COVER SHEET

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P R Y C E C O R P O R A T I O N

(Company's Full Name)

1 7 / F P R Y C E C E N T E R 1 1 7 9 C H I N O

R O C E S A V E N U E M A K A T I C I T Y

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

Jose Ma. C. Ordenes / Earl Christian L. Lerio	(02) 8 899-4401
Contact Person	Company Telephone Number

1 2	3 1	S E C 1 7 - Q	1 2	1 1
Month	*Day*	FORM TYPE	*Month*	*Day*
Fiscal Year			ANNUAL MEETING	

Secondary License Type, if Applicable

M S R D

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

359 (as of Sept. 30, 2020)

Total No. of Stockholders

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document I.D.

Cashier

S T A M P S

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

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

1. For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2020
2. Commission identification number 168063
3. BIR Tax Identification No. 000-065-142-000
4. PRYCE CORPORATION (formerly Pryce Properties Corporation)
5. Metro Manila, Philippines
6. Industry Classification Code:
7. 17th Floor Pryce Center, 1179 Chino Roces Avenue cor. Bagtikan St. Makati City 1203
8. (0632) 899-44-01 (Trunkline)
9. N. A.

   Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA as of September 30, 2020.

Title of Each Class	No. of Issued & Outstanding shares
Common Shares	1,946,461,269
Treasury Shares	78,038,731

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

    Yes { / }   No { }

    Philippine Stock Exchange   Common Stock

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

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

    Yes { / }   No { }

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

    Yes { / }   No { }

PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

Please see attached.

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

The consolidated revenues of the company rose to Php 8.994 billion for the period ended September 30, 2020, which is 14.03% higher than last year's Php 7.887 billion. The increase in gross revenues is largely explained by the growth in sales volume of LPG content. Over the same period, net income also increased to Php 1.222 billion from Php 1.207 billion in 2019, a percentage growth of 1.24%.

Real estate sales and development is the business of the Parent Company, Pryce Corporation. LPG products (LPG, cylinders & accessories) and industrial gases are the product lines of Parent Company's subsidiary, Pryce Gases, Inc. (PGI) under the PryceGas brand. Vitamins and some over-the-counter pharmaceutical products are handled by Pryce Pharmaceuticals, Inc., another subsidiary of PPC. Oro Oxygen Corporation (OOC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of PGI, handles the same products as PGI's, but operates only in Luzon.

Revenues and Volume Growth

Compared to year-ago figures, consolidated revenues grew by 14.03% to Php 8.994 billion from Php 7.887 billion. This growth in revenues was primarily due to the 15.45% increase in LPG revenues, which accounts for more than 90% of the company's revenues. LPG revenues consist of sales of LPG content, cylinders, LPG generators, and LPG stoves & accessories. Consolidated revenues broken down by product line are as follows: liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) products, Php 8.527 billion (or 94.81% of total); industrial gases, Php 323.97 million (3.6%); real estate sales, Php 100.26 million (1.11%); and pharmaceutical products, Php 42.47 million (0.47%).

Sales volume of LPG content (cooking gas) increased by 9.5%, from 162,559 metric tons in 2019 to 178,052 metric tons in 2020. In terms of peso sales, LPG products increased by 15.45% from Php 7.386 billion to Php 8.527 billion.

Due to the effects of the continuing pandemic, industrial gas sales declined by 5.12% to Php 323.97 million compared to the year-before figure of Php 341.46 million. Total sale of industrial gas cylinders similarly decreased by 9.08% to 809,692 cylinders from last year's 890,544 cylinders.

The real estate segment contributed Php 100.26 million to the group's revenues, which is 18.25% lower than the previous year's Php 122.65 million since the latter includes sale of office condo units in Davao. Pharmaceutical products added Php 42.47 million, 13.80% higher than the year-ago sales figure of Php 37.32 million.

Price Movement and Market Demand

Owing to the Coronavirus Pandemic, which caused a drastic fall in global LPG demand, the average international LPG contract price ("CP") during the period under review dropped to U.S.$ 394.28 per metric ton, 10.23% lower than 2019's U.S.$ 439.22 per metric ton over the same period. The peso-sale of LPG content would have been higher had it not been for such drop in average CP and, consequently, of local LPG prices.

The country's LPG demand for the first half of 2020 was 845 thousand metric tons, 4.7% lower than 2019's 887 thousand metric tons, as shown by data from the Department of Energy (DOE).

Competition and Market Share

PGI is currently the 2nd biggest player in both the Visayas and Mindanao (Vis-Min) areas and has a combined market share of 24%. On a country-wide basis, PGI has a 12.50% share of the local LPG market demand, equivalent to 105,000 metric tons. These data are based on the DOE's report as of the first semester of 2020.

Profitability

Total gross margin by the 3rd quarter of 2020 reached Php 2.405 billion, 23.67% higher than the previous year's Php 1.945 billion.

Income from operations this year was Php 1.456 billion and is 20.58 % higher than last year's figure of Php 1.207 billion. After considering other income, as well as other expenses and the provision for income tax, the after-tax net income resulted to Php 1.222 billion for the year, 1.24% higher than last year's Php 1.207 billion. Earnings per share similarly increased to Php 0.5732 per share from Php 0.5528 per share.

Notwithstanding the Coronavirus Pandemic, the management still sees the last quarter as the strongest in terms of LPG sales and income because of the December festivities/holidays.

Liquidity

Total liquid assets of the company as of September 30, 2020 reached Php 2.360 billion, which consists of Cash of Php 1.254 billion and Financial Assets at fair value of Php 1.106 billion. This is 9.42% higher than the Php 2.157 billion recorded as of yearend 2019 based on audited accounts.

Current ratio as of the end of the third quarter of 2020 was at 1.69 and total debt-to-equity ratio registered at 0.41.

Balance Sheet Changes

Compared to the December 31, 2019 audited financial statements, the significant movements in balance sheet accounts are as shown below.

Account Name	**% Increase or (Decrease)**	**Reason for Change**
Cash	12.49%	Due to the income for the period
Financial assets at fair value	6.13%	Due to increase in market value of marketable securities and additional purchases
Trade and other receivables	16.58%	Increase in credit sales and slowdown of collection
Inventories	5.35%	Due to increase in importation
Real estate projects	5.06%	Due to proper classification of account and minor additions
Prepayments and other current assets	(34.99%)	Application of input VAT and amortization of prepayments
Advances to related parties	5.38%	Additional availment of advances and products by affiliates
Right-of-use asset	(8.57%)	Amortization on right-of-use asset on leasehold

Trade and other payables	18.59%	Increase in purchases and various accruals
Dividends payable	(92.89%)	Due to payment of dividends
Income tax payable	(40.07%)	Payment of income tax
Lease liabilities (current)	11.15%	Accrual of finance cost
Retirement benefit obligation	(30.59%)	Due to payment/ additional contribution to retirement fund
Lease liabilities (net of current portion)	(9.56%)	Due to payment of lease liabilities
Retained earnings	19.69%	Due to net income of 2020
Treasury stock	92.06%	Due to additional buy back of Parent Company's shares
Non-controlling interest	14.67%	Due to increase in net income

Numerical Performance Indicators

The measures of revenue growth are presented below.

REVENUE GROWTH			
Pryce Corporation & Subsidiaries			
	2020 (Sept. 30, 2020)	**2019 (Sept. 30, 2019)**	Percent Growth/ (Decline)
REVENUE	8,993,585,528	7,887,005,575	14.03%

VOLUME GROWTH			
Principal Product – Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in metric tons			
	2020 (Sept. 30, 2020)	**2019 (Sept. 30, 2019)**	Percent Growth/ (Decline)
LPG Content (in MT)	178,052	162,559	9.53%

Measurements on profitability are shown below.

	2020 (Sept. 30, 2020)	2019 (Sept. 30, 2019)
Return on Assets (%)	11.50%	12.17%
Return on Equity (%)	17.20%	17.66%
Net profit margin (%)	16.78%	18.21%

The measurements on liquidity are shown below.

LIQUIDITY		
Pryce Corporation & Subsidiaries		
	2020 (Sept. 30, 2020)	2019 (Sept. 30, 2019)
Current ratio	1.69	1.75
Debt to equity ratio	0.41	0.38

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

In the 3rd quarter of 2020, reports filed with the PSE and SEC by way of SEC 17-C were the following: Annual Report for 2019 (with AFS & Sustainability Report); Quarterly Reports for the 1st and 2nd quarters; Revised Manual on Corporate Governance; Postponement of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting; and various buybacks of the parent company's shares.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Revised Securities Act, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

PRYCE CORPORATION
By:

JOSE MA. C, ORDENES
SVP - Treasurer

SALVADOR P. ESCAÑO
Chairman & CEO

November 11, 2020

PRYCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Financial Statements
For the period ended September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019

PRYCE CORPORATION and SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at September 30, 2020 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2019 (Audited)

	2020	Audited 2019
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash - note 4	**1,253,719,757**	1,114,563,626
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) - note 5	**1,106,503,730**	1,042,561,957
Trade and other receivables (net) - note 6	**443,370,757**	380,324,620
Inventories - note 7	**1,300,498,861**	1,234,397,458
Real estate projects - note 8	**885,158,335**	842,566,291
Prepayments and other current assets - note 9	**88,541,655**	136,201,481
	5,077,793,095	4,750,615,433
Noncurrent assets		
Advances to related parties - note 21	**53,051,387**	50,343,485
Property, plant and equipment (net) - notes 10 and 11	**8,067,323,470**	7,726,703,455
Right-of-use asset (net) - note 31	**68,303,744**	74,703,747
Investment properties - note 12	**389,328,616**	389,328,616
Deferred tax and other assets	**70,711,740**	70,618,411
Goodwill - note 13	**70,668,305**	70,668,305
Other noncurrent assets - note 14	**42,772,805**	44,898,060
	8,762,160,067	8,427,264,079
TOTAL ASSETS	**13,839,953,162**	13,177,879,512
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables - note 15	**1,438,433,894**	1,212,909,745
Income tax payable	**110,295,751**	184,030,560
Customers' deposits - note 16	**106,822,064**	104,873,353
Lease liabilities (current) - note 31	**15,134,188**	13,616,354
Short-term debts - note 17	**1,321,318,561**	1,320,612,069
Dividends payable - note 20	**17,877,128**	251,486,815
	3,009,881,586	3,087,528,896
Noncurrent liabilities		
Retirement benefit obligation - note 28	**79,756,678**	114,913,775
Lease liabilities (net of current portion) - note 31	**60,004,449**	66,344,820
Deferred tax liabilities	**690,132,321**	716,282,230
	829,893,448	897,540,825
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**3,839,775,034**	3,985,069,721
Equity		
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company		
Capital stock - note 18	**2,024,500,000**	2,024,500,000
Additional paid-in capital	**369,834,820**	369,834,820
Retained earnings - note 20	**5,870,394,378**	4,904,623,195
Other comprehensive income - note 27	**1,496,918,693**	1,556,503,464
Treasury stock - note 19	**(368,023,807)**	(191,622,697)
	9,393,624,084	8,663,838,782
Non-controlling interest	**606,554,043**	528,971,009
TOTAL EQUITY	**10,000,178,128**	9,192,809,791
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**13,839,953,162**	13,177,879,512

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

PRYCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the Period Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
REVENUES - note 22		
Liquefied petroleum and industrial gases	**8,850,855,622**	7,727,035,750
Real estate	**100,263,580**	122,651,636
Pharmaceutical products	**42,466,326**	37,318,189
	8,993,585,528	7,887,005,575
COST OF SALES - note 23		
Liquefied petroleum and industrial gases	**6,543,774,795**	5,885,818,852
Real estate	**16,591,975**	31,668,754
Pharmaceutical products	**28,027,775**	24,664,593
	6,588,394,545	5,942,152,199
GROSS INCOME	**2,405,190,983**	1,944,853,376
OPERATING EXPENSES - note 24	**949,567,369**	737,658,207
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	**1,455,623,614**	1,207,195,170
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES) - Net		
Finance costs - note 25	**(43,365,040)**	(32,420,660)
Fair value gain (loss) on financial assets at FVPL	**(9,576,401)**	111,417,991
Other income (net) - note 26	**106,887,670**	149,912,984
	53,946,229	228,910,315
NET INCOME BEFORE TAX	**1,509,569,843**	1,436,105,485
Provision for Income Tax	**(287,275,389)**	(228,761,383)
NET INCOME	**1,222,294,454**	1,207,344,101
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**1,115,652,576**	1,111,220,011
Non-controlling interests	**106,641,878**	96,124,090
	1,222,294,454	1,207,344,101
EARNINGS PER SHARE - note 29	**0.5732**	0.5528

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

PRYCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

	Period July 1 to September 30	
	2020	2019
REVENUES		
Liquefied petroleum and industrial gases	**3,041,516,857**	2,507,653,371
Real estate	**38,820,713**	46,937,026
Pharmaceutical products	**13,553,420**	12,669,324
	3,093,890,990	2,567,259,721
COST OF SALES		
Liquefied petroleum and industrial gases	**2,261,070,936**	1,856,150,042
Real estate	**6,343,673**	8,761,492
Pharmaceutical products	**8,945,257**	8,285,010
	2,276,359,866	1,873,196,544
GROSS PROFIT	**817,531,124**	694,063,178
OPERATING EXPENSES	**316,508,186**	224,927,128
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	**501,022,938**	469,136,050
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES)	**81,291,752**	(72,274,919)
NET INCOME BEFORE TAX	**582,314,690**	396,861,131
Provision for Income Tax	**(119,274,658)**	(85,086,190)
NET INCOME	**463,040,032**	311,774,941
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**423,005,577**	281,705,720
Non-controlling interests	**40,034,456**	30,069,222
	463,040,032	311,774,941
EARNINGS PER SHARE	**0.2173**	0.1401

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

PRYCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the Period Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 and December 31, 2019

	September 30 2020	September 30 2019 As Restated	December 31 2019 Audited
CAPITAL STOCK	**2,024,500,000**	2,024,500,000	2,024,500,000
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	**369,834,820**	369,834,820	369,834,820
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**1,496,918,693**	1,577,322,918	1,556,503,464
RETAINED EARNINGS (DEFICIT)			
At beginning of period	**4,904,623,195**	3,874,083,133	3,874,083,133
Net income for the period	**1,115,652,576**	1,111,220,011	1,393,363,722
Transfer of revaluation reserve deducted from operations through additional depreciation charges	**85,734,679**	89,200,491	118,968,061
Effect of adoption of PFRS 16	**-**	-	(1,660,709)
Declaration of cash dividends	**(235,616,072)**	(241,582,860)	(480,131,012)
At end of period	**5,870,394,378**	4,832,920,776	4,904,623,195
TREASURY STOCK	**(368,023,807)**	(78,394,513)	(191,622,697)
	9,393,624,084	8,726,184,001	8,663,838,782
NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST			
At beginning of period	**528,971,009**	461,616,475	461,616,475
Net income for the period	**106,641,878**	96,124,090	125,472,215
Declaration of cash dividends	**(29,058,843)**	(29,058,867)	(58,117,681)
At end of period	**606,554,043**	528,681,697	528,971,009
TOTAL EQUITY	**10,000,178,128**	9,254,865,698	9,192,809,791

PRYCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Period Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 and December 31, 2019

	September 30 2020	September 30 2019 As Restated	December 31 2019 Audited
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax	**1,509,569,843**	1,436,105,485	1,957,027,259
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation - notes 10 and 11	**357,126,535**	275,871,229	442,188,038
Retirement benefit expense	**25,341,020**	23,318,716	25,583,642
Finance costs - note 25	**43,365,040**	32,420,660	52,579,062
Unrealized loss (gain) on financial assets at FVPL - note 5	**9,576,401**	(111,417,991)	(43,071,659)
Loss (gain) on sale of financial assets at FVPL - note 26	**5,012,597**	(76,002,865)	(47,770,075)
Dividend income - note 26	**(35,634,081)**	(35,460,414)	(48,623,957)
Interest income - note 26	**(1,429,619)**	(916,340)	(1,639,189)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	**-**	-	(31,381,271)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	**(575,469)**	(822,459)	(1,355,543)
Operating income before working capital changes	**1,912,352,267**	1,543,096,021	2,303,536,307
Decrease (increase) in assets:			
Trade and other receivables	**(63,046,137)**	(39,169,318)	(33,454,472)
Inventories	**(66,101,403)**	42,732,246	(162,326,753)
Prepayments and other current assets	**47,659,826**	2,649,759	(61,976,905)
Real estate projects	**(42,592,044)**	10,555,725	(26,529,269)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	**225,524,150**	(55,232,128)	193,568,136
Customers' deposits	**1,948,711**	5,075,702	(4,451,069)
Net cash from operations	**2,015,745,370**	1,509,708,007	2,208,365,975
Additions to financial assets at FVPL - note 5	**(374,825,806)**	(184,174,039)	(439,163,845)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at FVPL	**296,295,035**	235,622,707	292,780,270
Dividends received - note 26	**35,634,081**	35,460,414	38,671,481
Interest received	**1,429,619**	916,340	1,639,189
Income taxes paid	**(361,010,198)**	(263,948,308)	(365,885,123)
Contributions and retirement benefits paid	**(60,498,117)**	-	(27,917,261)
Net cash from operating activities	**1,552,769,983**	1,333,585,121	1,708,490,686
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to property, plant and equipment - notes 10 and 11	**(692,194,038)**	(828,504,932)	(1,180,093,870)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	**1,422,959**	2,983,093	16,959,325
Collection of advances to related parties	**-**	-	81,701,438
Grant of advances to related parties	**(2,707,902)**	(4,965,017)	(600,042)
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax and other assets	**(93,329)**	(65,050)	-
Decrease (increase) in advances to contractors and suppliers	**2,125,255**	(45,617,694)	(23,810,086)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(691,447,054)**	(876,169,600)	(1,105,843,235)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from availment of short-term debts	**2,848,248,159**	2,611,907,591	3,646,841,955
Finance costs paid	**(40,285,446)**	(32,420,660)	(48,374,361)
Payment of short-term debts	**(2,847,541,667)**	(2,226,334,702)	(3,225,280,392)
Payment of dividends	**(498,284,603)**	(510,085,421)	(535,415,564)
Acquisition of treasury stocks	**(176,401,110)**	(72,127,950)	(185,356,134)
Payment of lease liabilities	**(7,902,131)**	-	(13,755,696)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	**(722,166,798)**	(229,061,142)	(361,340,192)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	**-**	-	24,410,028
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	**139,156,131**	228,354,379	265,717,287
CASH - note 4			
AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	**1,114,563,626**	848,846,339	848,846,339
AT END OF PERIOD	**1,253,719,757**	1,077,200,718	1,114,563,626

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.)

PRYCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
As at and for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019
(Expressed in Philippine Peso)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Pryce Corporation (the "Parent Company") and its Subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") were incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on various dates as follows:

Name of company	Date of incorporation
Pryce Corporation (Parent Company)	September 7, 1989
Pryce Gases, Inc. (PGI)	October 8, 1987
Oro Oxygen Corporation (OOC)	April 4, 2006
Pryce Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (PPhI)	March 10, 2000

The Parent Company is primarily engaged in acquiring, purchasing, leasing, holding, selling or otherwise dealing in land and or real estate or any interest or right therein as well as real or personal property of every kind and description including but not limited to shares of stock in industrial, commercial, manufacturing and any other similar corporations.

The Parent Company is a publicly-listed company which is 50.46% owned by Guild Securities, Inc., and 49.54% owned by PCD Nominee Corporation and other entities and individuals. The Parent Company's stock price amounted to ₱4.10 and ₱5.06 as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

The Parent Company's registered office address is 17th Floor Pryce Center, 1179 Don Chino Roces Avenue cor. Bagtikan Street, Makati City.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and the following subsidiaries it controls:

<u>PGI</u>

PGI is primarily engaged in the manufacture, production, purchase, sale and trade of all kinds of liquids and gases and other chemicals, other allied or related products, lease, operate, manage and construct and/or install for or on account of others, plants, equipment and machineries for the manufacture or production or distribution of the desired liquids and gases and other allied products. As at September 30, 2020, PGI has eight (8) liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) marine-fed terminals and seventy-four (74) refilling plants of varying storage capacities.

Certain operations of PGI is registered with the Board of Investments (BOI) and entitled to Income Tax Holiday (ITH) provided under Republic Act 8479, otherwise known as the Downstream Oil Deregulation Act of 1998 (see Note 30).

PGI's registered office address is 17th Floor Pryce Center, 1179 Don Chino Roces Avenue cor. Bagtikan Street, Makati City.

On February 19, 2018, the Parent Company acquired 8,500,000 shares of PGI from Marubeni Corporation for ₱15.98 million resulting to an increase in percentage (%) of ownership from 91.04% to 91.35%.

OOC

OOC is primarily engaged in the purchase, importation, sale and distribution and manufacture and/or production of all kinds of gases including LPG, industrial gases, such as oxygen, acetylene, hydrogen, nitrogen, argon, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, compressed air and helium and other allied or related products, including its containers, equipment and other receptacles.

OOC's registered office address is 1st Lower Level Pryce Plaza Hotel, Carmen Hill, Cagayan de Oro City.

PGI owned 99.62% of the shares issued by OOC. The increase in stock ownership of the Parent Company to PGI resulted to an increase in percentage of ownership of the Parent Company to OOC from 90.69% to 91.00%.

PPhI

PPhI is primarily engaged in the trading of pharmaceutical products on wholesale and retail basis. The Subsidiary's registered office address is LGF Skyland Plaza, corner Gil Puyat Avenue and Tindalo Street, Makati City.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are summarized in this note. The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

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

The term PFRS in general includes all applicable PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Interpretations issued by the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC), the Philippine Interpretations Committee (PIC) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), which have been approved by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) and adopted by the SEC.

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain property, plant and equipment, which have been measured using the revaluation model, and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), which have been measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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,regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso (₱), the Group's functional and presentation currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest peso except when otherwise indicated.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Parent Company and all subsidiaries it controls (see Note 1). Control is achieved when the Parent Company has power over the investee, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to use its power to affect its returns. The Parent Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of these three elements of control.

When the Parent Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, it considers that it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Parent Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not it has power over an investee, including:

- the contractual agreement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- rights, arising from contractual agreements; and
- the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

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 when the Parent Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributable to equity holders of the Parent of the Group and to non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year, using accounting policies that are consistent with those of the Parent Company. Intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses, and profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full in the consolidation.

Non-controlling interest represents the portion of profits or losses and net assets of consolidated subsidiaries not held by the equity holders of the Parent Company, and is presented separately in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and within the equity section of the consolidated statements of financial position, separately from equity attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company.

Changes in the ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

The percentage (%) of ownership of the Parent Company as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 follows:

Name of subsidiary	Ownership and voting interest 2020	2019
PGI	91.35%	91.35%
OOC	91.00%	91.00%
PPhI*	88.66%	88.66%

** Includes indirect equity ownership of 13.66%.*

The summarized financial information in respect of the subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interest is set below:

The summarized statements of financial position as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	2020			2019		
	PGI	**OOC**	**PPhI**	PGI	OOC	PPhI
Total current assets	**₱2,700,426,376**	**₱622,100,861**	**₱22,437,063**	₱2,510,913,120	₱529,122,739	₱23,617,649
Total noncurrent assets	**8,386,456,999**	**1,414,594,937**	**639,852**	7,805,707,656	1,355,890,476	1,276,558
Total assets	**11,086,883,375**	**2,036,695,798**	**23,076,915**	10,316,620,776	1,885,013,215	24,894,207
Current liabilities	**2,479,240,243**	**93,081,556**	**10,250,506**	2,402,036,786	122,666,851	10,545,845
Noncurrent liabilities	**529,401,724**	**1,368,041,614**	**139,538**	725,540,080	1,216,093,451	2,607,771
Total liabilities	**3,008,641,967**	**1,461,123,170**	**10,390,044**	3,127,576,866	1,338,760,302	13,153,616
Equity	**₱8,078,241,408**	**₱575,572,628**	**₱12,686,871**	₱7,189,043,910	₱546,252,913	₱11,740,591

The summarized statements of comprehensive income for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020			2019		
	PGI	**OOC**	**PPhI**	PGI	OOC	PPhI
Revenues	**₱8,262,199,345**	**₱3,507,092,939**	**₱42,466,326**	₱7,731,170,463	₱735,646,454	₱37,318,189
Expenses	**(6,793,454,858)**	**(3,464,979,901)**	**(41,114,498)**	(6,410,002,329)	(728,470,745)	(35,525,033)
Income tax expense	**(267,637,372)**	**(12,793,323)**	**(405,548)**	(216,834,933)	(2,099,179)	(537,947)
Net income	**1,201,107,115**	**29,319,715**	**946,280**	1,104,333,201	5,076,530	1,255,209
Other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
	₱1,201,107,115	**₱29,319,715**	**₱946,280**	₱1,104,333,201	₱5,076,530	₱1,255,209
Net income attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**1,097,211,350**	**26,680,941**	**838,942**	1,008,808,379	4,619,642	1,112,828
Non-controlling interest	**103,895,765**	**2,638,774**	**107,338**	95,524,822	456,888	142,381
	₱1,201,107,115	**₱29,319,715**	**₱946,280**	₱1,104,333,201	₱5,076,530	₱1,255,209

<u>Impact of the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines</u>

The Republic Act No. 11232 otherwise known as the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines (the "Revised Code") took effect on February 23, 2019, which aimed at improving ease of doing business, affording more protection to corporations and stockholders, and promoting good corporate governance.

The Revised Code should be applied prospectively. The requirement to prepare and submit the annual financial statements based on the Revised Code is effective beginning on or after February

23, 2019. All financial statements covering the periods on or before February 22, 2019 are required to be prepared and submitted in accordance with the Old Corporation Code or Batas Pambansa Bilang 68, in addition to the requirements of the SRC Rule 68.

This will have no impact on the preparation and submission of the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial years except for the following new and amended PFRS that are mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle

PAS 12 (Amendment), Income Taxes – 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 shall recognize 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.

The above improvement is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier application permitted.

The application of the above improvement has no significant impact on the disclosures and amounts recognized on the consolidated financial statements.

PAS 19 (Amendment), Employee Benefits – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement. The amendments clarify that if a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, it is now mandatory that the current service cost and the net interest for the period after the remeasurement are determined using the assumptions used for the remeasurement. The amendments also clarify how the requirements on accounting for a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement affect the asset ceiling requirements. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier application permitted. The amendment has no effect on the December 31, 2019 and 2018 financial statements of the Group as this only apply to any future plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements by the Group.

PAS 28 (Amendments), 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.

The amendment has no impact on the financial statements as the Group does not have long-term interests in its associate and joint venture.

PFRS 9 (Amendment), Financial Instruments – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation. This addresses the concerns about how PFRS 9 classifies particular prepayable financial assets. The amendments also include clarifications to the accounting for a modification or exchange of a financial liability that does not result in derecognition. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier application permitted. The amendment has no significant impact on the disclosures and amounts recognized on the consolidated financial statements.

Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments. This interpretation addresses how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements of PAS 12 *Income Taxes* when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. This interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier application permitted. The interpretation has no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments (2014)*

PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* replaces PAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement,* bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting.

The standard requires all recognized financial assets that are within the scope of PAS 39 to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or at fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely for payments of principal and interest on the outstanding balance are generally measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent reporting periods. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent reporting periods. For financial liabilities that are designated as at FVPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or increase an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

The assessment of the Group's business model was made as of the date of initial application, January 1, 2018, and then applied retrospectively to those financial assets that were not derecognized before January 1, 2018. The assessment of whether the contractual cash flows on debt instruments solely comprised of principal and interest was made based on the facts and circumstances as at the initial recognition of the assets.

(a) Classification and measurement of financial instruments

The measurement category and the carrying amount in accordance with PAS 39 and PFRS 9 as of Janary 1, 2018 are compared as follows:

	Original measurement category under PAS 39	New measurement category under PFRS 9
Cash in banks	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Equity instrument held for trading	Financial assets at FVPL	Financial assets at FVPL
Trade and other receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost

Advances to a related party	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost

The carrying amount of the financial assets are not affected by the change in classification as the basis of measurement under PAS 39 and PFRS 9.

The Group does not have financial assets and financial liabilities which had previously been designated at FVPL to reduce an accounting mismatch in accordance with PAS 39 which had been reclassified to amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) upon transition to PFRS 9.

The application of the PFRS 9 has no impact on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial liabilities.

(b) Impairment testing under expected credit loss (ECL) model

There is no remeasurement loss recognized in retained earnings as at January 1, 2018. The use of ECL, upon adoption of PFRS 9, did not result to any material additional impairment loss.

For receivables arising from sale of real estate, the Group has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECL based on lifetime ECL. The Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognize loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date.

For trade and other receivables, other than those arising from sale of real estate, the Group has also applied the standard's simplified approach and has also calculated ECL based on lifetime ECL.

For advances to related parties, the Group has applied the standard's general approach where the Group must determine whether the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition (Stage 1), the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition (Stage 2), or the financial assets are credit-impaired (Stage 3).

The key inputs in the ECL model include the Group's definition of default and historical data for the origination, maturity date and default date. The Group considers receivables in default when the Group forfeits and reposseses the property from the customer through cancellation. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider financial assets to be in default when internal and external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full.

The probability of default is applied to the estimate of loss arising on default which is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Group would expect to receive, including repossession of subject memorial lawn lots and real estate projects, net of cash outflows.

The above process resulted to zero loss given default, thus, no impairment loss is recognized. The Group determines that the fair value of the real property which will be repossessed in case of default is higher than the outstanding balance and that forward-looking information indicates low credit risk.

The Group assessed that the adoption of PFRS 9, specifically on the determination of impairment loss using simplified approach has no significant impact on the carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets.

PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

PFRS 15 supersedes PAS 11 *Construction Contracts*, PAS 18 *Revenue* and related interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with its customers. PFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. The core principle in that framework is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognized in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps: (a) identify the contracts with customers; (b) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (c) determine the transaction price; (d) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (e) recognize revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

PFRS 15 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the framework to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The Group has adopted PFRS 15 *Revenues from Contracts with Customers* from January 1, 2018. The effects of the adoption is summarized below:

(a) Sale of LPG, cylinders, stoves, accesories and industrial gases

Based on the Group's assessment, the Group has concluded that revenues from sale of LPG and industrial gases should be recognized at a point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, which is upon delivery of goods. The adoption has no impact on the January 1, 2018 consolidated financial statements since the Group has been recognizing revenue in the same manner.

(b) Sale of memorial lots

Under PFRS 15, the Group has concluded that revenue from sale of memorial lots should be recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally when lawn lots are allowed to be used for burial which is upon 100% payment of purchase of lawn lot and upon 50% payment of family estate. The adoption has no impact on the consolidated financial statements since the Group has been recognizing revenue in the same manner.

(c) Sale of subdivision lots and office units

Before the adoption of PFRS 15, revenues from sale of subdivision lots and office units are recognized in full when substantially complete and upon receipt of sufficient down payment, provided that the profit is reliably determinable; that is, the collectability of the sales price is reasonably assured or the amount that will not be collected can be estimated reliably, and the earning process is virtually complete, that is the seller is not obliged to perform significant activities after the sale to earn the profit.

Under PFRS 15, the Group has concluded that revenue from sale of subdivision lots and office units should be recognized at a point in time when control is transferred to the customer which normally happens upon turnover of subdivision lots and office units to the buyer.

The adoption has no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements since all of its projects pertaining to subdivision lots and office units are completed.

(d) Sale of pharmaceutical products

The Group has concluded that revenues from sale of pharmaceutical products should be recognized at a point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, which is upon delivery of goods. The adoption has no impact on the January 1, 2018 consolidated financial statements since the Group has been recognizing revenue in the same manner.

The recognition and measurement of PFRS 15 also apply to gains or losses on disposal of non-financial assets (such as property, plant and equipment and investment property), when that disposal is not in the ordinary course of business. However, in relation to transition to PFRS 15, the effects of these changes is not material for the Group.

PAS 40 (Amendment), *Investment Property – Transfers of Investment Property*

The amendments clarify that to transfer to, or from, investment properties there must be a change in use. A change in use would involve (a) an assessment of whether a property meets, or has ceased to meet, the definition of investment property; and (b) supporting evidence that a change in use has occurred. The application of the amendments provides two options for transition: (a) An entity shall apply those amendments to changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments; or (b) retrospective application if, and only if, that is possible without the use of hindsight. The amendments have no material impact on the disclosures and amounts recognized on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

PFRS 16, *Leases*

This new standard introduces a single lessee accounting model to be applied to all leases, whilst substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in PAS 17 Leases. Lessees recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments for all leases with a term of more than twelve (12) months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Whereas, lessors continue to classify leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two (2) types of leases differently. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier application permitted for entities that apply PFRS 15 at or before the date of initial application of PFRS 16.

The adoption of the standard resulted in recognition of an asset for the right to use the underlying asset over the lease term and a lease liability for the obligation to make lease payments in the statements of financial position. In addition, this resulted in recognition of depreciation on the right-of-use asset and interest on lease liability in the statement of comprehensive income, and presentation of the total amount of cash paid into a principal portion and interest within financing and operating activities in the statements of cash flows.

The Group adopted PFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach. Under this approach, the standard is applied retrospectively and the cumulative effect of initial application is recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings of the current year. Accordingly, the comparative information presented in 2018 financial statements have not been restated and continued to be reported under PAS 17 and related interpretations.

The Group has entered into various lease agreements in respect of commercial building/units for commercial space, parcels of land and storage tank. Prior to 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. Upon adoption of PFRS 16, the Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases that it is the lessee, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

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 amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognized. 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 applied the following practical expedients for leases previously classified as operating leases, on a lease-by-lease basis:

- Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
- Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application.
- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within twelve (12) months from the date of initial application.
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.

<u>New accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards effective subsequent to January 1, 2019</u>

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of the Group consolidated financial statements are listed below. This listing of standards and interpretations issued are those that the Group reasonably expects to have an impact on disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date. The Group intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

PFRS 3 (Amendments) Definition of Business. The amendments clarify that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. They also clarify that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. That is, the inputs and processes applied to those inputs must have ‘the ability to contribute to the creation of outputs’ rather than ‘the ability to create outputs’. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted. The amendments will not have a significant impact on the disclosures and amounts recognized on the consolidated financial statements.

PAS 1(Amendments) Presentation of Financial Statements, and PAS 8 (Amendments) Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, Definition of Material. The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. An entity will need to assess whether the information, either individually or in combination with other information, is material in the context of the financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted. The amendments will not have a significant impact on the disclosures and amounts recognized on the consolidated financial statements.

The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. The Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, provides updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. The amendments will not have a significant impact on the disclosures and amounts recognized on the consolidated financial statements.

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy

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 by the Group.

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

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the 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 reassessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Group determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as financial assets at FVPL, and for nonrecurring measurement, such as investment properties.

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.

Fair value measurement disclosures of financial and non-financial assets are presented in Note 34 to the consolidated financial statements.

"Day 1" Difference

When the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Group recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a "Day 1" difference) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income 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 the consolidated statements of comprehensive income when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Group determines the appropriate method of recognizing the "Day 1" difference amount.

Financial instruments

Initial recognition, measurement and classification

The Group recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities in the consolidated statements 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 established by regulation or convention in the market place are recognized on the settlement date.

With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value including transaction costs, except for those financial assets and liabilities at FVPL where the transaction costs are charged to expense in the period incurred. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are recognized initially at their transaction price.

The Group classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost and FVPL. The classification of financial assets depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing the financial assets. The Group's business model is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The Group's business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both.

The Group classifies its financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR.

Upon initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income changes in the fair value of an equity investment that is not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost when both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is 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.

After initial measurement, financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the EIR method less allowance for impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in the profit or loss when the financial assets at amortized cost are derecognized, modified or impaired. These financial assets are included in current assets if maturity is within twelve (12) months from the end of reporting period. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

As at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, included under financial assets at amortized cost are the Group's cash, trade and other receivables, and advances to related parties (see Notes 4, 6 and 21).

Cash includes cash on hand and demand deposits.

Trade and other receivables represent the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

Financial assets at FVPL

Financial assets at FVPL include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at FVPL, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at FVPL, irrespective of the business model.

As at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, included under financial assets at FVPL are the Group's listed equity investments held for trading which the Group has not irrevocably elected to classify at FVOCI (see Note 5).

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities that are not contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, held for trading, or designated as at FVPL, are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the EIR.

The EIR is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

As at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, included in financial liabilities at amortized cost are the Group's trade and other payables (excluding deposit for park interment services and due to government agencies), short-term debts, and dividends payable (see Notes 15, 17, and 20).

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Other payables include non-trade payables and accrued expenses. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one (1) year or less or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer, while non-trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within twelve (12) months or less. If not, these are presented as noncurrent liabilities.

Short-term debts represent cash payable to bank which are due within twelve (12) months.

Dividends payable represent dividends declared which remain unclaimed by stockholders as at the end of the reporting period.

Amortized cost and EIR method

The amortized cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using the EIR method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognized using the EIR for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortized cost. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the EIR to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Group recognizes interest income by applying the credit-adjusted EIR to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the EIR, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding ECL, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted EIR is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including ECL, to the amortized cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

Interest income is recognized under Other income (net) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

<u>Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities</u>

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statements of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

<u>Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities</u>

Financial assets

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability was 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 statements of comprehensive income.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for ECL for all debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost. ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over twelve (12) months or over the expected life of the financial asset depending on the degree of risk of default.

Credit losses are 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. The expected cash flows include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For receivables arising from sale of real estate, the Group has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECL based on lifetime ECL. The Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognize loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. The loss allowance shall only be adjusted if there is a decline in the fair value of real property which may be repossessed in case of default and such decline will render the fair value of the real property lower than the outstanding balance of the financial instruments.

For receivables other than those arising from sale of real estate, the Group assesses at each end of the reporting period whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within twelve (12) months after the reporting period.

When the credit risk on financial instruments for which lifetime ECL have been recognized subsequently improves, and the requirement for recognizing lifetime ECL is no longer met, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting period, except for assets for which simplified approach was used.

The Group recognizes impairment loss (reversals) in profit or loss for all financial assets with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Significant increase in credit risk

Significant increase in credit risk is only assessed for receivables other than those arising from sale of real estate.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the end of reporting period with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organizations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group's core operations.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument, e.g. the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortized cost;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor; and
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on receivables other than those arising from sale of real estate has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the end of reporting period. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

- the financial instrument has a low risk of default; and
- the debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Group considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of "investment grade" in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of "performing". Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there is no past due amounts.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Definition of default

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Group).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than thirty (30) days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lenders of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concessions that the lenders would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- decrease in the net realizable value of the real estate property which can be recovered from the debtor of sale of real estate if it defaults.

Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables arising from sale of real estate, when the real estate property which can be recovered if the debtor defaults is no longer saleable. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognized in profit or loss.

Inventories

Inventories are composed of four (4) product lines namely: (1) LPG, cylinders, stoves and accessories, (2) industrial gases (3) real estate projects and (4) pharmaceutical products.

Inventories are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value (NRV).

Cost consists of purchase price, conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to its present location and condition. Cost of real estate projects also include expenditures for the development and improvement of subdivision lots and memorial lots, and construction of the office units.

Cost of LPG, cylinders, stoves and accessories and industrial gases is determined using moving average method. Cost of real estate projects is determined using specific identification. And, cost of pharmaceutical products is determined primarily on the basis of first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Cost of products sold includes invoice cost, excise taxes, overhead, freight and handling cost, refilling costs and excludes borrowings costs.

LPG, cylinders, stoves, accessories and industrial gases are classified as follows:

- *Raw materials* – pertain to calcium carbide and liquid oxygen used in the production of acetylene under industrial gases line.

- *Finished goods* – composed of two (2) product lines such as, (1) LPG, cylinders, stoves and accessories, and (2) industrial gases.

LPG, cylinders, stoves and accessories includes LPG bulk, content, and LPG already filled in the cylinders. LPG accessories pertain to burners and regulators.

Industrial gases pertain to oxygen and acetylene and other related gases which are produced and sold in the market.

- *General supplies* – include cylinder maintenance, electric and oxygen supplies used for production.

NRV for finished goods is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of marketing and distribution. NRV for raw materials and materials and supplies is the current replacement cost. In case of supplies, NRV is the estimated realizable value of the supplies when disposed of at their condition at the end of reporting period.

When the NRV of the inventories is lower than the cost, the Group provides for an allowance for the decline in the value of the inventory and recognizes the write-down as an expense in profit or loss. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in NRV, is recognized as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognized as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs. Any increase in NRV in excess of the expense previously recognized is not recognized.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognized as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognized.

<u>Prepayments and other current assets</u>

Prepayments are expenses paid in cash and recorded as asset before they are used or consumed, as the service or benefit will be received in the future. Prepayments expired are recognized as expense either with the passage of time or through use or consumption.

This account is mainly composed of prepaid rent, taxes and licenses, insurance, maintenance, input valued-added tax (VAT), deferred charges and other prepaid items. Prepaid rent, insurance, maintenance and other prepaid items are apportioned over the period covered by the payment and charged to the appropriate accounts in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income when incurred.

Input VAT is the indirect tax paid by the Group on the local purchase of goods or services from a VAT-registered person. Input VAT is deducted against output tax in arriving at the VAT due and payable.

Deferred charges represent project development cost paid in advance but has not yet been incurred as at year-end.

Prepayments and other current assets that are expected to be realized for not more than twelve (12) months after the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets, otherwise, these are classified as other noncurrent assets.

The Group, on a continuing basis, makes a review of the status of the claims designed to identify those that may require provision for impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost. The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties, taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location of its intended use, and the initial estimate of the future costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period. Expenditures incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance are normally charged against operations in the period in which the costs are incurred. Expenditures for additions, major improvements and renewals are capitalized.

Subsequent to initial recognition, its property, plant and equipment are measured using cost model and revaluation model.

(a) Revaluation model

The Group's land and land improvements, buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, oxygen and acetylene cylinders and hotel and office equipment are subsequently measured using revaluation model. Buildings and structures and machinery and equipment which are measured using revaluation model pertain to those which are specifically for industrial gases. These are carried at revalued amount, being the fair value at the date of revaluation as determined by an independent appraiser, less subsequent depreciation and impairment, provided that the fair value can be measured reliably. Additions subsequent to the date of appraisal are stated at revalued amount.

Revaluation is carried out regularly, so that the carrying amounts do not differ materially from its fair value as at the reporting date. If a revaluation results in an increase in value, it is credited to Revaluation reserves unless it represents the reversal of a revaluation decrease previously recognized as an expense, in which case it is recognized in profit or loss. A decrease arising as a result of a revaluation is recognized as an expense to the extent that it exceeds any amount previously credited to Revaluation reserves.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment at revalued amount commences once the property, plant and equipment are available for use and computed using the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment as follows:

	In Years
Land and land improvements	40
Buildings and structures	20-40

Oxygen and acetylene cylinders	15
Machinery and equipment	9-10
Hotel and office equipment	9

The useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed annually to ensure that the period and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property, plant and equipment.

When these are disposed of, any Revaluation reserves are transferred directly to retained earnings. The transfer to retained earnings should not be made through profit or loss.

(b) Cost model

The Group's LPG plant, machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, leasehold improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment, construction in-progress and other buildings and structures are subsequently measured using cost model. Buildings and structures and machinery and equipment which are measured using cost model pertain to those which are specifically for LPGs. These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment at cost commences once the property, plant and equipment are available for use and computed using the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment as follows:

	In Years
Buildings and structures	20-40
LPG plant, machinery and equipment	20
Leasehold improvements	5-15
Machinery and equipment	9
Transportation equipment	5-6
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5

Construction in progress (CIP) is stated at cost. This includes cost of construction, borrowing cost, plant and equipment and any other direct cost. CIP is not depreciated. Upon completion, these are reclassified to the specific Property, plant and equipment (net) accounts.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over its useful life, which is shorter than the lease term.

The useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed annually to ensure that the period and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property, plant and equipment.
Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

When property, plant and equipment are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost of the related accumulated depreciation and accumulated provision for impairment losses, if any, are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is credited to or charged against current operations.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further depreciation is charged against current operations.

Investment properties

Investment properties, which are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Cost includes purchase price and any other cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition and location for its intended use. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less impairment loss, if any.

Subsequent expenditures relating to an item of investment properties that have already been recognized are added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset, will flow to the Group. All other subsequent expenditures are recognized as expenses in the period in which those are incurred.

Investment properties are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit is written down to its recoverable amount. The estimated recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. The fair value less cost of disposal is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm’s length transaction less the costs of disposal 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. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Recovery of impairment losses recognized in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognized for the asset no longer exist or have decreased. The recovery is recorded in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. However, the increased carrying amount of an asset due to a recovery of an impairment loss is recognized to the extent it does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for that asset in prior years.

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

As at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, included in investment properties are the Group’s land and memorial lots, which are held for lease and capital appreciation, respectively.

Business combinations 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 Group elects whether it 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 costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires 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.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is initially measured at cost being the excess of the cost of business acquisition over the fair values of the identifiable net assets and liabilities acquired. Subsequent to initial recognition, it is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Should the fair values of the identifiable net assets and liabilities acquired exceeds the cost of business acquisition, the resulting gain is recognized as a bargain purchase in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (CGU) that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of the 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 portion of the CGU retained.

When a subsidiary is sold, the difference between the selling price and the net assets plus the carrying amount of goodwill is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

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 to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than the amount of the CGU to which the goodwill has been allocated (or to the aggregate carrying amount of a group of CGU to which the goodwill relates but cannot be allocated), an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed for subsequent increases in its recoverable amount in future periods. The Group performs its annual impairment test of goodwill at the end of each reporting period.

Impairment of non-financial assets except inventories and goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that any of its assets may have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, assets are also allocated to individual CGU, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGU for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell 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 estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized as an expense, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGU are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at the end of each reporting period for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Customers' deposits

Customers' deposits pertain to amount paid in advance by customers in exchange of memorial lots or residential units which have not yet met the Group's revenue recognition criteria.

Borrowing cost

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income in the period incurred.

Leases (*Effective 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 the 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 specific asset; or (d) there is a substantial change to the asset.

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

The Group leases commercial spaces and lots for its sales centers and refilling plants. The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. For leases with a term of more than twelve (12) months, the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments, unless the underlying asset is of low value.

Right-of-use asset

At the commencement date of the lease (which is when the underlying asset is available for use), the Group recognizes the right-of-use assets. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at costs which consist of the amount of the lease liability plus any initial direct costs incurred and payments made at or prior to commencement date less lease incentives received and estimated costs to be incurred by the lessee for restoration or dismantling of the underlying asset to be suitable to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease. Subsequent to commencement date, the right-of-use asset shall be measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The right-of-use asset is amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term as follows:

	In Years
Land	5 – 25
Commercial space	3 – 5
LPG storage tank	20

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, (which is when the underlying asset is available for use), the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted at the rate implicit in the lease if that can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group shall use an incremental borrowing rate.

Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liability are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the event or condition that triggers payment occurs, unless the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset under another Standard.

Lease liabilities are subsequently measured to reflect changes in the lease term, exercising of a purchase option (using a revised discount rate), amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees (using unchanged discount rate), or future lease payments resulting from a change or a rate used to determine those payments (using an unchanged discount rate). Such remeasurements are treated as adjustments to the right-of-use asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of equipment and other rentals (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of twelve (12) months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). 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.

Leases with variable lease payments

The Group recognizes payments for short-term and long-term leases with variable lease payments depending on the future revenue as expenses when incurred over the lease term.

Leases (*Effective prior to January 1, 2019)*

The Group is a party to operating leases as at reporting date as a lessee on its sales centers. Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases, net of any incentives received from the lessor, are charged under Cost of goods sold and Operating expenses account in the statements of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Income taxes

The tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable income. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward benefits of unused tax credits from excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over regular corporate income tax (RCIT) 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, carry-forward benefits of unused tax credits from excess of MCIT over RCIT and unused NOLCO can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each reporting date, the Group reassesses the need to recognize previously unrecognized deferred income tax asset.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax asset against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

<u>Employee benefits</u>

Short-term employee benefits

The Group recognizes a liability net of amounts already paid and an expense for services rendered by employees during the accounting period that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve (12) months after the end of the reporting period. A liability is also recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

Retirement benefits obligation

The Group provides retirement benefits to employees through a defined benefit plan. A defined benefits plan is a pension plan that determines the amount of pension benefit an employee would receive upon retirement, usually dependent on several factors such as age, salary and length of service.

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 asset, if any.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. The defined benefit cost comprises of the service cost, net interest on the defined benefit liability or asset and the remeasurement of net defined benefit liability or asset.

Retirement benefits expense comprises the following:

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

Service cost, which includes current service cost and gains and losses on settlement are recognized as expense in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Past service cost is recognized as an expense at the earlier of the date when a plan amendment or curtailment occurs and the date when an entity recognizes any termination benefits, or related restructuring costs.

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

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income in subsequent periods. All remeasurements are recognized in Remeasurement gains (loss) on retirement benefits obligation account under other comprehensive income, and is presented in the consolidated statements of financial position, are not reclassified to another equity account in subsequent periods.

Termination benefits

A termination benefit liability is recognized at the earlier of the following dates:

- when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits, which occurs when employee accept offer of benefits on termination, and as a result of the Group's decision to terminate an employee's employment, or
- when the Group recognizes costs for restructuring which involves the payment of termination benefits.

Termination benefits are measured in accordance with the nature of employee benefit, whether short-term employee benefit, post-employment benefit or other long-term employee benefits.

<u>Related party relationships and transactions</u>

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services, or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Related party relationship exists when: (a) a person or a close member of that person’s family has control or joint control, has significant influence or is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity; and (b) when any of the following conditions apply: (i) an entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group; (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity; (iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party; (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third party; (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the reporting entity; (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person as identified in (a) above; (vii) the entity or any member of a group of which it is part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity; (viii) a person identified in (a) above has significant influence over the reporting entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationships, and not merely to the legal form.

Equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Capital stock represents the par value of the shares issued and outstanding as at reporting date.

Additional paid-in capital (APIC) includes any premiums received on the issuance of capital stock. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are deducted from APIC, net of tax. If additional paid-in capital is not sufficient, the excess is charged against retained earnings. When the Group issues more than one (1) class of stock, a separate account is maintained for each class of stock and the number of shares issued.

Retained earnings represent accumulated earnings and losses of the Group, and any other adjustments to it as required by other standards, less dividends declared.

Treasury stocks represent own equity instruments reacquired, the amount of the consideration paid, including directly attributable cost, net of any tax effects, is recognized as a reduction from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognized as APIC. Voting rights related to treasury stocks are nullified for the Group and no dividends are allocated to them respectively.

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 APIC to the extent of the specific or average APIC when the shares were issued and to retained earnings for the remaining balance.

Dividend distribution

Cash dividends on common shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when approved by the Parent Company's BOD. Stock dividends are treated as transfers from retained earnings to capital stock. Dividends for the year that are approved after the end of the reporting period are dealt with as a non-adjusting event after the end of reporting period.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognizes revenue from the following sources:

(a) Sale of LPG, cylinders, stoves, accessories and industrial gases

Revenue from sale of LPG, cylinders, stoves, accessories and industrial gases are recognized when control of the goods has transferred, being at the point the customer purchases the goods at refilling plant terminal and retail outlet and when the goods have been shipped to the wholesaler's specific location.

(b) Sale of real estate

Revenues from sale of real estate arise from sale of memorial lots, subdivision lots and office units.

Revenues from sale of memorial lots are recognized at a point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally when lots are allowed to be used for burial which is upon 100% payment for purchase of lawn lot and upon 50% payment for purchase of family estate.

Revenues from sale of subdivision lots and office units are recognized at a point in time when control is transferred to the customer which normally happens upon turnover of subdivision lots and office units to the buyer.

(c) Sale of pharmaceutical products

Revenues from sale of pharmaceutical products are recognized at a point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer which is upon sale of pharmaceutical products to customer.

(d) Revenues arising from hotel operations

Revenues are recognized when services are rendered, while those from banquet and other special events are recognized when the events take place. These are shown under hotel operations account in the Group's statements of comprehensive income.

(e) Interest income

Interest is recognized on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

(f) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive payment is established. The right to receive payment is usually established when the dividend is declared by BOD.

(g) Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expenses, including items previously presented under the consolidated statements of changes in equity, that are not recognized in profit or loss for the year in accordance with PFRS.

(h) Other income

Other income is recognized when earned.

<u>Expense recognition</u>

Cost and expenses are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income when decrease in the future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Cost of of LPG, cylinders, stoves, accessories, industrial gases and pharmaceutical products sold is recognized as expense when the related goods are sold.

Cost of real estate projects sold is determined based on the actual development costs incurred to date plus estimated cost to complete the project as determined by the Group's technical staff and contractors, in case of incomplete projects. These estimates are reviewed periodically to take into consideration the changes in cost estimates.

Cost of hotel operations includes salaries and wages of hotel staff, supplies, outside services and repairs and maintenance and other costs attributable to hotel operations.

Selling expenses are costs incurred to sell or distribute inventories. General and administrative expenses constitute costs of administering the business which are expensed as incurred.

Cost to obtain a contract

The Group pays sales commission to its employees for each contract that they obtain for sale of memorial lots and subdivision lots. The Group has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for costs to obtain a contract which allows the Group to immediately expense sales commissions (included under Salaries, wages and benefits as part of Cost of goods sold) since the amortization period of the asset that the Group otherwise would have used is one (1) year or less.

<u>Functional and presentation currency</u>

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates (functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso (₱) the Group's functional and presentation currency.

<u>Provisions and contingencies</u>

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense. When the Group expects a provision or loss to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain and the amount can be estimated reliably. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the consolidated financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and return that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

The Group's operating business segment are organized and managed separately according to business activities. The Group's management monitors the operating result 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. However, Group's financing which includes finance cost, impairment of assets and income taxes are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

The Group has no geographical segment for segment reporting format as the Group's risks and rates of return are in the same economic and political environment as the Group is incorporated and operating in the Philippines.

The Group has three (3) operating business segments representing the Group's (1) real estate, (2) LPG and industrial gases, and (3) pharmaceutical products.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares issued, subscribed and outstanding during the year with retroactive adjustments for stock dividends declared.

Events after the reporting date

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Group's position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements when material.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in compliance with PFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. The estimates and assumptions used in the consolidated financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances at the end of the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from such estimates.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

<u>Significant accounting judgments in applying the Group's accounting policies</u>

(a) Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the business model and solely for payments of principal and interest test. The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgment reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Group monitors financial assets measured at amortized cost that are derecognized prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets. No such changes were required during the periods presented.

(b) Impairment of financial assets

The Group makes use of simplified approach in determining the ECL for receivables arising from sale of real estate and general approach for receivables other than those arising from sale of real estate.

Simplified approach is used for receivables arising from sale of real estate since these are generally short term in nature and are protected by credit enhancement, where real property may be repossessed in case of default of debtor. Credit risk generally arises when there is a decline in the fair value of the real property and such decline will make the fair value of the real property lower than the carrying amount of the receivables. Fair value of real properties is not expected to change abruptly. Hence, simplified approach is used for determining allowance for ECL for these receivables.

Simplified approach is also used for computing ECL based on lifetime ECL for trade and other receivables, other than those arising from sale of real estate, since these are generally short term in nature.

General approach is used for receivables other than those arising from sale of real estate. ECL for these receivables is measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Group uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased, the Group takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward looking information. The Group does not track changes in credit risk for receivables arising from sale of real estate.

Management believes that there are no indications that its trade and other receivables and advances to a related party are impaired as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019. The management likewise assessed that there is no increase in credit risk for receivables other than those arising from real estate for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

(c) Impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires estimation of the value of CGU to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the directors to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the CGU and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

Management believes that there are no indications that the goodwill is impaired as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

(d) Impairment of non-financial assets other than inventories

Management is required to perform test of impairment when impairment indicators are present. Property, plant and equipment and investment properties (see Notes 10, 11 and 12) are periodically reviewed to determine any indications of impairment. Management is required to make estimates to determine future cash flows to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of these assets in order to determine the value in use. Though the management believes that the estimates and assumptions used in the determination of recoverable amounts are reasonable and appropriate, significant changes in these assumptions may materially affect the assessment of the recoverable amounts and any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse effect in the results of operations.

Management believes that there are no indications that its inventories, real estate projects, property, plant and equipment and investment properties are impaired.

(e) 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 an investment property. The Group considers each property separately in making its judgment.

(f) Determining the timing of satisfaction of sale of memorial lots, subdivision lots and office units

The Group concluded that revenues from sales of memorial lots, subdivision lots and office units are recognized at a point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer. For sale of memorial lots, control is generally transferred when lots are allowed to be used for burial which is upon 100% payment of purchase of lawn lot and upon 50% payment of family estate. For sale of subdivision lots and office units, control is transferred upon turnover to the buyer.

(g) Lease commitments

The Group has entered into various lease agreements for the lease of its sales center offices and LPG tanks as a lessee. Critical judgment was exercised by management to distinguish each lease agreement as either an operating or finance lease by looking at the transfer or retention of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the properties covered by the agreements.

Failure to make the right judgment will result in either overstatement or understatement of assets and liabilities. In 2018, the Company determined that significant risk and rewards of ownership of the properties were retained by the lessor and accounts for its lease as operating lease.

Starting January 1, 2019, all the existing leases of the Company, except for the leases with lease term of less than twelve (12) months and small value leases, qualified as leases under PFRS 16 which requires recognition of right-of-use asset and lease liability.

The leases are renewable upon mutual agreement by both parties to be covered by a separate and new lease agreement. Accordingly, the renewal option was not considered in the lease term for purposes of the adoption of PFRS 16.

(h) Income taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. Recognition of deferred income taxes depends on management's assessment of the probability of available future taxable income against which the temporary difference can be applied. Realization of future tax benefit related to the deferred tax assets is dependent on many factors, including the Group's ability to generate taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered. Management has considered these factors in reaching its conclusion to provide a full valuation allowance on deferred tax assets in as much as management assessed that the carry forward benefit is not realizable in the near future.

<u>Significant accounting estimates and assumptions</u>

(a) Impairment of trade and other receivables

The loss allowances for trade and other receivables are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

The carrying amount of the Group's trade and other receivables amounted to ₱443.37 million and ₱380.32 million as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. There is no Allowance for ECL recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively (see Note 6).

(b) Determining the NRV of inventories

In determining the NRV of inventories, the management takes into account the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made. Prices are affected by both internal and external factors that may cause inventory obsolescence. These factors may cause significant adjustment to the Group's inventories within the next reporting period.

The carrying amount of the Group's inventories which are carried at cost as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 amounted to ₱1.30 billion and ₱1.23 billion, respectively (see Note 7). The carrying amount of the Group's real estate projects which are also carried at cost as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 amounted to ₱885.16 million and ₱842.57 million, respectively (see Note 8).

(c) Estimating the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

Estimates are made on the useful lives of the Group's property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets 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, technological or commercial obsolescence, or other limits on the use of such assets. In addition, estimates are based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by the changes in estimates brought about by the factors mentioned above. Management increases the depreciation charge where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or writes off or writes down impaired or non-strategic assets.

As at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of ₱4.95 billion and ₱4.61 billion, amounted to ₱8.07 billion and ₱7.73 billion, respectively (see Notes 10 and 11).

As at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of right-of-use assets, net of accumulated depreciation of ₱39.19 million and ₱32.79 million, amounted to ₱68.30 million and ₱74.70 million, respectively (see Note 31).

(d) Retirement benefits obligation

The present value of the retirement benefits obligation depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using the number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the retirement benefit expense include the discount rate and salary increase rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations.

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the retirement benefits obligation. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the interest rates of government bonds and has terms of maturity approximating the terms of the related retirements benefit obligation.

Other key assumptions for retirement benefits obligation are based in part on current market conditions.

The carrying amount of the Group's retirement benefits obligation amounted to ₱79.76 million and ₱114.91 million as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively (see Note 28).

(e) Recognition and realizability of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses and future tax credits. At end of the reporting period, the Group reviews its deferred tax assets and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based on industry trends and projected performance in assessing the sufficiency of taxable income.

As at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Group recognized deferred tax assets amounting to ₱70.62 million.

4. CASH

This account as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 consists of:

	2020	2019
Cash on hand	**₱8,518,025**	₱156,994,789
Cash in banks	**1,245,201,732**	957,568,837
	₱1,253,719,757	₱1,114,563,626

Cash in banks earn interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Interest income earned from bank deposits is disclosed as part of the Other income (net) account in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income in the amount of ₱1,429,619 and ₱916,340 for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively (see Note 26).

There are no legal restrictions on the Group's cash as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

5. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVPL

The movement of the account is as follows:

	2020	2019
Cost		
Balance at beginning of period	**₱935,884,544**	₱741,730,894
Additions	**374,825,806**	439,163,845
Disposals	**(301,307,632)**	(245,010,195)
	1,009,402,718	935,884,544
Fair value gain	**97,101,012**	106,677,413
Balance at end of period	**₱1,106,503,730**	₱1,042,561,957

The movement of the fair value gain is as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of period	**₱106,677,413**	₱63,605,754
Fair value gain (loss) during the period	**(9,576,401)**	43,071,659
Balance at end of period	**₱97,101,012**	₱106,677,413

This consists of equity securities from various listed companies in the Philippines. The fair values of these securities have been determined directly by reference to published prices quoted in the active market at the end of the reporting period.

Proceeds from the sale of the Group's financial assets at FVPL for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 amounted to ₱296.30 million and ₱235.62 million, which resulted to loss on sale of ₱5.01 million and gain on sale of ₱76.00 million, respectively, and is presented under Other income (net) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see Note 26).

Dividend income earned from financial assets at FVPL is presented under Other income (net) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income amounting to ₱35.63 million and ₱35.46 million for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively (see Note 26).

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (NET)

This account as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 consists of:

	2020	2019
Trade	**₱318,972,321**	₱259,505,079
Advances to officers and employees	**49,355,090**	36,137,019
Refundable deposits	**28,719,608**	16,548,561
Receivables from memorial lot owners	**11,043,255**	11,043,255
Others	**35,280,483**	57,090,706
	₱443,370,757	₱380,324,620

Trade receivables arising from sale of LPG and industrial gases are usually due within thirty (30) to one hundred twenty (120) days and do not bear any interest. Trade receivables arising from sale of memorial lots, subdivision lots and office units are paid on a monthly basis with various terms ranging from one (1) to five (5) years.

Receivables from memorial lot owners pertain to advance payment made by the Group for the maintenance and upkeep of sold memorial lots which are reimbursable from the memorial lot owners.

Advances to officers and employees are, in general, non-interest bearing and collectible through salary deductions except car plans. The car plans offered to officers and employees bear interest up to 24% per annum with repayment terms.

Advances to contractors and suppliers pertain to advance payments made to suppliers and contractors for the development of real estate projects and acquisition of property, plant and equipment which will be subsequently reclassified to property, plant and equipment once the title has been transferred to the Group.

Refundable deposits mainly represent bonds paid to various suppliers.

Others mainly consists of receivable from sale of land and sale of financial assets at FVPL.

The Group is not expected to have similar transactions with the same customers in the future. There are no receivables that are neither past due nor impaired that have been negotiated as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

7. INVENTORIES

This account as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 consists of:

	2020	2019
Finished goods		
LPG, cylinders, stoves and accessories	**₱1,125,510,486**	₱1,003,882,069
Industrial gases	**22,725,890**	17,831,846
Pharmaceutical products	**11,262,528**	5,228,166
	1,159,498,904	1,026,942,081
In-transit LPG	**-**	66,762,587
Material and supplies	**119,361,604**	114,352,103
Raw materials	**21,638,353**	26,340,687
	₱1,300,498,861	₱1,234,397,458

Inventories are stated at cost. In-transit LPG pertains to LPG inventories that are under the cost, insurance and freight (CIF) shipping term. The title and risk of loss shall pass to the Group on delivery of the goods to the carrier. As at December 31, 2019, in transit LPG inventories are on board the carrier heading towards the Philippines marine fed terminal for customs clearance.

The Group's inventories are carried at cost, which is lower than the net realizable value.

There are no inventories pledged as security for liabilities as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Inventories charged to cost of sales for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (see Note 23):

	2020	2019
LPG, cylinders, stoves and accessories	**₱6,378,411,922**	₱5,712,570,714
Industrial gases	**165,362,873**	173,248,138
Pharmaceutical products	**28,027,775**	24,664,593
	₱6,571,802,570	₱5,910,483,445

8. REAL ESTATE PROJECTS

Real estate projects as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 consist of:

	2020	2019
Memorial park lots	**₱446,759,201**	₱457,751,164
Subdivision lots	**89,059,595**	92,258,627
Office units	**57,662,892**	57,662,892
Land held for future development	**291,676,647**	234,893,608
	₱885,158,335	₱842,566,291

The real estate projects are stated at cost which is lower than NRV.

As at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, there is no real estate project pledged as security for liabilities and no restriction on title had been imposed. No contractual commitments have been entered into by the Group for acquisition of any properties related to real estate projects.

The cost of real estate projects recognized as cost of sales in the Group's consolidated statements of comprehensive income amounted to ₱16.59 million and ₱31.67 million for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively (see Note 23).

9. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

This account consists of:

	2020	2019
Prepayments		
Rent	**₱45,519,940**	₱46,638,335
Taxes and licenses	**7,553,763**	12,051,933
Insurance	**15,046,678**	11,299,437
Maintenance	**-**	287,081
Input VAT, net	**-**	58,682,592
Deferred charges	**2,032,120**	-
Others	**18,389,154**	7,242,103
	₱88,541,655	₱136,201,481

Prepaid taxes and licenses represent advance payment of business taxes for the succeeding period.

Prepaid insurance pertains to the portion of the insurance premium that has been paid in advance and has not been expired.

Input VAT represents the taxes paid on purchases of goods and services which can be recovered as tax credit against future output VAT liability of the Company.

Others include advances to suppliers for various plant repairs that are amortized within one (1) year.

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AT REVALUED AMOUNTS (NET)

Reconciliation of the carrying amounts as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 and the gross carrying amounts and the accumulated depreciation of revalued property, plant and equipment are as follows:

September 30, 2020

	Net carrying amounts, January 1, 2020	**Additions**	**Depreciation**	**Reclassification**	**Disposals**	**Net carrying amounts, Sept. 30,2020**
Land and land improvements	**₱1,568,855,730**	**₱4,619,179**	**(₱910,208)**	**₱-**	**₱-**	**₱1,572,564,701**
Buildings and structures	**1,114,332,274**	**7,650,130**	**(47,421,173)**	**64,224,116**	**-**	**1,138,785,347**
LPG plant, machinery and equipment	**3,409,622,734**	**79,743,808**	**(168,557,014)**	**(64,224,116)**	**-**	**3,256,585,412**
Oxygen and acetylene cylinders	**251,616,112**	**66,860,701**	**(26,310,970)**	**-**	**-**	**292,165,843**
Office equipment	**4,955,839**	**-**	**(1,227,750)**	**-**	**-**	**3,728,089**
	₱6,349,382,689	**₱158,873,818**	**(₱244,427,115)**	**₱-**	**₱-**	**₱6,263,829,392**

	Revalued cost	**Accumulated depreciation**	**Net carrying amounts, Sept. 30, 2020**
Land and land improvements	**₱1,593,797,874**	**(₱21,233,173)**	**₱1,572,564,701**
Buildings and structures	**2,166,212,831**	**(1,027,427,484)**	**1,138,785,347**
LPG plant, machinery and equipment	**5,539,989,853**	**(2,283,404,441)**	**3,256,585,412**
Oxygen and acetylene cylinders	**1,046,533,594**	**(754,367,751)**	**292,165,843**
Office equipment	**73,278,235**	**(69,550,146)**	**3,728,089**
	₱10,419,812,387	**(₱4,155,982,995)**	**₱6,263,829,392**

December 31, 2019

	Net carrying amounts, January 1, 2019	Additions	Depreciation	Reclassification	Disposals	Net carrying amounts, Dec. 31, 2019
Land and land improvements	₱1,544,797,277	₱25,272,065	(₱1,213,612)	₱-	₱-	₱1,568,855,730
Buildings and structures	960,791,085	204,956,699	(68,174,371)	16,773,210	(14,349)	1,114,332,274
LPG plant, machinery and equipment	2,803,439,038	73,140,525	(210,290,224)	751,816,573	(8,483,178)	3,409,622,734
Oxygen and acetylene cylinders	255,984,623	27,222,112	(30,590,060)	-	(1,000,563)	251,616,112
Office equipment	6,592,839	-	(1,637,000)	-	-	4,955,839
	₱5,571,604,862	₱330,591,401	(₱311,905,267)	₱768,589,783	(₱9,498,090)	₱6,349,382,689

	Revalued cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amounts, December 31, 2019
Land and land improvements	₱1,589,178,694	(₱20,322,964)	₱1,568,855,730
Buildings and structures	1,771,655,143	(657,322,869)	1,114,332,274
LPG plant, machinery and equipment	5,847,153,603	(2,437,530,869)	3,409,622,734
Oxygen and acetylene cylinders	979,672,893	(728,056,781)	251,616,112
Office equipment	73,278,235	(68,322,396)	4,955,839
	₱10,260,938,568	(₱3,911,555,879)	₱6,349,382,689

Depreciation charged to operations was allocated as follows:

	Sept. 30, 2020	Sept. 30, 2019
Cost of sales	**₱129,491,910**	₱114,026,525
Operating expenses	**114,935,205**	96,008,457
	₱244,427,115	₱210,034,982

The above depreciation includes depreciation on appraisal increase amounting to₱85.73 million and ₱89.20 million for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, which also represents transfer of realized portion of revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

The property, plant and equipment were appraised on various dates from June to September 2016 by an independent firm of appraiser based on the market value using the market data approach. The value of property, plant and equipment are based on sales, listings and market transactions between market participants at the measurement date.

As at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the revaluation reserve on the property, plant and equipment carried at revalued amount is ₱1.48 billion and ₱1.54 billion, respectively, which is presented under Other Comprehensive Income (see Note 27).

No contractual commitments have been entered into by the Group for acquisition of any property, plant and equipment.

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AT COST (NET)

Details of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

September 30, 2020

	Net carrying amounts, Jan. 1, 2020	**Additions**	**Reclassification**	**Disposals**	**Depreciation**	**Net carrying amounts, Sept. 30, 2020**
LPG cylinders	**₱182,458,876**	**₱12,985,945**	**₱26,914,109**	**(₱847,490)**	**(₱39,087,307)**	**₱182,424,133**
Transportation equipment	**343,893,025**	**103,833,174**	**(26,914,109)**	**-**	**(48,853,741)**	**371,958,349**
Leasehold improvement	**2,014,873**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(37,983)**	**1,976,890**
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	**55,027,276**	**28,435,522**	**-**	**-**	**(18,320,386)**	**65,142,412**
CIP	**793,926,716**	**388,065,579**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,181,992,295**
	₱1,377,320,766	**₱533,320,220**	**₱-**	**(₱847,490)**	**(₱106,299,417)**	**₱1,803,494,078**

	Cost	**Accumulated depreciation**	**Net carrying amounts, Sept. 30, 2020**
LPG cylinders	**₱354,167,073**	**(₱171,742,941)**	**₱182,424,133**
Transportation equipment	**829,704,610**	**(457,746,261)**	**371,958,349**
Leasehold improvement	**19,303,027**	**(17,326,137)**	**1,976,890**
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	**217,049,607**	**(151,907,195)**	**65,142,412**
Construction in progress	**1,181,992,295**	**-**	**1,181,992,295**
	₱2,602,216,613	**(₱798,722,535)**	**₱1,803,494,078**

December 31, 2019

	Net carrying amounts, Jan. 1, 2019	Additions	Depreciation	Reclassification	Disposals	Net carrying amounts, Dec. 31, 2019
LPG cylinders	₱178,137,702	₱25,882,132	(₱21,138,292)	₱-	(₱422,666)	₱182,458,876
Transportation equipment	210,120,247	219,363,552	(80,937,096)	-	(4,653,678)	343,893,025
Leasehold improvement	377,259	1,903,626	(266,012)	-	-	2,014,873
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	32,768,940	39,838,966	(17,121,195)	-	(459,435)	55,027,276
CIP	1,000,572,220	562,514,193	-	(768,589,783)	(569,914)	793,926,716
	₱1,421,976,368	₱849,502,469	(₱119,462,595)	(₱768,589,783)	(₱6,105,693)	₱1,377,320,766

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amounts, December 31, 2019
LPG cylinders	₱343,992,705	(₱161,533,829)	₱182,458,876
Transportation equipment	725,871,436	(381,978,411)	343,893,025
Leasehold improvement	19,303,027	(17,288,154)	2,014,873
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	188,614,086	(133,586,810)	55,027,276
Construction in progress	793,926,716	-	793,926,716
	₱2,071,707,970	(₱694,387,204)	₱1,377,320,766

Depreciation charged to operations was allocated as follows:

	Sept. 30, 2020	Sept. 30, 2019
Cost of sales	**₱78,144,400**	₱34,529,961
Operating expenses	**28,155,017**	31,306,286
	₱106,299,417	₱65,836,247

CIP pertains mainly to construction contracts for the site construction and installation of various mounded cylindrical LPG tank storage.

For the period ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, certain property, plant and equipment was disposed of for a total consideration of ₱1.42 million and ₱2.98 million resulting into a gain of ₱575 thousand and ₱822 thousand, respectively. The gain on disposal was under Other income (net) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see Note 26).

As at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, there are no property, plant and equipment (at cost) pledged as security for liabilities and no restrictions on title had been imposed. No contractual commitments have been entered into by the Group for acquisition of any property, plant and equipment.

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

This account consists of:

	2020	2019
Memorial lots	**₱352,301,475**	₱352,301,475
Land	**37,027,141**	37,027,141
	₱389,328,616	₱389,328,616

The movements of the investment properties as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of period	**₱389,328,616**	₱389,328,616
Additions for the period	**-**	-
Balance at end of period	**₱389,328,616**	₱389,328,616

The memorial lots are located in various memorial parks owned and operated by the Parent Company in Mindanao. With the termination of the rehabilitation plan and PGI's intention to hold these assets for capital appreciation, the memorial lots have been reclassified to investment properties from previously classified as assets held for dacion en pago.

The land pertains to three (3) parcels of land located in Luzon, which were acquired in 2014. These parcels of land are held for lease by one of its subsidiaries.

As at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, there are no investment properties pledged as security for liabilities and no restrictions on title had been imposed. No contractual commitments have been entered into by the Group for acquisition of any investment properties.

The fair value of the land is the same as its cost since the management believes that the fair value of the investment properties does not significantly change from the time of acquisition. The Group considers the carrying amount of the memorial lots to be a reasonable approximation of their fair values. The approximation is assessed by management based on the selling price of memorial lots by the Parent Company.

13. GOODWILL

Goodwill as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 mainly comprises the excess of the cost of acquiring the controlling shares of the subsidiaries over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired by the Parent Company.

	2020	2019
Attributable to:		
Investment in subsidiaries by Parent Company		
PGI	**₱68,897,066**	₱68,897,066
PPhI	**1,771,239**	1,771,239
	₱70,668,305	₱70,668,305

Acquisition of PGI

The recoverable amount of PGI's CGU was based on value in use calculations using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections of 8.0%. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the steady growth rate of 1.0%. The carrying value of goodwill amounted to ₱68.90 million as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019. No impairment loss was recognized for goodwill arising from the acquisition of PGI.

The calculations of value in use for the PGI's CGU are most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Budgeted gross margin – The management determined budgeted gross margin based on past performance and its expectations for the market development.
- Growth rate – The projected growth rate is based on a conservative steady growth rate that does not exceed the compounded annual growth rate of the global LPG industry.
- Pre-tax discount rate – Discount rates reflect management's best estimate of the risks associated with the specific CGU. This is the benchmark rate used by management to measure operating performance.

On the assessment of the value in use of PGI, management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the aforementioned assumptions would cause the carrying value of the CGU to exceed their recoverable amount.

In 2018, the Parent Company acquired from PGI's previous shareholder 8,500,000 shares for ₱15.98 million.

Acquisition of PPhI

On July 2, 2015, the Parent Company and its subsidiary, PGI, subscribed to 7.5 million and 1.495 million common shares of PPhI, respectively, at a subscription price of ₱1 per share for a total consideration of ₱7.50 million and ₱1.50 million, respectively. As a result of the subscription, the

Parent Company owns 75% direct equity interest and 13.61% indirect equity interest (through PGI) in PPhI.

In 2018, by virtue of the Parent Company's acquisition of 8,500,000 shares from PGI's previous shareholder for ₱15.98 million, the Parent Company's indirect equity interest (through PGI) in PPhI increased from 13.61% to 13.66%.

The following table summarizes the consideration transferred for the fair value of the net assets acquired assumed at the acquisition date.

Net assets	₱7,638,348
Share of non-controlling shareholders	(1,909,587)
	5,728,761
Total consideration transferred	(7,500,000)
Goodwill	₱1,771,239

14. OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS

This pertains to advances to contractors and suppliers which are deposits made to contractors and suppliers for the acquisition of property and equipment. The acquisition of property and equipment will be subsequently reclassified to property and equipment once the title has been transferred to the Company. Advances to contractors and suppliers amounted to ₱42.77 million and ₱44.90 million as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

In 2018, this was classified as part of Trade and other receivables and was reclassified to Other noncurrent assets in 2019 for proper classification and presentation. The 2018 balance was also reclassified for consistency in presentation.

15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

This account as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 consists of:

	2020	2019
Accounts payable:		
Trade	**₱649,520,164**	₱934,412,786
Nontrade	**432,258,622**	3,803,045
Deposits for park internment services	**109,260,425**	105,761,326
Due to park maintenance fund	**72,163,267**	50,229,301
Accrued expenses	**50,121,698**	20,671,243
Cylinder deposits	**72,636,379**	15,265,182
Due to government agencies	**3,135,782**	50,675,217
Reserve fund liability	**6,826,089**	5,314,797
Deferred income	**-**	3,031,121
Others	**42,511,468**	23,745,727
	₱1,438,433,894	₱1,212,909,745

Trade payables pertains to amount due to supplier payable within 30 days from date of sale and do not bear interest.

Deposits for park interment services represent accumulated collections from memorial lot owners exclusively intended for future interment services.

Due to park maintenance fund represent contributions made by memorial lot owners for the upkeep and maintenance of the memorial cemetery.

Accrued expenses pertain to accrual of salaries and wages, utilities, maintenance and security agency fees.

Cylinder deposits pertain to deposits made by customers for its industrial gases and fifty (50) kg. LPG cylinders lent out by the Group.

Due to government agencies include SSS, HDMF and PHIC payable, withholding taxes and other taxes payable.

Reserve fund liability is a pool of funds contributed by the Group's officers to cover for future losses due to wrong decisions.

Deferred income pertains to interest related to the car plans offered by the Group to certain officers and employees.

16. CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS

This account represents accumulated collections on memorial lots sold to customers but have not yet met the Group's specific revenue recognition criteria. Such deposits will be recognized as revenues when the revenue recognition criteria of the Group has been met.

The customers' deposits amounted to ₱106.82 million and ₱104.87 million as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

17. SHORT-TERM DEBTS

Short-term debts consist of:

(a) Parent Company

In the third quarter of 2020, the Parent Company obtained credit facilities amounting to ₱50 million from a commercial bank at an interest rate of 5.00% with tenure of 90 days.

(b) PGI

In the first three quarters of 2020, PGI obtained credit facilities amounting to ₱2.67 billion from various commercial banks at interest rates ranging from 3.50% to 5.0% with tenures of 90 to 120 days.

During the year 2019, PGI obtained credit facilities amounting to ₱2.33 billion from a commercial bank at interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 4.50% with tenures of 118 to120 days, which will expire on various dates from May 23, 2019 to April 10, 2020.

In February and during the last half of 2019, PGI obtained another credit facilities amounting to ₱911.9 million from another commercial bank at interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 7.25% with tenures of 30 to 125 days. The short-term loan is unsecured.

In April and November of 2019, PGI obtained some more credit facilities amounting to ₱299.27 million from one more commercial bank at interest rates ranging from 3.75% to 7.50% with tenures of 90 to 120 days. The short-term loan is unsecured.

(c) OOC

In the first three quarters of 2020, OOC obtained credit facilities amounting to ₱125 million from various commercial banks at interest rates ranging from 4.0% to 5.0% with tenures of 60 to 90 days.

In February and November of 2019, OOC obtained short-term debts from a local bank with an amount of ₱100 million at interest rates ranging from 6.25% to 7.25% per annum with tenure of 60 days.

In December 2019, OOC obtained another credit facilities amounting to ₱60 million from another commercial bank at an interest rate of 6.00% with tenure of 90 days.

As at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the outstanding balance of short-term debts amounted to ₱1.32 billion. Total interest incurred charged to operations amounted to ₱39.06 million and ₱31.97 million for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively (see Note 26).

18. CAPITAL STOCK

Details of this account are as follows:

	2020	2019
Common stock: ₱1 par value Authorized: 2,098,000,000 common shares	**₱2,098,000,000**	₱2,098,000,000
Subscribed, issued and fully paid: 2,024,500,000 shares	**₱2,024,500,000**	₱2,024,500,000

The Parent Company was incorporated on September 7, 1989 with an authorized capital stock of ₱1,000,000,000 divided into 600,000,000 shares of Class A common stock with the par value of ₱1.00 per share and 400,000,000 shares of Class B common stock with the par value of ₱1.00 per share. On March 30, 1990, it obtained the SEC's approval of the registration of its capital stock for sale to the public and on October 29, 1991, 150,000,000 of its Class 'A' shares were listed at the Makati Stock Exchange at the issue/offer price of ₱1.00 per share and 50,000,000 of its Class 'B' shares were likewise so listed at the same issue/offer price of ₱1.00 per share.

On March 21, 1994, the SEC approved the amendment of its Articles of Incorporation to consolidate Class B common stock with Class A common stock as the Group's authorized capital stock. Thus, the Parent Company's capital stock stood at ₱1 billion divided into 1,000,000,000 common shares with the par value of ₱1.00 per share.

On July 31, 1996, the SEC approved the increase of the capital stock of the Parent Company from ₱1 billion divided into 1,000,000,000 shares with the par value of ₱1.00 per share to ₱2 billion divided into 2,000,000,000 shares with the par value of ₱1.00 per share.

On December 13, 2017, the SEC approved the increase of the authorized capital stock of the Parent Company from ₱2 billion divided into 2,000,000,000 shares with the par value of ₱1 per share to ₱2.098 billion divided into 2,098,000,000 shares with the par value of ₱1.00 per share.

The Parent Company's shares are listed in the PSE. As at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Parent Company's stock price amounted to ₱4.10 per share and ₱5.06 per share, respectively.

As at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Parent Company has three hundred fifty-nine (359) and three hundred sixty (360) equity holders, respectively.

19. TREASURY STOCKS

In 2018, the BOD approved the common shares buy-back program under the following terms and conditions:

- The buy-back program shall be for a term of 24 months commencing on November 20, 2018 up to November 19, 2020.
- The Group shall be authorized to repurchase up to ₱500,000,000 worth of common shares.
- The buy-back program shall be executed in the open market through the trading facility of PSE.
- The buy-back program shall be implemented in an orderly manner and should not adversely affect the Group and its subsidiaries' prospective and existing projects.

As at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Group has treasury stocks amounting to 78,038,731 shares and 36,598,731 shares with cost of ₱368.02 million and ₱191.62 million, respectively.

20. RETAINED EARNINGS

<u>Dividend declaration</u>

Parent Company's dividend declaration

In a special meeting held on May 18, 2020, the Parent Company's BOD declared cash dividends amounting to ₱235.62 million which is equivalent to ₱0.12 per share to stockholders of record as of June 15, 2020 payable on July 6, 2020 out of its unrestricted retained earnings as of December 31, 2019.

In a special meeting held on December 6, 2019, the BOD declared cash dividends amounting to ₱238.55 million which is equivalent to ₱0.12 per share to stockholders of record as of January 3, 2020 payable on January 29, 2020.

Likewise, in a special meeting held on May 17, 2019, the BOD declared cash dividends amounting to ₱241.58 million which is also equivalent to ₱0.12 per share to stockholders of record as of June 14, 2019 payable on July 10, 2019.

Cash dividends declared in 2020 and 2019 are summarized below:

Date declared	Date paid	Dividend per share	**2020**	2019
May 17, 2019	July 10, 2019	₱0.12	**₱-**	₱241,582,860
December 6, 2019	January 29, 2020	0.12	**-**	238,548,152
May 18, 2020	July 6, 2020	0.12	**235,616,072**	-
			₱235,616,072	₱480,131,012

PGI's dividend declaration

At the special meeting of the BOD held on March 31, 2020, the Board approved distribution of a cash dividend to stockholders of record as of April 3, 2020 amounting to ₱336 million.

At the special meeting of the BOD held on October 30, 2019, the BOD approved distribution of a cash dividend to PGI's stockholders of record as of October 30, 2019 amounting to ₱336 million out of unrestricted retained earnings for cash dividends as of December 31, 2018.

At the special meeting of the BOD held on April 5, 2019, the Board approved distribution of a cash dividend to stockholders of record as of April 19, 2019 amounting to ₱336 million out of unrestricted retained earnings for cash dividends as of December 31, 2018.

Cash dividends declared in 2020 and 2019 are summarized below:

Date declared	Date paid	Dividend per share	**2020**	2019
April 5, 2019	May 3, 2019	₱0.12	**₱-**	₱336,000,000
October 30, 2019	November 7, 2019	0.12	**-**	336,000,000
March 31, 2020	April 10, 2020	0.12	**335,999,976**	-
			₱335,999,976	₱672,000,000

As at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, outstanding dividends payable amounted to ₱17.88 million and ₱251.49 million, respectively.

Prior period adjustment

The retained earnings as at January 1, 2018 was restated to reflect the recognition of fair value gain from transfer of certain real estate properties in exchange for PGI's capital stock.

PGI recognized the transferred real estate properties from Parent Company based on the par value of its capital stock issued to the Parent Company, which is equivalent to the fair values of the real estate properties transferred based on Court Order issued by the Regional Trial Court.

On the other hand, the Parent Company recognized the real estate properties transferred to PGI as equity contribution at cost (carrying amount) instead of fair value of the asset given up as required under PFRS 3, Business Combinations. Such was the case as at the time of transfer, PGI's net asset carrying amounts was below the par value per share of its shares of stock due to its continued losses which resulted in a deficit amounting to ₱989.84 million as at December 31, 2004. Hence, accounting for the stocks received using the fair value of the real properties transferred would be misleading and not reflective of the financial status of PGI at that time.

In 2005 and 2004, PGI transferred significant portion of the above real estate properties to its creditors by way of dacion en pago based on fair values as determined in the Court Order issued by the Regional Trial Court on the rehabilitation plan of PGI. The difference between the fair value and cost (as reported in the books and records by the Parent Company) of these transferred properties amounted to ₱129 million in 2005 and ₱902 million in 2004 or an aggregate amount of ₱1.03 billion. Subsequent to 2005, there was no real estate properties of PGI transferred to creditors by way of dacion en pago.

As PGI had recovered its deficit and its operations have been stable for the past years, the Parent Company assessed that the fair value gain from the aforementioned transfer of real properties may already be recognized to reflect the correct valuation of the investment in PGI.

The ₱1.03 billion represents the net difference between the fair value and the related cost the Parent Company's real estate properties transferred to PGI creditors in settlement of its debts covered by the rehabilitation plan. This amount was arrived at in the elimination process of intercompany account balances and such difference was accounted for as part of the retained earnings in the consolidated statements of financial position.

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group, in the normal course of business, has transactions with related parties. The following are the specific relationship, amount of transaction, account balances, the terms and conditions and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement.

	Amount of transaction		**Outstanding receivable**	
Relationship	**2020**	2019	**2020**	2019
Under common control				
Pryce Retirement Fund, Inc. (PRFI)	**₱3,307,944**	₱-	**₱53,051,387**	₱49,743,443
Pryce Plans, Inc. (PPI)	**(600,042)**	600,042	**-**	600,042
	₱2,707,902	₱600,042	**₱53,051,387**	₱50,343,485

The Group has unsecured and non-interest bearing advances to related parties with no definite repayment terms and no guarantee. These advances are generally settled in cash.

No provision for impairment was recognized for advances to related parties in 2020 and 2019.

22. REVENUES

The details of this account are as follows:

a) LPG and industrial gases

	2020	2019
LPG, cylinders, stoves and accessories	**₱8,526,890,029**	₱7,385,575,661
Industrial gases	**323,965,593**	341,460,089
	₱8,850,855,622	₱7,727,035,750

b) Real estate

Revenue from sale of real estate amounted to ₱100.26 million and ₱122.65 million for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

c) Pharmaceutical products

Revenue from sale of pharmaceutical products amounted to ₱42.47 million and ₱37.32 million for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

23. COST OF SALES

a) Cost of sales on LPG and industrial gases for the periods ended September 30 are as follows:

	2020	2019
LPG, cylinders, stoves and accessories	**₱6,378,411,922**	₱5,712,570,714
Industrial gases	**165,362,873**	173,248,138
	₱6,543,774,795	₱5,885,818,852

b) Cost of sales on real estate amounted to ₱16.59 million and ₱31.67 million for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The cost of real estate recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income on disposal is determined with reference to the specific costs incurred on the property sold.

c) Cost of sales on pharmaceutical products for the periods ended September 30 are as follows:

	2020	2019
Beginning inventory – note 7	**₱5,228,166**	₱8,009,709
Add: Purchases	**34,062,137**	21,799,835
Total good available for sale	**39,290,303**	29,809,544
Less: Ending inventory – note 7	**11,262,528**	5,144,951
	₱28,027,775	₱24,664,593

24. OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses for the periods ended September 30 are as follows:

	2020	2019
Selling expenses	**₱462,553,234**	₱318,630,670
General and administrative expenses	**487,014,135**	419,027,537
	₱949,567,369	₱737,658,207

25. FINANCE COSTS

Finance costs for the periods ended September 30 are as follows:

	2020	2019
Short-term – note 17	**₱39,059,504**	₱31,969,528
Lease liabilities	**3,079,594**	-
Others	**1,225,942**	451,132
	₱43,365,040	₱32,420,660

26. OTHER INCOME (NET)

Other income (net) for the periods ended September 30 are as follows:

	2020	2019
Dividend income – note 5	**₱35,634,081**	₱35,460,414
Gain (Loss) on sale of financial assets at FVPL – note 5	**(5,012,597)**	76,002,865
Sale of scrap and junked materials	**9,103,017**	18,127,154
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment – note 11	**575,469**	822,459
Interest income from banks – note 4	**1,429,619**	916,340
Others	**65,158,081**	18,583,752
	₱106,887,670	₱149,912,984

27. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

This account as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 consists of:

	2020	2019
Remeasurement gain on retirement benefits obligation		
At beginning of period	**₱20,848,377**	₱20,848,377
Remeasurement gain during the period	**-**	-
Effect of deferred income tax	**-**	-
At end of period	**20,848,377**	20,848,377
Revaluation reserves		
At beginning of period	**1,535,655,087**	1,618,932,730
Transfer of revaluation reserves deducted from operations through additional depreciation charges – note 10	**(85,734,679)**	(118,968,061)
Deferred income tax effect on revaluation reserves charged to operations through additional depreciation	**26,149,908**	35,690,418
At end of period	**1,476,070,316**	1,535,655,087
Total other comprehensive income	**₱1,496,918,693**	₱1,556,503,464

28. RETIREMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION

The Group maintains a retirement benefits plan covering all employees on regular employment status. The plan is a funded noncontributory defined benefit plan that provides retirement benefits equal to the following: (a) 150% of monthly final salary for every year of service rendered for the first 20 years; (b) 175% of monthly final salary for every year of service rendered in excess of 20 years but not more than 25 years; and, (c) 200% of monthly final salary for every year of service rendered in excess of 25 years. The plans use the projected unit credit method of actuarial valuation in its retirement benefit cost computation.

Contributions and costs are determined in accordance with actuarial valuation made for the plan. The Group's latest actuarial valuation is as at December 31, 2017.

For the determination of the retirement benefits obligation, the following actuarial assumptions were used:

	2020	2019
Discount rate	**5.70%**	5.70%
Expected salary increase rate	**7%**	7%

The discount rate, also called the zero yield curve, as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 was derived by applying the procedure of bootstrapping on the bonds included in the PHP BVAL rates and the PDST-R2 Index, projected as of the valuation date. Assumptions regarding mortality experience are based on 100% of the adjusted 1985 Unisex Annuity Table and 100% of the adjusted 1952 Disability Table reflecting experience improvement and Philippine experience.

29. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share are computed based on the number of common shares outstanding as of the end of the period.

	2020	2019
Net income attributable to the owners of the Parent Company	**₱1,115,652,576**	₱1,111,220,011
Number of common shares outstanding as of end of period	**1,946,461,269**	2,010,348,069
	₱ 0.573	₱ 0.553

30. ITH REGISTRATION WITH BOI

PGI is registered with the BOI and entitled to ITH exemptions provided under RA of 8479, otherwise known as the Downstream Oil Deregulation Act of 1998.

Registered activity	Industry Participant with New Investment in Storage, Marketing and distribution of Petroleum Products- San Fabian Pangasinan
Registered capacity	Three (3) tanks 5,700 MT fuel gross capacity or 2,100 MT gross capacity per tank
ITH entitlement period	01 January 2014 to 31 December 2018 (5 years)

Registered activity	Bulk Marketing of Petroleum (LPG) Products (New Investment Through the Construction of additional 2,000 MT Storage Capacity of the Albuera, Leyte LPG Terminal)
Registered capacity	2,000 MT

ITH entitlement period	01 February 2017 to 31 January 2022 (5 years)

Registered activity	Bulk Marketing of Petroleum (LPG) Products (New Investment Through the Construction of additional 1,200 MT Storage Capacity of Astorga, Davao del Sur LPG terminal)
Registered capacity	1,200 MT
ITH entitlement period	01 January 2018 to 31 December 2022 (5 years)

Registered activity	Bulk Marketing of Petroleum (LPG) Products (Sogod, Cebu LPG Terminal with additional 1,200 MT LPG Storage Tank Capacity)
Registered capacity	Additional 1,200 MT LPG Storage tank capacity
ITH entitlement period	01 June 2018 to 31 May 2023 (5 years)

Registered activity	Bulk Marketing of Petroleum (LPG) Products (Balingasag, Misamis Oriental LPG Terminal with additional 2,000 MT LPG Storage Tank Capacity)
Registered capacity	Additional 2,000 MT LPG Storage tank capacity
ITH entitlement period	01 June 2018 to 31 May 2023 (5 years)

Registered Activity	Bulk Marketing of Petroleum Products (Talisayan, Zamboanga City LPG Terminal with 2,000 MT Capacity of One (1) additional Storage Tank; Purok, Talisayan, Zamboanga City)
Registered Capacity	One (1) LPG Storage Tank with a Capacity of 2,000 MT
ITH entitlement Period	01 July 2019 to 30 June 2024 (5 years without extension)

Registered Activity	Bulk Marketing of Petroleum Products (Ajuy, Iloilo LPG Terminal with 2,000 MT Capacity of One (1) additional Storage Tank; Brgy. Barrido, Ajuy, Iloilo)
Registered Capacity	One (1) LPG Storage Tank with a Capacity of 2,000 MT
ITH entitlement Period	01 August 2019 to 31 July 2024 (5 years without extension)

Registered Activity	Bulk Marketing of Petroleum Products (Ayungon, Negros Oriental LPG Terminal with 2,000 MT Capacity of One (1) additional Storage Tank; Brgy. Iniban, Ayungon, Negros Oriental)
Registered Capacity	One (1) LPG Storage Tank with a Capacity of 2,000 MT
ITH entitlement Period	01 August 2019 to 31 July 2024 (5 years without extension)

As at December 31, 2019, there are seven (7) terminals and refilling plant operations enjoying ITH. As at December 31, 2018, five (5) of the LPG terminals and refilling plant operations were enjoying ITH. While income on other LPG terminal and refilling plant operations, upon which ITH has expired, is subject to MCIT of 2% based on gross profit when it is greater than the RCIT of 30% or when the Company has zero or negative taxable income. The excess of MCIT over RCIT shall be carried forward and credited against RCIT for the three immediately succeeding taxable years. The current income tax expense in 2019 and 2018 as shown in the statements of comprehensive income both represent the RCIT.

As at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Group is in compliance with the terms and conditions set forth by BOI.

31. LEASES

The Group has entered into various lease agreements for its sales centers, terminals, refilling plants and office units as a lessee.

Long-term lease agreements

The Group has entered into various lease agreements with various local companies and individuals for its Visayas and Mindanao operations' sales center offices and lot for its refilling plants for a period ranging from three (3) to twenty (20) years. Monthly rent ranges from ₱8,000 to ₱134,000.

Provision on the renewal or extension of the lease agreements depends upon the mutual agreement of both lessor and lessee.

Right-of-use Assets

The reconciliation of right-of-use assets recognized from the aforementioned long-term lease agreements as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 is as follows:

September 30, 2020

	Land	**Commercial space/unit**	**Total**
Cost			
Balance at beginning of period	**₱69,202,894**	**₱38,287,776**	**₱107,490,670**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at end of period	**69,202,894**	**38,287,776**	**107,490,670**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at beginning of period	**29,668,751**	**3,118,171**	**32,786,923**
Depreciation	**2,333,735**	**4,066,268**	**6,400,003**
Balance at end of period	**32,002,486**	**7,184,439**	**39,186,926**
Carrying amount, Sept. 30, 2020	**₱37,200,407**	**₱31,103,337**	**₱68,303,744**

December 31, 2019

	Land	**Commercial space/unit**	**Total**
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year, as previously stated	₱-	₱-	₱-
Effect of adoption of PFRS 16	51,757,803	-	51,757,803
Balance at beginning of year, as restated	51,757,803	-	51,757,803
Additions	17,445,091	38,287,776	55,732,867
Balance at end of year	69,202,894	38,287,776	107,490,670

Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at beginning of year, as restated – note 2	21,966,747	-	21,966,747
Depreciation	7,702,005	3,118,171	10,820,176
Balance at end of year	29,668,751	3,118,171	32,786,923
Carrying amount, Dec. 31, 2019	**₱39,534,143**	**₱35,169,605**	**₱74,703,747**

Lease Liabilities

The movement in lease liabilities as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 is as follows:

September 30, 2020

As at beginning of period	**₱79,961,174**
Additions	**-**
Interest expense	**3,079,594**
Payments	**(7,902,131)**
As at end of period	**₱75,138,637**

December 31, 2019:

As at January 1, 2019, as previously reported	₱-
Effect of adoption of PFRS 16	33,779,303
As at January 1, 2019, as restated	33,779,303
Additions	54,958,681
Interest expense	4,204,701
Payments	(12,981,511)
As at December 31, 2019	₱79,961,174

Lease liabilities, as shown in the statements of financial position as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 consist of:

	2020	2019
Current	**₱15,134,188**	₱13,616,354
Noncurrent	**60,004,449**	66,344,820
	₱75,138,637	₱79,961,174

Short-term lease agreements

The Group has entered into various operating lease agreements for its sales centers and office units with various local companies and individuals for a period of one (1) year renewable thereafter upon mutual agreement of both parties. Monthly rental payments range from ₱4,000 to ₱25,000.

Prior to adoption of PFRS 16

In 2018, the Group has entered into various operating lease agreements for its sales centers, terminals, refilling plants and office units with various local companies and individuals for a period of one (1) year renewable thereafter upon mutual agreement of both parties. Monthly rental payments range from ₱12,523 to ₱85,000.

32. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks which result from both its operating and financing activities. The Group's risk management is in the BOD, and focuses on actively securing the Group's short-term to medium-term cash flows by transacting only with reputable third parties.

The Group's principal financial instruments are composed of cash, trade and other receivables (excluding advances to contractors and suppliers), financial assets at FVPL, trade and other payables (excluding deposit for internment services and due to government agencies), dividends payable and short-term debts. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise financing for the Group's operations. The Group has other financial instruments such as advances to related parties.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Financial instruments affected by market risk include debt and equity investments.

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in equity price.

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to the Group's financial instruments with a floating interest rate. Floating rate financial instruments are subject to cash flow interest rate risk. Re-pricing of floating rate financial instruments is done every quarter.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's borrowings (see Note 17). The impact on the Company's equity is immaterial.

	Increase (Decrease) in Basis Points	Effect in Income Before Tax	Effect in Equity After Tax
2020	**1.00**	**(₱132,131,856)**	**(₱92,492,299)**
	0.50	**(66,065,928)**	**(46,246,150)**
	(1.00)	**132,131,856**	**92,492,299**
	(0.50)	**66,065,928**	**46,246,150**
2019	1.00	(₱132,061,207)	(₱92,442,845)
	0.50	(66,030,603)	(46,221,422)

	(1.00)	132,061,207	92,442,845
	(0.50)	66,030,603	46,221,422

The following table sets out the carrying amounts, by maturity, of the Group's financial instruments as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 that are exposed to interest rate risks:

	Interest rates	Within 1 Year	Total
2020			
Variable rate			
Borrowings	3.50% to 5.00%	₱1,321,318,561	₱1,321,318,561
2019			
Variable rate			
Borrowings	4.00% to 7.50%	₱1,320,612,069	₱1,320,612,069

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equity investment decreases as the result of changes in the value of individual stocks. The Group's exposure to equity price risk arises from investments held by the Group and classified in the consolidated statements of financial position as at FVPL.

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the reporting date.

If equity prices had been 5% higher/lower, income before income tax for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 would increase/decrease by ₱55.33 million and ₱52.13 million, respectively, as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at FVPL. Equity as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 would increase/decrease by ₱38.73 million and ₱36.49 million, respectively.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparties will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group.

Credit risk management

In order to minimize credit risk, the Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Before accepting any new customer, a dedicated team responsible for the determination of credit limits uses an internal credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer.

Credit approvals and other monitoring procedures are also in place to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. Furthermore, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each trade receivables on an individual basis at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate loss allowance is made for irrecoverable amounts.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of trade receivables.

Credit risk exposure

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements arises from the carrying amount financial assets recognized in the Group's consolidated statements of financial position.

In order to minimize credit risk, the Group has developed and maintained internal credit risk gradings to categorize exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The Group uses its own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors.

The ECL arising from Group's receivables from sale of real estate is determined using the simplified approach and calculates ECL based on lifetime ECL. The Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date.

For receivables other than those from sale of real estate, the Group's current credit risk grading framework is as follows:

Category	Description	Basis for recognizing ECL	Stage
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past due amounts	12-month ECL	1
Doubtful	Amount is 120 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired	2
In default	Amount is 120 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired	3
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery	Amount is written off	4

Generally, the maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets is the carrying amount of financial assets as shown in the face of consolidated statements of financial position.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash to meet operating capital requirements. The Group aims to maintain flexibility in funding through an efficient collection of its receivables and from the continuous financial assistance extended by its related parties in the form of loans and advances.

33. CAPITAL RISK OBJECTIVE AND MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in the light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, pay-off existing debts, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The capital that the Group manages includes all components of its equity as shown in the consolidated statements of financial position.

The Group monitors its capital gearing by measuring the ratio of interest-bearing debt to total capital and net interest-bearing debt to total capital. Interest-bearing debt includes all short term and long term debt while net interest-bearing debt includes all short-term and long-term debt net of cash and financial assets at FVPL.

The equity ratios as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2019
Total equity (a)	**₱10,000,178,128**	₱9,192,809,791
Total assets (b)	**13,839,953,162**	13,177,879,512
Equity ratio (a/b)	**72%**	70%

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

34. FAIR VALUE INFORMATION

Assets measured at fair value

The following table gives information about how the fair values of the Group's assets, which are measured at fair value as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, are determined in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used.

	2020	2019	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique
Financial assets at FVPL	**₱1,106,503,730**	₱1,042,561,957	Level 1	Quoted prices in an active market

Fair value of financial assets at FVPL is measured at quoted prices in an active market.

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

The following financial assets and liabilities as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are not measured at fair value on recurring basis but the fair value disclosure is required:

	2020		2019			
	Fair Value	**Carrying value**	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique
Financial asset						
Advances to related parties	**₱85,838,410**	**₱92,087,307**	₱44,975,367	₱50,343,485	Level 3	(b)
Non-financial asset						
Investment Properties	**847,028,856**	**389,328,616**	847,028,856	389,328,616	Level 2	(a)
	₱932,867,266	**₱481,415,923**	₱892,004,223	₱439,672,101		
Financial liabilities						
Lease liabilities (noncurrent portion)	**60,004,449**	**60,004,449**	66,344,820	66,344,820	Level 3	(b)
	₱60,004,449	**₱60,004,449**	₱66,344,820	₱66,344,820		

(a) The fair value is determined by applying the market comparison approach. The valuation model is based on the market price of comparable real estate properties in the area in which the Group's investment properties are located.

(b) Advances to related parties

Significant unobservable input	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Discounted cash flows of zero-rated liabilities from related parties determined by reference to prevailing market lending rate of 2.370% in 2020 and 3.830% in 2019	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value.

The carrying amounts of cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and dividends payable approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

35. CONTINGENCIES

The Group is involved in litigations, claims and disputes arising in the ordinary course of business. Management believes that the ultimate liability, if any, with respect to such litigations, claims and disputes will not materially affect the consolidated financial position and results of operations of the Group.

36. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

Dividend declaration

In a meeting held on November 3, 2020, PGI's BOD declared cash dividends equivalent to ₱0.12 per share to stockholders of record as of November 13, 2020 payable on November 23, 2020 out of its unrestricted retained earnings as of December 31, 2019.

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic to the Group's operations

The Group expects the last quarter to be adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic by a decline in sales volume of around 5% to 10%.

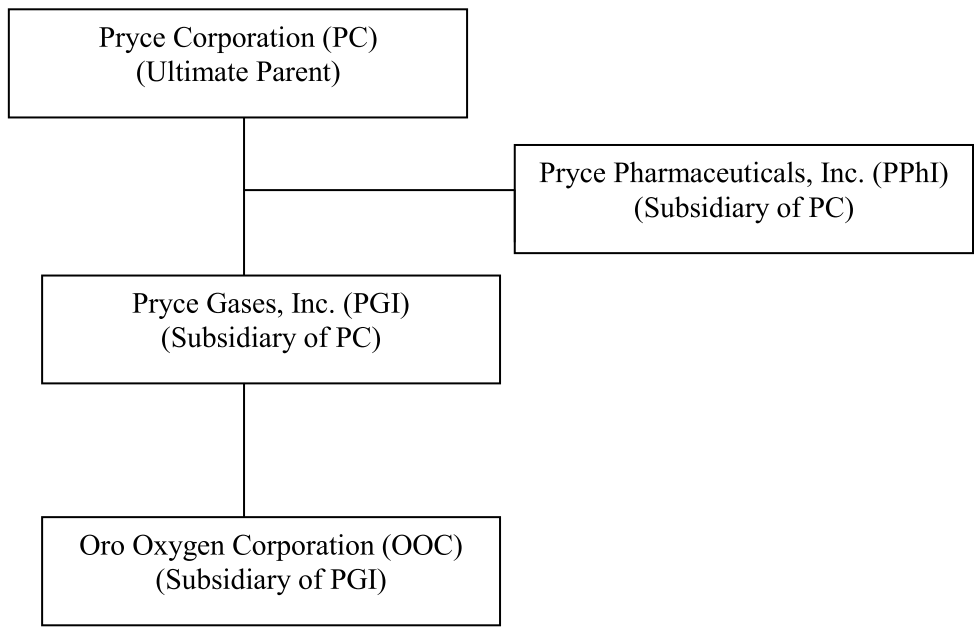
*   *   *

PRYCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
ANNEX "A" - FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS

	Jan to Sept 2020	Jan to Sept 2019
Profitability ratios :		
Return on assets	**11.50%**	12.17%
Return on equity	**17.20%**	17.66%
Net profit margin	**16.78%**	18.21%

	Sept. 30 2020	Dec. 31 2019
Solvency and liquidity ratios:		
Current ratio	**1.687**	1.539
Debt to equity ratio	**0.409**	0.460
Financial leverage ratio:		
Asset to equity ratio	**1.473**	1.521
Debt to asset ratio	**0.277**	0.302
Interest rate coverage ratio	**35.811**	38.221

PRYCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
ANNEX "B" – MAP OF CONGLOMERATE OR GROUP
OF COMPANIES WITHIN WHICH THE COMPANY BELONGS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020



ANNEX C

PRYCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as at SEPTEMBER 30, 2020		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements Conceptual Framework Phase A: Objectives and qualitative characteristics		✔		
PFRSs Practice Statement Management Commentary				✔
Philippine Financial Reporting Standards				
PFRS 1 (Revised)	First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards			✔
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters			✔
	Amendment to PFRS 1: Limited Exemption from Comparative PFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters			✔
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Date for First-time Adopters			✔
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Government Loans			✔
PFRS 2	Share-based Payment			✔
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Vesting Conditions and Cancellations			✔
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions			✔
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions			✔
PFRS 3 (Revised)	Business Combinations	✔		
PFRS 4	Insurance Contracts			✔
	Amendments to PFRS 4: Applying PFRS 9, Financial Instruments with PFRS 4, Insurance Contracts			✔
PFRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations			✔
PFRS 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources			✔

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as at SEPTEMBER 30, 2020		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	✔		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments	✔		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Transfers of Financial Assets	✔		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	✔		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Mandatory Effective Date of PFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures	✔		
PFRS 8	Operating Segments	✔		
PFRS 9 (2014)	Financial Instruments	✔		
PFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	✔		
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 11 and PFRS 12: Transition Guidance	✔		
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 27: Investment Entities			✔
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 28: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception			✔
PFRS 11	Joint Arrangements			✔
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 11 and PFRS 12: Transition Guidance			✔
	Amendments to PFRS 11: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations			✔
PFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	✔		
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 11 and PFRS 12: Transition Guidance			✔
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 27: Investment Entities			✔
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 28: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception			✔
PFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement	✔		
PFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts			✔
PFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	✔		
	Amendments to PFRS 15: Clarifications to PFRS 15	✔		

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as at SEPTEMBER 30, 2020		**Adopted**	**Not Adopted**	**Not Applicable**
Philippine Accounting Standards				
PAS 1 (Revised)	Presentation of Financial Statements	✔		
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation			✔
	Amendments to PAS 1: Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	✔		
	Amendments to PAS 1: Disclosure Initiative	✔		
PAS 2	Inventories	✔		
PAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows	✔		
	Amendments to PAS 7: Disclosure Initiative	✔		
PAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	✔		
PAS 10	Events after the Reporting Period	✔		
PAS 12	Income Taxes	✔		
	Amendments to PAS 12: Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets	✔		
	Amendments to PAS 12: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses	✔		
PAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment	✔		
	Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization	✔		
	Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 41: Agriculture: Bearer Plants			✔
PAS 17	Leases	✔		
PAS 19 (Revised)	Employee Benefits	✔		
	Amendments to PAS 19: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions	✔		
PAS 20	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance			✔
PAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	✔		
	Amendment: Net Investment in a Foreign Operation			✔
PAS 23 (Revised)	Borrowing Costs	✔		
PAS 24 (Revised)	Related Party Disclosures	✔		

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as at SEPTEMBER 30, 2020		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PAS 26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans			✔
PAS 27 (Amended)	Separate Financial Statements			✔
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 27: Investment Entities			✔
	Amendments to PAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements			✔
PAS 28 (Amended)	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures			✔
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 28: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception			✔
PAS 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies			✔
PAS 32	Financial Instruments: Presentation	✔		
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation			✔
	Amendment to PAS 32: Classification of Rights Issues			✔
	Amendments to PAS 32: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	✔		
PAS 33	Earnings per Share	✔		
PAS 34	Interim Financial Reporting			✔
PAS 36	Impairment of Assets	✔		
	Amendments to PAS 36: Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets	✔		
PAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	✔		
PAS 38	Intangible Assets			✔
	Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization	✔		
PAS 40	Investment Property	✔		
	Amendments to PAS 40: Transfers of Investment Property			✔
PAS 41	Agriculture			✔
	Amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 41: Agriculture: Bearer Plants			✔
Philippine Interpretations				
IFRIC 1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities			✔

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as at SEPTEMBER 30, 2020		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
IFRIC 2	Members' Share in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments			✔
IFRIC 4	Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease	✔		
IFRIC 5	Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds			✔
IFRIC 6	Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment			✔
IFRIC 7	Applying the Restatement Approach under PAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies			✔
IFRIC 10	Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment			✔
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangements			✔
IFRIC 14	The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction			✔
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretations IFRIC- 14, Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement			✔
IFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation			✔
IFRIC 17	Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners			✔
IFRIC 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments			✔
IFRIC 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine			✔
IFRIC 21	Levies			✔
IFRIC 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration			✔
SIC-7	Introduction of the Euro			✔
SIC-10	Government Assistance - No Specific Relation to Operating Activities			✔
SIC-15	Operating Leases – Incentives			✔
SIC-25	Income Taxes - Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders			✔
SIC-27	Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease	✔		
SIC-29	Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures			✔
SIC-32	Intangible Assets - Web Site Costs			✔

Not Applicable – Standards and interpretations that are effective as at January 1, 2018 but will never be applicable to the Company due to the nature of its operations or not relevant to the Company because there are currently no related transactions.

Not Adopted – Standards and interpretations that are already issued but are not effective for the year ended December 31, 2018 and were not early adopted by the Company.

Please refer to Note 2 to the financial statements for related discussion on the assessed impact on the Company's financial statements on the adoption of new standards and interpretations effective in 2018 and onwards.

PRYCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE A – FINANCIAL ASSETS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Name of issuing entity and association of each issue	Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes	Amount shown in the statement of financial position	Valued based on market quotation at end of reporting period	Income received and accrued
Atlas Mining	750,000	₱2,880,000	₱2,880,000	₱ -
Cemex Holdings	3,520,000	5,808,000	5,808,000	
Filinvest Land, Inc.	11,682,000	10,630,620	10,630,620	
First Philippine Holdings	3,266,945	199,283,645	199,283,645	
Ginebra San Miguel	1,311,290	65,498,935	65,498,935	
Global Ferronickel Holdings	23,776,000	27,342,400	27,342,400	
Global-Estate Resort, Inc,	56,965,000	43,293,400	43,293,400	
Lopez Holdings Corp.	1,796,000	4,094,880	4,094,880	
Metrobank & Trust Co.	30,000	1,146,000	1,146,000	
Metro Pacific	11,165,000	38,965,850	38,965,850	
Philippine National Bank	9,125,900	213,546,060	213,546,060	
San Miguel Series 2-C Preference	5,553,860	430,424,150	430,424,150	
San Miguel Sub Series 2-E Preference	271,250	20,615,000	20,615,000	
San Miguel Sub Series 2-F Preference	212,630	16,372,510	16,372,510	
San Miguel Sub Series 2-G Preference	170,000	12,920,000	12,920,000	
San Miguel Sub. Series 2-I Preference	180,030	13,682,280	13,682,280	
Total	**129,775,905**	**₱1,106,503,730**	**₱1,106,503,730**	**₱ -**

PRYCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE B - AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, RELATED PARTIES
AND PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS (OTHER THAN RELATED PARTIES)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Name of Debtor		Debtor designation	Balance at beginning of the period	Additions	Amount Collected	Current	Non current	Balance at end of the period
1 .	Baco, Michael	Officer	260,542	1,581,220	225,581	424,617	1,191,563	1,616,180
2 .	Deguit, Ethelbert	Officer	1,584,664	126,232	193,215	1,277,768	239,913	1,517,681
3 .	Sulatre, Alexis	Officer	1,126,266	-	174,765	58,255	893,245	951,500
4 .	Ascaño, Mark Alf	Officer	994,056	-	80,263	543,693	370,100	913,793
5 .	Competente, Roque	Officer	970,886	-	122,983	260,406	587,497	847,903
6 .	Gubalani, Concepcion	Officer	-	782,835	86,692	696,143		696,143
7 .	Pongos, Zachary	Staff	101,620	725,708	152,521	674,808		674,808
8 .	Leung, Carmen	Officer	723,587	85,750	164,718	160,364	484,255	644,619
9 .	Morales, Ellen	Staff	-	2,659,370	2,032,495	626,875		626,875
10 .	Padernal, Kyle	Officer	-	655,279	29,576	32,364	593,339	625,703
11 .	Isidro, Joy	Officer	569,289	545,041	551,252	199,163	363,915	563,078
12 .	Avila, Manuel	Officer	709,944	38,916	195,919	552,940		552,940
13 .	Espino, Ethel	Officer	533,293	-	123,896	32,321	377,076	409,397
14 .	Pingli, Allian	Staff	310,133	162,999	71,708	401,424		401,424
15 .	Querol, Stephanie	Staff	-	670,294	279,853	390,441		390,441
16 .	Fernandez, Julie Ann	Officer	468,199	-	80,263	13,377	374,559	387,936
17 .	Eco, Servillano Jr.	Officer	524,497	153,570	297,150	109,059	271,857	380,917
18 .	Rafisura, Reynante	Staff	-	418,862	88,605	330,256		330,256
19 .	Defeles, Maricel	Staff	-	363,000	35,000	328,000		328,000
20 .	Gabunas, Heide	Staff	-	746,378	421,079	325,299		325,299
21 .	Tabada, Bryan Jade J.	Staff	-	345,361	28,298	317,063		317,063
22 .	Paasa, Christy Ann	Officer	331,790	99,729	116,510	38,837	276,173	315,009
23 .	Villegas, Franz Jonas	Officer	379,382	83,136	180,991	190,908	90,619	281,527
24 .	Gepulango, Geryl	Staff	-	435,476	157,861	277,615		277,615
25 .	Coopera, Roiza	Officer	-	481,998	205,311	276,686		276,686
26 .	Veloso, Rolando	Officer	358,444	210,955	301,569	66,443	201,387	267,830
27 .	Campos, Rogelio	Staff	129,748	1,669,293	1,532,682	266,358	-	266,358
28 .	Lagunay, Jose Jr.	Officer	490,764	61,218	314,647	237,335	-	237,335
29 .	Tiu, Daisy	Staff	-	222,144	-	222,144	-	222,144
30 .	Eslit, Anthony	Staff	196,696	108,706	111,454	193,948	-	193,948
31 .	Limba, Elmer	Staff	-	672,111	485,286	186,824	-	186,824
32 .	Balugo, Daniel	Staff	-	396,870	214,163	182,707	-	182,707
33 .	Cuady IV, Julius	Staff	244,873	53,829	122,091	176,610	-	176,610
34 .	Camino, Edelito	Staff	-	700,061	525,749	174,312	-	174,312
35 .	Dagalea, Dennis T.	Staff	-	170,320	360	169,960	-	169,960
36 .	Tuyor, Alfie	Staff	-	159,250	2,000	157,250	-	157,250
37 .	Lumahang, Enrique	Staff	182,601	13,073	47,094	148,579	-	148,579
38 .	Del Rosario, Daisy	Staff	-	165,541	21,415	144,126	-	144,126
39 .	Mahayag, Jaime Jr.	Staff	-	257,225	115,270	141,955	-	141,955
40 .	Inedal, Yashir	Staff	-	138,253	-	138,253	-	138,253
41 .	Caronia, Andrew	Staff	-	149,853	11,723	138,130	-	138,130
42 .	Malicse, Ma. Charmaine	Staff	-	255,379	120,990	134,389	-	134,389
43 .	Tudio, Cristopher	Staff	-	173,896	40,290	133,605	-	133,605
44 .	Eslais, Mavi Chiergie	Staff	213,394	-	81,915	131,479	-	131,479
45 .	Ay-ad, Vincent	Staff	-	375,897	245,449	130,448	-	130,448
46 .	Bertulfo, Magno	Staff	-	798,540	669,311	129,229	-	129,229
47 .	Alvior, May Juleth	Staff	-	163,842	36,486	127,355	-	127,355
48 .	Castro, Ritchel O.	Staff	-	132,043	10,210	121,833	-	121,833
49 .	Lapuz, Jayson	Staff	-	424,480	304,216	120,264	-	120,264
50 .	Mondarte, Ferdinand	Officer	-	259,070	147,513	111,557	-	111,557
51 .	Delima, Ruben	Officer	-	431,601	322,363	109,238	-	109,238
52 .	Sierras, Rowell	Staff	-	350,672	244,142	106,530	-	106,530
53 .	Eng, Alfio	Staff	-	132,562	32,062	100,500	-	100,500
54 .	Various Employees	Staff	24,732,353	28,765,800	23,198,605	28,338,596	2,509,544	30,299,547
	TOTAL		36,137,019	48,573,634	35,355,563	41,078,640	8,825,043	49,355,090

PRYCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE C – AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM RELATED PARTIES WHICH ARE ELIMINATED DURING THE CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Name and designation of creditor	Name and designation of debtor	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Amounts collected	Amounts written-off	Current	Non-Current	Balance at end of period
Pryce Gases, Inc.	Oro Oxygen Corporation	₱1,216,093,451	₱2,604,342,820	₱2,452,394,657	-	-		₱1,368,041,614
Pryce Gases, Inc.	Pryce Corporation	74,688,928	141,601,428	4,293,852	-	-		211,996,503
Pryce Corporation	Pryce Gases, Inc.	124,884,926	880,602,462	1,005,487,388	-	-		
Pryce Gases, Inc.	Pryce Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	2,607,729	4,667,492	7,135,683	-	-		139,538
		₱1,418,275,034	**₱3,631,214,202**	**₱3,469,311,580**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**₱1,580,177,655**

PRYCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE D – INTANGIBLE ASSETS - OTHER ASSETS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Description	Beginning balance	Additions at cost	Charged to cost and expenses	Charged to other accounts	Other charges additions (deductions)	Ending balance
Goodwill	₱ 70,668,305	₱ –	₱ –	₱ –	₱ –	₱ 70,668,305

PRYCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE E – LONG TERM DEBT
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Title of issue and type of obligation	Amount authorized by indenture	Amount shown under caption "Current portion of long term debt" in related statement of financial position	Amount shown under caption "Long-term debt" in the related statement of financial position
-N I L-	Not Applicable		

PRYCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE F – INDEBTEDNESS TO RELATED PARTIES (LONG TERM LOANS FROM RELATED COMPANIES)
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Name of related party	Balance at beginning of period	Balance at end of period
-N I L-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

PRYCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE G – GUARANTEES OF SECURITIES OF OTHER ISSUERS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Name of issuing entity of securities guaranteed by the Company for which this statement is filed	Title of issue of each class of securities guaranteed	Total amount guaranteed and outstanding	Amount owned by person for which statement is filed	Nature of guarantee
-N I L-		Not Applicable		

PRYCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE H – CAPITAL STOCK
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Title of issue	Number of shares authorized	Number of shares subscribed and outstanding	Number of shares reversed for options, warrants, conversion and other rights	Number of shares held by related parties	Directors, officers and employees	Others
Common shares	2,024,500,000	1,947,305,269	–	460,173,464	60,457,965	1,426,673,840

PRYCE CORPORATION (Parent Company)
Aging of Accounts Receivable
As of September 30, 2020

Type of Accounts Receivable	**Total**	1-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	Over 180 days	1-2 Years	3-5 years	5 Years - above	Past due accounts
a. Trade Receivables									
1. Subdivision/Condo	**3,495,938**	347,126	447,849	602,578	807,652	1,290,733			
2. Low-cost housing	**1,882,610**	284,591	354,410	397,375	453,327	392,907			
3. Memorial Parks	**146,376,112**	20,941,406	22,510,552	24,536,687	25,367,467	26,213,593	26,806,407		
4. Head Office	**48,245**	48,245							
Totals	**151,802,905**	**21,621,368**	**23,312,811**	**25,536,640**	**26,628,446**	**27,897,233**	**26,806,407**	**-**	**-**
Less: Allow. For Doubtful Acct.									
Sub Total	***151,802,905***	***21,621,368***	***23,312,811***	***25,536,640***	***26,628,446***	***27,897,233***	***26,806,407***	**-**	**-**
b. Non-trade Receivables									
Advances to Officers & Employees	**9,569,706**	1,613,632	1,763,318	2,001,088	2,093,696	2,097,972			
Advances to Suppliers & Contractors	**3,571,249**	819,345	1,124,877	1,627,027					
Others	**7,300**	7,300							
Totals	**13,148,255**	**2,440,277**	**2,888,195**	**3,628,115**	**2,093,696**	**2,097,972**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Less: Allow. For Doubtful Acct.									-
Sub Total	***13,148,255***	***2,440,277***	***2,888,195***	***3,628,115***	***2,093,696***	***2,097,972***	**-**	**-**	**-**
Grand Total	***164,951,160***	***24,061,645***	***26,201,006***	***29,164,755***	***28,722,142***	***29,995,205***	***26,806,407***	**-**	**-**

Accounts Receivable Description

Type of Receivables	Nature/Description	Collection period
1. Installment Receivables	**Subdivision**	1-7 years
	Low cost housing	1-15 years
	Memorial parks	1-3 years
	Condominium Office	1-5 years
	Commercial lot	1-3 years
	Head Office	1-3 months