364)**
Purchase of shares into treasury (Note 16)	–	–	**(167,238)**	–	–	–	**(167,238)**	–	**(167,238)**
Sales of treasury shares (Note 16)	–	**1,163**	**24,225**	–	–	–	**25,388**	–	**25,388**
Share issuance for merger with subsidiaries and acquisition of NCI (Note 1)	**150,617**	–	**(146,497)**	**(16,162)**	–	–	**(12,042)**	**12,042**	–
As of December 31, 2019	**₱3,651,021**	**₱2,060,383**	**(₱375,918)**	**(₱23,237)**	**₱1,789,684**	**₱5,026,575**	**₱12,128,508**	**(₱18,376)**	**₱12,110,132**

	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
As of January 1, 2018, as previously reported	₱3,500,404	₱2,059,437	(₱14,327)	(₱7,075)	₱1,789,684	₱3,851,762	₱11,179,885	(₱27,321)	₱11,152,564
Effect of adoption of new accounting standards	–	–	–	–	–	(11,080)	(11,080)	–	(11,080)
As of January 1, 2018, as restated	3,500,404	2,059,437	(14,327)	(₱7,075)	1,789,684	3,840,682	11,168,805	(27,321)	11,141,484
Net income for the period	–	–	–	–	–	1,109,009	1,109,009	(2,304)	1,106,705
Other comprehensive income:									
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit retirement plan	–	–	–	–	–	23,968	23,968	–	23,968
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	–	–	–	–	–	1,132,977	1,132,977	(2,304)	1,130,673
Cash dividends	–	–	–	–	–	(522,995)	(522,995)	–	(522,995)
Purchase of shares into treasury (Note 16)	–	–	(92,758)	–	–	–	(92,758)	–	(92,758)
Sales of treasury shares (Note 16)	–	(217)	20,677	–	–	–	20,460	–	20,460
As of December 31, 2018	₱3,500,404	₱2,059,220	(₱86,408)	(₱7,075)	₱1,789,684	₱4,450,664	₱11,706,489	(₱29,625)	₱11,676,864
As of January 1, 2017	₱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 for the period	–	–	–	–	–	1,042,345	1,042,345	2,416	1,044,761
Other comprehensive income:									
Revaluation increment on land	–	–	–	–	446,668	–	446,668	–	446,668
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit retirement plan	–	–	–	–	–	6,301	6,301	–	6,301
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	–	–	–	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 (Note 16)	–	–	(121,797)	–	–	–	(121,797)	–	(121,797)
Sales of treasury shares (Note 16)	–	2,140	127,625	–	–	–	129,765	–	129,765
As of 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		
	2019	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax	**₱1,726,386**	₱1,551,550	₱1,474,870
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 12 and 13)	**520,262**	421,772	389,088
Interest income (Note 20)	**(90,104)**	(67,787)	(36,317)
Movement in net retirement obligation (Note 22)	**(17,861)**	(26,284)	(4,446)
Equity in net earnings of an associate (Note 10)	**(12,178)**	(12,156)	(10,934)
Interest expense (Note 20)	**67,399**	20,649	16,273
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**2,268**	3,383	18,578
Provision for (reversal of) impairment loss on property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**(88)**	426	(18,456)
Gain on sale of HTC (Note 9)	**(7,116)**	–	–
Unrealized foreign exchange loss - net	**8,489**	324	3,370
Operating income before working capital changes	**2,197,457**	1,891,877	1,832,026
Decrease (increase) in:			
Receivables	**245,951**	(153,515)	128,432
Inventories	**(242,820)**	291,558	(364,067)
Other current assets	**(14,016)**	127,878	(41,830)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	**282,288**	675,905	(135,679)
Security deposits	**(1,930)**	7	231
Net cash generated from operations	**2,466,930**	2,833,710	1,419,113
Income taxes paid, including creditable withholding taxes	**(586,957)**	(645,367)	(408,879)
Interest paid	**(66,553)**	(20,630)	(16,410)
Interest received	**63,869**	67,969	36,628
Net cash from operating activities	**1,877,289**	2,235,682	1,030,452
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Net movements in:			
Short-term cash investments (Note 5)	**(626,449)**	16,619	1,082,127
Other noncurrent assets	**55,424**	42,738	(187,225)
Acquisitions of:			
HTC investments (Note 9)	**(610,939)**	(318,330)	(945,633)
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**(663,132)**	(840,726)	(562,521)
Proceeds from redemption of HTC investments	**321,050**	410,360	–
Proceeds from sale of:			
Property and equipment	–	854	190
Investments in shares of stock	–	–	350
HTC investments	**1,142,241**	–	–
Net cash used in investing activities	**(381,805)**	(688,485)	(612,712)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2019	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of treasury stock (Note 16)	**₱25,388**	₱20,460	₱129,765
Payments of dividends	**(551,528)**	(514,229)	(507,582)
Bank loans (Note 15)			
Availments	**116,231,500**	69,276,750	32,966,000
Payments	**(115,693,000)**	(69,393,250)	(32,869,500)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities (Note 29)	**(64,494)**	–	–
Reacquisition of shares into treasury (Note 16)	**(167,238)**	(92,758)	(121,797)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(219,372)**	(703,027)	(403,114)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(8,489)**	(324)	1,869
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**1,267,623**	843,846	16,495
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**2,356,895**	1,513,049	1,496,554
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 5)	**₱3,624,518**	₱2,356,895	₱1,513,049

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) since 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.

Legal Merger

On July 31, 2018, the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Parent Company approved the planned upstream merger among the Parent Company (the Surviving Corporation) and its subsidiaries – Cabuyao Logistics Industrial Center, Inc. (CLIC), Interbake Commissary Corporation (ICC) and Invest Asia Corporation (IAC) (collectively, the Absorbed Corporations) and is seen as desirable and advantageous to the parties and their respective shareholders for the following business reasons:

- The integration of the administrative facilities of the four (4) corporations will result in economies of scale and efficiency of operations;
- The consolidation of assets of the four (4) corporations will allow the procurement of financing and credit facilities under more favorable terms; and,
- The merger will make possible the more productive use of the properties of the constituent corporations.

On January 31, 2019, the Securities and Exchange Commission approved the merger and issued the Certificate of Filing of Articles and Plan of Merger of the Parent Company, CLIC, ICC and IAC (Plan of Merger).

Under the Plan of Merger, the Parent Company will issue 150,617,444 outstanding shares, with ₱1.00 par value to the Absorbed Corporations' shareholders, including the Parent Company, from its unissued shares with average swap ratio of 0.36.

The carrying amount of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the Absorbed Corporations follow:

	As of January 31, 2019 (In Thousands)
ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash on hand and in banks	₱29,822
Receivables	41,251
Inventories - at cost	1,939
Hold-to-collect investment	19,971
Other current assets	32,585
Total Current Assets	125,568
Noncurrent assets	
Property, plant and equipment	990,703
Deferred tax asset - net	1,676
Other noncurrent assets	1,963
Total Noncurrent Assets	994,342
	₱1,119,910
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	₱70,599
Advances from related parties	293,365
Total Current Liabilities	363,964
Noncurrent liabilities	
Retirement benefit liability	3,102
Security deposit	1,930
Deferred income tax liabilities - net	63,954
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	68,986
Total Liabilities	432,950
Total Identifiable Net Assets at Book Value	₱686,962

As a result of merger, the Parent Company acquired the net assets, including previous share of non-controlling interests, and possessed all the right, privileges and immunities of the Absorbed Corporations. All properties and receivables due to the Absorbed Corporations shall be taken and deemed to be transferred to and vested in the Parent Company without further act or deed.

The 146,496,952 number of shares issued by the Parent Company is currently classified as treasury shares. The remaining 4,120,492 shares was issued to the minority shareholders. The difference between the consideration paid by the Parent Company and the share of the non-controlling shareholders in the net assets of the Absorbed Corporations was accounted for as "Equity Reserve" in the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2019. The Group's consolidated financial statements after the merger reflected the balances of the Absorbed Corporations' assets and liabilities at carrying amounts since the event is a common control transaction. The difference between the net assets and related investment in the Absorbed Corporations as of the date of the merger are accounted for as an equity transaction.

Authorization for the Issuance of the Consolidated Financial Statements
The consolidated financial statements of RFM Corporation and its subsidiaries (the Group) as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 and for each of the three years ended December 31, 2019 were authorized for issuance by the Audit Committee on April 7, 2020, as delegated by the Board of Directors (BOD) on February 5, 2020.

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 net retirement liability which is measured at present value of the defined benefit obligations less fair value of the plan assets. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine 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).

Basis of Consolidation
The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019.

The consolidated subsidiaries, which are all incorporated in the Philippines, and the effective percentages of ownership as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

		Percentage of Ownership	
Entity	**Nature of Business**	2019	2018
Cabuyao Logistics and Industrial Center, Inc. (CLIC)**	Leasing	–	100.00
RFM Equities, Inc. (REI)	Holding	100.00	100.00
RFM Foods Philippines Corporation (RFM Foods)*	Food retailer	100.00	100.00
Southstar Bottled Water Company, Inc. (Southstar)*	Bottled water business	100.00	100.00
Swift Tuna Corporation (Swift Tuna)*	Manufacturing	100.00	100.00
Interbake Commissary Corporation (ICC)**	Toll processing	–	100.00
Invest Asia Corporation (IAC)**	Leasing	–	96.00
Rizal Lighterage Corporation (RLC)	Barging services	93.51	93.51
FWBC Holdings, Inc.*	Holding company	83.38	83.38
Filipinas Water Bottling Company, Inc. (FWBC)*	Bottled water manufacturing	44.88	44.88
RFM Canning and Marketing, Inc. (RFM Canning)*	Canning services	70.00	70.00
WS Holdings, Inc. (WHI)	Holding company	60.00	60.00

**Dormant*
***Merged entities*

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 financial statements from the date the Parent Company gains control until the date the Parent Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent Company, using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. 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 in a subsidiary not attributable, directly of indirectly, to the Parent Company. 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.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary, the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest and the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity; recognizes the fair value of the consideration received, the fair value of any investment retained, and any retained earnings or deficit in consolidated statement of income; and reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

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, 2019. Adoption of these pronouncements did not have any significant impact on the Group's financial position or performance unless otherwise indicated.

- PFRS 16, *Leases*

  PFRS 16 supersedes PAS 17, *Leases*, Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 4, *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, Philippine Interpretation SIC-15, *Operating Leases-Incentives and Philippine Interpretation SIC-27, Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.* The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognize most leases on the balance sheet.

  Lessor accounting under PFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from its 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. Therefore, PFRS 16 did not have an impact for leases where the Group is the lessor.

  The Group adopted PFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach upon adoption of PFRS 16 in 2019 and elects to apply the standard to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying PAS 17. The Group will therefore not apply the standard to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying PAS 17.

The effect of adoption PFRS 16 as at January 1, 2019 follow:

	Increase/ (Decrease) *(in thousands)*
Consolidated statement of financial position	
Assets	
Right-of-use (ROU) assets (included under 'Property, plant and equipment')	₱441,171
Deferred tax asset	24,383
Liabilities	
Lease liabilities	522,449
Total adjustment on equity:	
Retained earnings	(56,894)

The Group and URICI have lease contracts for various items of warehouses, depots and fleet cars. Before the adoption of PFRS 16, the Group classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as either a finance lease or an operating lease. For the accounting policy applied prior to January 1, 2019, refer to "Summary of significant accounting policies" section.

Upon adoption of PFRS 16, the Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Refer to "Summary of significant accounting policies" section or the accounting policy beginning January 1, 2019.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases
The Group recognized right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets were recognized based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Lease liabilities were recognized based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Group also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:
- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease

Based on the above, as at January 1, 2019:
- Property and equipment were recognized amounting to ₱441.17 million representing the amount of right-of-use assets set up on transition date.
- Additional lease liabilities of ₱522.45 million were recognized.
- Deferred tax asset increased by ₱24.38 million because of the deferred tax impact of the changes in assets and liabilities.
- The net effect of these adjustments had been adjusted to retained earnings amounting to ₱56.89 million.

As at January 1, 2019, the weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied by the Group to the lease liabilities ranges from 7.35% to 7.44%. The lease liabilities as at January 1, 2019 can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of December 31, 2018 as follows:

	Increase/(Decrease) *(in thousand pesos)*
Operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018	₱1,234,335
Commitments relating to:	
Leases of short-term and low-value assets	364,458
Renewal periods not included in operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018	66,785
Total gross lease payments as of January 1, 2019	803,092
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate at January 1, 2019	7.35% to 7.44%
Lease liabilities recognized at January 1, 2019	₱522,449

Due to the adoption of PFRS 16, the Group's operating profit in 2019 will improve, while its interest expense will increase. This is due to the change in the accounting for rent expense related to leases that were classified as operating leases under PAS 17.

The adoption of PFRS 16 will have an impact on equity in 2019 amounting to ₱56.89 million, since the Group elected to measure the right-of-use assets at an amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

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

  The Group determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and use the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. The Group assumes that the taxation authority will examine amounts that it has a right to examine and have full knowledge of all related information when making those examinations. If the Group concludes that it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the Group shall reflect the effect of the uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment using the method the Group expects to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty.

  Upon adoption of the Interpretation, the Group has assessed whether it has any uncertain tax position and applies significant judgment in identifying uncertainties over its income tax treatments. Based on its assessment, the Group determined that it is probable that its income tax treatments (including those for the subsidiaries) will be accepted by the taxation authorities.



Accordingly, the Interpretation did not have significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*

  Under PFRS 9, a debt instrument can be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to PFRS 9 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

  These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

- Amendments to PAS 19, *Employee Benefits, Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*

  The amendments to PAS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to:

  - Determine current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event

  - Determine net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using: the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event; and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

  The amendments also clarify that an entity first determines any past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, without considering the effect of the asset ceiling. This amount is recognized in profit or loss. An entity then determines the effect of the asset ceiling after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement. Any change in that effect, excluding amounts included in the net interest, is recognized in other comprehensive income.

  The amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as it did not have any plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements during the period.

- Amendments to PAS 28, *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*

  The amendments clarify that an entity applies PFRS 9 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture (long-term interests). This clarification is relevant because it implies that the expected credit loss model in PFRS 9 applies to such long-term interests.

  The amendments also clarified that, in applying PFRS 9, an entity does not take account of any losses of the associate or joint venture, or any impairment losses on the net investment, recognized as adjustments to the net investment in the associate or joint venture that arise from applying PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*.



These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements as the Group does not have long-term interests in its associate and joint venture.

- *Annual Improvements to PFRSs* 2015-2017 Cycle
  - Amendments to PFRS 3, *Business Combinations,* and PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*, *Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation*

    The amendments clarify that, when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including remeasuring previously held interests in the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value. In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation.

    A party that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in PFRS 3. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured.

    An entity applies those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there is no transaction where joint control is obtained.

  - Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity*

    The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognizes the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

    An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application is permitted. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group because dividends declared by the Group do not give rise to tax obligations under the current tax laws.

  - *Amendments* to PAS 23, *Borrowing Costs, Borrowing Costs Eligible for Capitalization*

    The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

    An entity applies those amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted.

    Since the Group has not made any borrowings to develop a qualifying asset, this amendments has no impact on the consolidated financial statements.



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, 2020

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Definition of a Business*

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

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

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

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, *Definition of Material*

  The amendments refine the definition of material in PAS 1 and align the definitions used across PFRSs and other pronouncements. They are intended to improve the understanding of the existing requirements rather than to significantly impact an entity's materiality judgements.

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2021

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

  PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

  The overall objective of PFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:
  - A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
  - A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

  PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted.



Deferred effectivity

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

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

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

The Group continues to assess the impact of the above new and amended accounting standards and Interpretations effective subsequent to 2019 on the Group's consolidated financial statements in the period of initial application. Additional disclosures required by these amendments will be included in the consolidated financial statements when these amendments are adopted.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

An asset is current when it is:

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.

The Group classifies all other assets, including deferred taxes, 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.

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.

At each reporting date, management analyzes the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

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 (before January 1, 2018)

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 assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), the initial measurement of financial assets includes transaction costs.

The Group's financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets at FVPL, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity (HTM) investments and available-for-sale (AFS) investments. The Group also classifies its financial liabilities as financial liabilities at FVPL and other financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired or whether they are quoted in an active market.

The Group determines the classification of its financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition and where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at each reporting date.

Financial instruments are classified as a 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.

"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. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are integral part of the EIR and transaction costs. 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.

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.



HTM Investments
HTM investments are quoted non-derivative 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 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 FVPL upon the inception of the liability. Other 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.

The Group's other financial liabilities include bank loans and accounts payable and other current liabilities (excluding payables to government agencies).

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

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

In relation to receivables, a provision for impairment is made when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Group will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. Impaired loans and receivables carried at amortized cost are derecognized when they are assessed as uncollectible either as a direct reduction of the carrying amount or through use of an allowance account when impairment has been previously recognized in the said amount.

Financial Instruments (after January 1, 2018)

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 established by regulation or convention in the market place are recognized on the settlement date.

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The Group's financial assets and financial liabilities consist of amortized cost and other financial liabilities.

Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets
The Group classifies financial assets, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through OCI, and fair value through profit or loss.

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

For a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

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

- Financial assets at amortized cost
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group's financial assets consist only of financial assets at amortized cost.

Financial assets at amortized cost
This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and



- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method, less any impairment in value. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

Under PFRS 9, embedded derivatives are no longer separated from a host financial asset. Instead, financial assets are classified based on the business model and their contractual terms.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group's financial assets at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, short-term cash investments, trade receivables, nontrade receivables, advances to related parties, hold-to-collect investments and other receivables.

Initial recognition and measurement of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of other financial liabilities, net of directly attributable transaction costs. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group's financial liabilities include bank loans and accounts payable and other current liabilities (excluding payables to government agencies).

Subsequent measurement - other financial liabilities
This category pertains to financial liabilities that are not held for trading or not designated as at FVTPL upon the inception of the liability. These include liabilities arising from operations. These financial liabilities are recognized initially 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 cost.

Reclassifications of Financial Instruments
The Group reclassifies its financial assets when, and only when, there is a change in the business model for managing the financial assets. Reclassifications shall be applied prospectively by the Group and any previously recognized gains, losses or interest shall not be restated. The Group does not reclassify its financial liabilities.

Impairment of Financial Assets
The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For cash and cash equivalents, short-term cash investments and HTC investments, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. The probability of default and loss given defaults are publicly available and are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Group's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Group uses the ratings from Standard and Poor's and Moody's to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECLs. The Group considers a debt investment



security to have a low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The key inputs in the model include the Group's definition of default and historical data of three years for the origination, maturity date and default date. The Group considers trade receivables in default when contractual payments are already past due for a certain number of days, which depends on the normal customer arrangements and business terms and varies across relevant business segment/sub-segment of the Group, ranging from 90 days to 360 days, except for certain circumstances when the reason for being past due is due to reconciliation with customers of payment records which are administrative in nature which may extend the definition of default. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider trade receivables to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group.

For nontrade and other receivables and advances to related parties, ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

Financial assets are credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of those financial assets have occurred. For these credit exposures, lifetime ECLs are also recognized and interest revenue is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

Determining the stage for impairment
At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life between the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort for this purpose. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and forward-looking analysis.

Exposures that have not deteriorated significantly since origination, or where the deterioration remains within the Group's investment grade criteria are considered to have a low credit risk. The provision for credit losses for these financial assets is based on a 12-month ECL. The low credit risk exemption has been applied on debt investments that meet the investment grade criteria of the Group from the time of origination. An exposure will migrate through the ECL stages as asset quality deteriorates. If, in a subsequent period, asset quality improves and also reverses any previously assessed significant increase in credit risk since origination, then the loss allowance measurement reverts from lifetime ECL to 12-months ECL.

This policy is applicable to Group's financial assets except for trade receivables, for which the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.



Write-off policy
The Group writes-off a financial asset, in whole or in part, when the asset is considered uncollectible, it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that it has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (effective for all periods presented)

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

- the Group's right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred or 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, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

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

Financial liabilities
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 (effective for all periods presented)
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	-	determined using the moving average method; cost includes direct materials, direct labor and a proportion of manufacturing overhead costs based on normal operating capacity.
Goods in process	-	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 consolidated 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.

Effective January 1, 2019
Property, Plant and Equipment
Effective January 1, 2019, it is the Group's policy to classify ROU assets as part of property and equipment. Prior to that date, all of the Group's leases are accounted for as operating leases in accordance with PAS 17, hence, not recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group recognizes ROU assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset



is available for use). ROU assets are initially measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The initial cost of ROU assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful life and lease term, as follows:

	Number of Years
ROU assets - Land and Warehouses	2 to 30
ROU assets - Plant and Equipment	1 to 5

ROU assets are subject to impairment.

Effective for all periods presented
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 periodically such 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 recognized under "Silos, buildings and 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 and 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 and amortization cease 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) 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 derecognized when either these are disposed of or when these are permanently withdrawn from use and there are no more future economic benefits expected from its use or disposal.

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. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the consolidated statement of income in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The estimated 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 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. The assessment of indefinite life 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.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group's intangible assets consist of trademark with indefinite useful life and computer software that is amortized over three years using the straight-line method.

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. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of PFRS 9 (or PAS 39 if prior to January 1, 2018) is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with PFRS 9 (or PAS 39 if prior to January 1, 2018). Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of PFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

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 CGUs 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.

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.

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, 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 venture 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.

Impairment of Noncurrent Nonfinancial Assets

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets (except trademark) are reviewed for impairment when event 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.

Equity

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 Group, 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 include effect of merger with subsidiaries with non-controlling interest and the Parent Company. 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 potential dilutive common shares. Where the effect of the potential dilutive 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 2019 and 2018.

Revenue Recognition (before to January 1, 2018)
Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable excluding discounts, returns and value-added taxes (VAT). The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Sale of goods (Manufacturing)
Revenue from sale of goods shown as "Net sales" 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.

Revenue Recognition (after January 1, 2018)

Revenue from Contracts with Customers
The Group primarily derives its revenue from the sale of goods and rendering of services from manufacturing and service operations, respectively. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Group has concluded that it is acting as principal in all of its revenue arrangements because the Group is the primary obligor who is responsible for delivering the goods and providing the services to the customers and the Group bears the credit risk.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Sale of goods (Manufacturing)
The Group enters into a contract with customer through an approved purchased order which constitute a valid contract as specific details such as the quantity, price, contract terms and their respective obligations are clearly identified in the contract.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at a point in time generally, on the time of delivery of the goods to the customer except for institutional division sales of flour and buns, which are recognized at the time the goods are dispatched from the warehouses.

Revenue recognized comprises of the invoice price of goods delivered after the deduction of estimated variable considerations and considerations paid/payable to customers. Variable considerations such as discounts, rebates, returns, sales incentives, and other adjustments are provided for in the period the related sales are recorded. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for discounts, using the most likely amount method; revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur.

Sale of services (Service)
Revenue, net of any incentives, is generally recognized over the time the services since as the entity performs, the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the performance. The Company has determined that the output method used faithfully depicts the performance of the services.

Revenue not in scope under PFRS 15

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. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Group, nor can they be paid directly to the Group. 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

Policies applicable effective January 1, 2019

The Group determines at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease by assessing whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group as a lessee

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the leases of low-value assets recognition exemption to its leases of other equipment that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Applicable to all periods presented
The Group as lessor
Leases where the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of income due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Effective prior to January 1, 2019
The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A reassessment is made after inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:

a. There is a change in contractual terms, other than a renewal or extension of the arrangement;
b. A renewal option is exercised or extension granted, unless the term of the renewal or extension was initially included in the lease term;
c. There is a change in the determination of whether fulfillment is dependent on a specified asset; or
d. There is a substantial change to the asset.

Where reassessment is made, lease accounting shall commence or cease from the date when the change in circumstances gave rise to the reassessment of scenarios (a), (c) or (d) and the date of renewal or extension period for scenario (b).

The Group as lessee
Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating leases are recognized as an 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.

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 consolidated 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 consolidated statement of financial position to the extent of the recoverable amount.

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.



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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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.

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, 2019 and 2018.

Determination of lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Group as a lessee - PFRS 16 (applicable effective January 1, 2019)
The Group has lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements).

Refer to Note 29 for information on potential future rental payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension and termination options that are not included in the lease term.

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.

Management assessed that the Group's properties are mostly owner-occupied properties and are therefore classified as part of property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Definition of Default and Credit-impaired Financial Assets (upon the adoption of PFRS 9)
The Group defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when contractual payments are already past due for a certain number of days, which depends on the normal customer arrangements and business terms and varies across relevant business segment/sub-segment of the Group, ranging from 90 days to 360 days. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. The criteria above have been applied to all financial assets measured at amortized cost held by the Group and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to calculate the Group's expected loss. An instrument is considered to be no longer in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria.

Simplified approach for trade receivables (upon the adoption of PFRS 9)
The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer accounts that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by segment and customer type). The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group calibrates the matrices to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

Use of Macro-economic Forecasts and Incorporation of Forward-looking Information. (upon the adoption of PFRS 9)
Macro-economic forecasts are determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and using reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The Group takes into consideration using different macro-economic variables to ensure linear relationship between internal rates and outside factors. Regression analysis was used to objectively determine which variables to use.

Predictive relationship between the key indicators and default and loss rates on various portfolios of financial assets have been developed based on analyzing historical data over the past 3 years. The methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are reviewed regularly.

Macro-economic indicators that are considered relevant to the Group include, but not limited to, changes in inflation, consumer price index, gross domestic product and commodity prices.

Grouping of instruments for losses measured on collective basis.
For expected credit loss provisions modelled on a collective basis, a grouping of exposures is performed on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within a group are homogeneous. The Group considers in its collective assessment based on its business segments and type of customers. The appropriateness of groupings is monitored and reviewed on a periodic basis by Group. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the total gross carrying amount of trade receivables for which lifetime ECLs have been measured on a collective basis amounted to ₱2,033 million and ₱2,117 million, respectively (see Note 6).

Revenue recognition on sale of goods
The Group's main revenue source is its sale of goods. Revenue recognition under PFRS 15 involves the Group's application of significant judgment and estimation in the: (a) identification of the contract for sale of goods that would meet the requirements of PFRS 15; (b) assessment of performance obligation and the probability that the entity will collect the consideration from the customer; (c) determining method to estimate variable consideration and assessing the constraint; and (c) recognition of revenue as the Group satisfies the performance obligation.

a) *Existence of a contract*
The Group's primary document for a contract with a customer is an approved purchased order with terms clearly identified including the product specification and payment terms and, for some customer groups, with a signed marketing and distributorship agreement. Each party's rights regarding the goods to be transferred is clearly identified including the product specification, quantity and payment terms. In addition, part of the assessment process of the Group before revenue recognition is to assess the probability that the Group will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods sold that will be transferred to the customer.

b) *Identifying performance obligation*
The Group identifies performance obligations by considering whether the promised goods or services in the contract are distinct goods or services. A good or service is distinct when the customer can benefit from the good or service on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer and the Group's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from the other promises in the contract. The Group undertakes to sell the products specified including its quantity indicated in an approved purchased order. This is considered as one performance obligation.

c) *Recognition of revenue as the Group satisfies the performance obligation.*
The Group recognizes its revenue for all revenue streams at a point in time, where the goods are sold and delivered, except for flour sales which are recognized at the time the goods are dispatched from the warehouse.

Operating lease commitments - the Group as lessee – effective prior to January 1, 2019
The Group has various lease agreements comprising land, warehouse/buildings, and equipment. Based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, management has assessed that there is no transfer of ownership of the properties by the end of the lease term and the lease term is not a major part of the economic life of the properties. Thus, the Group accounted for the lease agreements as operating leases (see Note 29).

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

Impairment of trademark, goodwill and property, plant and equipment
The Group reviews for impairment the carrying value of trademark, goodwill and property, plant and equipment 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, goodwill and property, plant and equipment annually every reporting period.

For purposes of impairment testing of trademark and property, plant and equipment, 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 revenue growth rates, budgeted brand support and royalty savings 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. The key assumptions used to determine the fair value are further discussed in Note 13.

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 and operating expense. 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 for trademark and goodwill in 2019, 2018 and 2017 (see Note 13).

For property, plant and equipment, the Group assesses impairment on the assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Group considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.

An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The estimated recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. For impairment loss on specific assets, the estimated recoverable amount represents the net fair value less costs to sell.

No impairment losses were recognized in 2019 and 2017. In 2018, impairment loss in its property, plant and equipment amounting to ₱0.43 million (see Note 12).

Leases - Estimating the Incremental Borrowing Rate – effective January 1, 2019
The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its IBR to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as risk-free interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the Group's stand-alone credit risk rating).

The Group's lease liabilities amounted to ₱499.52 million as of December 31, 2019 (see Note 29).

Estimation of allowance for doubtful accounts (prior to adoption of PFRS 9)
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 would require the Group to classify its receivables based on the credit characteristics (customer type, payment history, past due status and term) of the customers. Impairment loss is then determined based on the historical loss experience of the receivables grouped per credit risk profile.

Refer to Note 6 for the carrying value of the receivables and allowance for doubtful accounts.

Estimation of expected credit losses.
ECLs are derived from unbiased and probability-weighted estimates of expected loss, and are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate, or an approximation thereof. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Refer to Note 6 for the ECL recognized on the Group's receivables.

Estimation of variable consideration and assessing the constraint
The Group offers sales incentives through various programs to customers. Such sales incentives include customer rebates, price reductions, performance incentives, among others. The extent and mode of such arrangements vary across different segments of the Group. Such incentives give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the Group is required to use either the expected value method or the most likely amount method based on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled.

The Group determined that the most likely amount method is the appropriate method to use in estimation since the Group's contracts only include a single volume threshold (i.e., has only two possible outcomes, either the entity achieves a performance target or does not).

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Group considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The Group determined that the estimates of variable consideration are constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. In addition, the uncertainty on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

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 ₱1,485.15 million and ₱1,242.33 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 7).

Estimation of useful lives of property, plant and equipment (excluding ROU assets)
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 2019 and 2018. 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.

Management believes that there is no significant change in the fair value of the parcels of land as of December 31, 2019 because there were no significant improvements made to such parcels of land from the last valuation date and no impairment indicators existed as of December 31, 2019.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the carrying values of parcels of land carried at revalued amounts amounted to ₱3,117.63 million (see Note 12).

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 ₱458.49 million and ₱396.41 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, 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 ₱146.59 million and ₱101.15 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 22).

4. Segment Information and Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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:

	2019						
	Consumer Business	Institutional Business	Other Operations	Unallocated Corporate Balances	Total	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net Sales							
External sales	**₱11,197,075**	**₱4,089,187**	**₱11,851**	**₱32,350**	**₱15,330,463**	**₱–**	**₱15,330,463**
Intersegment sales	**–**	**–**	**50,160**	**11,847**	**62,007**	**(62,007)**	**–**
	₱11,197,075	**₱4,089,187**	**₱62,011**	**₱44,197**	**₱15,392,470**	**(₱62,007)**	**₱15,330,463**
Results							
Interest and other financial charges - net	**(₱74,915)**	**(₱7)**	**₱3,271**	**₱84,951**	**₱13,300**	**₱9,405**	**₱22,705**
Equity in net earnings of an associate	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱5,074**	**₱–**	**₱5,074**	**₱7,104**	**₱12,178**
Income before income tax	**₱1,303,572**	**₱592,867**	**(₱8,041)**	**₱761,838**	**₱2,650,236**	**(₱923,850)**	**₱1,726,386**
Provision for income tax	**(365,044)**	**–**	**(2,555)**	**(128,463)**	**(496,062)**	**(636)**	**(496,698)**
Net income	**₱938,528**	**₱592,867**	**(₱10,596)**	**₱633,375**	**₱2,154,174**	**(₱924,486)**	**₱1,229,688**
Other information							
Segment assets	**₱22,033,857**	**₱25,056,192**	**₱151,353**	**₱10,525,188**	**₱57,766,590**	**(₱39,316,635)**	**₱18,449,955**
Investments	**–**	**–**	**61,630**	**527,368**	**588,998**	**(350,443)**	**238,555**
Consolidated Total Assets	**₱22,033,857**	**₱25,056,192**	**₱212,983**	**₱11,052,556**	**₱58,355,588**	**(₱39,667,078)**	**₱18,688,510**
Consolidated Total Liabilities	**₱22,704,198**	**₱15,323,652**	**₱353,126**	**₱8,030,254**	**₱46,411,230**	**(₱39,832,852)**	**₱6,578,378**
Capital expenditures	**₱532,012**	**₱152,449**	**₱1,786**	**₱28,819**	**₱715,066**	**₱–**	**₱715,066**
Depreciation and amortization	**332,657**	**163,715**	**8,466**	**15,424**	**520,262**	**–**	**520,262**

	2018						
	Consumer Business	Institutional Business	Other Operations	Unallocated Corporate Balances	Total	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net Sales							
External sales	₱10,342,643	₱3,671,829	₱44,009	₱12,651	₱14,071,132	₱–	₱14,071,132
Intersegment sales	–	–	239,254	12,651	251,905	(251,905)	–
	₱10,342,643	₱3,671,829	₱283,263	₱25,302	₱14,323,037	(₱251,905)	₱14,071,132
Results							
Interest and other financial charges - net	(₱19,001)	₱68	₱5,014	₱61,057	₱47,138	₱–	₱47,138
Equity in net earnings of an associate	₱–	₱–	₱ 5,064	₱–	₱5,064	₱7,092	₱12,156
Income before income tax	₱ 1,243,886	₱281,074	₱ 28,493	₱ 600,697	₱2,154,150	(₱602,600)	₱1,551,550
Provision for income tax	(330,583)	–	(4,527)	(109,735)	(444,845)	–	(444,845)
Net income	₱913,303	₱281,074	₱23,966	₱490,962	₱1,709,305	(₱602,600)	₱1,106,705
Other information							
Segment assets	₱ 16,160,193	₱ 18,743,462	₱ 1,077,061	₱ 5,243,755	₱41,224,471	(₱25,492,995)	₱15,731,476
Investments	314,964	–	81,585	1,890,709	2,287,258	(1,222,292)	1,064,966
Consolidated Total Assets	₱16,475,157	₱18,743,462	₱1,158,646	₱7,134,464	₱43,511,729	(₱26,715,287)	₱16,796,442
Consolidated Total Liabilities	₱ 16,508,460	₱ 9,603,131	₱ 758,309	₱ 4,182,855	₱31,052,755	(₱25,933,177)	₱5,119,578
Capital expenditures	₱648,514	₱313,694	₱35,457	₱2,181	₱999,846	₱–	₱999,846
Depreciation and amortization	82,744	128,250	200,796	9,982	421,772	–	421,772

	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

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Group's revenues are from its sale of goods and rendering of services. The Group's revenues are all recognized at a point in time (i.e. when it transfers control of goods to a customer or when the service is already rendered).

The following table disaggregates the Group's revenues on sale of goods by segment for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Institutional business	**₱4,089,187**	₱3,671,829
Consumer business	**11,197,075**	10,342,643
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**₱15,286,262**	₱14,014,472

Total revenue recognized from services rendered in 2019 and 2018 amounted to ₱44.20 million and ₱56.66 million, respectively.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short-term Cash Investments

Cash and cash equivalents

	2019	2018
Cash on hand and in banks	**₱1,381,351**	₱988,857
Cash equivalents	**2,243,167**	1,368,038
	₱3,624,518	₱2,356,895

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 ₱2.76 million, ₱2.32 million and ₱0.82 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 20).

Short-term cash investments
Short-term cash investments amounting to ₱649.45 million and ₱23.00 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, 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 ₱42.17 million, ₱31.14 million and ₱18.35 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 20).

6. Receivables

	2019	2018
Trade receivables:		
Third parties	**₱2,033,404**	₱2,116,965
Related parties (Note 21)	**23,625**	35,154
Advances to related parties (Note 21)	**164,747**	235,380
Advances to officers and employees	**20,726**	38,275
Nontrade receivables	**51,176**	28,712
Other receivables	**42,080**	38,382
	2,335,758	2,492,868
Less: Allowance for ECL	**250,233**	171,189
	₱2,085,525	₱2,321,679

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

The movement in the allowance for doubtful accounts, which were determined using specific and collective impairment follows:

	2019					
	Trade receivables	**Nontrade receivables**	**Advances to officers and employees**	**Advances to related parties**	**Other receivables**	**Total**
At January 1,	**₱104,006**	**₱4,307**	**₱4,856**	**₱48,620**	**₱9,400**	**₱171,189**
ECL Provisions (Notes 18 and 19)	**59,375**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**23,256**	**82,631**
Write-offs	**(3,587)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(3,587)**
At December 31	**₱159,794**	**₱4,307**	**₱4,856**	**₱48,620**	**₱32,656**	**₱250,233**

	2018					
	Trade receivables	Nontrade receivables	Advances to officers and employees	Advances to Related Parties	Other receivables	Total
At January 1, as restated	₱157,915	₱4,307	₱4,856	₱–	₱9,400	₱176,478
ECL Provisions (Notes 18 and 19)	43,670	–	–	48,620	–	92,290
Write-offs	(97,579)	–	–	–	–	(97,579)
At December 31	₱104,006	₱4,307	₱4,856	₱48,620	₱9,400	₱171,189

7. Inventories

	2019	2018
At NRV:		
Raw materials	**₱685,931**	₱594,953
Finished goods	**643,452**	421,987
Spare parts and supplies	**126,606**	113,729
	1,455,989	1,130,669
At cost:		
Raw materials in transit	**28,854**	110,899
Goods in process	**304**	759
	29,158	111,658
	₱1,485,147	₱1,242,327

Total cost of inventories stated at NRV as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Raw materials	**₱673,432**	₱612,484
Finished goods	**690,035**	427,981
Spare parts and supplies	**130,776**	118,808
	₱1,494,243	₱1,159,273

The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold amounted to ₱7,425.41 million, ₱6,753.43 million and ₱5,690.79 million for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 17).

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

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	**₱28,604**	₱22,881
Provisions (Note 17)	**34,902**	30,648
Write-off/reversal	**(25,252)**	(24,925)
Balance at end of year	**₱38,254**	₱28,604

Reversals of allowance for losses pertain to sale of inventories previously provided with such allowances.

8. Other Current Assets

	2019	2018
Prepaid expenses	**₱70,683**	₱109,800
Deposits on purchases	**35,014**	33,349
Creditable withholding taxes	**51,260**	20,913
Input VAT	**2,398**	13,528
Others	**81,165**	18,567
	₱240,520	₱196,157

9. HTC Investments

The Group invested in various quoted Peso-denominated government securities amounting to ₱85.07 million and ₱911.50 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. These securities have effective interest rates ranging from 2.53% to 5.12% for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2.25% to 8.31% for the year ended December 31, 2018. These securities have maturities ranging from less than a year to 3 years.

The Group measures these bond investments as financial assets at amortized cost because the bond investments are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the bond investments give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Movements in the HTC are as follows:

	2019	2018
At January 1	**₱911,497**	₱1,003,527
Additions	**610,939**	318,330
Amortizations	**18,806**	640
Maturities	**(321,050)**	(411,000)
Disposal	**(1,135,125)**	–
	₱85,067	₱911,497

Interest income earned amounted to ₱45.17 million and ₱34.33 million for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 20).

In 2019, the Group sold HTC amounting to ₱1,135 million which resulted to the recognition of a gain on sale amounting to ₱7.12 million. Management has assessed that the remaining balance of its HTC portfolio investments will remain to be classified under financial assets at amortized cost because there has been no change in the business model for managing this financial asset.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, HTC investments were considered to be of investment grade thus, no provision for expected credit loss was recognized on these investments.

10. Investments in Joint Venture and Associate

	2019	2018
Cost	**₱141,313**	₱141,313
Accumulated equity in net earnings		
Beginning of year	**12,156**	10,932
Equity in net earnings for the year	**12,178**	12,156
Dividends received	**(12,158)**	(10,932)
End of year	**12,176**	12,156
Carrying value	**₱153,489**	₱153,469

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

	2019	2018
Current assets (includes cash amounting to ₱26.61 million and ₱11.48 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively)	**₱26,619**	₱25,877
Noncurrent assets	**226,296**	226,638
Current liabilities (includes income tax payable amounting to ₱0.86 million and ₱0.52 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively)	**943**	587
Revenue	**26,930**	26,930
Interest income	**47**	59
Expenses	**2,006**	2,078
Provision for income tax	**4,674**	4,647
Net income	**20,297**	20,264

The carrying amount of the investment is computed as follows:

	2019	2018
Equity	**₱246,394**	₱246,360
Beneficial interest of the Group	**60%**	60%
Share of the Group	**147,836**	147,816
Premium paid	**2,528**	2,528
Carrying amount of the investment	**₱150,364**	₱150,344

Dividends received from SWLC amounted to ₱7.09 million, ₱6.38 million and ₱7.16 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, 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, 2019 and 2018.

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

11. Interest in 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 ₱7,759.89 million and ₱7,030.11 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, 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.

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

Increase (decrease) in	**2019**	2018
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position		
Cash and cash equivalents	**(₱396,525)**	(₱222,709)
Receivables	**(473,783)**	(511,400)
Advances to related parties	**(11,600)**	(22,760)
Inventories	**(326,196)**	(331,876)
Other current assets	**(135,392)**	(118,529)
Total Current Assets	**(1,343,496)**	(1,207,274)
Property, plant and equipment	**(1,924,035)**	(1,488,818)
Investment in associate and joint venture	**331,332**	474,308
Deferred income tax assets - net	**(166,641)**	(189,848)
Other noncurrent assets	**(108,845)**	(116,714)
Total Noncurrent Assets	**(1,868,189)**	(1,321,072)
Total Assets	**(₱3,211,685)**	(₱2,528,346)

Increase (decrease) in	**2019**	2018
Bank loans	**(₱978,500)**	(₱440,000)
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	**(1,552,847)**	(1,653,002)
Lease liability	**(53,235)**	–
Income tax payable	**(54,122)**	(89,482)
Advances from related parties	**(106,313)**	(282,374)
Total Current Liabilities	**(2,745,017)**	(2,464,858)
Lease liability - net of current portion	**(380,531)**	–
Net retirement obligation	**(86,137)**	(63,488)
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**(466,668)**	(63,488)
Total Liabilities	**(₱3,211,685)**	(₱2,528,346)

Increase (decrease) in	**2019**	2018	2017
Consolidated Statements of Income			
Revenue	**(₱5,854,293)**	(₱5,590,918)	(₱4,997,684)
Cost of goods sold	**(2,851,591)**	(2,601,392)	(2,331,851)
Gross profit	**(3,002,702)**	(2,989,526)	(2,665,833)
Operating expenses	**(1,735,901)**	(1,882,071)	(1,727,776)
Income from operations	**(1,266,801)**	(1,107,455)	(938,057)
Other income - net	**901,122**	776,872	671,187
Income before income tax	**(365,679)**	(330,583)	(266,870)
Provision for income tax	**(365,679)**	(330,583)	(266,870)
Net income	**₱–**	₱–	₱–

Summarized financial information of URICI (in thousands) as of and for the years ended December 31 follow:

Statements of Financial Position	**2019**	2018
Current assets (includes cash amounting to ₱793.05 million and ₱445.42 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively)	₱ 2,686,991	₱2,414,548
Noncurrent assets	4,855,251	3,590,760
Current liabilities (includes income tax payable amounting to ₱108.24 million and ₱178.96 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively)	5,573,694	4,929,716
Noncurrent liabilities - net retirement obligation	172,274	126,976

Statements of Comprehensive Income	**2019**	2018	2017
Revenue	**₱11,708,587**	₱11,181,836	₱9,995,368
Depreciation and amortization expense	**300,217**	300,217	279,821
Interest income	**3,361**	1,092	310
Interest expense	**141,253**	39,139	23,361
Provision for income tax	**730,087**	661,166	533,740
Net income	**1,680,324**	1,518,861	1,244,496
Other comprehensive loss - remeasurement loss on net retirement obligation	**(19,358)**	18,983	(4,349)
Total comprehensive income	**₱1,660,966**	₱1,537,844	₱1,240,147

The above financials are adjusted in the consolidated financial statements in relation to the Group's adoption of PFRS 16 under the modified retrospective approach.

In 2019, 2018 and 2017, dividends received by the Parent Company from URICI amounted to ₱934.69 million, ₱601.67 million and ₱537.98 million, respectively.

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

As of December 31, 2019:

		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	ROU Assets Building	ROU Assets Equipment	Total
At Cost										
At January 1, as previously reported	**₱3,117,628**	**₱17,324**	**₱1,367,267**	**₱5,827,397**	**₱111,584**	**₱147,341**	**₱337,015**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱7,807,928**
Effect of adoption of PFRS 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**403,643**	**37,528**	**441,171**
At January 1, as restated	**3,117,628**	**17,324**	**1,367,267**	**5,827,397**	**111,584**	**147,341**	**337,015**	**403,643**	**37,528**	**8,249,099**
Additions	–	–	**45,054**	**271,569**	**15,074**	**5,812**	**325,622**	**44,869**	**7,066**	**715,066**
Write-off/Disposal	–	–	–	**(41,137)**	**(3,156)**	–	–	–	–	**(44,293)**
Transfer/Reclassifications	–	–	**81,347**	**174,349**	–	**271**	**(255,967)**	–	–	–
At December 31	**3,117,628**	**17,324**	**1,493,668**	**6,232,178**	**123,502**	**153,424**	**406,670**	**448,512**	**44,594**	**8,919,872**
Accumulated Depreciation										
At January 1, as previously reported	–	**14,068**	**688,866**	**2,974,552**	**91,727**	**139,958**	–	–	–	**3,909,171**
Depreciation and amortization (Note 20)	–	**545**	**63,149**	**364,779**	**13,129**	**5,617**	–	**62,611**	**10,432**	**520,262**
Write-off/Disposal	–	–	–	**(34,821)**	**(2,438)**	–	–	–	–	**(37,259)**
At December 31	–	**14,613**	**752,015**	**3,304,510**	**102,418**	**145,575**	–	**62,611**	**10,432**	**4,392,174**
Accumulated impairment loss:										
At January 1	–	–	–	**21,809**	–	–	–	–	–	**21,809**
Impairment loss (reversal)	–	–	–	**(88)**	–	–	–	–	–	**(88)**
December 31	–	–	–	**21,721**	–	–	–	–	–	**21,721**
Net Book Values at December 31	**₱3,117,628**	**₱2,711**	**₱741,653**	**₱2,905,947**	**₱21,084**	**₱7,849**	**₱406,670**	**₱385,901**	**₱34,162**	**₱4,505,977**

As of December 31, 2018:

	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								
At January 1	₱3,117,628	₱17,324	₱1,303,266	₱5,267,772	₱115,223	₱143,819	₱141,412	₱6,988,816
Additions	–	–	78,682	612,745	2,101	3,485	302,833	999,846
Write-off/Disposal	–	–	(443)	(174,551)	(5,740)	–	–	(180,734)
Transfer/Reclassifications	–	–	(14,238)	121,431	–	37	(107,230)	–
At December 31	3,117,628	17,324	1,367,267	5,827,397	111,584	147,341	337,015	7,807,928
Accumulated Depreciation								
At January 1	–	13,467	629,635	2,802,524	84,409	133,863	–	3,663,898
Depreciation (Note 20)	–	601	60,071	344,008	11,022	6,068	–	421,770
Write-off/Disposal	–	–	(443)	(172,350)	(3,704)	–	–	(176,497)
Transfer/Reclassifications	–	–	(397)	370	–	27	–	–
At December 31	–	14,068	688,866	2,974,552	91,727	139,958	–	3,909,171
Accumulated impairment loss:								
At January 1	–	–	–	21,383	–	–	–	21,383
Impairment loss	–	–	–	426	–	–	–	426
December 31	–	–	–	21,809	–	–	–	21,809
Net Book Values at December 31	₱3,117,628	₱3,256	₱678,401	₱2,831,036	₱19,857	₱7,383	₱337,015	₱3,876,948

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. As of December 31, 2018, the Parent Company already received the equipment for hard wheat mill from Buhler Asia Pte, Ltd. (see Note 24).

Construction in progress (CIP) as of December 31, 2019 includes the Tetra Line expansion of the Milk and Juice Division and, as of December 31, 2018, includes the construction of warehouse in Cabuyao.

In 2018, the Group sold various items of property, plant and equipment with a total net book value of ₱4.24 million for ₱0.85 million, resulting to a net loss of ₱3.38 million.

Land
As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the aggregate fair values of land amounted to ₱3,117.63 million. The fair values of land were determined on December 31, 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. Listings and offerings may be considered. Factors such as the property location, desirability, neighborhood, utility, size, terrain and the time element are involved in estimating the market value of the land. The valuation is performed by an SEC-accredited independent valuer who has valuation experience for similar properties in the Philippines since 1980. A net gain from the revaluation of the land amounting to ₱446.67 million was recognized in 2017. The cost of these parcels of land amounted to ₱560.94 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

The fair value has been categorized as Level 3 fair value measurement based on the inputs to valuation technique used. The significant unobservable valuation input used is price per square meter ranging from ₱54,400 to ₱75,700. Significant increases (decreases) in estimated price per square meter in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value on a linear basis. Management believes there is no significant change in fair value of the parcels of land as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

13. Intangible Assets

	2019			
	Trademark	**Goodwill**	**Computer Software**	**Total**
Cost	**₱2,080,932**	**₱190,563**	**₱9,097**	**₱2,280,592**
Accumulated Amortization				
At January 1	**–**	**–**	**9,097**	**9,097**
Amortization (Note 20)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
At December 31	**–**	**–**	**9,097**	**9,097**
Net Book Values	**₱2,080,932**	**₱190,563**	**₱–**	**₱2,271,495**

	2018			
	Trademark	Goodwill	Computer Software	Total
Cost	₱2,080,932	₱190,563	₱9,097	₱2,280,592
Accumulated Amortization				
At January 1	–	–	9,095	9,095
Amortization (Note 20)	–	–	2	2
At December 31	–	–	9,097	9,097
Net Book Values	₱2,080,932	₱190,563	₱–	₱2,271,495

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 pasta trademark has an indefinite useful life (see Note 3). 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 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 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	**2019**	2018	Description
Discount rate	**11.3%**	11.7%	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	**6% to 40%**	7% to 50%	Growth rates in revenues are based on the Parent Company's expectations of market developments and past historical performance. Growth rates used are highest on the immediately preceding years and flattens over the budget period. The growth rate used to project revenue in the long term is 6% in 2019 and 7% in 2018.
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, 2019 and 2018, the recoverable amount of the trademark is higher than its carrying value. Management believes that a decrease in long-term growth rate by 4.8% and 4.5% as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 would cause the carrying value of the Royal pasta trademark to exceed the recoverable amount.

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 determine value-in-use as of and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 follow:

Assumptions	**2019**	2018	Description
Discount rate	**7.91%**	7.10%	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	**10% to 10.2%**	9% to 10%	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, 2019 and 2018, the recoverable amount of URICI is higher than its carrying value.

14. Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities

	2019	2018
Accrued expenses	**₱2,216,048**	₱1,931,085
Trade payables:		
Third parties	**1,619,824**	1,404,225
Related parties (Note 21)	**35,209**	51,726
Advances from related parties (Note 21)	**116,421**	293,017
Withholding taxes and other government payables	**56,148**	52,210
Refund liabilities	**25,642**	38,481
Due to customers	**–**	205
Other payables	**85,180**	105,111
	₱4,154,472	₱3,876,060

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

Other payables include advances from officers and employees, other deferred credits, and cash bonds from distributors as security to retain their credit line.

Details of accrued expenses are as follow:

	2019	2018
Advertisements and promotions	**₱778,558**	₱810,380
Profit bonus	**454,382**	285,373
Payroll	**184,911**	163,388
Freight and handling	**150,223**	185,981
Manpower services	**82,865**	96,395
Importation	**47,020**	25,951
Commission	**44,368**	33,138
Rentals	**29,258**	56,787
Accrued merchandising charges	**10,168**	57,675
Utilities	**4,735**	4,736
Interest (Note 15)	**2,917**	2,071
Others	**426,643**	209,210
	₱2,216,048	₱1,931,085

Other accrued expenses mainly consist of accruals made for royalties and utilities.

15. 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 4.45% to 4.70% in 2019 and 2.35% to 3.00% in 2018. The Group's share in the outstanding principal balance of these bank loans amounted to ₱978.5 million and ₱440 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The movements in bank loans are as follows:

	2019	2018
At January 1	**₱440,000**	₱556,500
Availments	**116,231,500**	69,276,750
Payments	**(115,693,000)**	(69,393,250)
	₱978,500	₱440,000

Interest expense on bank loans amounted to ₱28.68 million, ₱19.57 million and ₱11.68 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 20).

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, 2019 and 2018, the Parent Company has 3,978,265,025 authorized common shares with ₱1 par value per share. Issued and outstanding common shares of 3,456,682,858 and 3,482,057,866 are held by 3,141 and 3,157 shareholders as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, capital stock consists of the following:

	Number of Shares			
	Authorized		**Issued and Outstanding**	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018
Issued	**3,978,265,025**	3,978,265,025	**3,500,403,866**	3,500,403,866
Addition	**–**	–	**150,617,444**	–
Less: Treasury stock	**–**	–	**(194,338,452)**	(18,346,000)
Issued and Outstanding	**3,978,265,025**	3,978,265,025	**3,456,682,858**	3,482,057,866

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)

(Forward)

Year	Date of Transaction	Common Stock Transactions	
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	(19,655,200)	(j)
2018	Various	4,200,000	(j)
2019	Various	(34,676,500)	(k)
2019	Various	5,181,000	(k)
2019	Various	4,120,492	(l)
		3,456,682,858	

(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.
(j) Purchased 19.66 million treasury stock amounting to ₱92.76 million on various dates in 2018. Re-issued 4.20 million treasury stock amounting to ₱20.68 million on various dates in 2018 resulting in excess of cost of treasury stock over the issue price amounting to ₱0.22 million which is presented under "Additional paid-in capital" account in equity.
(k) Purchased 34.68 million treasury stock amounting to ₱167.24 million on various dates in 2019. Re-issued 5.18 million treasury shares amounting to ₱24.23 million on various dates in 2019 resulting in excess of cost of treasury shares over the issue price amounting to ₱1.16 million which is presented under "Additional paid-in capital" account in equity.
(l) This is the result of issuance of shares of the Parent Company, as a consideration for the merger, 4,120,492 shares were issued to the minority shareholders and 146,496,952 shares were considered as treasury shares (Note 1).

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
July 24, 2019	₱271.25	Cash	₱0.077400	August 7, 2019	September 4, 2019
January 30, 2019	282.11	Cash	0.080500	February 14, 2019	March 13, 2019
September 7, 2018	222.97	Cash	0.063700	September 21, 2018	October 17, 2018
January 31, 2018	300.02	Cash	0.085710	February 15, 2018	March 14, 2018
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

The Group's retained earnings as of December 31, 2019 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 ₱647.42 million. In accordance with Revised SRC Rule 68, Annex 68C, the retained earnings available for dividend declaration as of December 31, 2019 amounted to ₱4.38 billion.

17. Cost of Sales and Services

	2019	2018	2016
Raw materials used and changes in inventories (Note 7)	**₱7,425,405**	₱6,753,432	₱5,690,791
Outside services	**589,920**	662,567	655,670
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 20 and 29)	**319,947**	273,228	277,073
Personnel costs (Note 20)	**277,103**	262,652	249,673
Utilities	**264,814**	272,716	274,323
Repairs and maintenance	**192,651**	197,719	150,332
Rental (Note 29)	**125,390**	81,855	55,988
Provision for inventory obsolescence (Note 7)	**34,902**	30,648	25,031
Direct labor	**12,845**	10,894	10,219
Fuel and oil	**2,806**	2,314	2,657
Taxes and licenses	**1,458**	4,008	3,553
Other expenses	**167,409**	157,556	166,205
	₱9,414,650	₱8,709,589	₱7,561,515

18. Selling and Marketing Expenses

	2019	2018	2017
Advertisements	**₱1,314,569**	₱1,225,865	₱1,184,928
Freight and handling	**881,399**	827,835	753,947
Outside services	**286,987**	265,099	260,933
Personnel costs (Note 20)	**75,582**	78,965	85,759
Provision for exected credit losses (Note 6)	**68,245**	40,075	91,172
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 20 and 29)	**48,157**	21,084	18,868
Rental (Note 29)	**21,553**	42,019	51,221
Transportation and travel	**6,933**	7,619	7,805
Other expenses	**92,872**	88,113	87,101
	₱2,796,297	₱2,596,674	₱2,541,734

Other expenses include utilities, royalty, repairs and maintenance and other miscellaneous expenses.

19. General and Administrative Expenses

	2019	2018	2017
Personnel costs (Note 20)	**₱687,006**	₱560,689	₱520,328
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 20 and 29)	**152,158**	127,460	93,147
Royalty and service fees	**87,506**	70,499	70,751
Taxes and licenses	**75,962**	63,591	57,556
Repairs and maintenance	**73,162**	38,300	39,252
Professional fees	**61,249**	61,217	62,602
Outside services	**54,428**	193,064	193,368
Utilities	**29,250**	20,794	14,879
Transportation and travel	**28,421**	15,842	26,599
Director's fees	**22,028**	21,088	20,814
Provision for expected credit losses (Notes 6 and 21)	**14,386**	52,215	10,256
Rental (Note 29)	**6,243**	22,205	19,213
Office supplies	**4,339**	2,204	3,517
Representation and entertainment	**2,348**	7,703	6,682
Insurance	**465**	3,004	3,137
Donations	**60**	150	8,173
Other expenses	**150,789**	45,697	24,829
	₱1,449,800	₱1,305,722	₱1,175,103

20. Other Income and Costs and Expense

Interest Income

	2019	2018	2017
Interest income on short-term investments (Note 5)	**₱42,174**	₱31,137	₱18,350
Interest income on cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	**2,763**	2,317	819
Interest income on HTC investments (Note 9)	**45,167**	34,333	–
Interest income on HTM investments (Note 9)	**–**	–	17,148
	₱90,104	₱67,787	₱36,317

Personnel Costs

	2019	2018	2017
Salaries and wages	**₱574,263**	₱764,726	₱518,462
Retirement benefits costs (Note 22)	**24,380**	28,220	41,239
Other employee benefits	**441,048**	109,360	296,059
	₱1,039,691	₱902,306	₱855,760

The distribution of the above amounts follows:

	2019	2018	2017
General and administrative expenses (Note 19)	**₱687,006**	₱560,689	₱520,328
Cost of sales and services (Note 17)	**277,103**	262,652	249,673
Selling and marketing expenses (Note 18)	**75,582**	78,965	85,759
	₱1,039,691	₱902,306	₱855,760

Depreciation and Amortization of Property, Plant and Equipment, and Computer Software

	2019	2018	2017
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**₱520,262**	₱421,770	₱389,082
Computer software (Note 13)	**–**	2	6
	₱520,262	₱421,772	₱389,088

Distribution of the above amounts follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Cost of sales and services (Note 17)	**₱319,947**	₱273,228	₱277,073
Selling and marketing expenses (Note 18)	**48,157**	21,084	18,868
General and administrative expenses (Note 19)	**152,158**	127,460	93,147
	₱520,262	₱421,772	₱389,088

Interest Expense

	2019	2018	2017
Interest expense on bank loans (Note 15)	**₱28,678**	₱19,569	₱11,680
Interest expense on lease liability (Note 29)	**38,448**	–	–
Others	**273**	1,080	4,593
	₱67,399	₱20,649	₱16,273

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.

Terms and Conditions of Transactions with Related Parties
There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. These accounts are non-interest bearing, generally unsecured and will be settled in cash. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

The Parent Company's transactions and account balances with related parties follows:

		2019		2018				
Related Parties	Transaction	**Amount**	**Outstanding receivable (payable)**	Amount	Outstanding receivable (payable)	Statement of Financial Position Account	Terms	Conditions
Joint venture								
Unilever Philippines (ULP)	Sale of goods and services	**₱33,586**	**₱ –**	₱10,735	₱ –	Trade Receivables (Note 6)	Non-interest bearing to be to be settled in cash	Unsecured, no impairment
-do-	Service agreement	**87,506**	**(481)**	–	–	Advances from related parties (Note 14)	Non-interest-bearing, collectible in 60 days	-do-
-do-	-do-	**54,208**	**4,958**	186,445	22,760	Advances to related parties (Note 6)	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	**–**	**(53,454)**	–	(202,437)	Advances from related parties (Note 14)	Non-interest bearing	-do-
-do-	Share based compensation plans	**(3,069)**	**(1,716)**	–	(3,665)	Advances from related parties (Note 14)	-do-	
-do-	Purchase of goods and services	**135,790**	**6,641**	–	–	Advances to related parties (Note 6)	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	–	**(43,042)**	–	(34,265)	Advances from related parties (Note 14)	-do-	-do-
-do-	Rent expenses	**13,465**	**–**	13,465	–	Trade Payables (Note 14)	-do-	-do-
URICI	Management service income	**20,646**	**7,588**	21,453	9,110	Trade Receivables (Note 6)	Non-interest bearing, collectible on demand but not later than 12 months	Unsecured, no impairment

		2019		2018				
Related Parties	Transaction	**Amount**	**Outstanding receivable (payable)**	Amount	Outstanding receivable (payable)	Statement of Financial Position Account	Terms	Conditions
-do-	Service fees	~~₱–~~	**(₱1,289)**	~~₱–~~	(₱1,289)	Advances to related parties (Note 6)	Non-interest bearing, collectible on demand but not later than 12 months	Unsecured, no impairment
Unilever NV	Cost reimbursement	**(840)**	**–**	–	(34,727)	Advances from related parties (Note 14)	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
Entities under common major shareholder group								
Swift Foods, Inc.	Lease income	–	–	–	6,595	Trade Receivables (Note 6)	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, partially impaired
RIBI	Rental Income	–	–	335	60	Trade Receivables (Note 6)	-do-	Unsecured and will be settled in cash
CSFC	Rental Income	–	–	112	38	Trade Receivables (Note 6)	-do-	-do-
Joey Pepperoni Pizzeria	Lease income	–	–	608	3,443	Trade Receivables (Note 6)	-do-	-do-
-do-	Sales of goods	**–**	**1,396**	–	1,396	Trade Receivables (Note 6)	Non-interest bearing, collectible in 60 days	-do-
Philtown	Advances	**–**	**107,689**	–	129,159	Advances to related parties (Note 6)	Non-interest-bearing	Secured by a property of Philtown; due and demandable; partially impaired
-do-	Current Advances	**–**	**36,207**	**–**	39,540	Advances to related parties (Note 6)	-do-	Unsecured, no impairment
Kettle Foods Corporation	Sales of goods	**(189)**	**406**	34	217	Trade Receivables (Note 6)	Non-interest bearing, collectible in 60 days	Unsecured, no impairment
Republic Consolidated Corporation	Purchase of services	**–**	**(22,542)**	–	(22,542)	Trade Payables (Note 14)	Interest-bearing, collectible in 60 days	-do-
Others	Advances to related parties	**–**	**10,541**	**–**	45,210	Advances to related parties (Note 6)	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
-do-	Trade Receivables	**–**	**14,235**	**–**	14,295	Trade Receivables (Note 6)	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
-do-	Trade Payable	**–**	**(12,667)**	**–**	(7,704)	Trade Payables (Note 14)	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
-do-	Advances from Related Parties	**–**	**(17,728)**	**–**	(17,923)	Advances from related parties (Note 14)	Non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment



The statements of financial position for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 include the following amounts resulting from transactions with related parties:

	2019	2018
Trade receivables - related parties (Note 6)	**₱23,625**	₱35,154
Advances to related parties (Note 6)	**164,747**	235,380
Trade payables - related parties (Note 14)	**(35,209)**	(51,726)
Advances from related parties (Note 14)	**(116,421)**	(293,017)

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, 2019 and 2018, outstanding receivables from Philtown related to this agreement amounted to ₱36.02 million, ₱45.11 million of which is presented as part of "Receivables" 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 ₱20.65 million, ₱21.45 million and ₱30.49 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, 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. ICC renewed its agreement for a period of one (1) year from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. The agreement was terminated as of January 31, 2019 in consideration of the merger.

c. The Parent Company engages RLC for its lighterage requirements. Service fees to RLC amounted to ₱50.16 million, ₱42.87 million and ₱37.98 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

d. In 2018, the Parent Company entered into lease agreement with CLIC for the use of CLIC's operational service areas for a period of one year from January to December. Monthly rental payments ranged from ₱816,873, to ₱1,725,719 during 2018. The Parent Company continued to lease the operational service areas of the Company until the period ended January 31, 2019, with the rental payment ranging from ₱0.82 million to ₱1.73 million.

e. The Parent Company leases its office space in Mandaluyong City from IAC, one of its subsidiaries. Starting April 2018, IAC entered into a lease agreement with the Parent Company for a term of 5 years. The agreement was terminated as of January 31, 2019 in consideration of the merger.

Compensation of key management personnel of the Group by benefit type follows:

	2019	2018
Salaries and other short-term benefits	**₱72,127**	₱43,093
Proportionate share in share-based compensation of URICI	**836**	–
Retirement benefits costs	**19,748**	7,735
	₱92,711	₱50,828

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:

	2019	2018	2017
Current service cost	**₱18,527**	₱20,993	₱21,414
Net interest cost	**5,853**	7,227	8,063
Curtailment loss	**–**	–	11,762
Retirement benefits costs	**₱24,380**	₱28,220	₱41,239

b. Net Retirement Obligation

The details of the net retirement obligation recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 follow:

	2019	2018
Defined benefit obligation	**₱404,004**	₱322,588
Fair value of plan assets	**(257,416)**	(221,441)
Net retirement obligation	**₱146,588**	₱101,147

Movement in net retirement obligation follow:

	2019	2018
January 1	**₱101,147**	₱161,671
Retirement benefit cost	**24,380**	28,220
Remeasurement loss (gain)	**63,303**	(34,240)
Transfers	**(2,702)**	–
Actual contribution	**(38,452)**	(48,000)
Benefits paid out of Group's funds	**(1,088)**	(6,504)
Net retirement obligation	**₱146,588**	₱101,147

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation follow:

	2019	2018
January 1	**₱322,588**	₱356,822
Current service cost	**18,527**	20,993
Interest cost	**22,351**	18,931
Remeasurement loss (gain)	**65,706**	(44,785)
Benefits paid out plan assets	**(21,378)**	(22,869)
Benefits paid directly out of the Group's fund	**(1,088)**	(6,504)
Transfers	**(2,702)**	–
December 31	**₱404,004**	₱322,588

Changes in the fair value of plan assets follow:

	2019	2018
January 1	**₱221,441**	₱195,151
Contributions	**38,452**	48,000
Asset return included in net interest cost	**16,497**	11,703
Benefits paid	**(21,377)**	(22,868)
Remeasurement gain (loss)	**2,403**	(10,545)
December 31	**₱257,416**	₱221,441

Breakdown of the plan assets follow:

	2019	2018
Investments in:		
Debt securities other than bonds	**₱14,295**	₱20,259
Equity securities	**5,434**	5,149
Corporate bonds	**154,461**	97,577
Real estate	**6,195**	6,195
Unit investment trust fund	**73,111**	49,870
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,630**	41,880
Receivables	**1,401**	1,293
	257,527	222,223
Payables	**(111)**	(782)
	₱257,416	₱221,441

The plan assets are held by a trustee bank. The investing decisions of these plan assets are made by the authorized officers of the Company.

The principal assumptions used in determining the defined benefit obligation of the Group follow:

	December 31		January 1
	2019	2018	2018
Discount rate per annum	**4.78% to 5.00%**	7.24% to 7.26%	5.00% to 5.62%
Future annual increase in salary rate	**5.00% to 5.90%**	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:

	2019	2018
One year and less	**₱24,167**	₱23,759
Between 1 and 5 years	**206,334**	165,011
Between 5 and 10 years	**209,922**	213,065
Between 10 and 15 years	**103,350**	103,493
Between 15 and 20 years	**122,830**	104,538
Beyond 20 years	**256,336**	225,171
Total expected payments	**₱922,939**	₱835,037

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligations as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 ranges from 11-16 years.

The Group expects to contribute ₱44.75 million to the retirement fund in 2020.

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%**
2019	**(₱28,477)**	**₱33,538**	**₱24,774**	**(₱10,258)**
2018	(₱22,614)	₱20,323	₱21,818	(₱19,494)

23. Income Taxes

a. The components of the Group's net deferred income tax liabilities follow:

	2019	2018
Deferred income tax recognized in profit or loss:		
Deferred income tax assets on:		
NOLCO	**₱1,436**	₱–
Excess MCIT	**62**	–
Allowances for:		
Doubtful accounts	**64,913**	35,052
Inventory losses and obsolescence	**11,476**	6,940
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	**6,516**	6,542
Accrued advertisements and promotions	**70,477**	103,833
Accrued profit bonus	**136,315**	84,819
Unamortized past service cost	**31,852**	29,977
Net retirement obligation	**12,514**	8,366
Accrued retirement liability	**13,804**	12,189
Provision for restructuring	**5,878**	6,202
Net lease liability	**23,838**	–
Others	**13,657**	55,726
	392,738	349,646
Deferred income tax liabilities on:		
Net retirement obligation	**(41,496)**	(34,436)
Capitalized borrowing cost	**–**	(193)
Others	**(1,345)**	(883)
	(42,841)	(35,512)
Deferred income tax recognized in other comprehensive income:		
Deferred income tax asset on cumulative actuarial losses on defined benefit plan	**65,755**	46,764
Deferred income tax liability on revaluation increment on land	**(767,008)**	(767,008)
	(701,253)	(720,244)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	**(₱351,356)**	(₱406,110)

a. The Group did not recognize deferred income tax assets on following:

	2019	2018
NOLCO	**₱438**	₱119
Excess MCIT	**149**	289
Allowances for ECL	**33,856**	118,014
Unamortized discount	**196**	326

NOLCO:

Inception Year	Amount	Applied/Expired	Balance	Expiry Year
2016	₱183	₱183	₱–	2019
2017	241	79	162	2020
2018	125	–	125	2021
2019	4,938	–	4,938	2022
	₱5,487	₱262	₱5,225	

Excess MCIT:

Inception Year	Amount	Applied/Expired	Balance	Expiry Year
2016	₱89	₱89	₱–	2019
2017	102	–	102	2020
2018	98	–	98	2021
2019	11	–	11	2022
	₱300	₱89	₱211	

b. 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:

	2019	2018	2017
Provision for income tax at the statutory income tax rate 30%	**₱517,916**	₱465,465	₱442,461
Additions to (reductions in) income tax resulting from:			
Nontaxable equity in net earnings of an associate	**(3,653)**	(3,647)	(3,280)
Interest income subjected to final tax	**(26,052)**	(18,988)	(10,798)
Movement in unrecognized deferred income tax	**35**	(522)	12,879
Nondeductible expenses	**11,808**	6,048	674
Others	**(3,356)**	(3,511)	(11,827)
Provision for income tax	**₱496,698**	₱444,845	₱430,109

24. Contracts and Commitments

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 Parent 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 ₱4.87 million and ₱9.65 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018. respectively (see Note 14).

b. 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. As of December 31, 2018, the installation of the equipment has already been completed and classified in the books as Machinery and Equipment amounting to ₱210.58 million (see Note 9).

25. Earnings Per Share

The Group does not have potentially dilutive common shares in 2019, 2018 and 2017. Therefore, the basic/dilutive earnings per share are the same.

	2019	2018	2017
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company (a)	**₱1,230,481**	₱1,109,009	₱1,042,345
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (b)	**3,463,538,936**	3,493,216,981	3,484,906,329
Basic/diluted earnings per share (a/b)	**₱0.36**	₱0.32	₱0.30

26. Financial Instruments

The following table summarizes the carrying values of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities as of December 31:

	2019	2018
Financial Assets		
Cash on hand	**₱86,214**	₱254,077
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	**3,538,304**	2,102,818
Short-term cash investments	**649,449**	23,000
Trade receivables	**1,897,235**	2,048,113
Advances to related parties	**116,127**	186,760
Nontrade receivables	**46,869**	20,098
Advances to officers and employees	**15,870**	33,419
Other receivables	**9,424**	28,982
	6,359,492	4,697,267
HTC investments	**85,067**	911,497
	6,444,559	5,608,764
Other Financial Liabilities		
Bank loans	**978,500**	440,000
Accounts payable and other current liabilities*	**3,981,903**	3,530,833
Advances from related parties	**116,421**	293,017
	₱5,076,824	₱4,263,850

**Exclusive of government payables and other nonfinancial liabilities amounting to ₱56.15 million and ₱52.21 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, 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.

HTC investments. The fair value of the HTC investments as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to ₱85.07 million and ₱911.50 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, HTC 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 of its financial assets, before taking into account any collateral and other credit enhancements.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Company's financial assets using provision matrix as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

December 31, 2019:

	Cash in banks and cash equivalents	Short term cash investments	HTC Investments	Trade receivables						
					Days past due					
				Current	< 30 days	<30-60 days	<61-90 days	<91-365 days	>365 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	**–%**	**–%**	**–%**	**0.01%–0.09%**	**0.01%–1.18%**	**0.01%–5.55%**	**0.06%–21.52%**	**3.27%–44.26%**	**52.63%–100%**	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	**₱3,538,304**	**₱649,449**	**₱85,067**	**₱1,409,347**	**₱340,329**	**₱78,495**	**₱19,529**	**₱8,864**	**₱200,465**	**₱2,057,029**
Expected credit loss	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱6,159**	**₱1,930**	**₱938**	**₱519**	**₱1,891**	**₱148,357**	**₱159,794**

December 31, 2018:

	Cash in banks and cash equivalents	Short term cash investments	HTC Investments	Trade receivables						
					Days past due					
				Current	< 30 days	<30-60 days	<61-90 days	<91-365 days	>365 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	–%	–%	–%	0.01%–0.09%	0.01%–1.18%	0.01%–5.55%	0.06%–21.52%	3.27%–44.26%	52.63%–100%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	₱2,102,818	₱23,000	₱911,747	₱1,201,480	₱392,265	₱135,848	₱43,973	₱233,684	₱144,869	₱2,152,119
Expected credit loss	₱–	₱–-	₱–	₱5,186	₱2,224	₱1,624	₱1,169	₱49,852	₱111,134	₱171,189

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.

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, 2019 and 2018.

As of December 31, 2019:

	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	**₱86,214**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱86,214**
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	**3,538,304**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3,538,304**
Short-term cash investment	**649,449**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**649,449**
Trade receivables	**1,856,564**	**200,465**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,057,029**
HTC investments	**85,067**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**85,067**
	₱6,215,598	**₱200,465**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱6,416,063**
Financial Liabilities							
Bank loans	**₱978,500**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱978,500**
Accounts payable and other current liabilities*	**3,981,903**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3,981,903**
Advances from related parties	**116,421**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**116,421**
	₱5,076,824	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱5,076,824**

**Excluding payable to government agencies of ₱56.15 million.*

As of December 31, 2018:

	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	₱ 254,077	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱254,077
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	2,102,818	–	–	–	–	–	2,102,818
Short-term cash investment	23,000	–	–	–	–	–	23,000
Trade receivables	2,007,250	144,869	–	–	–	–	2,152,119
HTC investments	911,747	–	–	–	–	–	911,747
	₱5,298,892	₱144,869	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱5,443,761
Financial Liabilities							
Bank loans	₱ 440,000	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱440,000
Accounts payable and other current liabilities*	3,530,833	–	–	–	–	–	3,530,833
Advances from related parties	293,017	–	–	–	–	–	293,017
	₱4,263,850	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱4,263,850

**Excluding payable to government agencies of ₱52.21 million.*

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, 2019 and 2018, 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 2019 and 2018.

A reasonably possible change of –/+1% in 2019 and –/+ 1% in 2018 in United States dollar (US$) exchange rate at December 31, 2019 and 2018 would lead to the following income before income tax movements in the Group's consolidated statements of income:

December 31, 2019:

		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	**₱449,169**	**(4,492)**	**4,492**
Trade receivables	**24,551**	**(246)**	**246**
Trade payables	**6,305**	**63**	**(63)**
	₱480,025	**(₱4,675)**	**₱4,675**

December 31, 2018:

		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	₱ 342,876	(3,429)	3,429
Trade receivables	38,385	(384)	384
Trade payables	6,381	64	(64)
	₱387,642	(₱3,749)	₱3,749

The exchange rate of the Peso to the US Dollar is ₱50.64 and ₱52.58 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, 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, 2019 and 2018.

The table below summarizes the total capital considered by the Group:

	2019	2018
Capital stock	**₱3,651,021**	₱3,500,404
Additional paid-in capital	**2,060,383**	2,059,220
Treasury stock	**(375,918)**	(86,408)
Retained earnings	**5,026,575**	4,450,664
	₱10,362,061	₱9,923,880

29. Leases and Events after the Reporting Date

Leases

The Group as lessor

The Group entered into lease agreements with third parties covering its office spaces. for a period of one (1) to five (5) years, subject for renewal unless terminated by the Company. The leases generally provide for either (a) a fixed monthly rent, or (b) with an escalation rate of 5% to 10% per annum. The lease agreements generally provide fixed monthly rent. The Group records rental income on a straight-line basis over less noncancellable lease term. Lease income recognized in 2019 and 2018 amounted to ₱15.67 million and ₱21.05 million, respectively under "Services and others" in the statement of income.

Future minimum rental receivables under noncancellable operating leases as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Within one year	**₱3,442**	₱4,024
After one year but not more than five years	**7,939**	8,234
	₱11,381	₱12,258

The Group as lessee

The Group has lease contracts for various items of warehouses, fleets and depots. Leases of warehouses generally have lease terms between six (6) months and three (3) years. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options and variable lease payments.

a. Lease of warehouse space from Edenfield Resources & Development Corp. located at Molson Park, C.A. Yulo Ave., Canlubang Industrial Park, Calamba, Philippines with a monthly rental fee of ₱2.33 million with 5% annual escalation clause. The lease contract shall be for a period of three (3) years and commenced on March 1, 2017 and to expire on February 28, 2020 and was renewed for another 2 years upon mutual agreement prior to expiration of the lease term.

b. Lease of warehouse space from Accupank Philippines, Inc. situated in Molave Street, CERIS II, Canlubang, Laguna for a period of one (1) year from October 25, 2017 until October 25, 2018 with option to renew upon mutual agreement. The lease contract was

renewed for another one (1) year from October 23, 2018 up to October 22, 2019 and prior to the expiration of the lease term it was extended for another two months which ended on December 31, 2019. Total rent expense from the contract as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to ₱3.19 million.

c. Lease of warehouse space from Maxilite Merchandising Inc. located at 9128 National Road, Purok 1, Brgy. Banlic, Cabuyao, Laguna. The lease shall be for the minimum lock-in period of six (6) months commencing on August 23, 2019 and expiring on February 23, 2020, renewable for another six months, subject to mutual agreements on the terms and conditions. Prior to the expiration of the lease, it was renewed for another six (6) months commencing on February 24, 2020 until July 23, 2020. Monthly rental fee is ₱1.05 million.

d. Lease agreement with Selecta Wall's Land Corporation for a parcel of land for a period of fifty (50) years from April 1, 1999 until March 30, 2019 with an option to exercise a unilateral and irrevocable option to extend the lease for an additional term of twenty-five (25) years. Total lease payments every year is ₱26.93 million.

e. Various lease agreements for URICI's depots around the Philippines with a monthly rental ranging from ₱0.15 million to ₱6.32 million and a term of 2 years to 10 years.

f. Numerous leases of fleet (e.g. leases of company cars and vans) used on the movement of products and daily operations. The lease contracts shall be for a period of five (5) years without option to renew. Monthly rental fee is ranging from ₱0.01 million to ₱0.05 million.

The Group also has certain leases of equipment and vehicles used in its operations with lease terms of 12 months or less and other equipment considered as low value assets. The Group applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets 'recognition exemptions for these leases.

The following are the amounts recognized in consolidated statement of income for 2019:

Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets (Note 12)	₱73,043
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 20)	38,448
Expenses relating to:	
Short-term leases included in cost of goods sold and selling and marketing expenses (Notes 17 and 18)	145,507
Leases of low-value assets included in selling and marketing expenses and general and administrative expenses (Notes 17 and 19)	7,679
Total amount recognized in consolidated statement of income	₱264,677

The rollforward analysis of lease liabilities as of December 31, 2019 follow:

At January 1	₱522,449
Additions	41,567
Interest expense	38,448
Lease payments applied to:	
Principal portion	(64,494)
Interest portion	(38,448)
At December 31	₱499,522

Future minimum rental receivables under noncancellable operating leases as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Within one year	**₱170,868**	₱153,840
After one year but not more than five years	**466,847**	432,477
After five years	**492,893**	581,134
	₱1,130,608	₱1,167,451

Events after the Reporting Date

COVID-19 Outbreak
In a move to contain the COVID-19 outbreak, on March 13, 2020, the Office of the President of the Philippines issued a Memorandum directive to impose stringent social distancing measures in the National Capital Region effective March 15, 2020. On March 16, 2020, Presidential Proclamation No. 929 was issued, declaring a State of Calamity throughout the Philippines for a period of six (6) months and imposed an enhanced community quarantine throughout the island of Luzon until April 12, 2020, which was subsequently extended to April 30, 2020. These measures have caused disruptions to the businesses and economic activities, and its impact on businesses continue to evolve.

The Group considers the events surrounding the outbreak as a non-adjusting subsequent events, which do not impact its financial position and performance as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019. However, the outbreak could have a material impact on its 2020 financial results and even periods thereafter. Considering the evolving nature of this outbreak, the Group cannot determine at this time the impact to its financial position, performance and cashflows. The Group will continue to monitor the situation.

Declaration of Dividends
On February 5, 2020, the Board of Directors of the Parent Company declared cash dividends equivalent to ₱0.106 per share to stockholders of record as of February 19, 2020 and payable on March 17, 2020.

30. Notes to Statement of Cash Flows

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Dividends payable	**Lease Liabilities**	**Bank Loans**
Beginning of the year	**₱14,165**	**₱–**	**₱440,000**
Transition adjustment	**–**	**522,449**	**–**
Cash flows	**(551,528)**	**(102,942)**	**538,500**
Additions	**–**	**41,567**	**–**
Dividend declaration	**553,364**	**–**	**–**
Amortization of interest expense	**–**	**38,448**	**–**
End of year	**₱16,001**	**₱499,522**	**₱978,500**

	Dividends Payable	Lease Liabilities	Bank Loans
Beginning of the year	₱5,399	₱–	₱556,500
Cash flows	(514,229)	–	(116,500)
Dividend declaration	522,995	–	–
Interest expense	**–**	–	–
At December 31	₱14,165	₱–	₱440,000

Non-cash transactions

a. *Adoption of PFRS 16*
Effective January 1, 2019, the Group adopted PFRS 16, in which the Group recognized right-of-use assets classified under "Property, plant and equipment" in the statement of financial position and the corresponding Lease liabilities. Additions to the right-of-use assets of the Group in 2019 amounted to ₱51.94 million. The Group recognized additional lease liabilities amounting to ₱41.57 million.

b. *Merger of Parent Company with its Subsidiaries*
On January 31, 2019, the Parent Company issued shares with par value of ₱150.62 million to acquire the net assets of its subsidiaries - IAC, ICC and CLIC including NCI. From total shares issued, ₱4.12 million were issued to minority shareholders and ₱146.50 million were classified as treasury shares.

c. *Advance payment of purchased equipment*
In 2017, the Parent Company paid in advance ₱159.12 million for the installation of its milling equipment for hard wheat (see Note 23). The equipment was installed and completed in 2018 and is classified in the books as Machinery and Equipment amounting to ₱210.58 million (see Note 12).

SGV
Building a better working world

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ey.com/ph

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001,
October 4, 2018, valid until August 24, 2021
SEC Accreditation No. 0012-FR-5 (Group A),
November 6, 2018, valid until November 5, 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
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, 2019 and 2018 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019, included in this Form 17-A and have issued our report thereon dated April 7, 2020. 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 Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, 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.

Ma. Emilita L. Villanueva

Ma. Emilita L. Villanueva
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 95198
SEC Accreditation No. 1756-A (Group A),
June 11, 2019, valid until June 10, 2022
Tax Identification No. 176-158-478
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-141-2018,
December 17, 2018, valid until December 16, 2021
PTR No. 8125322, January 7, 2020, Makati City

April 7, 2020

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BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001,
October 4, 2018, valid until August 24, 2021
SEC Accreditation No. 0012-FR-5 (Group A),
November 6, 2018, valid until November 5, 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPONENTS OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

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

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of RFM Corporation and its subsidiaries (the Group) as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019 and have issued our report thereon dated April 7, 2020. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The Supplementary Schedule on Financial Soundness Indicators, including their definitions, formulas, calculation, and their appropriateness or usefulness to the intended users, are the responsibility of the Group's management. These financial soundness indicators are not measures of operating performance defined by Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies. This schedule is presented for the purpose of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS. The components of these financial soundness indicators have been traced to the Group's financial statements as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019 and no material exceptions were noted.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Ma. Emilita L. Villanueva

Ma. Emilita L. Villanueva
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 95198
SEC Accreditation No. 1756-A (Group A),
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April 7, 2020

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, 2019 and 2018
Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Supplementary Schedules

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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, 2019
(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	–	Not listed	0
PSI Technologies, Inc., (formerly PACSEM)	2,253	–	Not listed	0
Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, Inc.	5,670	–	Yes	0
Philippine Exporters Trading Corporation	1	–	Not listed	0
Philtown Inc. Common	389,382	–	Not listed	0
Universal Rightfield	500,000	–	Not listed	0
Wellex Industries	280,000	–	Yes	0
Cash and cash equivalents	–			3
Philippine National Bank	369	369	Not applicable	
Philippine Bank of Communications	186	186	Not applicable	
BDO Unibank, Inc.	135	135	Not applicable	
Deutsche Bank	132	132	Not applicable	
Security Bank	63	63	Not applicable	
Maybank Philippines, Inc.	53	53	Not applicable	
Union Bank of the Philippines, Inc.	27	27	Not applicable	
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	23	23	Not applicable	
Robinsons Bank Corporation	18	18	Not applicable	
Bank of the Philippine Islands	14	14	Not applicable	
Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company	12	12	Not applicable	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	9	9	Not applicable	
CTBC Bank	9	9	Not applicable	
China Banking Corporation	2	2	Not applicable	
Short-term cash investment				42
Philippine National Bank	201	201	Not applicable	
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	177	177	Not applicable	
Maybank Philippines, Inc.	166	166	Not applicable	
Security Bank	91	91	Not applicable	
CTBC Bank	15	15	Not applicable	
Held-to-collect (HTC) investments				45
BDO Unibank, Inc.	85	85	Not applicable	

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, 2019
(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.	337	-	-	(337)	-	-	-
Interbake Commissary Corporation	16	-	-	(16)	-	-	-
RFM Foods Philippines Corporation	145	-	-	-	-	-	145
Filipinas Water Bottling Company, Inc.	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
Invest Asia Corporation	(500)	-	-	500	-	-	-
Intercompany Balances, net	**11**	-	**0**	**147**	-	-	**158**

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Schedule D. Intangible Assets - Other Assets
For the year Ended December 31, 2019
(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	191	-	-	-	-	191
Trademark	2,081	-	-	-	-	2,081
Total	**2,272**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,272**

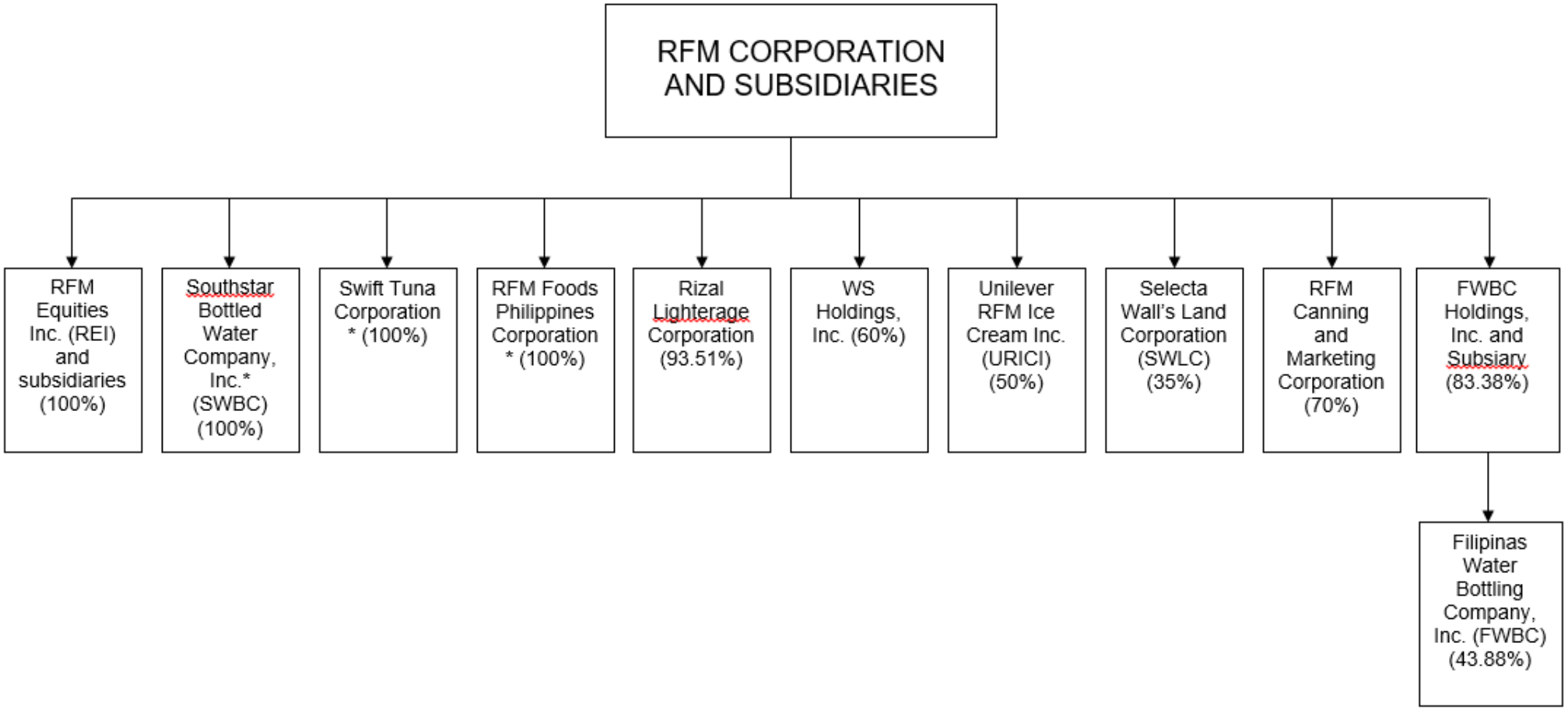
RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Schedule H. CAPITAL STOCK
For the year Ended December 31, 2019

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	3,500,403,866	-	-	21,622,695	3,478,781,171
Treasury shares	-	(47,841,500)	-	-		(47,841,500)
Issued shares		4,120,492				4,120,492
	3,978,265,025	3,456,682,858	-	-	21,622,695	3,435,060,163

RFM CORPORATION
Schedule J. Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration
For the year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousand Pesos unless otherwise stated)

Unappropriated Retained Earnings, Beginning	**4,059,850**
Add (less):	
Treasury Shares	**375,918**
Retained Earnings as adjusted, 1 January 2018	**4,435,768**
Add: Net Income actually earned/realized during the period	
Net income during the period closed to Retained Earnings	**1,324,613**
Net income actually earned during the period	**1,324,613**
Add (less):	
Dividend declarations during the period	(553,364)
Effects of prior adjustments -Merger	(440,495)
Effects of prior adjustments – PFRS 16	(7,934)
Treasury Shares	(375,918)
	(53,098)
TOTAL RETAINED EARNINGS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2019 AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND	**4,382,670**

RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Schedule K. Conglomerate Mapping
As of December 31, 2019



RFM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Schedule L. Financial Soundness Indicators

		Years ended December 31		
		2019	2018	2017
1	Current Ratio	**1.54**	1.43	1.48
2	Debt-to-Equity Ratio	**0.54**	0.44	0.43
3	Asset-to-Equity Ratio	**1.54**	1.44	1.43
4	Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	**24.78**	70.66	88.91
5	Gross Profit Rate	**38.52%**	38.10%	40.66%
6	Net Income Rate	**7.96%**	7.87%	8.20%

RFM Sustainability Report

Company Details	
Name of Organization	RFM Corporation and Subsidiaries
Location of Headquarters	RFM Corporate Center Pioneer Corner Sheridan Sts. Mandaluyong City
Location of Operations	RFM Corporate Center Pioneer Corner Sheridan Sts. Mandaluyong City Manggahan Light Industrial Compound, A. Rodriguez Avenue Bo. Manggahan, Pasig City
Report Boundary: Legal entities (e.g. subsidiaries) included in this report*	RFM Corporation (Parent Company) Unilever RFM Ice Cream, Inc.
Business Model, including Primary Activities, Brands, Products, and Services	Flour Milling and marketing under the brands RFM Republic Special,among others Supplier of Bread buns to fast food chains Maker and seller of Pasta and Pasta Sauce products under the brands Royal and Fiesta Maker and seller of flour mixes (hotcakes, brownees, etc under the White King brand) as well as local rice-based dishes Maker and seller of UHT milk products under the Selecta Milk brand name and franchise holder of Sunkist juice drinks Maker and seller of Selecta ice cream under a joint venture
Reporting Period	Calendar Year (December 31)
Highest Ranking Person responsible for this report	Enrique Oliver I. Rey-Matias

ECONOMIC

Disclosure 2019	Amount	Units
Direct economic value generated (revenue)	15,330	PhP in millions
Direct economic value distributed:		
a. Operating costs	13,660	PhP in millions
b. Employee wages and benefits	1,040	PhP in millions
c. Payments to suppliers, other operating costs	8,447	PhP in millions
d. Dividends given to stockholders and interest payments to loan providers	553	PhP in millions
e. Taxes given to government	1,329	PhP in millions
f. Investments to community (e.g. donations, CSR)	11.3	PhP in millions

SOCIAL

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Total number of employees[1]	493	
a. Number of female employees	197	#
b. Number of male employees	296	#
Attrition rate[2]	12.19	rate
Ratio of lowest paid employee against minimum wage	N/A	ratio

Employee benefits

List of Benefits	Y/N	% of female employees who availed for the year	% of male employees who availed for the year
SSS	Y	15.4	11.4
PhilHealth	Y	18.2	13.0
Pag-ibig	Y	19.6	20.2

[1] Employees are individuals who are in an employment relationship with the organization, according to national law or its application (GRI Standards 2016 Glossary)

[2] Attrition are = (no. of new hires – no. of turnover)/(average of total no. of employees of previous year and total no. of employees of current year)

Parental leaves	Y	1.6	1.6
Vacation leaves	Y	80.4	87.2
Sick leaves	Y	63.8	61.8
Medical benefits (aside from PhilHealth)	Y	59.2	68.2
Housing assistance (aside from Pagibig)	N	0	0
Retirement fund (aside from SSS)	Y	0.25	3.9
Further education support	N	0	0
Company stock options	N	0	0
Telecommuting	N	0	0
Flexible-working Hours	N	0	0
(Others)			

Employee Training and Development

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Total training hours provided to employees		
a. Female employees	677	hours
b. Male employees	703	hours
Average training hours provided to employees		
a. Female employees	51.17	hours/employee
b. Male employees	55.07	hours/employee

Labor-Management Relations

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
% of employees covered with Collective Bargaining Agreements	13	%
Number of consultations conducted with employees concerning employee-related policies	19	#

Diversity and Equal Opportunity

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
% of female workers in the workforce	40.8	%
% of male workers in the workforce	62.2	%
Number of employees from indigenous communities and/or vulnerable sector*	0	#

Occupational Health and Safety

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Safe Man-Hours	1,027,808	Man-hours
No. of work-related injuries	46	#
No. of work-related fatalities	0	#
No. of work related ill-health	0	#
No. of safety drills	6	#

Labor Laws and Human Rights

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
No. of legal actions or employee grievances involving forced or child labor	0	#

Do you have policies that explicitly disallows violations of labor laws and human rights (e.g. harassment, bullying) in the workplace?

Topic	Y/N	If Yes, cite reference in the company policy
Forced labor	Y	RFM.HR.07.07 "Child Labor, Forced Labor and Remediation Policy"
Child labor	Y	RFM.HR.07.07 "Child Labor, Forced Labor and Remediation Policy"
Human Rights	Y	RFM.HR.08.03 and HRM-HR-SHP-14 "Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedure"

Anti-corruption

Training on Anti-corruption Policies and Procedures

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Percentage of employees to whom the organization's anticorruption policies and procedures have been communicated to	No formal training but the policy is in our website.	%
Percentage of business partners to whom the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated to	No formal communication but policy is in our website.	%
Percentage of directors and management that have received anti-corruption training	Topics on anti-corruption are always included/considered in CG trainings	%

Percentage of employees that have received anti-corruption training	No formal training. Last training provided was in 2014	%
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization		

Incidents of Corruption

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Number of incidents in which directors were removed or disciplined for corruption	None	#
Number of incidents in which employees were dismissed or disciplined for corruption	1	#
Number of incidents when contracts with business partners were terminated due to incidents of corruption	None	#

Data Security

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
No. of data breaches, including leaks, thefts and losses of data	None	#

ENVIRONMENT

I. Energy consumption within the organization: Combined FLOUR, PASTA, CLIC, ICC

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Energy consumption (renewable sources)	n/a	KWh
Energy consumption (gasoline)	n/a	GJ
Energy consumption (LPG)	759,644.19	kgs
Energy consumption (diesel)	5,267.64	GJ
Energy consumption (electricity)	33,818,760.78	kWh

Reduction of energy consumption - upgraded lines and

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Energy reduction (gasoline)	n/a	GJ
Energy reduction (LPG)	n/a	GJ
Energy reduction (diesel)	n/a	GJ
Energy reduction (electricity)	n/a	kWh
Energy reduction (gasoline)	n/a	GJ

Water consumption within the organization

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Water withdrawal	590,641.10	Cubic meters
Water consumption	576,815.4	Cubic meters
Water recycled and reused	n/a	Cubic meters

Materials used by the organization

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Materials used by weight or volume		
renewable	11,706,733.54	kg/liters
non-renewable	966,580	kg
Percentage of recycled input materials used to manufacture the organization's primary products and services	n/a	%

Ecosystems and biodiversity (whether in upland/watershed or coastal/marine)

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	(identify all sites) n/a	
Habitats protected or restored	n/a	ha
IUCN[3] Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	(list) n/a	

Environmental impact management

Air Emissions

GHG

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Direct (Scope 1) GHG Emissions	2,833.207	Tonnes CO_2e
Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG Emissions	2,895.57	Tonnes CO_2e
Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	n/a	Tonnes

Air pollutants

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
NO_x	100.93	mg/Ncm
SO_x	170.02	mg/Ncm
CO	219	mg/Ncm
Persistent organic pollutants (POPs)	n/a	kg
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	n/a	kg
Hazardous air pollutants (HAPs)	n/a	kg
Particulate matter (PM)	0.06	kg

Solid and Hazardous Wastes

Solid Waste

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Total solid waste generated		kg
Reusable	475,317	kg
Recyclable	795,690	kg
Composted	n/a	kg
Incinerated	n/a	kg
Residuals/Landfilled	136,700	kg

[3] International Union for Conservation of Nature

Hazardous Waste

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Total weight of hazardous waste generated	18,427.10	kg
Total weight of hazardous waste transported	11,254.10	kg

Effluents

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Total volume of water discharges (Domestic Waste)	16,765	Cubic meters
Percent of wastewater recycled	n/a	%

Environmental compliance

Non-compliance with Environmental Laws and Regulations

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Total amount of monetary fines for non-compliance with environmental laws and/or regulations	n/a	PhP
No. of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with environmental laws and/or regulations	n/a	#
No. of cases resolved through dispute resolution mechanism	n/a	#

Supply Chain Management

Do you have a supplier accreditation policy? If yes, please attach the policy or link to the policy:

_____

Do you consider the following sustainability topics when accrediting suppliers?

Topic	Y/N	If Yes, cite reference in the supplier policy
Environmental performance	N	
Forced labor	N	
Child labor	N	
Human rights	N	
Bribery and corruption	N	

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)	*What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms,*
Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)	*and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?*
What are the Risk/s Identified?	**Management Approach**
Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization	
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	**Management Approach**
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization	

Relationship with Community

Significant Impacts on Local Communities

Operations with significant (positive or negative) impacts on local communities (exclude CSR projects; this has to be business operations)	Location	Vulnerable groups (if applicable)*	Does the particular operation have impacts on indigenous people (Y/N)?	Collective or individual rights that have been identified that or particular concern for the community	Mitigating measures (if negative) or enhancement measures (if positive)

**Vulnerable sector includes children and youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, vulnerable women, refugees, migrants, internally displaced persons, people living with HIV and other diseases, solo parents, and the poor or the base of the pyramid (BOP; Class D and E)*

For operations that are affecting IPs, indicate the total number of Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) undergoing consultations and Certification Preconditions (CPs) secured and still operational and provide a copy or link to the certificates if available: _____

Certificates	Quantity	Units
FPIC process is still undergoing		#
CP secured		#

What are the Risk/s Identified?	Management Approach
Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization	
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	**Management Approach**
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization	

Customer Management

Customer Satisfaction

Disclosure	Score	Did a third party conduct the customer satisfaction study (Y/N)?
Customer satisfaction		

Health and Safety

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
No. of substantiated complaints on product or service health and safety*	0	#
No. of complaints addressed	0	#

**Substantiated complaints include complaints from customers that went through the organization's formal communication channels and grievance mechanisms as well as complaints that were lodged to and acted upon by government agencies.*

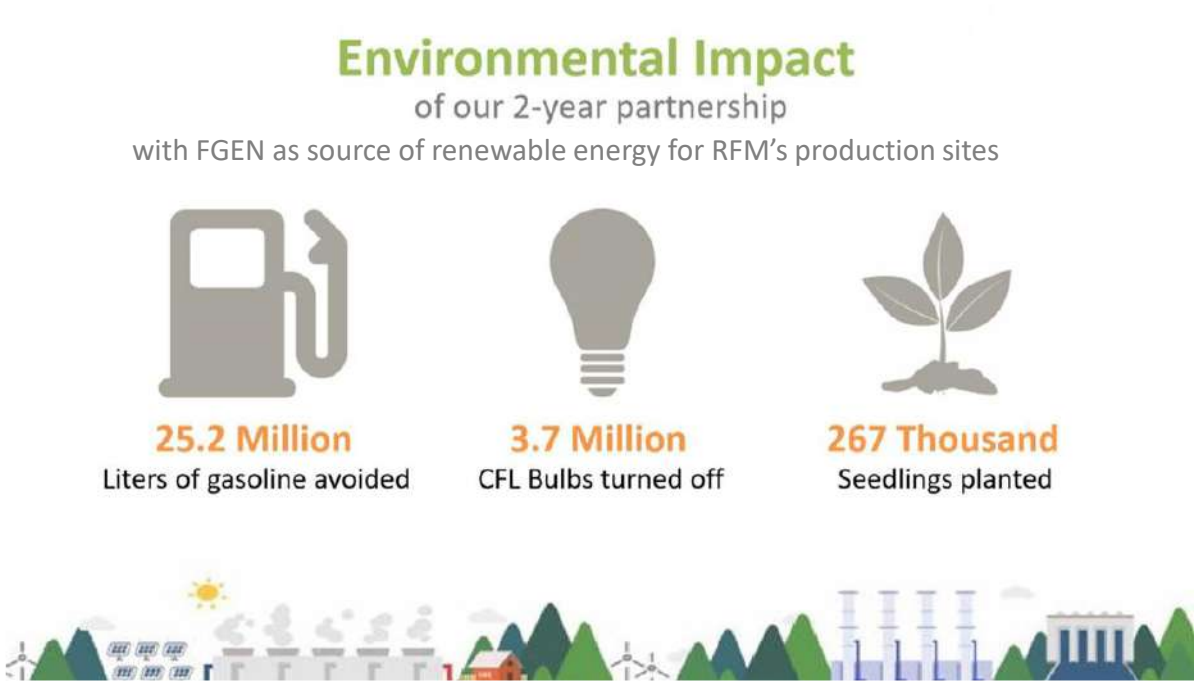
UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Product or Service Contribution to UN SDGs

Key products and services and its contribution to sustainable development.

Key Products and Services	Societal Value / Contribution to UN SDGs	Potential Negative Impact of Contribution	Management Approach to Negative Impact
Flour, Pasta, Milk	Cheap bread from wheat flour is a significant daily meal of Filipino families. RFM ensures affordable and regularly available wheat flour to Filipino bakers across the country. To this extent, RFM helps address UN's **Zero Hunger and Good Health and Well Being** Sustainable Development Goals. RFM's Selecta Milk products strive to provide affordable nutrition thru cheaper and safer liquid milk to children and adults. RFM's flour, milk, ice cream and pasta products are also fortified with vitamins for the needed nutrition of users.	Transport of Wheat over the seas require diesel fuel which contribute to air pollution	The international shipping industry's shift to cleaner diesel fuel with lower sulfur content; resultant higher cost of wheat is acceptable in order to minimize pollution of air due to ship fuel. RFM's use of electricity generated from renewable sources/non polluting sources like geothermal and hydro electric plants since 2017 help reduce air pollution as well.
UHT Milk	Nutrition and well being UN Goals	Milk in paper cartons also use paper from trees.	To minimize the impact of cutting more trees for packaging of RFM UHT milk products, our supplier TetraPak has a

			continuing paper recycling program.
CSR	TOSP – Ten Outstandingg Students of the Philippines is a decades-old RFM-sponsored foundation that recognizes excellence among tertiary graduates across the country PCE – Philippine Center for Entrepreneurship (Go Negosyo) is another foundation that RFM sponsors along with other companies. PCE promotes poverty alleviation thru entrepreneurship and mentorship programs Marawi rebuilding Calamity donations		





4. UN Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal call to action, to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity and includes seventeen (17) goals seen below. Disclosure would be required on how companies are able to contribute to the SDGs through their products and services.



Materiality Assessment

In sustainability reporting, materiality is the principle that determines which relevant topics are sufficiently important that it is essential to report on them. The global standards/frameworks for reporting sustainability presented in the introduction (GRI, SASB, IIRC and TCFD) propose different but related definitions of materiality, which focus on the following elements:

- Significant economic, environmental, and social impacts of the organization
- Information that substantively influence the assessments and decisions of stakeholders, including investors
- Matters that substantively affect the organization's ability to create value over the short, medium and long term

A topic may be considered material if it falls into any of the following:

1. It is a **KEY CAPITAL/ RISK/ OPPORTUNITY** that impacts value creation
2. Your **KEY BUSINESS ACTIVITIES** impact the topic
3. Your **SUBSIDIARIES/ CONTRACTORS/ SUPPLY CHAIN** contribute significant impacts to this topic
4. Your **PRODUCTS/ SERVICES** contribute impacts to this topic
5. There is a **TREND** that points to a future where this topic will become material to you

COVER SHEET

for

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	9	8

COMPANY NAME

R	F	M		C	O	R	P	O	R	A	T	I	O	N		A	N	D		S	U	B	S	I	D	I	A	R	I
E	S																												

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

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

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
1 7 - Q	S E C	N / A

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number	Mobile Number
rfmmail@rfm.com.ph	(02) 8631-8101	N/A

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Fiscal Year (Month / Day)
3,138	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) 8631-8101	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, 2020**

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** 6. _____ (SEC Use Only)
Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization — Industry Classification Code

7. **RFM Corporate Center, Pioneer corner and Sheridan Streets, Mandaluyong City** **1550**
Address of Registrant's principal office — Postal Code

8. **0632-8631-81-01**
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	**3,455,995,358**

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 53 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 2020 vs. First Quarter 2019

Food and Beverage Company RFM Corporation posted ₱3.2 billion net revenues for the first quarter of the year or 3% higher than the same period last year while net income slowed by 4% to 212 million.

RFM saw mixed results for its ice cream, milk, pasta and institutional bread and flour units. Prior to the lockdown, RFM saw strong growth across most units. However, the lockdown affected the company's ice cream sales, especially in the out-of-home segments as consumers were restricted to their homes. On the other hand, the stay-at-home situation shifted more buying to Selecta Milk, Royal and Fiesta Pasta and sauces, as well as White King hotcakes, champorado and arrozcaldo. Institutional bread and flour sales were hit by closures of fast food outlets.

The sales and income outlook for the second quarter is expected to be more subdued than 2019. The limited mobility and spending power of consumers will bear down on the sales of ice cream and institutional sales to fast food outlets even as milk and pasta will see sustained demand.

The key financial performance indicators for the Company for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020 as compared to the same period in 2019, are as follows:

Key Financial Performance Indicators (Amounts in Millions)*	**For the Quarter Ended**	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Net Revenues	**₱3,221**	₱3,113
Net Operating Margin	**310**	301
Net Income	**212**	221
EBITDA	**450**	408
Current Ratio	**1.46**	1.39

** 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.

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.

3. **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.

4. **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, 2020, the Group's total assets decreased from last year's Php18.69 to Php18.61 billion due accounts receivable amounting to P1.5 billion. The total liabilities increased from last year's Php6.58 billion to P6.67 billion due to trade payables.

The Group has a current ratio of 1.46 and 1.54 on March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 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;

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

(i) 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, 2020;

(j) 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 Securities Regulation Code, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

RFM CORPORATION
Registrant

ENRIQUE OLIVER I. REY MATIAS
Vice President – Chief Financial Officer

ATTY. MITCHIE VANESSA MAGOMNANG
Corporate Secretary and Head of Legal

Dated: **May 11, 2020**

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Amounts in Millions)

	March 31, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 Audited
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱3,493**	₱3,625
Short-term cash investment	**647**	649
Current portion of Held-to-collect (HTC) investments	**85**	85
Accounts receivable (Note 5)	**1,551**	2,086
Inventories (Note 6)	**2,094**	1,485
Other current assets (Note 7)	**304**	240
Total Current Assets	**8,174**	8,170
Noncurrent Assets		
Investments in joint venture and associates (Note 9)	**161**	153
Property, plant and equipment (Note 8)	**7,728**	7,624
Intangible assets	**2,271**	2,271
Other noncurrent assets (Note 10)	**279**	470
Total Noncurrent Assets	**10,439**	10,518
TOTAL ASSETS	**₱18,613**	₱18,688
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Bank loans	**₱800**	₱979
Lease Liabilities	**112**	119
Accounts payable and other current liabilities (Note 11)	**4,682**	4,209
Total Current Liabilities	**5,594**	5,307
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Lease Liabilities –net of current portion	**695**	381
Other noncurrent liabilities (Note 12)	**376**	890
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**1071**	1,271
Total Liabilities	**6,665**	6,578
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company (Note 13)		
Capital stock (Note 13)	**₱3,651**	₱3,651
Additional paid-in capital (Note 13)	**2,060**	2,060
Treasury stock (Note 13)	**(379)**	(376)
Equity reserve	**(23)**	(23)
Revaluation increment on land - net of deferred income tax effect	**1,790**	1,790
Retained earnings	**4,867**	5,026
	11,966	12,128
Non-controlling interests	**(18)**	(18)
Total Equity	**11,948**	12,110
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**₱18,613**	₱18,688

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Amounts in Millions, Except for Earnings Per Share Data)

	For the Quarter Ended March 31	
	2020	2019
NET REVENUES	**₱3,221**	₱3,113
DIRECT COSTS AND EXPENSES	**(2,068)**	(1,958)
GROSS PROFIT	**1,153**	1,155
SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES	**(683)**	(699)
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	**(169)**	(155)
NET OPERATING INCOME	**301**	301
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES) - Net (Note 17)	**4**	14
INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	**305**	315
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	**(93)**	(94)
NET INCOME	**₱212**	₱221
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱ 212**	₱221
Minority interests (Note 2)	–	–
	₱ 212	₱221
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	
	2020	2019
NET INCOME	**₱212**	₱221
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**–**	–
Total comprehensive income for the period	**₱ 212**	₱221
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱ 212**	₱221
Minority interests (Note 2)	–	–
	₱212	₱221

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	Revaluation Increment	Retained Earnings	Total	Minority Interests	Total Equity
BALANCES AT JANUARY 1, 2020 (Audited)	**₱3,651**	**₱2,060**	**(₱376)**	**(₱23)**	**₱1,790**	**₱5,026**	**₱12,128**	**(₱18)**	**₱12,110**
Net income for the period	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	**–**	**212**	**212**	**–**	**212**
Cash dividends	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	**–**	**(371)**	**(371)**	**–**	**(371)**
Purchase of treasury stock	**–**	**–**	**(3)**	–	**–**	**–**	**(3)**	**–**	**(3)**
Sale of treasury stock	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Issuance of shares	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
BALANCES AT MARCH 31, 2020 (Unaudited)	**₱3,651**	**₱2,060**	**(₱379)**	**(₱23)**	**₱1,790**	**₱4,867**	**₱11,966**	**(₱ 18)**	**₱11,948**
BALANCES AT JANUARY 1, 2019 (Audited)	₱3,500	₱2,059	(₱86)	(₱7)	₱1,790	₱4,451	₱11,707	(₱30)	₱11,677
Net income for the period	–	–	–	–	–	221	221	–	221
Cash dividends	–	–	–	–	–	(282)	(282)	–	(282)
Purchase of treasury stock	–	–	(88)	–	–	–	(88)	–	(88)
Sale of treasury stock	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Effect of adoption of Revised PAS 19	151	383	–	–	–	(534)	–	–	–
BALANCES AT MARCH 31, 2019 (Unaudited)	₱3,651	₱2,442	(₱174)	(₱7)	₱1,790	₱3,856	₱11,558	(₱30)	₱11,528

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

	For the Period Ended March 31	
	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	**₱306**	₱315
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	**149**	107
Operating income before working capital changes	**455**	422
Decrease (increase) in:		
Accounts receivable	**535**	758
Inventories	**(609)**	(476)
Other current assets	**(64)**	(734)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**330**	563
Income tax paid	**13**	11
Net cash generated from operations	**660**	544
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment, net	**(253)**	(639)
Decrease (increase) in:		
Other noncurrent assets	**(5)**	253
Short-term cash investments	**3**	(564)
Purchase of held-to-maturity investments		(112)
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	**(255)**	(1,062)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayments of bank loans	**(179)**	64
Dividends paid	**(343)**	(278)
Proceeds from sale of treasury stock		383
Purchase of treasury stock	**(3)**	(88)
Increase in minority interests and other noncurrent liabilities	**(12)**	693
Net cash used in financing activities	**(537)**	774
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(132)**	256
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JANUARY 1	**3,625**	2,357
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, MARCH 31	**₱3,493**	₱2,613

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited 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) since 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.

Legal Merger

On July 31, 2018, the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Parent Company approved the planned upstream merger among the Parent Company (the Surviving Corporation) and its subsidiaries – Cabuyao Logistics Industrial Center, Inc. (CLIC), Interbake Commissary Corporation (ICC) and Invest Asia Corporation (IAC) (collectively, the Absorbed Corporations) and is seen as desirable and advantageous to the parties and their respective shareholders for the following business reasons:

- The integration of the administrative facilities of the four (4) corporations will result in economies of scale and efficiency of operations;
- The consolidation of assets of the four (4) corporations will allow the procurement of financing and credit facilities under more favorable terms; and,
- The merger will make possible the more productive use of the properties of the constituent corporations.

On January 31, 2019, the Securities and Exchange Commission approved the merger and issued the Certificate of Filing of Articles and Plan of Merger of the Parent Company, CLIC, ICC and IAC (Plan of Merger).

Under the Plan of Merger, the Parent Company will issue 150,617,444 outstanding shares, with ₱1.00 par value to the Absorbed Corporations' shareholders, including the Parent Company, from its unissued shares with average swap ratio of 0.36.

The carrying amount of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the Absorbed Corporations follow:

	As of January 31, 2019
	(In Thousands)
ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash on hand and in banks	₱29,822
Receivables	41,251
Inventories - at cost	1,939
Hold-to-collect investment	19,971
Other current assets	32,585
Total Current Assets	125,568
Noncurrent assets	
Property, plant and equipment	990,703
Deferred tax asset – net	1,676
Other noncurrent assets	1,963
Total Noncurrent Assets	994,342
	₱1,119,910
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	₱70,599
Advances from related parties	293,365
Total Current Liabilities	363,964
Noncurrent liabilities	
Retirement benefit liability	3,102
Security deposit	1,930
Deferred income tax liabilities – net	63,954
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	68,986
Total Liabilities	432,950
Total Identifiable Net Assets at Book Value	₱686,962

As a result of merger, the Parent Company acquired the net assets, including previous share of non-controlling interests, and possessed all the right, privileges and immunities of the Absorbed Corporations. All properties and receivables due to the Absorbed Corporations shall be taken and deemed to be transferred to and vested in the Parent Company without further act or deed.

The 146,496,952 number of shares issued by the Parent Company is currently classified as treasury shares. The remaining 4,120,492 shares was issued to the minority shareholders. The difference between the consideration paid by the Parent Company and the share of the non-controlling shareholders in the net assets of the Absorbed Corporations was accounted for as "Equity Reserve" in the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2019. The Group's consolidated financial statements after the merger reflected the balances of the Absorbed Corporations' assets and liabilities at carrying amounts since the event is a common control transaction. The difference between the net assets and related investment in the Absorbed Corporations as of the date of the merger are accounted for as an equity transaction.

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 net retirement liability which is measured at present value of the defined benefit obligations less fair value of the plan assets. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (₱), which is the Parent Company's functional currency. All values are rounded off to the nearest million 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 9).

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 and for the period ended March 31, 2020 and 2019.

The consolidated subsidiaries, which are all incorporated in the Philippines, and the effective percentages of ownership as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are as follows:

		Percentage of Ownership	
Entity	**Nature of Business**	**March 31, 2020**	**December 31, 2019**
RFM Equities, Inc. (REI)	Holding	100.00	100.00
RFM Foods Philippines Corporation (RFM Foods)*	Food retailer	100.00	100.00
Southstar Bottled Water Company, Inc. (Southstar)*	Bottled water business	100.00	100.00
Swift Tuna Corporation (Swift Tuna)*	Manufacturing	100.00	100.00
Rizal Lighterage Corporation (RLC)	Barging services	93.51	93.51
FWBC Holdings, Inc.*	Holding company	83.38	83.38
Filipinas Water Bottling Company, Inc. (FWBC)*	Bottled water Manufacturing	44.88	44.88
RFM Canning and Marketing, Inc. (RFM Canning)*	Canning services	70.00	70.00
WS Holdings, Inc. (WHI)	Holding company	60.00	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 financial statements from the date the Parent Company gains control until the date the Parent Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent Company, using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. 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 in a subsidiary not attributable, directly of indirectly, to the Parent Company. 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.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary, the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest and the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity; recognizes the fair value of the consideration received, the fair value of any investment retained, and any retained earnings or deficit in consolidated statement of income; and reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

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, 2019. Adoption of these pronouncements did not have any significant impact on the Group's financial position or performance unless otherwise indicated.

- PFRS 16, *Leases*

PFRS 16 supersedes PAS 17, *Leases*, Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 4, *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, Philippine Interpretation SIC-15, *Operating Leases-Incentives and Philippine Interpretation SIC-27, Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognize most leases on the balance sheet.

Lessor accounting under PFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from its 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. Therefore, PFRS 16 did not have an impact for leases where the Group is the lessor.

The Group adopted PFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach upon adoption of PFRS 16 in 2019 and elects to apply the standard to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying PAS 17. The Group will therefore not apply the standard to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying PAS 17.

The effect of adoption PFRS 16 as at January 1, 2019 follow:

	Increase/ (Decrease) *(in thousands)*
Consolidated statement of financial position	
Assets	
Right-of-use (ROU) assets (included under 'Property, plant and equipment')	₱441,171
Deferred tax asset	24,383
Liabilities	
Lease liabilities	522,449
Total adjustment on equity:	
Retained earnings	(56,894)

The Group and URICI have lease contracts for various items of warehouses, depots and fleet cars. Before the adoption of PFRS 16, the Group classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as either a finance lease or an operating lease. For the accounting policy applied prior to January 1, 2019, refer to "Summary of significant accounting policies" section.

Upon adoption of PFRS 16, the Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Refer to "Summary of significant accounting policies" section or the accounting policy beginning January 1, 2019.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases
The Group recognized right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets were recognized based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Lease liabilities were recognized based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Group also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease

Based on the above, as at January 1, 2019:

- Property and equipment were recognized amounting to ₱441.17 million representing the amount of right-of-use assets set up on transition date.
- Additional lease liabilities of ₱522.45 million were recognized.
- Deferred tax asset increased by ₱24.38 million because of the deferred tax impact of the changes in assets and liabilities.
- The net effect of these adjustments had been adjusted to retained earnings amounting to ₱56.89 million.

- As at January 1, 2019, the weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied by the Group to the lease liabilities ranges from 7.35% to 7.44%. The lease liabilities as at January 1, 2019 can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of December 31, 2018 as follows:

	Increase/(Decrease) *(in thousand pesos)*
Operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018	₱1,234,335
Commitments relating to:	
Leases of short-term and low-value assets	364,458
Renewal periods not included in operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018	66,785
Total gross lease payments as of January 1, 2019	803,092
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate at January 1, 2019	7.35% to 7.44%
Lease liabilities recognized at January 1, 2019	₱522,449

Due to the adoption of PFRS 16, the Group's operating profit in 2019 will improve, while its interest expense will increase. This is due to the change in the accounting for rent expense related to leases that were classified as operating leases under PAS 17.

The adoption of PFRS 16 will have an impact on equity in 2019 amounting to ₱56.89 million, since the Group elected to measure the right-of-use assets at an amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

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

The Group determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and use the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. The Group assumes that the taxation authority will examine amounts that it has a right to examine and have full knowledge of all related information when making those examinations. If the Group concludes that it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the Group shall reflect the effect of the uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment using the method the Group expects to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty.

Upon adoption of the Interpretation, the Group has assessed whether it has any uncertain tax position and applies significant judgment in identifying uncertainties over its income tax treatments. Based on its assessment, the Group determined that it is probable that its income tax treatments (including those for the subsidiaries) will be accepted by the taxation authorities.

Accordingly, the Interpretation did not have significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

· Amendments to PFRS 9, *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*

Under PFRS 9, a debt instrument can be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to PFRS 9 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

· Amendments to PAS 19, *Employee Benefits, Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*

The amendments to PAS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to:

- Determine current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event
- Determine net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using: the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event; and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

The amendments also clarify that an entity first determines any past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, without considering the effect of the asset ceiling. This amount is recognized in profit or loss. An entity then determines the effect of the asset ceiling after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement. Any change in that effect, excluding amounts included in the net interest, is recognized in other comprehensive income.

The amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as it did not have any plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements during the period.

· Amendments to PAS 28, *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*

The amendments clarify that an entity applies PFRS 9 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture (long-term interests). This clarification is relevant because it implies that the expected credit loss model in PFRS 9 applies to such long-term interests.

The amendments also clarified that, in applying PFRS 9, an entity does not take account of any losses of the associate or joint venture, or any impairment losses on the net investment, recognized as adjustments to the net investment in the associate or joint venture that arise from applying PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements as the Group does not have long-term interests in its associate and joint venture.

Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Business Combinations,* and PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*, *Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation*

  The amendments clarify that, when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including remeasuring previously held interests in the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value. In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation.

  A party that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in PFRS 3. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured.

An entity applies those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there is no transaction where joint control is obtained.

- Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity*

  The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognizes the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

  An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application is permitted. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group because dividends declared by the Group do not give rise to tax obligations under the current tax laws.

- *Amendments* to PAS 23, *Borrowing Costs, Borrowing Costs Eligible for Capitalization*

  The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

  An entity applies those amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted.

  Since the Group has not made any borrowings to develop a qualifying asset, this amendments has no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

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, 2020

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Definition of a Business*

  The amendments to PFRS 3 clarify the minimum requirements to be a business, remove the assessment of a market participant's ability to replace missing elements, and narrow the definition of outputs. The amendments also add guidance to assess whether an acquired process is substantive and add illustrative examples. An optional fair value concentration test is introduced which permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.
  An entity applies those amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted.

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

· Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, *Definition of Material*

The amendments refine the definition of material in PAS 1 and align the definitions used across PFRSs and other pronouncements. They are intended to improve the understanding of the existing requirements rather than to significantly impact an entity's materiality judgements.

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2021

· PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

The overall objective of PFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted.

Deferred effectivity

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

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

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

The Group continues to assess the impact of the above new and amended accounting standards and Interpretations effective subsequent to 2019 on the Group's consolidated financial statements in the period of initial application. Additional disclosures required by these amendments will be included in the consolidated financial statements when these amendments are adopted.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Current versus Noncurrent Classification

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

An asset is current when it is:

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.

The Group classifies all other assets, including deferred taxes, 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.

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.

At each reporting date, management analyzes the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

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 (before January 1, 2018)

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 assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), the initial measurement of financial assets includes transaction costs.

The Group's financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets at FVPL, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity (HTM) investments and available-for-sale (AFS) investments. The Group also classifies its financial liabilities as financial liabilities at FVPL and other financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired or whether they are quoted in an active market.

The Group determines the classification of its financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition and where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at each reporting date.

Financial instruments are classified as a 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.

"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. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are integral part of the EIR and transaction costs. 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.

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.

HTM Investments

HTM investments are quoted non-derivative 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 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 FVPL upon the inception of the liability. Other 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.

The Group's other financial liabilities include bank loans and accounts payable and other current liabilities (excluding payables to government agencies).

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

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

In relation to receivables, a provision for impairment is made when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Group will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. Impaired loans and receivables carried at amortized cost are derecognized when they are assessed as uncollectible either as a direct reduction of the carrying amount or through use of an allowance account when impairment has been previously recognized in the said amount.

Financial Instruments (after January 1, 2018)

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 established by regulation or convention in the market place are recognized on the settlement date.

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The Group's financial assets and financial liabilities consist of amortized cost and other financial liabilities.

Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets
The Group classifies financial assets, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through OCI, and fair value through profit or loss.

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

For a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

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

- Financial assets at amortized cost
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition

As of March 31, 2020, the Group's financial assets consist only of financial assets at amortized cost.

Financial assets at amortized cost
This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method, less any impairment in value. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

Under PFRS 9, embedded derivatives are no longer separated from a host financial asset. Instead, financial assets are classified based on the business model and their contractual terms.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Group's financial assets at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, short-term cash investments, trade receivables, nontrade receivables, advances to related parties, hold-to-collect investments and other receivables.

Initial recognition and measurement of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of other financial liabilities, net of directly attributable transaction costs. As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Group's financial liabilities include bank loans and accounts payable and other current liabilities (excluding payables to government agencies).

Subsequent measurement - other financial liabilities
This category pertains to financial liabilities that are not held for trading or not designated as at FVTPL upon the inception of the liability. These include liabilities arising from operations. These financial liabilities are recognized initially 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 cost.

Reclassifications of Financial Instruments
The Group reclassifies its financial assets when, and only when, there is a change in the business model for managing the financial assets. Reclassifications shall be applied prospectively by the Group and any previously recognized gains, losses or interest shall not be restated. The Group does not reclassify its financial liabilities.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For cash and cash equivalents, short-term cash investments and HTC investments, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. The probability of default and loss given defaults are publicly available and are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Group's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Group uses the ratings from Standard and Poor's and Moody's to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECLs. The Group considers a debt investment security to have a low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The key inputs in the model include the Group's definition of default and historical data of three years for the origination, maturity date and default date. The Group considers trade receivables in default when contractual payments are already past due for a certain number of days, which depends on the normal customer arrangements and business terms and varies across relevant business segment/sub-segment of the Group, ranging from 90 days to 360 days, except for certain circumstances when the reason for being past due is due to reconciliation with customers of payment records which are administrative in nature which may extend the definition of default. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider trade receivables to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group.

For nontrade and other receivables and advances to related parties, ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

Financial assets are credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of those financial assets have occurred. For these credit exposures, lifetime ECLs are also recognized and interest revenue is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

Determining the stage for impairment

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life between the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort for this purpose. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and forward-looking analysis.

Exposures that have not deteriorated significantly since origination, or where the deterioration remains within the Group's investment grade criteria are considered to have a low credit risk. The provision for credit losses for these financial assets is based on a 12-month ECL. The low credit risk exemption has been applied on debt investments that meet the investment grade criteria of the Group from the time of origination. An exposure will migrate through the ECL stages as asset quality deteriorates. If, in a subsequent period, asset quality improves and also reverses any previously assessed significant increase in credit risk since origination, then the loss allowance measurement reverts from lifetime ECL to 12-months ECL.

This policy is applicable to Group's financial assets except for trade receivables, for which the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

Write-off policy

The Group writes-off a financial asset, in whole or in part, when the asset is considered uncollectible, it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that it has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (effective for all periods presented)

Financial asset

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

- the Group's right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

(b) has neither transferred or 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, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

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

Financial liabilities

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 (effective for all periods presented)

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	-determined using the moving average method; cost includes direct materials, direct labor and a proportion of manufacturing overhead costs based on normal operating capacity.
Goods in process	-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 consolidated 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.

Effective January 1, 2019

Property, Plant and Equipment

Effective January 1, 2019, it is the Group's policy to classify ROU assets as part of property and equipment. Prior to that date, all of the Group's leases are accounted for as operating leases in accordance with PAS 17, hence, not recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group recognizes ROU assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). ROU assets are initially measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The initial cost of ROU assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful life and lease term, as follows:

	Number of Years
ROU assets - Land and Warehouses	2 to 30
ROU assets - Plant and Equipment	1 to 5

ROU assets are subject to impairment.

Effective for all periods presented

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 periodically such 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 recognized under "Silos, buildings and 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 and 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 and amortization cease 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) 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 derecognized when either these are disposed of or when these are permanently withdrawn from use and there are no more future economic benefits expected from its use or disposal.

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. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the consolidated statement of income in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The estimated 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 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. The assessment of indefinite life 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.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Group's intangible assets consist of trademark with indefinite useful life and computer software that is amortized over three years using the straight-line method.

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. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of PFRS 9 (or PAS 39 if prior to January 1, 2018) is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with PFRS 9 (or PAS 39 if prior to January 1, 2018). Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of PFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

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 CGUs 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.

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.

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, 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 venture 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.

Impairment of Noncurrent Nonfinancial Assets

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets (except trademark) are reviewed for impairment when event 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.

Equity

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 Group, 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 include effect of merger with subsidiaries with non-controlling interest and the Parent Company. 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 astransfers 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 potential dilutive common shares. Where the effect of the potential dilutive 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 2020 and 2019.

Revenue not in scope under PFRS 15

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. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Group, nor can they be paid directly to the Group. 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

Policies applicable effective January 1, 2019

The Group determines at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease by assessing whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group as a lessee

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the leases of low-value assets recognition exemption to its leases of other equipment that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Applicable to all periods presented

The Group as lessor

Leases where the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of income due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Effective prior to January 1, 2019

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A reassessment is made after inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:

a. There is a change in contractual terms, other than a renewal or extension of the arrangement;
b. A renewal option is exercised or extension granted, unless the term of the renewal or extension was initially included in the lease term;
c. There is a change in the determination of whether fulfillment is dependent on a specified asset; or
d. There is a substantial change to the asset.

Where reassessment is made, lease accounting shall commence or cease from the date when the change in circumstances gave rise to the reassessment of scenarios (a), (c) or (d) and the date of renewal or extension period for scenario (b).

The Group as lessee

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating leases are recognized as an 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.

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 consolidated 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 consolidated statement of financial position to the extent of the recoverable amount.

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.

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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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.

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 March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Determination of lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Group as a lessee - PFRS 16 (applicable effective January 1, 2019)

The Group has lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements).

Refer to Note 29 for information on potential future rental payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension and termination options that are not included in the lease term.

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.

Management assessed that the Group's properties are mostly owner-occupied properties and are therefore classified as part of property, plant and equipment as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Definition of Default and Credit-impaired Financial Assets (upon the adoption of PFRS 9)
The Group defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when contractual payments are already past due for a certain number of days, which depends on the normal customer arrangements and business terms and varies across relevant business segment/sub-segment of the Group, ranging from 90 days to 360 days. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. The criteria above have been applied to all financial assets measured at amortized cost held by the Group and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to calculate the Group's expected loss. An instrument is considered to be no longer in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria.

Simplified approach for trade receivables (upon the adoption of PFRS 9)
The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer accounts that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by segment and customer type). The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group calibrates the matrices to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

Use of Macro-economic Forecasts and Incorporation of Forward-looking Information. (upon the adoption of PFRS 9)
Macro-economic forecasts are determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and using reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The Group takes into consideration using different macro-economic variables to ensure linear relationship between internal rates and outside factors. Regression analysis was used to objectively determine which variables to use.

Predictive relationship between the key indicators and default and loss rates on various portfolios of financial assets have been developed based on analyzing historical data over the past 3 years. The methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are reviewed regularly.

Macro-economic indicators that are considered relevant to the Group include, but not limited to, changes in inflation, consumer price index, gross domestic product and commodity prices.

Grouping of instruments for losses measured on collective basis.
For expected credit loss provisions modelled on a collective basis, a grouping of exposures is performed on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within a group are homogeneous.

The Group considers in its collective assessment based on its business segments and type of customers. The appropriateness of groupings is monitored and reviewed on a periodic basis by Group. As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the total gross carrying amount of trade receivables for which lifetime ECLs have been measured on a collective basis amounted to ₱1,542 million and ₱2,033 million, respectively.

Revenue recognition on sale of goods

The Group's main revenue source is its sale of goods. Revenue recognition under PFRS 15 involves the Group's application of significant judgment and estimation in the: (a) identification of the contract for sale of goods that would meet the requirements of PFRS 15; (b) assessment of performance obligation and the probability that the entity will collect the consideration from the customer; (c) determining method to estimate variable consideration and assessing the constraint; and (c) recognition of revenue as the Group satisfies the performance obligation.

a) Existence of a contract

The Group's primary document for a contract with a customer is an approved purchased order with terms clearly identified including the product specification and payment terms and, for some customer groups, with a signed marketing and distributorship agreement. Each party's rights regarding the goods to be transferred is clearly identified including the product specification, quantity and payment terms. In addition, part of the assessment process of the Group before revenue recognition is to assess the probability that the Group will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods sold that will be transferred to the customer.

b) Identifying performance obligation

The Group identifies performance obligations by considering whether the promised goods or services in the contract are distinct goods or services. A good or service is distinct when the customer can benefit from the good or service on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer and the Group's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from the other promises in the contract. The Group undertakes to sell the products specified including its quantity indicated in an approved purchased order. This is considered as one performance obligation.

c) Recognition of revenue as the Group satisfies the performance obligation.

The Group recognizes its revenue for all revenue streams at a point in time, where the goods are sold and delivered, except for flour sales which are recognized at the time the goods are dispatched from the warehouse.

Operating lease commitments - the Group as lessee – effective prior to January 1, 2019

The Group has various lease agreements comprising land, warehouse/buildings, and equipment. Based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, management has assessed that there is no transfer of ownership of the properties by the end of the lease term and the lease term is not a major part of the economic life of the properties. Thus, the Group accounted for the lease agreements as operating leases.

Estimates and Assumptions

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

Impairment of trademark, goodwill and property, plant and equipment

The Group reviews for impairment the carrying value of trademark, goodwill and property, plant and equipment 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, goodwill and property, plant and equipment annually every reporting period.

For purposes of impairment testing of trademark and property, plant and equipment, 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 revenue growth rates, budgeted brand support and royalty savings 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 and operating expense. 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.No impairment losses were recognized for trademark and goodwill in 2020, 2019 and 2018.

For property, plant and equipment, the Group assesses impairment on the assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Group considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.

An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The estimated recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. For impairment loss on specific assets, the estimated recoverable amount represents the net fair value less costs to sell.

No impairment losses were recognized in 2020 and 2019 In 2018, impairment loss in its property, plant and equipment amounting to ₱0.43 million.

Leases - Estimating the Incremental Borrowing Rate – effective January 1, 2019
The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its IBR to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as risk-free interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the Group's stand-alone credit risk rating).

The Group's lease liabilities amounted to ₱487.83 million as of March 31, 2020.

Estimation of allowance for doubtful accounts (prior to adoption of PFRS 9)
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 would require the Group to classify its receivables based on the credit characteristics (customer type, payment history, past due status and term) of the customers. Impairment loss is then determined based on the historical loss experience of the receivables grouped per credit risk profile.

Estimation of expected credit losses.
ECLs are derived from unbiased and probability-weighted estimates of expected loss, and are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate, or an approximation thereof. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Estimation of variable consideration and assessing the constraint
The Group offers sales incentives through various programs to customers. Such sales incentives include customer rebates, price reductions, performance incentives, among others. The extent and mode of such arrangements vary across different segments of the Group. Such incentives give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the Group is required to use either the expected value method or the most likely amount method based on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled.

The Group determined that the most likely amount method is the appropriate method to use in estimation since the Group's contracts only include a single volume threshold (i.e., has only two possible outcomes, either the entity achieves a performance target or does not).

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Group considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The Group determined that the estimates of variable consideration are constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. In addition, the uncertainty on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

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 ₱2,093.77 million and ₱1,485.15 million as of March 31, 2020 and December 21, 2019, respectively.

Estimation of useful lives of property, plant and equipment (excluding ROU assets)
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 2020 and 2019.

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. 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.

Management believes that there is no significant change in the fair value of the parcels of land as of March 31, 2020 because there were no significant improvements made to such parcels of land from the last valuation date and no impairment indicators existed as of March 31, 2020.

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the carrying values of parcels of land carried at revalued amounts amounted to ₱3,117.63 million (see Note 8).

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.

4. Segment Information and Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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:

For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2020

	Institutional Business	Consumer Business	Other Businesses	Eliminations	**Consolidated**
Net sales					
External sales	₱999	₱2,213	₱9	₱–	**₱3,221**
Intersegment sales	–	–	14	(14)	**–**
	₱999	₱2,213	₱23	(₱14)	**₱3,221**
Results					
Income from operations	₱121	₱198	(₱18)	₱–	**₱301**
Other income (charges) - net					**4**
Provision for income tax					**(93)**
Net income					**212**
Other information					
Segment assets	₱ 18,138	₱ 32,105	₱ 11,304	(₱43,180)	**₱ 18,367**
Investments	–	–	589	(343)	**246**
Consolidated Total Assets	₱ 18,138	₱ 32,105	₱11,893	(₱43,523)	**₱18,613**
Consolidated Total Liabilities					**₱6,665**
Depreciation and amortization					**₱149**

For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2019

	Institutional Business	Consumer Business	Other Businesses	Eliminations	**Consolidated**
Net sales					
External sales	₱997	₱2,110	₱6	₱–	**₱3,113**
Intersegment sales	–	–	8	(8)	**–**
	₱997	₱2,110	₱14	(₱8)	**₱3,113**
Results					
Income from operations	₱106	₱189	₱3	₱3	**₱301**
Other income (charges) - net					**14**
Provision for income tax					**(94)**
Net income					**221**
Other information					
Segment assets	₱14,324	₱23,991	₱7,349	(₱28,771)	**₱16,893**
Investments	–	18	2,085	(919)	**1,184**
Consolidated Total Assets	₱14,324	₱24,009	₱9,434	(₱29,690)	**₱18,077**
Consolidated Total Liabilities					**₱6,549**
Depreciation and amortization					**₱107**

5. Accounts Receivables

	March 31, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Trade receivables	**₱ 1,565**	₱ 2,057
Advances to related parties	**166**	165
Other receivables	**82**	114
	1,813	2,336
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	**262**	250
	₱ 1,551	₱ 2,086

6. Inventories

This account includes finished goods and goods in process, raw materials, and spare parts and supplies.

7. Other Current Assets

	March 31, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Prepaid expenses	**₱29**	₱71
Deposits on purchases	**24**	35
Creditable withholding taxes	**55**	51
Input VAT	**2**	2
Others	**194**	81
	₱304	₱240

8. Property, Plant and Equipment

	March 31, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Property, plant and equipment		
At cost	**₱4,610**	₱4,506
At appraised value	**3,118**	3,118
	₱7,728	₱7,624

9. Interest in 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 ₱7,759.89 million and ₱7,030.11 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, 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.

10. Other Noncurrent Assets

	March 31, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Deferred income tax assets - net	**₱174**	₱392
Other noncurrent assets	**105**	78
	₱279	₱470

11. Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities

	March 31, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**₱4,155**	₱4,003
Income tax payable	**161**	55
Advances to related parties	**118**	116
Others	**248**	35
	₱4,682	₱4,209

12. Other Noncurrent Liabilities

	March 31, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Deferred income tax liabilities	**₱556**	₱744
Net pension obligation	**139**	146
	₱695	₱890

13. 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 March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Parent Company has 3,978,265,025 authorized common shares with ₱1 par value per share. Issued and outstanding common shares of 3,455,995,358 and 3,456,682,858 are held by 3,138 and 3,141 shareholders as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 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	(19,655,200)	(j)
2018	Various	4,200,000	(j)
2019	Various	(34,676,500)	(k)
2019	Various	5,181,000	(k)
2019	Various	4,120,492	(l)
2020	Various	(687.500)	(m)
		3,455,995,58	

(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.

(j) Purchased 19.66 million treasury stock amounting to ₱92.76 million on various dates in 2018. Re-issued 4.20 million treasury stock amounting to ₱20.68 million on various dates in 2018 resulting in excess of cost of treasury stock over the issue price amounting to ₱0.22 million which is presented under "Additional paid-in capital" account in equity.

(k) Purchased 34.68 million treasury stock amounting to ₱167.24 million on various dates in 2019. Re-issued 5.18 million treasury shares amounting to P=24.23 million on various dates in 2019 resulting in excess of cost of treasury shares over the issue price amounting to P=1.16 million which is presented under "Additional paid-in capital" account in equity.

(l) This is the result of issuance of shares of the Parent Company, as a consideration for the merger 4,120,492 shares were issued to the minority shareholders and 146,496,952 shares were considered as treasury shares (Note 1).

(m) Purchased 0.69 million treasury stock amounting to ₱3.38 million on various dates in 2020.

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
February 5, 2020	₱371.48	Cash	₱0.106000	February 19,2020	March 17,2020
July 24, 2019	271.25	Cash	0.077400	August 7, 2019	September 4,2019
'January 30, 2019	282.11	Cash	0.080500	February 14, 2019	March 13, 2019
September 7, 2018	222.97	Cash	0.063700	September 21, 2018	October 17, 2018
January 31, 2018	300.02	Cash	0.085710	February 15, 2018	March 14, 2018
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

The Group's retained earnings as of December 31, 2019 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 ₱647.42 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, 2019 amounted to ₱4.38 billion.

14. 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.

Terms and Conditions of Transactions with Related Parties

There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. These accounts are non-interest bearing, generally unsecured and will be settled in cash. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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 2.3 million and nil in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

b. The Parent Company engages RLC for its lighterage requirements. Service fees to RLC amounted to ₱11.58 million and ₱6.23 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

15. 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, HTC 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 longterm 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 of its financial assets, before taking into account any collateral and other credit enhancements.

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 adequatel 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. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group's share in URICI's outstanding bank loans include only short-term loans from local banks and lending investors. 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 2018 and 2017.

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

16. Fair Value Management

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2019:

			Fair Value Measurement Using		
	Date of Valuation	Total	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, 2019	**₱3,117,628**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱3,117,628**
Asset for which fair value is disclosed					
Property, plant and equipment at appraised value	December 31, 2018	**₱3,117,628**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱3,117,628**

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 31, 2017. The parcels of land, located in Mandaluyong City and Pasig City, have aggregate fair values of ₱3,117.63 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Property, plant and equipment at appraised value
The fair value has been categorized as Level 3 fair value measurement based on the inputs to valuation technique used. The significant unobservable valuation input used is priced per square meter ranging from ₱54,400 to ₱75,700. Significant increases (decreases) in estimated price per square meter in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value on a linear basis. Management believes there is no significant change in fair value of the parcels of land as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

17. Other Income (Charges)

	For the period ended March 31	
	2020 (Unaudited)	2019 (Unaudited)
Interest expense	**(₱1)**	**(₱5)**
Interest income	**12**	**10**
Other income - net	**(7)**	**9**
	₱4	**₱14**

18. Earnings per Share (EPS)

		For the Period Ended March 31	
		2020 (Unaudited)	2019 (Unaudited)
a.	Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company (Amounts in Millions)	**₱212**	**₱221**
b.	Common shares outstanding	**3,455,995,358**	**3,467,826,358**
c.	Weighted average common shares outstanding	**3,456,343,055**	**3,470,851,046**
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, 2020
(Amounts in Millions)

	Amount	**%**
Under Three (3) Months	₱1,488	93%
Three (3) Months to One (1) Year	47	3%
Over One (1) Year	16	1%
	₱1,551	**100%**