CR07244-2016

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
   Sep 30, 2016
2. SEC Identification Number
   11840
3. BIR Tax Identification No.
   000-100-341-000
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter
   San Miguel Pure Foods Company Inc.
5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization
   Philippines
6. Industry Classification Code(SEC Use Only)

7. Address of principal office
   23F, The JMT Corporate Condominium, ADB Avenue, Ortigas Center, Pasig City, Metro Manila
   Postal Code
   1605
8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code
   (632) 317-5000
9. Former name or former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report
   N/A
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the SRC or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding
Common (PF)	166,667,096
Preferred (PFP2)	15,000,000

11. Are any or all of registrant's securities listed on a Stock Exchange?
    (●) Yes ( ) No
    If yes, state the name of such stock exchange and the classes of securities listed therein:
    Philippine Stock Exchange, Common and Preferred Shares
12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

    (a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the SRC 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 that the registrant was required to file such reports)

    (●) Yes ( ) No

    (b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past ninety (90) days
    (●) Yes ( ) No

San Miguel Pure Foods Company, Inc.
PF

PSE Disclosure Form 17-2 - Quarterly Report
References: SRC Rule 17 and
Sections 17.2 and 17.8 of the Revised Disclosure Rules

For the period ended	Sep 30, 2016
Currency (indicate units, if applicable)	PhP (in thousands)

Balance Sheet

	Period Ended	Fiscal Year Ended (Audited)
	Sep 30, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Current Assets	39,500,504	40,032,115
Total Assets	63,490,653	61,037,547
Current Liabilities	21,766,579	21,150,463
Total Liabilities	22,255,823	22,021,111
Retained Earnings/(Deficit)	17,831,680	15,527,179
Stockholders' Equity	41,234,830	39,016,436
Stockholders' Equity - Parent	39,575,921	37,272,247
Book Value per Share	159.13	145.82

Income Statement

	Current Year (3 Months)	Previous Year (3 Months)	Current Year-To-Date	Previous Year-To-Date
Operating Revenue	27,427,118	26,092,620	80,581,597	76,600,853
Other Revenue	36,683	45,308	220,463	240,656
Gross Revenue	27,463,801	26,137,928	80,802,060	76,841,509
Operating Expense	25,415,587	24,334,058	74,968,382	72,102,176
Other Expense	242,692	247,593	441,528	590,109
Gross Expense	25,658,279	24,581,651	75,409,910	72,692,285
Net Income/(Loss) Before Tax	1,805,522	1,556,277	5,392,150	4,149,224
Income Tax Expense	550,428	465,187	1,637,690	1,229,266
Net Income/(Loss) After Tax	1,255,094	1,091,090	3,754,460	2,919,958
Net Income Attributable to Parent Equity Holder	1,230,065	1,053,120	3,640,905	2,826,189
Earnings/(Loss) Per Share (Basic)	6.11	5.04	18.03	12.61
Earnings/(Loss) Per Share (Diluted)	-	-	-	-

Other Relevant Information
Please see attached SEC Form 17-Q for the period ended September 30, 2016, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 11, 2016.

Filed on behalf by:

Name	Zenaida Postrado
Designation	VP & Chief Finance Officer

111112016001220

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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

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Company Information

SEC Registration No.	0000011840
Company Name	SAN MIGUEL PURE FOODS COMPANY INC.
Industry Classification	
Company Type	Stock Corporation

Document Information

Document ID	111112016001220
Document Type	17-Q (FORM 11-Q:QUARTERLY REPORT/FS)
Document Code	17-Q
Period Covered	September 30, 2016
No. of Days Late	0
Department	CFD
Remarks	

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COVER SHEET

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S. E. C. Registration Number

SAN MIGUEL PURE FOODS COMPANY INC.

(Company's Full Name)

23rd Flr. JMT Bldg. ADB Ave. Pasig City

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

ALEXANDRA B. TRILLANA

Contact Person

(632) 317-5000

Company Telephone Number

SEC Form

Month Day

17-Q

FORM TYPE

Month Day

Annual Meeting

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total Amount of Borrowings

Total No. of Stockholders

Domestic Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document I. D.

Cashier

STAMPS

Remarks = pls. Use black ink for scanning purposes

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, 2016**

2. SEC Identification Number **11840**

3. BIR Tax Identification No. **000-100-341-000**

4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter **San Miguel Pure Foods Company Inc.**

5. **Philippines**
   Province, Country or other jurisdiction
   Of incorporation or organization

6. ______ SEC Use Only
   Industry Classification Code

7. **23rd Floor, The JMT Corporate Condominium**
   ADB Avenue, Ortigas Center, Pasig City **1605**
   Address of issuer's principal office Postal code

8. **(02) 317-5000**
   Issuer's telephone number, including area code

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

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

	Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding and Total Liabilities (As at September 30, 2016)
Common Shares - P10 par value	**166,667,096**
Preferred Shares - P10 par value	**15,000,000**
Total Liabilities (in '000)	**P22,255,823**

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

    Yes (√) No ( )

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

    a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Sections 11 of the Revised Securities Act (RSA) and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines 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 I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

The unaudited consolidated financial statements of San Miguel Pure Foods Company Inc. ("SMPFC" or the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") as at and for the period ended September 30, 2016 (with comparative figures as at December 31, 2015 and for the period ended September 30, 2015) and Selected Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are hereto attached as Annex "A". Notes 9 and 10 of the Selected Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contain the required information on the financial risk exposures and financial instruments of the Company.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Position and Financial Performance.

The information required by Part III, Paragraph (A)(2)(b) of "Annex C, as amended" is attached hereto as Annex "B."

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

SMPFC may, at its option, report under this item any information not previously reported in a report on SEC Form 17-C. If disclosure of such information is made under this Part II, it need not be repeated in a report on Form 17-C, which would otherwise be required to be filed with respect to such information, or in a subsequent report on Form 17-Q.

SIGNATURES

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

Issuer	**SAN MIGUEL PURE FOODS COMPANY INC.**
Signature and Title	**ZENAIDA M. POSTRADO** Treasurer and Chief Finance Officer
Date	November 11, 2016

SEC Number 11840
File Number

SAN MIGUEL PURE FOODS COMPANY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Company's Full Name)

23rd Floor, The JMT Corporate Condominium
ADB Avenue, Ortigas Center, Pasig City

(Company's Address)

317-5000

(Telephone Number)

(Year Ending)
(month & day)

Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements

Form Type

Amendment Designation (If applicable)

September 30, 2016

Period Ended Date

(Secondary License Type and File Number)

SAN MIGUEL PURE FOODS COMPANY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(In Thousands)

	September 30 2016 Unaudited	December 31 2015 Audited
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 9 and 10)	**₱6,793,856**	₱9,283,850
Trade and other receivables - net (Notes 7, 9 and 10)	**7,745,264**	10,164,379
Inventories	**19,834,903**	14,996,684
Biological assets	**3,649,650**	3,318,888
Prepaid expenses and other current assets (Notes 9 and 10)	**1,476,831**	2,268,314
Total Current Assets	**39,500,504**	40,032,115
Noncurrent Assets		
Investment property - net	**672,620**	635,780
Property, plant and equipment - net (Note 4)	**15,521,190**	12,435,246
Biological assets - net of current portion	**2,242,107**	2,177,392
Trademarks and other intangible assets - net (Note 5)	**4,174,026**	4,255,082
Deferred tax assets	**910,607**	872,331
Other noncurrent assets (Notes 7, 9 and 10)	**469,599**	629,601
Total Noncurrent Assets	**23,990,149**	21,005,432
	₱63,490,653	₱61,037,547
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Notes payable (Notes 9 and 10)	**₱4,600,413**	₱3,576,155
Trade payables and other current liabilities (Notes 7, 9 and 10)	**16,841,699**	17,004,766
Income tax payable	**253,578**	504,733
Current maturities of long-term debt (Notes 9 and 10)	**70,889**	64,809
Total Current Liabilities	**21,766,579**	21,150,463
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	**26,375**	25,978
Other noncurrent liabilities (Notes 9 and 10)	**462,869**	844,670
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**489,244**	870,648
Equity (Note 6)		
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company		
Capital stock	**2,008,748**	2,008,748
Additional paid-in capital	**35,234,781**	35,234,781
Other equity reserves	**402,002**	402,002
Reserve for retirement plan	**(561,536)**	(561,536)
Cumulative translation reserve	**(161,861)**	(160,856)
Fair value reserve	**4,201**	4,023
Retained earnings		
Appropriated	**2,999,100**	6,199,100
Unappropriated	**14,832,580**	9,328,079
Treasury stock	**(15,182,094)**	(15,182,094)
	39,575,921	37,272,247
Non-controlling Interests	**1,658,909**	1,744,189
Total Equity	**41,234,830**	39,016,436
	₱63,490,653	₱61,037,547

Note: See accompanying Management Discussion and Analysis and Selected Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

ZENAIDA M. POSTRADO
Treasurer and Chief Finance Officer

SAN MIGUEL PURE FOODS COMPANY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	For the Nine Months Ended		For the Three Months Ended	
	September 30 2016	September 30 2015	**September 30 2016**	September 30 2015
REVENUES (Note 7)	**₱80,581,597**	₱76,600,853	**₱27,427,118**	₱26,092,620
COST OF SALES (Note 7)	**62,532,055**	61,039,202	**21,018,458**	20,623,081
GROSS PROFIT	**18,049,542**	15,561,651	**6,408,660**	5,469,539
SELLING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Note 7)	**(12,436,327)**	(11,062,974)	**(4,397,129)**	(3,710,977)
INTEREST EXPENSE AND OTHER FINANCING CHARGES	**(91,019)**	(314,796)	**(33,411)**	(97,967)
INTEREST INCOME	**97,588**	140,291	**29,700**	44,836
GAIN ON SALE OF INVESTMENT PROPERTY AND PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	**122,875**	100,365	**6,983**	472
OTHER CHARGES - Net	**(350,509)**	(275,313)	**(209,281)**	(149,626)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**5,392,150**	4,149,224	**1,805,522**	1,556,277
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	**1,637,690**	1,229,266	**550,428**	465,187
NET INCOME	**₱3,754,460**	₱2,919,958	**₱1,255,094**	₱1,091,090
Net income attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱3,640,905**	₱2,826,189	**₱1,230,065**	₱1,053,120
Non-controlling interests	**113,555**	93,769	**25,029**	37,970
	₱3,754,460	₱2,919,958	**₱1,255,094**	₱1,091,090
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Common Share Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company (Note 8)	**₱18.03**	₱12.61	**₱6.11**	₱5.04

Note: See accompanying Management Discussion and Analysis and Selected Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

ZENAIDA M. POSTRADO
Treasurer and Chief Finance Officer

SAN MIGUEL PURE FOODS COMPANY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)
(In Thousands)

	For the Nine Months Ended		For the Three Months Ended	
	September 30 2016	September 30 2015	**September 30 2016**	September 30 2015
NET INCOME	**₱3,754,460**	₱2,919,958	**₱1,255,094**	₱1,091,090
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss				
Gain on exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	**160**	43,263	**2,532**	36,044
Net gain (loss) on available-for-sale financial assets	**209**	141	**155**	(300)
Income tax benefit (expense)	**(31)**	(14)	**(28)**	30
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - Net of tax	**338**	43,390	**2,659**	35,774
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD - Net of tax	**₱3,754,798**	₱2,963,348	**₱1,257,753**	₱1,126,864
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱3,640,078**	₱2,870,420	**₱1,232,534**	₱1,088,952
Non-controlling interests	**114,720**	92,928	**25,219**	37,912
	₱3,754,798	₱2,963,348	**₱1,257,753**	₱1,126,864

Note: See accompanying Management Discussion and Analysis and Selected Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

ZENAIDA M. POSTRADO
Treasurer and Chief Finance Officer

SAN MIGUEL PURE FOODS COMPANY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(In Thousands)

	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company													
	Capital Stock							Retained Earnings		Treasury Stock				
	Common Stock	Preferred Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Other Equity Reserves	Reserve for Retirement Plan	Cumulative Translation Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Appropriated	Unappropriated	Common Stock	Preferred Stock	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
As at December 31, 2015 (Audited)	**₱1,708,748**	**₱300,000**	**₱35,234,781**	**₱402,002**	**(₱561,536)**	**(₱160,856)**	**₱4,023**	**₱6,199,100**	**₱9,328,079**	**(₱182,094)**	**(₱15,000,000)**	**₱37,272,247**	**₱1,744,189**	**₱39,016,436**
Gain (loss) on exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	–	–	–	–	–	(1,005)	–	–	–	–	–	(1,005)	1,165	160
Net gain on available-for-sale financial assets, net of deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–	178	–	–	–	–	178	–	178
Other comprehensive income (loss)	–	–	–	–	–	(1,005)	178	–	–	–	–	(827)	1,165	338
Net income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,640,905	–	–	3,640,905	113,555	3,754,460
Total comprehensive income (loss)	–	–	–	–	–	(1,005)	178	–	3,640,905	–	–	3,640,078	114,720	3,754,798
Reversal of appropriation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3,200,000)	3,200,000	–	–	–	–	–
Cash dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,336,404)	–	–	(1,336,404)	(200,000)	(1,536,404)
As at September 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	**₱1,708,748**	**₱300,000**	**₱35,234,781**	**₱402,002**	**(₱561,536)**	**(₱161,861)**	**₱4,201**	**₱2,999,100**	**₱14,832,580**	**(₱182,094)**	**(₱15,000,000)**	**₱39,575,921**	**₱1,658,909**	**₱41,234,830**
As at December 31, 2014 (Audited)	₱1,708,748	₱150,000	₱20,500,284	₱18,219	(₱470,628)	(₱256,751)	₱3,323	₱1,200,000	₱11,564,027	(₱182,094)	₱–	₱34,235,128	₱1,727,695	₱35,962,823
Gain (loss) on exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	–	–	–	–	–	44,104	–	–	–	–	–	44,104	(841)	43,263
Net gain on available-for-sale financial assets, net of deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–	127	–	–	–	–	127	–	127
Other comprehensive income (loss)	–	–	–	–	–	44,104	127	–	–	–	–	44,231	(841)	43,390
Net income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,826,189	–	–	2,826,189	93,769	2,919,958
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	44,104	127	–	2,826,189	–	–	2,870,420	92,928	2,963,348
Redemption of outstanding preferred shares	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	–	(15,000,000)
Issuance of perpetual series "2" preferred shares, net of transaction costs	–	150,000	14,734,497	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,884,497	–	14,884,497
Divestment of non-controlling interest	–	–	–	383,783	–	47,128	–	–	–	–	–	430,911	126,149	557,060
Additions to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,369	15,369
Cash dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,324,269)	–	–	(1,324,269)	(330,000)	(1,654,269)
Appropriations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,999,100	(4,999,100)	–	–	–	–	–
As at September 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	₱1,708,748	₱300,000	₱35,234,781	₱402,002	(₱470,628)	(₱165,519)	₱3,450	₱6,199,100	₱8,066,847	(₱182,094)	(₱15,000,000)	₱36,096,687	₱1,632,141	₱37,728,828

Note: See accompanying Management Discussion and Analysis and Selected Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

ZENAIDA M. POSTRADO
Treasurer and Chief Finance Officer

SAN MIGUEL PURE FOODS COMPANY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

(In Thousands)

	For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30 2016	September 30 2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	**₱5,392,150**	₱4,149,224
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	**2,453,973**	2,204,549
Interest expense and other financing charges	**91,019**	314,796
Provisions for impairment losses on receivables and write-down of inventories	**344,323**	128,264
Impairment loss on idle assets	**109,326**	–
Other charges net of gain on derivative transactions	**122,556**	67,865
Interest income	**(97,588)**	(140,291)
Gain on fair valuation of agricultural produce	**(32,505)**	(39,299)
Gain on sale of investment property and property and equipment	**(122,875)**	(100,365)
Operating income before working capital changes	**8,260,379**	6,584,743
Decrease (increase) in:		
Trade and other receivables	**2,259,990**	2,907,971
Inventories	**(4,956,803)**	(3,000,201)
Biological assets	**(330,761)**	46,870
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	**786,304**	1,252,074
Decrease in trade payables and other current liabilities	**(277,690)**	(1,165,235)
Cash generated from operations	**5,741,419**	6,626,222
Interest received	**65,263**	117,062
Interest paid	**(91,499)**	(310,375)
Income taxes paid	**(1,926,585)**	(1,300,200)
Increase (decrease) in retirement liability	**(380,612)**	20,367
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	**3,407,986**	5,153,076
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment	**(3,848,423)**	(1,113,784)
Increase in noncurrent biological assets and other noncurrent assets	**(1,653,582)**	(1,604,083)
Proceeds from sale of investment property and property and equipment	**124,064**	102,796
Acquisitions of intangible assets	–	(457,351)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(5,377,941)**	(3,072,422)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Availments of notes payable	**82,972,331**	219,997,732
Payments of notes payable	**(81,955,111)**	(225,396,139)
Cash dividends paid	**(1,534,956)**	(1,655,549)
Redemption of outstanding preferred shares	–	(15,000,000)
Proceeds from issuance of perpetual series "2" preferred shares, net of transaction costs	–	14,884,497
Proceeds from divestment of non-controlling interest	–	557,060
Availment of long-term debt	–	60,591
Net cash flows used in financing activities	**(517,736)**	(6,551,808)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(2,303)**	(2,473)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(2,489,994)**	(4,473,627)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**9,283,850**	14,215,875
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	**₱6,793,856**	₱9,742,248

Note: See accompanying Management Discussion and Analysis and Selected Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

ZENAIDA M. POSTRADO
Treasurer and Chief Finance Officer

SAN MIGUEL PURE FOODS COMPANY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SELECTED NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

1. Reporting Entity

San Miguel Pure Foods Company Inc. (SMPFC or the Parent Company), a subsidiary of San Miguel Corporation (SMC or the Intermediate Parent Company), was incorporated and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in October 1956 for a term of 50 years. On August 8, 2006, the stockholders approved the amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of SMPFC, extending the term for which the corporation is to exist for another 50 years from October 30, 2006 or until October 30, 2056. The amendment was subsequently approved by the SEC.

The Parent Company is a public company under Section 17.2 of the Securities Regulation Code and its shares are listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) since 1973. Top Frontier Investment Holdings, Inc. (Top Frontier) is the ultimate parent company of SMPFC and its Subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"). The accompanying consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group.

The Group is engaged in various business activities, including poultry operations, livestock farming and processing and selling of meat products, processing and marketing of refrigerated and canned meat products, manufacturing and marketing of feeds and flour products, specialty oils, spreads, desserts and dairy-based products, biscuits (beginning February 2015) and powder mixes (beginning October 2015), importation and marketing of coffee and coffee-related products, and grain terminal handling.

The registered office address of the Parent Company is at 23rd Floor, The JMT Corporate Condominium, ADB Avenue, Ortigas Center, Pasig City.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting and Financial Reporting Policies

The Group prepared its interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended September 30, 2016 and comparative financial statements for the same period in 2015 following the new presentation rules under Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) No. 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*. The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso and all financial information are rounded off to the nearest thousand (₱000), except when otherwise indicated.

The principal accounting policies and methods adopted in preparing the interim consolidated financial statements of the Group are the same as those followed in the most recent annual audited consolidated financial statements.

<u>Adoption of New and Amended Standards</u>
The Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) approved the adoption of a number of new and amended standards as part of PFRS.

Amendments to Standards Adopted in 2016

The Group has adopted the following PFRS starting January 1, 2016 and accordingly, changed its accounting policies in the following areas:

- Disclosure Initiative *(Amendments to PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements).* The amendments clarify the following: (i) the materiality requirements in PAS 1; (ii) that specific line items in the consolidated statements of income, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income and the consolidated statements of financial position may be disaggregated; (iii) that entities have flexibility as to the order in which they present the notes to the consolidated financial statements; and (iv) that share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method must be presented in aggregate as a single line item, and classified between those items that will or will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Furthermore, the amendments clarify the requirements that apply when additional subtotals are presented in the consolidated statements of financial position, the consolidated statements of income and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

- Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations *(Amendments to PFRS 11, Joint Arrangements).* The amendments require business combination accounting to be applied to acquisitions of interests in a joint operation that constitutes a business. Business combination accounting also applies to the acquisition of additional interests in a joint operation while the joint operator retains joint control. The additional interest acquired will be measured at fair value. The previously held interests in the joint operation will not be remeasured. The amendments place the focus firmly on the definition of a business, because this is key to determining whether the acquisition is accounted for as a business combination or as the acquisition of a collection of assets. As a result, this places pressure on the judgment applied in making this determination. The amendments to PFRS 11 are applied propectively in accordance with PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

- Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization *(Amendments to PAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment and PAS 38, Intangible Assets).* The amendments to PAS 38 introduce a rebuttable presumption that the use of revenue-based amortization methods for intangible assets is inappropriate. This presumption can be overcome only when revenue and the consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated, or when the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue. The amendments to PAS 16 explicitly state that revenue-based methods of depreciation cannot be used for property, plant and equipment. This is because such methods reflect factors other than the consumption of economic benefits embodied in the asset - e.g., changes in sales volumes and prices. The amendments to PAS 16 and PAS 38 are applied prospectively in accordance with PAS 8.

- *Annual Improvements to PFRS Cycles 2012-2014* contain changes to four standards, of which the following are applicable to the Group:

  - Changes in Method for Disposal *(Amendments to PFRS 5, Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations).* PFRS 5 is amended to clarify that: (a) if an entity changes the method of disposal of an asset or disposal group - i.e., reclassifies an asset or disposal group from held-for-distribution to owners to held-for-sale, or vice versa, without any time lag - the change in classification is considered a continuation of the original plan of disposal and the entity continues to apply held-for-distribution or held-for-sale accounting. At the time of the change in method, the entity measures the carrying amount of the asset or disposal group and recognizes any write-down (impairment loss) or subsequent increase in the fair value of the asset or disposal group, less costs to sell or distribute; and (b) if an entity determines that an asset or disposal group no longer meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-distribution, then it ceases held-for-distribution accounting in the same way as it would cease held-for-sale accounting. Any change in method of disposal or distribution does not, in itself, extend the period in which a sale has to be completed. The amendments to PFRS 5 are applied prospectively in accordance with PAS 8.

- Disclosure of information "elsewhere in the interim financial report" *(Amendment to PAS 34)*. PAS 34 is amended to clarify that certain disclosures, if they are not included in the notes to interim financial statements, may be disclosed "elsewhere in the interim financial report" - i.e., incorporated by cross-reference from the interim financial statements to another part of the interim financial report (e.g., management commentary or risk report). The interim financial report is incomplete if the interim financial statements and any disclosure incorporated by cross-reference are not made available to users of the interim financial statements on the same terms and at the same time. The amendment to PAS 34 is applied retrospectively, in accordance with PAS 8.

Except as otherwise indicated, the adoption of these foregoing amended standards did not have a material effect on the interim consolidated financial statements.

New and Amended Standards Not Yet Adopted

A number of new and amended standards are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2016 and have not been applied in preparing the interim consolidated financial statements. Unless otherwise indicated, none of these is expected to have a significant effect on the interim consolidated financial statements.

The Group will adopt the following new and amended standards on the respective effective dates:

- PFRS 9 (2014), *Financial Instruments*, replaces PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement,* and supersedes the previously published versions of PFRS 9 that introduced new classifications and measurement requirements (in 2009 and 2010) and a new hedge accounting model (in 2013). PFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment of all financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), which generally depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of a financial asset, and supplements the new general hedge accounting requirements published in 2013. The new model on hedge accounting requirements provides significant improvements by aligning hedge accounting more closely with risk management. The new standard is required to be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted.

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

  However, the FRSC has yet to issue/approve this new revenue standard for local adoption pending completion of a study by the Philippine Interpretations Committee on its impact on the real estate industry. If approved, the standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.

- PFRS 16, *Leases*, supersedes PAS 17, *Leases,* and the related Philippine Interpretations. The new standard introduces a single lease accounting model for lessees under which all major leases are recognized on-balance sheet, removing the lease classification test. Lease accounting for lessors essentially remains unchanged except for a number of details including the application of the new lease definition, new sale-and-leaseback guidance, new sub-lease guidance and new disclosure requirements. Practical expedients and targeted reliefs were introduced including an optional lessee exemption for short-term leases (leases with a term of 12 months or less) and low-value items, as well as the permission of portfolio-level accounting instead of applying the requirements to individual leases. New estimates and judgmental thresholds that affect the identification, classification and measurement of lease transactions, as well as requirements to reassess certain key estimates and judgments at each reporting date were introduced. PFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is not permitted until the FRSC has adopted PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The Group is currently assessing the potential impact of PFRS 16 and plans to adopt this new standard on leases on the required effective date once adopted locally.

- Disclosure initiative *(Amendments to PAS 7, Statement of Cash Flows)*. The amendments address financial statements users' requests for improved disclosures about an entity's net debt relevant to understanding an entity's cash flows. The amendments require entities to provide disclosures that enable users of the consolidated financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes – e.g. by providing a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the consolidated statements of financial position for liabilities arising from financing activities. If the required disclosure is provided in combination with disclosures of changes in other assets and liabilities, it shall disclose the changes in liabilities arising from financing activities separately from changes in those other assets and liabilities. On February 17, 2016, the FRSC has adopted the amendments to PAS 7, which apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017 with early adoption permitted. When the Group first applies those amendments, it is not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods.

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

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

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

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

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

  On February 17, 2016, the FRSC has adopted the Amendments to PAS 12, which will become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017 with early adoption permitted. The amendments to PAS 12 are applied prospectively in accordance with PAS 8. On initial application of the amendment, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparartive period may be recognized in opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. If the Group applies this relief, it shall disclose that fact.

- Classification and Measurementof Share-based Payment Transactions (*Amendments to PFRS 2, Share-based Payment*). The amendments clarify that a cash-settled share-based payment is measured using the same approach as for equity-settled share-based payments - i.e. the modified grant date method. Therefore, in measuring the liability, market and non-vesting conditions are taken into account in measuring its fair value; and the number of awards to receive cash is adjusted to reflect the best estimate of those expected to vest as a result of satisfying service and any non-market performance conditions. The new requirements do not change the cumulative amount of expense that is ultimately recognized, because the total consideration for a cash-settled share-based payment is still equal to the cash paid on settlement. The amendments also introduce an exception stating that, for classification purposes, a share-based payment transaction with employees is accounted for as equity-settled if: (a) the terms of the arrangement permit or require a company to settle the transaction net by withholding a specified portion of the equity instruments to meet the statutory tax withholding requirement (the net settlement feature); and (b) the entire share-based payment transaction would otherwise be classified as equity-settled if there were no net settlement feature. The exception does not apply to equity instruments that the company withholds in excess of the employee's tax obligation associated with the share-based payment. The amendments also clarify that the Group is to apply the following approach when a share-based payment is modified from cash-settled to equity-settled: (a) at the modification date, the liability for the original cash-settled share-based payment is derecognized and the equity-settled share-based payment is measured at its fair value and recognized to the extent that the goods or services have been received up to that date; and (b) the difference between the carrying amount of the liability derecognized as at the modification date and the amount recognized in equity as at that date is recognized in profit or loss immediately. The amendments are required to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early application permitted.

- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture *(Amendments to PFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements*, and *PAS 28, Investments in Associates)*. The amendments address an inconsistency in the requirements in PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments require that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not. A partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary.

  Originally, the amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 with early adoption permitted. However on January 13, 2016, the FRSC decided to postpone the effective date until the International Accounting Standards Board has completed its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

3. Segment Information

Operating Segments

The reporting format of the Group's operating segments is determined based on the Group's risks and rates of return which are affected predominantly by differences in the products and services produced. The operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products produced and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets.

The Group has three reportable segments, namely, Agro-Industrial, Branded Value-Added and Milling. Management identified and grouped the operating units in its operating segments with the objective of transforming the Group into a more rationalized and focused organization. The structure aims to boost efficiencies across the Group and raise effectiveness in defining and meeting the needs of consumers in innovative ways.

The Agro-Industrial segment includes the integrated Feeds, and Poultry and Fresh Meats operations. These businesses are involved in feeds production and in poultry and livestock farming, processing and selling of poultry and meat products.

The Branded Value-Added segment is engaged in the processing and marketing of value-added refrigerated processed meats and canned meat products, manufacturing and marketing of butter, margarine, cheese, milk, ice cream, jelly snacks and desserts, specialty oils, salad aids, biscuits (beginning February 2015) and powder mixes (beginning October 2015), marketing of flour mixes (beginning January 2016), and importation and marketing of coffee and coffee-related products.

The Milling segment is into manufacturing and marketing of flour and bakery ingredients, and is engaged in grain terminal handling.

The non-reportable operating segments of the Group include foreign operations which are engaged in the production and marketing of processed meats.

Inter-segment Transactions

Segment revenues, expenses and performance include sales and purchases between operating segments. Transfer prices between operating segments are set on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties. Such transfers are eliminated in consolidation.

Major Customer

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

Financial information about reportable segments follows:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016						
	Agro-Industrial	**Branded Value-Added**	**Milling**	**Total Reportable Segments**	**Others**	**Eliminations**	**Consolidated**
Revenues							
External	**₱54,843,285**	**₱18,485,899**	**₱6,129,593**	**₱79,458,777**	**₱1,122,820**	**₱–**	**₱80,581,597**
Inter-segment	**1,421,318**	**20,415**	**1,182,170**	**2,623,903**	**4,191**	**(2,628,094)**	**–**
Total revenues	**₱56,264,603**	**₱18,506,314**	**₱7,311,763**	**₱82,082,680**	**₱1,127,011**	**(₱2,628,094)**	**₱80,581,597**
Segment operating results	**₱2,684,596**	**₱1,335,747**	**₱1,433,266**	**₱5,453,609**	**₱159,606**	**₱–**	**₱5,613,215**
Interest expense and other financing charges	**(1,268)**	**(45,096)**	**(27,446)**	**(73,810)**	**(18,168)**	**959**	**(91,019)**
Interest income	**21,526**	**27,412**	**10,152**	**59,090**	**39,457**	**(959)**	**97,588**
Gain (loss) on sale of investment property and property and equipment	**118,294**	**–**	**(76)**	**118,218**	**4,657**	**–**	**122,875**
Other income (charges) - net	**(131,462)**	**(46,590)**	**(14,168)**	**(192,220)**	**141,711**	**(300,000)**	**(350,509)**
Income tax expense	**(801,892)**	**(423,201)**	**(364,408)**	**(1,589,501)**	**(48,189)**	**–**	**(1,637,690)**
Net income	**₱1,889,794**	**₱848,272**	**₱1,037,320**	**₱3,775,386**	**₱279,074**	**(₱300,000)**	**₱3,754,460**

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015						
	Agro-Industrial	Branded Value-Added	Milling	Total Reportable Segments	Others	Eliminations	Consolidated
REVENUES							
External	₱51,499,953	₱17,212,483	₱6,626,108	₱75,338,544	₱1,262,309	₱–	₱76,600,853
Inter-segment	1,162,915	36,973	1,018,461	2,218,349	–	(2,218,349)	–
Total revenues	₱52,662,868	₱17,249,456	₱7,644,569	₱77,556,893	₱1,262,309	(₱2,218,349)	₱76,600,853
Segment operating results	₱1,506,584	₱1,115,894	₱1,624,502	₱4,246,980	₱251,697	₱–	₱4,498,677
Interest expense and other financing charges	(202,873)	(41,700)	(29,985)	(274,558)	(42,695)	2,457	(314,796)
Interest income	12,221	16,707	8,513	37,441	105,269	(2,419)	140,291
Gain on sale of investment property and property and equipment	99,382	177	59	99,618	747	–	100,365
Other income (charges) - net	(79,642)	(55,017)	(4,085)	(138,744)	358,431	(495,000)	(275,313)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(394,922)	(328,161)	(441,600)	(1,164,683)	(77,863)	13,280	(1,229,266)
Net income	₱940,750	₱707,900	₱1,157,404	₱2,806,054	₱595,586	(₱481,682)	₱2,919,958

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

This account consists of:

September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015

	Land and Land Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Machinery Equipment, Furniture and Others	Transportation Equipment	Capital Projects in Progress	Total
Cost						
January 1, 2015 (Audited)	₱2,482,284	₱7,431,797	₱10,550,213	₱429,061	₱125,816	₱21,019,171
Additions	400,088	38,607	247,938	7,120	2,434,033	3,127,786
Disposals	(3,792)	(7,623)	(75,093)	(16,263)	–	(102,771)
Transfers, reclassifications and others	(2,010)	(1,189,362)	(690,649)	(25,641)	81,592	(1,826,070)
Cumulative translation reserve	(1,161)	(5,950)	(7,996)	(956)	–	(16,063)
December 31, 2015 (Audited)	2,875,409	6,267,469	10,024,413	393,321	2,641,441	22,202,053
Additions	15,822	341,608	817,383	6,297	2,667,313	3,848,423
Disposals	(12,893)	(2,298)	(38,478)	(83,045)	–	(136,714)
Transfers, reclassifications and others	(33,545)	13,875	59,226	–	(72,494)	(32,938)
Cumulative translation reserve	2,021	4,178	15,200	1,099	–	22,498
September 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	**2,846,814**	**6,624,832**	**10,877,744**	**317,672**	**5,236,260**	**25,903,322**
Accumulated depreciation						
January 1, 2015 (Audited)	347,859	2,743,949	6,790,431	417,211	–	10,299,450
Additions	20,678	240,831	632,495	3,249	–	897,253
Disposals	(3,792)	(7,426)	(71,883)	(16,263)	–	(99,364)
Transfers, reclassifications and others	–	(709,058)	(585,555)	(24,963)	–	(1,319,576)
Cumulative translation reserve	–	(3,408)	(6,595)	(953)	–	(10,956)
December 31, 2015 (Audited)	364,745	2,264,888	6,758,893	378,281	–	9,766,807
Additions	16,100	230,060	485,398	3,469	–	735,027
Disposals	(12,652)	(2,287)	(38,093)	(83,045)	–	(136,077)
Transfers, reclassifications and others	68	(13)	1,497	(2)	–	1,550
Cumulative translation reserve	–	2,343	11,383	1,099	–	14,825
September 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	**368,261**	**2,494,991**	**7,219,078**	**299,802**	**–**	**10,382,132**
Carrying amount						
December 31, 2015 (Audited)	₱2,510,664	₱4,002,581	₱3,265,520	₱15,040	₱2,641,441	₱12,435,246
September 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	**₱2,478,553**	**₱4,129,841**	**₱3,658,666**	**₱17,870**	**₱5,236,260**	**₱15,521,190**

September 30, 2015

	Land and Land Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Machinery Equipment, Furniture and Others	Transportation Equipment	Capital Projects in Progress	Total
Cost						
January 1, 2015 (Audited)	₱2,482,284	₱7,431,797	₱10,550,213	₱429,061	₱125,816	₱21,019,171
Additions	343,830	198,094	293,731	4,327	273,802	1,113,784
Disposals	–	–	(33,819)	(11,927)	–	(45,746)
Transfers, reclassifications and others	7,622	(1,153,586)	(442,300)	(25,456)	(59,764)	(1,673,484)
Cumulative translation reserve	(2,564)	(16,495)	(19,262)	(2,181)	–	(40,502)
September 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	2,831,172	6,459,810	10,348,563	393,824	339,854	20,373,223
Accumulated depreciation						
January 1, 2015 (Audited)	347,859	2,743,949	6,790,431	417,211	–	10,299,450
Additions	15,575	181,001	482,294	2,379	–	681,249
Disposals	–	–	(33,686)	(11,927)	–	(45,613)
Transfers, reclassifications and others	–	(700,194)	(454,354)	(24,782)	–	(1,179,330)
Cumulative translation reserve	–	(9,658)	(16,335)	(2,175)	–	(28,168)
September 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	363,434	2,215,098	6,768,350	380,706	–	9,727,588
Carrying amount						
September 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	₱2,467,738	₱4,244,712	₱3,580,213	₱13,118	₱339,854	₱10,645,635

Depreciation recognized in profit or loss amounted to ₱735.0 million and ₱681.2 million for the periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

5. Trademarks and Other Intangible Assets

In November 2014, SMPFC entered into an Intellectual Property Rights Transfer Agreement (Agreement) with Felicisimo Martinez & Co. Inc. (FMC) for the transfer to SMPFC of FMC's trademarks, formulations, recipes and other intangible properties (collectively, the "IP Rights") relating to the La Pacita biscuit and flour-based snack business.

In February 2015, the acquisition by SMPFC of FMC's IP Rights was completed following the substantial fulfillment of the closing conditions of the Agreement and the payment of the consideration.

6. Equity

Capital Stock

The Parent Company's capital stock, at ₱10.00 par value, consists of the following number of shares as at September 30, 2016:

	Common	Preferred
Issued shares at beginning of period	170,874,854	30,000,000
Treasury shares	(4,207,758)	(15,000,000)
Issued and outstanding shares at end of period	166,667,096	15,000,000
Authorized shares	206,000,000	40,000,000

Preferred Shares issued and listed with the PSE on March 3, 2011

A summary of the Terms of the Offer is set out below:

The Parent Company, through its underwriters and selling agents, offered 15,000,000 cumulative, non-voting, non-participating and non-convertible preferred shares at an offer price of ₱1,000.00 per share during the period February 14 to 25, 2011. The dividend rate was set at 8% per annum with dividend payment dates on March 3, June 3, September 3 and December 3 of each year calculated on a 30/360-day basis, as and if declared by the BOD. The preferred shares are redeemable in whole or in part, in cash, at the sole option of the Parent Company, at the end of the 5th year from issuance date or on any dividend payment date thereafter, at the price equal to the issue price plus any accumulated and unpaid cash dividends. Optional redemption of the preferred shares prior to 5th year from issuance date was provided under certain conditions (i.e., accounting, tax or change of control events), as well as on the 3rd anniversary from issuance date or on any dividend payment date thereafter, as and if declared by the BOD. Unless the preferred shares are redeemed by the Parent Company on its 5th year anniversary, the dividend rate shall be adjusted thereafter to the higher of the dividend rate of 8% or the ten-year PDST-F rate prevailing on the optional redemption date plus 3.33% per annum.

On February 3, 2015, SMPFC's Board of Directors (BOD) approved the redemption on March 3, 2015 of the 15,000,000 outstanding preferred shares issued on March 3, 2011 at the redemption price of ₱1,000.00 per share.

The redemption price and all accumulated unpaid cash dividends were paid on March 3, 2015 to relevant stockholders of record as at February 17, 2015. The redeemed preferred shares thereafter became part of the Parent Company's treasury shares.

Perpetual Series "2" Preferred Shares issued and listed with the PSE on March 12, 2015

On January 20, 2015, the board of directors of the PSE approved, subject to SEC approval and certain conditions, the application of SMPFC to list up to 15,000,000 perpetual series "2" preferred shares (PFP2 Shares) with a par value of ₱10.00 per share to cover the Parent Company's preferred shares offering at an offer price of ₱1,000.00 per share and with a dividend rate to be determined by management.

On February 5, 2015, the SEC favorably considered the Parent Company's Registration Statement covering the registration of up to 15,000,000 PFP2 Shares at an offer price of ₱1,000.00 per share (the "PFP2 Shares Offering"), subject to the conditions set forth in the pre-effective letter issued by the SEC on the same date.

On February 9, 2015, the PSE issued, subject to certain conditions, the Notice of Approval on SMPFC's application to list up to 15,000,000 PFP2 Shares with a par value of ₱10.00 per share to cover the PFP2 Shares Offering at an offer price of ₱1,000.00 per share and with a dividend rate still to be determined by management on February 11, 2015, the dividend rate setting date.

On February 11, 2015, further to the authority granted by the Parent Company's BOD to management during the BOD meetings on November 5, 2014 and February 3, 2015 to fix the terms of the PFP2 Shares Offering, management determined the terms of the PFP2 Shares (Terms of the Offer), including the initial dividend rate for the PFP2 Shares at 5.6569% per annum.

A summary of the Terms of the Offer is set out below:

SMPFC, through its underwriters and selling agents, offered up to 15,000,000 cumulative, non-voting, non-participating and non-convertible peso-denominated perpetual series 2 preferred shares at an offer price of ₱1,000.00 per share during the period February 16 to March 5, 2015. The dividend rate was set at 5.6569% per annum with dividend payable once for every dividend period defined as (i) March 12 to June 11, (ii) June 12 to September 11, (iii) September 12 to December 11, or (iv) December 12 to March 11 of each year, calculated on a 30/360-day basis, as and if declared by the BOD. The series 2 preferred shares are redeemable in whole and not in part, in cash, at the sole option of the Parent Company, on the 3rd anniversary of the listing date or on any dividend period thereafter, at the price equal to the offer price plus any accumulated and unpaid cash dividends. The series 2 preferred shares may also be redeemed in whole and not in part, under certain conditions (i.e., accounting, tax or change of control events). Unless the series 2 preferred shares are redeemed by the Parent Company on the 5th year anniversary of the listing date, the dividend rate shall be adjusted thereafter to the higher of the dividend rate of 5.6569% or the 3-day average of the 7-year PDST-R2 plus 3.75%.

On February 12, 2015, the SEC rendered effective the Registration Statement and other papers and documents attached thereto filed by the Parent Company, and issued the Order of Registration of up to 15,000,000 PFP2 Shares at an offer price of ₱1,000.00 per share. The Certificate of Permit to Offer Securities for Sale was issued by the SEC on the same date.

On March 12, 2015, the Parent Company's 15,000,000 PFP2 Shares with par value of ₱10.00 per share were issued and listed with the PSE.

The proceeds from the issuance of perpetual series "2" preferred shares, net of transaction costs amounted to ₱14,884.5 million.

As at September 30, 2016, the Parent Company has a total of 132 and 104 common and preferred stockholders, respectively.

Treasury Shares

Treasury shares totaling 4,207,758 common shares and 15,000,000 preferred shares are carried at cost as at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Appropriated Retained Earnings

(i) In June 2015, the BOD of San Miguel Foods, Inc. (SMFI) approved an appropriation amounting to ₱3,000.0 million to finance SMFI's feed mill expansion projects. The projects started in 2015 and are expected to be completed in three years.

(ii) In June 2015, the BOD of San Miguel Mills, Inc. (SMMI) approved an appropriation amounting to ₱2,000.0 million to finance SMMI's flour mill expansion project. The project started in 2015 and is expected to be completed in two years.

In December 2015, the BOD of SMMI approved, among others, the reversal of the June 2015 retained earnings appropriation amounting to ₱2,000.0 million upon approval by the SEC of the increase in SMMI's authorized capital stock.

In March 2016, the SEC issued the Certificate of Filing of Amended Articles of Incorporation approving the increase in SMMI's capital stock from ₱2,000.0 million, consisting of 20,000,000 common shares at a par value of ₱100.00 per share, to ₱4,000.0 million, consisting of 40,000,000 million shares at the same par value.

On the same date, SMMI reversed the June 2015 retained earnings appropriation amounting to ₱2,000.0 million.

(iii) In March 2014, the BOD of The Purefoods-Hormel Company, Inc. (PF-Hormel) approved an additional appropriation amounting to ₱750.0 million increasing its total appropriated retained earnings from ₱1,250.0 million to ₱2,000.0 million, to finance a plant expansion. The project started in 2015 and is expected to be completed in two years.

In March 2016, the BOD of PF-Hormel approved the reversal of the retained earnings appropriation amounting to ₱2,000.0 million.

In April 2016, the SEC issued the Certificate of Filing of Amended Articles of Incorporation approving the increase in PF-Hormel's capital stock from ₱1,500.0 million, consisting of 1,500,000,000 common shares at a par value of ₱1.00 per share, to ₱3,500.0 million, consisting of 3,500,000,000 common shares at the same par value.

In July 2016, PF-Hormel reversed the retained earnings appropriation amounting to ₱2,000.0 million.

Dividends

On February 2, 2016, the Parent Company's BOD declared cash dividends to all common shareholders of record as at February 18, 2016 amounting to ₱1.20 per share payable on March 1, 2016. SMPFC's BOD likewise declared on February 2, 2016 cash dividends to all preferred shareholders of record as at February 18, 2016 amounting to ₱14.14225 per share payable on March 12, 2016.

On May 6, 2016, the Parent Company's BOD declared cash dividends to all common shareholders of record as at May 23, 2016 amounting to ₱1.50 per share payable on June 3, 2016. SMPFC's BOD likewise declared on May 6, 2016 cash dividends to all preferred shareholders of record as at May 23, 2016 amounting to ₱14.14225 per share payable on June 12, 2016.

On August 8, 2016, the Parent Company's BOD declared cash dividends to all common shareholders of record as at August 23, 2016 amounting to ₱1.50 per share payable on September 6, 2016. SMPFC's BOD likewise declared on August 8, 2016 cash dividends to all preferred shareholders of record as at August 23, 2016 amounting to ₱14.14225 per share payable on September 12, 2016.

7. Related Party Disclosures

The Parent Company, and certain subsidiaries and their shareholders, in the normal course of business, purchase products and services from one another. Transactions with related parties are made at normal market prices and terms. An assessment is undertaken at each financial period by examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Transactions with related parties and the related balances include the following:

	Period	Revenue from Related Parties	Purchases from Related Parties	Amounts Owed by Related Parties	Amounts Owed to Related Parties	Terms	Conditions
Ultimate Parent Company	December 31, 2015	₱–	₱–	₱50	₱–	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Intermediate Parent Company	**September 30, 2016**	**10,178**	**444,616**	**8,871**	**117,348**	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	December 31, 2015	7,692	889,709	23,852	184,713		
Entities under Common Control	**September 30, 2016**	**114,427**	**3,188,420**	**179,535**	**1,067,260**	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	December 31, 2015	15,147	2,132,072	140,914	1,020,711		
Shareholder in subsidiaries	**September 30, 2016**	–	–	**14,345**	**10,769**	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	December 31, 2015	–	–	9,986	136,564		
Total	**September 30, 2016**	**₱124,605**	**₱3,633,036**	**₱202,751**	**₱1,195,377**		
Total	December 31, 2015	₱22,839	₱3,021,781	₱174,802	₱1,341,988		

Amounts owed by related parties consist mainly of trade and non-trade receivables. As at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, amounts owed by related parties amounting to ₱1.0 million is included under "Other noncurrent assets" account.

Amounts owed to related parties consist mainly of trade and non-trade payables and management fees.

8. Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Common Share

Basic and diluted earnings per common share is computed by dividing the net income for the period attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company, net of dividends on preferred shares, by the weighted average number of issued and outstanding common shares during the period, with retroactive adjustment for any stock dividends declared.

Basic earnings per common share is computed as follows:

	For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱3,640,905**	₱2,826,189
Dividends on preferred shares for the period	**(636,401)**	(724,268)
Net income attributable to common shareholders of the Parent Company (a)	**₱3,004,504**	₱2,101,921
Common shares issued and outstanding	**166,667,096**	166,667,096
Weighted average number of common shares (b)	**166,667,096**	166,667,096
Basic earnings per common share attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company (a/b)	**₱18.03**	₱12.61

As at September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Group has no dilutive equity instruments.

9. Financial Risk and Capital Management Objectives and Policies

Objectives and Policies

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

- Interest Rate Risk
- Foreign Currency Risk
- Commodity Price Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Credit Risk

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

The principal non-trade related financial instruments of the Group include cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets, short-term and long-term loans, and derivative instruments. These financial instruments, except derivative instruments, are used mainly for working capital management purposes. The trade-related financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group such as trade and other receivables, trade payables and other current liabilities, and other noncurrent liabilities arise directly from and are used to facilitate its daily operations.

The outstanding derivative instruments of the Group such as commodity options are intended mainly for risk management purposes. The Group uses derivatives to manage its exposures to commodity price risks arising from the operating activities.

The BOD has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework of the Group. The BOD has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the BOD on its activities.

The risk management policies of the Group are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the risk management policies and procedures of the Group, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

The BOD constituted the Audit Committee to assist the BOD in fulfilling its oversight responsibility of the Group's corporate governance process relating to the: a) quality and integrity of the financial statements and financial reporting process and the systems of internal accounting and financial controls; b) performance of the internal auditors; c) annual independent audit of the financial statements, the engagement of the independent auditors and the evaluation of the independent auditors' qualifications, independence and performance; d) compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, including the disclosure control and procedures; e) evaluation of management's process to assess and manage the enterprise risk issues; and f) fulfillment of the other responsibilities set out by the BOD. The Audit Committee shall also prepare the reports required to be included in the annual report of the Group.

The accounting policies in relation to derivatives are set out in Note 10 to the interim consolidated financial statements.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows from a financial instrument (cash flow interest rate risk) or its fair value (fair value interest rate risk) will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to changes in interest rates relates primarily to the long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. On the other hand, borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk.

The Group manages its interest cost by using an optimal combination of fixed and variable rate debt instruments. Management is responsible for monitoring the prevailing market-based interest rate and ensures that the mark-up rates charged on its borrowings are optimal and benchmarked against the rates charged by other creditor banks.

In managing interest rate risk, the Group aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on the earnings. Over the longer term, however, permanent changes in interest rates would have an impact on profit or loss.

The management of interest rate risk is also supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Group's financial instruments to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios. Interest rate movements affect reported equity in the following ways:

- retained earnings arising from increases or decreases in interest income or interest expense as well as fair value changes reported in profit or loss, if any;
- fair value reserves arising from increases or decreases in fair values of AFS financial assets reported as part of other comprehensive income; and
- hedging reserves arising from increases or decreases in fair values of hedging instruments designated in qualifying cash flow hedge relationships reported as part of other comprehensive income.

Interest Rate Risk Table

As at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the terms and maturity profile of the interest-bearing financial instruments, together with its gross amounts, are shown in the tables below:

September 30, 2016	**<1 Year**	**1 - 2 Years**	**Total**
Fixed rate			
Foreign currency-denominated (expressed in Philippine peso)	**₱70,889**	**₱–**	**₱70,889**
Interest rate	**12.85%, 12.45% and 13.27%**		
	₱70,889	**₱–**	**₱70,889**

December 31, 2015	<1 Year	1 - 2 Years	Total
Fixed rate			
Foreign currency-denominated (expressed in Philippine peso)	₱64,809	₱–	₱64,809
Interest rate	12.85%, 12.45% and 13.27%		
	₱64,809	₱–	₱64,809

Foreign Currency Risk

The functional currency is the Philippine peso, which is the denomination of the bulk of the Group's revenues. The exposure to foreign currency risk results from significant movements in foreign exchange rates that adversely affect the foreign currency-denominated transactions of the Group. The risk management objective with respect to foreign currency risk is to reduce or eliminate earnings volatility and any adverse impact on equity. The Group enters into foreign currency hedges using non-derivative instruments to manage its foreign currency risk exposure.

Information on the Group's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities and their Philippine peso equivalents are as follows:

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	US Dollar	**Peso Equivalent**	US Dollar	Peso Equivalent
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**US$8,284**	**₱401,774**	US$2,917	₱137,274
Trade and other receivables	**5,107**	**247,690**	5,603	263,677
	13,391	**649,464**	8,520	400,951
Liabilities				
Notes payable	**1,644**	**79,734**	2,246	105,697
Trade payables and other current liabilities	**9,161**	**444,309**	21,703	1,021,343
Other noncurrent liabilities	**–**	**–**	1	47
	10,805	**524,043**	23,950	1,127,087
Net foreign currency-denominated monetary assets (liabilities)	**US$2,586**	**₱125,421**	(US$15,430)	(₱726,136)

The Group reported net foreign exchange gains (losses) of ₱24.5 million and (₱53.6 million) for the period ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, with the translation of its foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities. These mainly resulted from the movements of the Philippine peso against the US dollar as shown in the following table:

	Philippine Peso to US Dollar
September 30, 2016	**48.50**
December 31, 2015	47.06
September 30, 2015	46.74
December 31, 2014	44.72

The management of foreign currency risk is also supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Group's financial instruments to various foreign currency exchange rate scenarios. Foreign exchange movements affect reported equity in the following ways:

- retained earnings arising from increases or decreases in unrealized and realized foreign exchange gains or losses;
- translation reserves arising from increases or decreases in foreign exchange gains or losses recognized directly as part of other comprehensive income; and
- hedging reserves arising from increases or decreases in foreign exchange gains or losses of the hedged item and the hedging instrument.

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US dollar exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's income before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities) and the Group's equity (due to translation of results and financial position of foreign operations) as at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

	September 30, 2016			
	₱1 Decrease in the US Dollar Exchange Rate		**₱1 Increase in the US Dollar Exchange Rate**	
	Effect on Income before Income Tax	**Effect on Equity (Net of Tax)**	**Effect on Income before Income Tax**	**Effect on Equity (Net of Tax)**
Cash and cash equivalents	**(₱6,696)**	**(₱6,275)**	**₱6,696**	**₱6,275**
Trade and other receivables	**(2,199)**	**(4,447)**	**2,199**	**4,447**
	(8,895)	**(10,722)**	**8,895**	**10,722**
Notes payable	**–**	**1,644**	**–**	**(1,644)**
Trade payables and other current liabilities	**4,848**	**7,707**	**(4,848)**	**(7,707)**
	4,848	**9,351**	**(4,848)**	**(9,351)**
	(₱4,047)	**(₱1,371)**	**₱4,047**	**₱1,371**

	December 31, 2015			
	₱1 Decrease in the US Dollar Exchange Rate		₱1 Increase in the US Dollar Exchange Rate	
	Effect on Income before Income Tax	Effect on Equity (Net of Tax)	Effect on Income before Income Tax	Effect on Equity (Net of Tax)
Cash and cash equivalents	(₱1,516)	(₱2,463)	₱1,516	₱2,463
Trade and other receivables	(1,780)	(5,069)	1,780	5,069
	(3,296)	(7,532)	3,296	7,532
Notes payable	–	2,246	–	(2,246)
Trade payables and other current liabilities	17,365	16,493	(17,365)	(16,493)
Other noncurrent liabilities	–	1	–	(1)
	17,365	18,740	(17,365)	(18,740)
	₱14,069	₱11,208	(₱14,069)	(₱11,208)

Exposures to foreign exchange rates vary during the period depending on the volume of overseas transactions. Nonetheless, the analysis above is considered to be representative of the Group's foreign currency risk.

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that future cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in commodity prices. The Group, through SMC, enters into various commodity derivatives to manage its price risks on strategic commodities. Commodity hedging allows stability in prices, thus offsetting the risk of volatile market fluctuations. Through hedging, prices of commodities are fixed at levels acceptable to the Group, thus protecting raw material cost and preserving margins. For hedging transactions, if prices go down, hedge positions may show mark-to-market losses; however, any loss in the mark-to-market position is offset by the resulting lower physical raw material cost.

SMC enters into commodity derivative transactions on behalf of the Group to reduce cost by optimizing purchasing synergies within the SMC Group of Companies and managing inventory levels of common materials.

The Group uses commodity futures, swaps and options to manage the Group's exposures to volatility in prices of certain commodities such as soybean meal and wheat.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk pertains to the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty to meet payment obligations when they fall under normal and stress circumstances.

The Group's objectives to manage its liquidity risk are as follows: (a) to ensure that adequate funding is available at all times; (b) to meet commitments as they arise without incurring unnecessary costs; (c) to be able to access funding when needed at the least possible cost; and (d) to maintain an adequate time spread of refinancing maturities.

The Group constantly monitors and manages its liquidity position, liquidity gaps and surplus on a daily basis. A committed stand-by credit facility from several local banks is also available to ensure availability of funds when necessary.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted receipts and payments used for liquidity management.

	September 30, 2016					
	Carrying Amount	**Contractual Cash Flow**	**1 Year or Less**	**> 1 Year - 2 Years**	**> 2 Years - 5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱6,793,856**	**₱6,793,856**	**₱6,793,856**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**
Trade and other receivables - net	**7,745,264**	**7,745,264**	**7,745,264**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Derivative assets (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" account)	**5,906**	**5,906**	**5,906**	**–**	**–**	**–**
AFS financial assets (included under "Other noncurrent assets" account)	**10,912**	**10,912**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**10,912**
Financial Liabilities						
Notes payable	**4,600,413**	**4,604,522**	**4,604,522**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Trade payables and other current liabilities (excluding dividends payable, derivative liabilities and statutory liabilities)	**15,906,081**	**15,906,081**	**15,906,081**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Derivative liabilities (included under "Trade payables and other current liabilities" account)	**191,136**	**191,136**	**191,136**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Current maturities of long-term debt	**70,889**	**72,471**	**72,471**	**–**	**–**	**–**

	December 31, 2015					
	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flow	1 Year or Less	> 1 Year - 2 Years	> 2 Years - 5 Years	Over 5 Years
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	₱9,283,850	₱9,283,850	₱9,283,850	₱–	₱–	₱–
Trade and other receivables - net	10,164,379	10,164,379	10,164,379	–	–	–
Derivative assets (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" account)	10,378	10,378	10,378	–	–	–
AFS financial assets (included under "Other noncurrent assets" account)	10,682	10,682	–	–	–	10,682
Financial Liabilities						
Notes payable	3,576,155	3,579,062	3,579,062	–	–	–
Trade payables and other current liabilities (excluding dividends payable, derivative liabilities and statutory liabilities)	15,751,674	15,751,674	15,751,674	–	–	–
Derivative liabilities (included under "Trade payables and other current liabilities" account)	64,384	64,384	64,384	–	–	–
Current maturities of long-term debt	64,809	72,701	72,701	–	–	–
Other noncurrent liabilities (excluding retirement liability)	40	40	–	40	–	–

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the trade and other receivables and investment securities. The Group manages its credit risk mainly through the application of transaction limits and close risk monitoring. It is the Group's policy to enter into transactions with a wide diversity of creditworthy counterparties to mitigate any significant concentration of credit risk.

The Group has regular internal control reviews to monitor the granting of credit and management of credit exposures.

Trade and Other Receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the demographics of the Group's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate, as these factors may have an influence on the credit risk.

Goods are subject to retention of title clauses so that in the event of default, the Group would have a secured claim. Where appropriate, the Group obtains collateral or arranges master netting agreements.

The Group has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group ensures that sales on account are made to customers with appropriate credit history. The Group has detailed credit criteria and several layers of credit approval requirements before engaging a particular customer or counterparty. The review includes external ratings, when available, and in some cases bank references. Purchase limits are established for each customer and are reviewed on a regular basis. Customers that fail to meet the benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Group only on a prepayment basis.

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment losses that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The main components of this allowance include a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loss component established for groups of similar assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but not yet identified. The collective loss allowance is determined based on historical data of payment statistics for similar financial assets.

Investments

The Group recognizes impairment losses based on specific and collective impairment tests, when objective evidence of impairment has been identified either on an individual account or on a portfolio level.

Financial information on the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk as at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, without considering the effects of collaterals and other risk mitigation techniques, is presented below:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	**₱6,783,095**	₱9,271,416
Trade and other receivables - net	**7,745,264**	10,164,379
Derivative assets	**5,906**	10,378
AFS financial assets	**10,912**	10,682
	₱14,545,177	₱19,456,855

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, derivative assets and AFS financial assets is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable entities with high quality external credit ratings.

The Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of counterparty. Generally, the maximum credit risk exposure of trade and other receivables is its carrying amount without considering collaterals or credit enhancements, if any. The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk since the Group deals with a large number of homogenous counterparties. The Group does not execute any credit guarantee in favor of any counterparty.

Financial and Other Risks Relating to Livestock
The Group is exposed to financial risks arising from the change in cost and supply of feed ingredients and the selling prices of chicken, hogs and cattle and related products, all of which are determined by constantly changing market forces such as supply and demand and other factors. The other factors include environmental regulations, weather conditions and livestock diseases for which the Group has little control. The mitigating factors are listed below:

- The Group is subject to risks affecting the food industry, generally, including risks posed by food spoilage and contamination. Specifically, the fresh meat industry is regulated by environmental, health and food safety organizations and regulatory sanctions. The Group has put into place systems to monitor food safety risks throughout all stages of manufacturing and processing to mitigate these risks. Furthermore, representatives from the government regulatory agencies are present at all times during the processing of dressed chicken, hogs and cattle in all dressing and meat plants and issue certificates accordingly. The authorities, however, may impose additional regulatory requirements that may require significant capital investment at short notice.

- The Group is subject to risks relating to its ability to maintain animal health status considering that it has no control over neighboring livestock farms. Livestock health problems could adversely impact production and consumer confidence. However, the Group monitors the health of its livestock on a daily basis and proper procedures are put in place.

- The livestock industry is exposed to risk associated with the supply and price of raw materials, mainly grain prices. Grain prices fluctuate depending on the harvest results. The shortage in the supply of grain will result in adverse fluctuation in the price of grain and will ultimately increase the Group's production cost. If necessary, the Group enters into forward contracts to secure the supply of raw materials at a reasonable price.

Other Market Price Risk
The Group's market price risk arises from its investments carried at fair value (AFS financial assets). The Group manages its risk arising from changes in market price by monitoring the changes in the market price of the investments.

Capital Management
The Group maintains a sound capital base to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern, thereby continue to provide returns to stockholders and benefits to other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments, 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 Group defines capital as paid-in capital stock, additional paid-in capital and retained earnings, both appropriated and unappropriated. Other components of equity such as treasury stock, cumulative translation reserve, fair value reserve, reserve for retirement plan and other equity reserves are excluded from capital for purposes of capital management.

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

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

10. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Date of Recognition. The Group recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the consolidated statements of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. In the case of a regular way purchase or sale of financial assets, recognition is done using settlement date accounting.

Initial Recognition of Financial Instruments. Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value of the consideration given (in case of an asset) or received (in case of a liability). The initial measurement of financial instruments, except for those designated as at FVPL, includes transaction costs.

'Day 1' Difference. Where 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 the fair value (a 'Day 1' difference) in profit or loss unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset. In cases where data used is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in profit or loss when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Group determines the appropriate method of recognizing the 'Day 1' difference amount.

Financial Assets

The Group classifies its financial assets, at initial recognition, in the following categories: financial assets at FVPL, loans and receivables, AFS financial assets and held-to-maturity (HTM) investments. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments are acquired and whether they are quoted in an active market. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at every reporting date.

The Group has no financial assets classified as HTM investments as at September 30 and June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Financial Assets at FVPL. A financial asset is classified as at FVPL if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated as at FVPL if the Group manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair values in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy of the Group. Derivative instruments (including embedded derivatives), except those covered by hedge accounting relationships, are classified under this category.

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term.

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

- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or recognizing gains or losses on a different basis;
- the assets are part of a group of financial assets which are managed and their performances are evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or
- the financial instrument contains an embedded derivative, unless the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows or it is clear, with little or no analysis, that it would not be separately recognized.

The Group carries financial assets at FVPL using their fair values. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Fair value changes and realized gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss. Fair value changes from derivatives accounted for as part of an effective cash flow hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the consolidated statements of changes in equity. Any interest earned is recognized as part of "Interest income" account in the consolidated statements of income. Any dividend income from equity securities classified as at FVPL is recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive payment has been established.

The Group's derivative assets are classified under this category (Note 9).

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

Subsequent to initial measurement, loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment in value. Any interest earned on loans and receivables is recognized as part of "Interest income" account in the consolidated statements of income on an accrual basis. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The periodic amortization is also included as part of "Interest income" account in the consolidated statements of income. Gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss when loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired.

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks which are stated at face value. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

The Group's cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables are included under this category (Note 9).

AFS Financial Assets. AFS financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other financial asset categories. Subsequent to initial recognition, AFS financial assets are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on AFS debt instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the "Fair value reserve" account in the consolidated statements of changes in equity. The effective yield component of AFS debt securities is reported as part of "Interest income" account in the consolidated statements of income. Dividends earned on holding AFS equity securities are recognized as dividend income when the right to receive the payment has been established. When individual AFS financial assets are either derecognized or impaired, the related accumulated unrealized gains or losses previously reported in equity are transferred to and recognized in profit or loss.

AFS financial assets also include unquoted equity instruments with fair values which cannot be reliably determined. These instruments are carried at cost less impairment in value, if any.

The Group's investments in shares of stock included under "Other noncurrent assets" account are classified under this category (Note 9).

Financial Liabilities

The Group classifies its financial liabilities, at initial recognition, in the following categories: financial liabilities at FVPL and other financial liabilities. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at every reporting date. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial Liabilities at FVPL. Financial liabilities are classified under this category through the fair value option. Derivative instruments (including embedded derivatives) with negative fair values, except those covered by hedge accounting relationships, are also classified under this category.

The Group carries financial liabilities at FVPL using their fair values and reports fair value changes in profit or loss. Fair value changes from derivatives accounted for as part of an effective accounting hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the consolidated statements of changes in equity. Any interest expense incurred is recognized as part of "Interest expense and other financing charges" account in the consolidated statements of income.

The Group's derivative liabilities are classified under this category (Note 9).

Other Financial Liabilities. This category pertains to financial liabilities that are not designated or classified as at FVPL. After initial measurement, other financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any premium or discount and any directly attributable transaction costs that are considered an integral part of the effective interest rate of the liability. The effective interest rate amortization is included in "Interest expense and other financing charges" account in the consolidated statements of income. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process.

The Group's liabilities arising from its trade or borrowings such as notes payable, trade payables and other current liabilities, long-term debt and other noncurrent liabilities are included under this category (Note 9).

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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

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

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes the associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on the basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred loss event) and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Assets Carried at Amortized Cost. For financial assets carried at amortized cost such as loans and receivables, the Group first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If no objective evidence of impairment has been identified for a particular financial asset that was individually assessed, the Group includes the asset as part of a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses the group for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be recognized, are not included in the collective impairment assessment.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing financial difficulty, default or delinquency in principal or interest payments, or may enter into bankruptcy or other form of financial reorganization intended to alleviate the financial condition of the borrower. For collective impairment purposes, evidence of impairment may include observable data on existing economic conditions or industry-wide developments indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of the related assets.

If there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount of loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e., the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). Time value is generally not considered when the effect of discounting the cash flows is not material. If a loan or receivable has a variable rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate, adjusted for the original credit risk premium. For collective impairment purposes, impairment loss is computed based on their respective default and historical loss experience.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced either directly or through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss for the period is recognized in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss, to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

AFS Financial Assets. For equity instruments carried at fair value, the Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether objective evidence of impairment exists. Objective evidence of impairment includes a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an equity instrument below its cost. 'Significant' is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' is evaluated against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. The Group generally regards fair value decline as being significant when the decline exceeds 25%. A decline in a quoted market price that persists for 12 months is generally considered to be prolonged.

If an AFS financial asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between the cost (net of any principal payment and amortization) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to profit or loss. Impairment losses in respect of equity instruments classified as AFS financial assets are not reversed through profit or loss. Increases in fair value after impairment are recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

For debt instruments classified as AFS, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized cost. If, in subsequent period, the fair value of the debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, or a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instrument has been incurred, the amount of loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss shall not be reversed.

Classification of Financial Instruments between Liability and Equity

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

A financial instrument is classified as liability if it provides for a contractual obligation to:

- deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity;
- exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Group; or
- satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

If the Group does not have an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset to settle its contractual obligation, the obligation meets the definition of a financial liability.

The components of issued financial instruments that contain both liability and equity elements are accounted for separately, with the equity component being assigned the residual amount after deducting from the instrument as a whole, the amount separately determined as the fair value of the liability component on the date of issue.

Debt Issue Costs
Debt issue costs are considered as an adjustment to the effective yield of the related debt and are deferred and amortized using the effective interest rate method. When a loan is paid, the related unamortized debt issue costs at the date of repayment are recognized in profit or loss.

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

The table below presents a comparison by category of carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments as at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Carrying Amount	**Fair Value**	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱6,793,856**	**₱6,793,856**	₱9,283,850	₱9,283,850
Trade and other receivables - net	**7,745,264**	**7,745,264**	10,164,379	10,164,379
Derivative assets (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" account)	**5,906**	**5,906**	10,378	10,378
AFS financial assets (included under "Other noncurrent assets" account)	**10,912**	**10,912**	10,682	10,682
Financial Liabilities				
Notes payable	**4,600,413**	**4,600,413**	3,576,155	3,576,155
Trade payables and other current liabilities (excluding dividends payable, derivative liabilities and statutory liabilities)	**15,906,081**	**15,906,081**	15,751,674	15,751,674
Derivative liabilities (included under "Trade payables and other current liabilities" account)	**191,136**	**191,136**	64,384	64,384
Current maturities of long-term debt	**70,889**	**71,666**	64,809	66,920
Other noncurrent liabilities (excluding retirement liability)	**–**	**–**	40	40

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Trade and Other Receivables. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables approximate fair values primarily due to the relatively short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

Derivatives. The fair values of forward exchange contracts are calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates. In the case of freestanding commodity derivatives, the fair values are determined based on quoted prices obtained from active markets. Fair values for stand-alone derivative instruments that are not quoted from an active market and for embedded derivatives are based on valuation models used for similar instruments using both observable and non-observable inputs.

AFS Financial Assets. The fair values of publicly traded instruments and similar investments are based on quoted market prices in an active market. Unquoted equity securities are carried at cost less impairment.

Notes Payable and Trade Payables and Other Current Liabilities. The carrying amounts of notes payable and trade payables and other current liabilities approximate fair values due to the relatively short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

Long-term Debt and Other Noncurrent Liabilities. The fair value of interest-bearing fixed-rate loans is based on the discounted value of expected future cash flows using the applicable market rates for similar types of instruments as at reporting date. Discount rates used for foreign currency-denominated loans range from 5.24% to 6.81% and 8.13% to 9.10% as at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

<u>Derivative Financial Instruments</u>
The Group's derivative financial instruments according to the type of financial risk being managed and the details of freestanding and embedded derivative financial instruments are discussed below.

The Group, through SMC, enters into various commodity derivative contracts to manage its exposure on commodity price risk. The portfolio is a mixture of instruments including futures, swaps and options.

<u>Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging</u>
Freestanding Derivatives
For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as either:

(a) fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment (except for foreign currency risk);

(b) cash flow hedges when hedging exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognized firm commitment; or

(c) hedges of a net investment in foreign operations.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Fair Value Hedge. Derivatives classified as fair value hedges are carried at fair value with corresponding change in fair value recognized in profit or loss. The carrying amount of the hedged asset or liability is also adjusted for changes in fair value attributable to the hedged item and the gain or loss associated with that remeasurement is also recognized in profit or loss.

When the hedge ceases to be highly effective, hedge accounting is discontinued and the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged financial instrument is amortized immediately.

The Group discontinues fair value hedge accounting if:

(a) the hedging instrument expires, is sold, is terminated or is exercised;

(b) the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting; or

(c) the Group revokes the designation.

The Group has no outstanding derivatives accounted for as a fair value hedge as at September 30 and June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Cash Flow Hedge. Changes in the fair value of a hedging instrument that qualifies as a highly effective cash flow hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the consolidated statements of changes in equity. The ineffective portion is immediately recognized in profit or loss.

If the hedged cash flow results in the recognition of an asset or a liability, all gains or losses previously recognized directly in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost or carrying amount of the asset or liability. Otherwise, for all other cash flow hedges, gains or losses initially recognized in equity are transferred from equity to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged forecasted transaction or recognized asset or liability affects profit or loss.

When the hedge ceases to be highly effective, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been reported directly in equity is retained in equity until the forecasted transaction occurs. When the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, any net cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

The Group has no outstanding derivatives accounted for as a cash flow hedge as at September 30 and June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Net Investment Hedge. Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognized in profit or loss. On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains and losses recorded in equity is transferred to and recognized in profit or loss.

The Group has no hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation as at September 30 and June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Changes in fair values of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized directly in profit or loss.

Embedded Derivatives
The Group assesses whether embedded derivatives are required to be separated from the host contracts when the Group becomes a party to the contract.

An embedded derivative is separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract;

(b) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and

(c) the hybrid or combined instrument is not recognized as at FVPL.

Reassessment only occurs if there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required.

Embedded derivatives that are bifurcated from the host contracts are accounted for either as financial assets or financial liabilities at FVPL.

The Group has not bifurcated any embedded derivatives as at September 30 and June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Derivative Instruments Not Designated as Hedges
The Group enters into certain derivatives as economic hedges of certain underlying exposures. These include freestanding commodity options and embedded currency forwards which are not designated as accounting hedges. Changes in fair value of these instruments are accounted for directly in profit or loss. Details are as follows:

Freestanding Derivatives
Freestanding derivatives consist of various commodity options entered into by SMC on behalf of the Group.

As at September 30 and June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Group has no outstanding bought and sold options covering its wheat and soybean meal requirements.

Embedded Derivatives
The Group's embedded derivatives include currency forwards embedded in non-financial contracts. As at September 30 and June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the total outstanding notional amount of such embedded currency forwards amounted to US$106.2 million, US$90.1 million and US$73.0 million, respectively. These non-financial contracts consist mainly of foreign currency-denominated purchase orders, sales agreements and capital expenditures. The embedded forwards are not clearly and closely related to their respective host contracts. As at September 30 and June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the net negative fair value of these embedded currency forwards amounted to ₱185.2 million, ₱37.9 million and ₱54.0 million, respectively.

For the periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 and June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Group recognized mark-to-market gains (losses) from freestanding and embedded derivatives amounting to (₱145.4 million), (₱118.8 million), ₱12.7 million and (₱23.7 million), respectively.

Fair Value Measurements
The Group measures a number of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value at each reporting date.

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 most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group.

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

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

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

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

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

For 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.

Fair Value Hierarchy
Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position are categorized in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy groups financial assets and financial liabilities into three levels based on the significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities.

The table below analyzes financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method:

September 30, 2016

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Financial Assets			
Derivative assets	**₱–**	**₱5,906**	**₱5,906**
AFS financial assets	**9,534**	**1,378**	**10,912**
Financial Liabilities			
Derivative liabilities	–	**191,136**	**191,136**

December 31, 2015

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Financial Assets			
Derivative assets	₱–	₱10,378	₱10,378
AFS financial assets	9,599	1,083	10,682
Financial Liabilities			
Derivative liabilities	–	64,384	64,384

As at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Group has no financial instruments valued based on Level 3. During the period, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurement.

11. Other Matters

a. On November 8, 2016, the Parent Company's BOD declared cash dividends to all common shareholders of record as at November 23, 2016 amounting to ₱1.50 per share payable on December 7, 2016. SMPFC's BOD likewise declared on November 8, 2016 cash dividends to all preferred shareholders of record as at November 23, 2016 amounting to ₱14.14225 per share payable on December 12, 2016.

b. There were no unusual items as to nature and amount affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows, except those stated in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Position and Financial Performance.

c. There were no material changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior financial years.

d. Certain amounts in prior year have been reclassified for consistency with the current period presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on the reported financial performance for any period.

e. There were no known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will have a material impact on the Group's liquidity.

f. There were no known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales or revenues or income from continuing operations.

g. There were no known events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Group, including any default or acceleration of an obligation and there were no changes in contingent liabilities and contingent assets since the last annual reporting date, except for Note 34 (b) of the 2015 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements that remain outstanding as at September 30, 2016. No material contingencies and any other events or transactions exist that are material to an understanding of the current interim period.

h. There were no material off-statements of financial position transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationship of the Group with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period, except for the outstanding derivative transactions entered by the Group as at and for the period ended September 30, 2016.

i. Except for the Processed Meats, Dairy, Poultry and Fresh Meats businesses which consistently generate higher revenues during the Christmas holiday season, the effects of seasonality or cyclicality on the interim operations of the Parent Company's other businesses are not material.

j. The Group's material commitments for capital expenditure projects have been approved during the current year but are still ongoing and not yet completed as at September 30, 2016. These consist mainly of expansion-related projects and fixed asset acquisitions. Also included are the replacements and major repairs of fixed assets needed for normal operations of the businesses. These projects will be carried forward to the next quarter until completion. The fund to be used for these projects will come from available cash, and short-term and long-term loans.

San Miguel Pure Foods

Annex "B"

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

INTRODUCTION

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the attached unaudited consolidated financial statements of San Miguel Pure Foods Company Inc. ("SMPFC" or the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") as at and for the period ended September 30, 2016 (with comparative figures as at December 31, 2015 and for the period ended September 30, 2015). All necessary adjustments to present fairly the consolidated financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Group as at September 30, 2016, and for all the other periods presented, have been made. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in the audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards have been omitted.

I. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

2016 vs 2015

The Group maintained its growth momentum and ended the first nine months of the year with consolidated revenues of P80.6 billion, 5% higher than same period in 2015 as Agro-Industrial and Branded Value-Added businesses continued to deliver strong performance. Driving the revenue growth were the continuing favorable selling prices of chicken coming from very low prices last year, higher volume, and better selling prices of branded products. The growth, however, was tempered by the drop in basic flour's selling prices brought about by the prevailing downtrend in global wheat prices and intense competition. The impact of lower pork prices likewise affected revenue growth.

Higher volume, combined with improved efficiencies and generally lower cost of raw materials, resulted in 16% improvement in gross profit.

Selling and administrative expenses grew by 12% due to increased advertising and promotions, and logistics and third party services costs. The Company, in its thrust of growing its value-added businesses, boosted its spending on marketing and brand-building activities. Logistics and third party services costs, which include warehouse rental, hauling and contracted services, went up on account of the Group's effort to expand distribution coverage, and due to higher trucking rates.

The substantial drop in interest expense and other financing charges was mainly due to San Miguel Foods, Inc.'s (SMFI) full payment of its matured five-year corporate notes with aggregate principal amount of P4.5 billion in December 2015.

Interest income decreased by 30% due to the decline in the average level of money market placements versus same period in 2015.

Gain on sale of investment property and property and equipment was 22% higher compared to same period in 2015 as the disposal of an investment property in the first semester of 2016 yielded higher one-time gain.

Other charges - net went up by 27% due to impairment loss recognized on idle assets of a foreign subsidiary and on account of higher mark-to-market losses related to importations brought about by depreciation of the Philippine Peso against other foreign currencies.

Taking into account the above factors, the Group registered an income before income tax of P5.4 billion in the first nine months of 2016, 30% higher than same period in 2015.

Income tax expense rose by 33% due to higher taxable income of certain subsidiaries.

The overall solid performance of the Group yielded a consolidated net income of P3.8 billion, a 29% growth versus same period in 2015.

Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company was up by 29% due to better combined performances of subsidiaries where SMPFC holds significant ownership.

Net income attributable to non-controlling interests increased by 21% on account of the improved performance of a subsidiary where non-controlling stockholders hold stake.

Business Highlights:

Agro-Industrial

Agro-Industrial, composed of SMFI's Poultry and Fresh Meats, and Feeds businesses, contributed a total of P56.3 billion to the Group's total revenues, a 7% increase compared to 2015's level driven mainly by volume growth and better chicken selling prices as the Poultry business sustained its recovery from last year's period of low selling prices. Combined with the drop in cost of some major raw materials, operating income in the first three quarters of 2016 was higher than same period in 2015.

Revenue of the combined Poultry and Fresh Meats business of SMFI went up by 9% versus year ago mainly on account of Poultry's increased sales volume and better selling prices, tempered by the drop in prices of pork.

The Feeds business of SMFI continued its good performance with revenue growing by 3% on the back of higher sales volume driven by sustained market leadership, improved distribution and consistent feed quality.

Branded Value-Added

The Purefoods-Hormel Company, Inc.'s (PF-Hormel) Processed Meats business recorded revenue and operating income growths of 7% and 11%, respectively, mainly due to increased volume and better sales mix that translated to higher average selling prices and favorable margins.

The Company's Dairy, Spreads and Biscuits business under Magnolia, Inc. (Magnolia) posted a 9% increase in revenue due to higher volumes of butter, margarine, cheese, ice cream and biscuits, and favorable sales mix that resulted in better selling prices. This, combined with cost breaks in certain major raw materials, resulted in an operating income growing double-digit compared to same period in 2015.

Notwithstanding the increased competitive pressure from major players, the Coffee business under San Miguel Super Coffeemix Co., Inc. (SMSCCI) registered revenue that is at par with last year.

The resulting combined operating income of Magnolia and SMSCCI was higher than same period last year mainly due to the good performance of the Dairy, Spreads and Biscuits business.

Milling

The performance of the Company's Flour Milling business under San Miguel Mills, Inc. (SMMI) remained affected by the industry-wide continuing decline in the selling prices of basic flour as downtrend in global wheat prices prevailed due to abundant wheat supply in the world market. Further aggravating the situation is the intense competition brought about by the proliferation of lower-priced imported flour and the presence of new industry entrants. All these factors led to the bigger drop in basic flour's selling prices compared to the decline in wheat costs. As a result, revenue and operating income for the first nine months of 2016 were lower than last year.

Others

Combined revenue of the Company's foreign operations in Indonesia and Vietnam was at par with last year's level. Vietnam continued to register operating income growth with the rationalization of its non-profitable businesses. Indonesia, on the other hand, posted higher operating loss largely on account of lower revenue and increased trade returns.

2015 vs 2014

The Group's year-to-date September 2015 consolidated revenues of P76.6 billion translated to a 3% growth over the same period in 2014 mainly on account of higher volumes of Feeds, Processed Meats, and Dairy and Spreads businesses, as well as the incremental revenues coming from the biscuits line. The growth was tempered, however, by the decline in selling prices of chicken, pork and flour.

Gross profit margin posted an 8% increase, in spite of the margin squeeze in the chicken, pork and flour categories as a result of lower selling prices, as higher volumes for most of our product categories, as well as lower costs of some of major raw materials, helped improve gross profit.

Selling and administrative expenses went up by 10% due to increased advertising and promotions, and logistics costs. This increase is attributed to higher spending on brand-building activities and marketing support for new products, as well as logistics costs, such as warehousing and transportation, as the Group continue to expand distribution coverage. Increased trucking rates also contributed to higher logistics cost.

The increase in interest income was mainly due to higher cash held in short-term placements.

The one-time gain recognized from the disposal of an idle property explained the substantial increase in gain on sale of investment property and property and equipment.

The increase in other charges - net was mainly due to higher mark-to-market losses related to importations as the Philippine Peso depreciated against other foreign currencies.

The overall performance of the Group for the nine-month period ended September 2015 yielded a consolidated net income of P2.9 billion, a 7% growth versus same period in 2014. Higher operating income, lower net financing charges, as well as the one-time gain on sale of an idle property, accounted for this increase in net income.

Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company was up by 5% due to better combined performances of subsidiaries where SMPFC holds significant ownership.

Net income attributable to non-controlling interests likewise increased due to the improvement in profits of certain subsidiaries where non-controlling stockholders hold stake.

Business Highlights:

Agro-Industrial

Agro-industrial, which consists of SMFI's Poultry and Fresh Meats, and Feeds businesses, contributed a total of P52.7 billion to the Group's total revenues for the first nine months of 2015, an increase of 3% versus same period in 2014. Operating income of P1.5 billion, on the other hand, reflected a partial recovery in the third quarter and was 13% lower than 2014 level.

Coming from the first half of 2015 where the Poultry and Fresh Meats business experienced depressed selling prices due to oversupply in the poultry industry and increased pork importation by traders, the business rebounded in the third quarter as chicken and pork prices increased by 6% and 4%, respectively, from their year-low in the second quarter of 2015. Average selling prices for the first nine months of 2015, however, were still lower compared to same period in 2014. Lower weights of marketable hogs and broilers due to the extreme summer heat also affected the business' volumes. Year-to-date September 2015 still reflected a decline in operating income for Poultry and Fresh Meats compared to the first nine months of 2014.

On the other hand, the Feeds business delivered a strong performance with revenue growing 11% to P19.6 billion in the first nine months of 2015 on account of higher volumes and better selling prices. These, and the lower cost of some raw materials, partly due to the increased availability of lower-priced substitute raw materials, resulted in operating income increasing significantly.

Branded Value-Added

The PF-Hormel's Processed Meats business posted volume growth due to the strong performance of its core brands and the incremental volume from new products. These, coupled by lower costs of some major raw materials, resulted in operating income increasing by 27% compared to the first nine months of 2014.

The Company's Dairy, Spreads and Biscuits business under Magnolia posted a 13% increase in revenue due to better selling prices and higher volumes of cheese, margarine and ice cream, as well as the incremental revenues coming from the Company's *La Pacita* biscuits line which was acquired in February 2015. Similarly, the softening of prices of certain major raw materials contributed to its profit growth.

The coffee business under SMSCCI continued to be affected by the phase out of slow-moving variants as well as increased pressure from major players who aggressively spend on advertising and promotion to push their products. These resulted in lower volume and revenue versus the same period in 2014.

The resulting combined operating income of Magnolia and SMSCCI for the first nine months of 2015 was higher than same period in 2014 mainly due to the good performance of the Dairy and Spreads business.

Milling

Increased sales volume of flour and higher service revenue from its grain terminal enabled the Company's Milling business under SMMI to achieve a 4% revenue growth. However, the competitive pressure from cheaper imported flour resulted in price rollbacks which outpaced the drop in wheat costs, thus, an operating income lower by 6% compared to the same period in 2014.

Others

The combined revenue of the Company's foreign operations in Indonesia and Vietnam for the first nine months of 2015 was lower than same period in 2014. The declining consumer spending affected Indonesia's retail volume. Vietnam's revenue, meanwhile, dropped significantly as the Company focused on the processed meats business and temporarily closed its hogs and feeds operations. Combined operating loss, on the other hand, decreased with the rationalization of non-profitable businesses.

II. FINANCIAL POSITION

The Group's consolidated financial position remained strong with current ratio and debt to equity ratio as at September 30, 2016 recorded at 1.81:1 and 0.54:1, respectively.

Below were the major developments in the first nine months of 2016:

a) On March 11, 2016, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued the Certificate of Filing of Amended Articles of Incorporation approving the increase in SMMI's capital stock from P2.0 billion, consisting of 20,000,000 common shares at a par value of P100.00 per share, to P4.0 billion, consisting of 40,000,000 million shares at the same par value.

   On the same date, SMMI reversed the June 2015 retained earnings appropriation amounting to P2.0 billion.

b) On March 11, 2016, the Board of Directors of PF-Hormel approved the reversal of the retained earnings appropriation amounting to P2.0 billion.

   On April 15, 2016, the SEC issued the Certificate of Filing of Amended Articles of Incorporation approving the increase in PF-Hormel's capital stock from P1,500.0 million, consisting of 1,500,000,000 common shares at a par value of P1.00 per share, to P3,500.0 million, consisting of 3,500,000,000 common shares at the same par value.

   In July 2016, PF-Hormel reversed the retained earnings appropriation amounting to P2.0 billion.

Analysis of Financial Position Accounts

Unaudited Financial Position as at September 30, 2016 vs Audited December 31, 2015

Cash and cash equivalents dropped by 27% mainly as a result of expansion-related expenditures.

Trade and other receivables - net decreased by 24% versus December 2015 due to collection of peak season sales, combined with the Group's continued efforts to improve receivables' days level.

Inventories grew by 32% mainly due to SMFI's importation of certain major raw materials for feeds, usage of which will commence in the fourth quarter of 2016, and the purposive build-up of other major raw materials to support the expected increase in volume during Christmas season.

Higher cost to produce growing poultry livestock and increased cost of imported cattle resulted in 10% increase in current biological assets.

Prepaid expenses and other current assets was 35% lower versus year-end 2015 given higher amount of input taxes resulting from increased level of payables to third party service providers in December 2015. These, in turn, were applied against output taxes payable in the first quarter of 2016. The application of fourth quarter 2015 creditable withholding taxes against income tax liabilities in April 2016 also contributed to the drop in prepaid expenses and other current assets as higher sales revenues are generated by the Group during Christmas holiday season.

Investment property - net grew by 6% due to additional foreclosed property of a subsidiary.

The Group's expansion projects increased property, plant and equipment - net by 25%.

Other noncurrent assets dropped by 25% mainly due to impairment provision on certain non-operating assets.

Additional short-term borrowings to finance capital expenditure requirements resulted in 29% increase in notes payable.

Income tax payable was 50% lower versus year-end 2015 level as provision for income tax in the fourth quarter of 2015, being the peak period for the Group, was higher than the set-up for the third quarter of 2016.

The 9% increase in current maturities of long-term debt was the effect of the translation adjustment on a foreign subsidiary's loan.

Other noncurrent liabilities declined by 45% due to payment of retirement contribution.

The decrease in appropriated retained earnings and the corresponding increase in unappropriated retained earnings in the amount of P3.2 billion were mainly due to the reversal of the retained earnings appropriations made by certain domestic subsidiaries. Contributing also to the increase in the unappropriated retained earnings was the Group's net income recognized for the first nine months of 2016, net of the cash dividends paid.

The 5% decline in the balance of non-controlling interests was mainly due to the cash dividend declaration by a domestic subsidiary where non-controlling stockholders hold stake.

Unaudited Financial Position as at September 30, 2015 vs Audited December 31, 2014

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by 31% as funds were used by the subsidiaries to pay maturing short-term loans and to settle certain payables with suppliers.

Trade and other receivables - net declined by 27% as peak season sales made in December 2014 were collected in the first quarter of 2015. Proceeds from these collections were likewise used to pay-off the banks and the Group's suppliers, thus, the 62% and 7% drop in notes payable and trade payables and other current liabilities, respectively.

Inventories grew by 18% due to the purposive build-up of major raw materials to support the expected increase in volume during Christmas season and to take advantage of certain breaks in raw material costs. Higher importation of wheat and increased availability of a major raw material for feeds likewise contributed to higher inventory.

The 37% drop in prepaid expenses and other current assets was mostly related to the prepaid importation costs which were eventually reclassified and formed part of inventories as imported raw materials were received and used in production. The drop was also caused by the application of input taxes against output tax payable.

Noncurrent biological assets grew by 11% as breeding stocks affected by typhoon Glenda were replenished.

Trademarks and other intangible assets - net went up by 9% due to the acquisition by SMPFC of Felicisimo Martinez & Co. Inc.'s trademarks, formulations, recipes and other intangible properties relating to *La Pacita* brand.

Other noncurrent assets increased due to the reclassification of a foreign subsidiary's non-operating assets to noncurrent assets.

Income tax payable was 8% lower versus year-end 2014 due to the Company's lower taxable income in the third quarter of 2015 compared to the fourth quarter of 2014 which traditionally is the peak period for any year.

Long-term loan availed by the Company's subsidiary based in Indonesia explained the P60.6 million balance of long-term debt.

The reversal of a deferred tax liability provision resulted in an 8% drop in deferred tax liabilities.

SMPFC's issuance on March 12, 2015 of 15,000,000 Perpetual Series "2" Preferred Shares (PFP2 Shares) with a par value per share of P10.00 and an offer price of P1,000.00 per share explained the 8%

and 72% increases in capital stock and additional paid-in capital, respectively.

The increase in other equity reserves, as well as the increment in cumulative translation reserve, were on account of the acquisition by SMPFC, through its wholly-owned subsidiary San Miguel Pure Foods International, Limited, of Hormel Netherlands B.V.'s 49% interest in San Miguel Pure Foods Investment (BVI) Limited.

The increase in appropriated retained earnings and the corresponding decrease in unappropriated retained earnings were mainly due to the additional appropriations made to cover the subsidiaries' expansion projects.

SMPFC's redemption on March 3, 2015 of 15,000,000 Outstanding Preferred Shares (PFP Shares) issued on March 3, 2011 with an offer price of P1,000.00 per share explained the increase in treasury stock.

The cash dividend declaration by a domestic subsidiary where non-controlling stockholders hold stake resulted in a 6% decline in the balance of non-controlling interests.

III. SOURCES AND USES OF CASH

A brief summary of cash flow movements is shown below:

	September 30	
	Unaudited 2016	**Unaudited 2015**
	(In Millions)	
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	P3,408.0	P5,153.1
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(5,377.9)	(3,072.4)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(517.7)	(6,551.8)

Net cash from operations basically consist of income for the period and changes in non-cash current assets, certain current liabilities and others.

Net cash used in investing activities include the following:

	September 30	
	Unaudited 2016	**Unaudited 2015**
	(In Millions)	
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment	(P3,848.4)	(P1,113.8)
Increase in noncurrent biological assets and other noncurrent assets	(1,653.6)	(1,604.1)
Proceeds from sale of investment property and property and equipment	124.1	102.8
Acquisitions of intangible assets	-	(457.3)

The net cash used in financing activities consists mainly of the net availment/net payment of short-term loans, payment of dividends to shareholders, payments made in relation to the redemption of outstanding PFP shares, partly offset by the proceeds from the issuance of PFP2 shares, availment of long-term loan and proceeds from divestment of non-controlling interest.

The effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents amounted to (P2.3 million) and

(P2.5 million) on September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

IV. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following are the major performance measures that the Group uses. Analyses are employed by comparisons and measurements based on the financial data of the periods indicated below.

KPI	Unaudited September 2016	Audited December 2015
Liquidity: Current Ratio	1.81	1.89
Solvency: Debt to Equity Ratio	0.54	0.56
Asset to Equity Ratio	1.54	1.56
Profitability: Return on Average Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company	16.90%	16.98%
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	85.86	26.36

KPI	Unaudited Period Ended September 2016	Unaudited Period Ended September 2015
Operating Efficiency: Volume Growth	5.85%	3.65%
Revenue Growth	5.20%	2.94%
Operating Margin	6.97%	5.87%

The manner by which the Group calculates the above indicators is as follows:

KPI	Formula
Current Ratio	$\dfrac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$
Debt to Equity Ratio	$\dfrac{\text{Total Liabilities (Current + Noncurrent)}}{\text{Non-controlling Interests + Equity}}$
Asset to Equity Ratio	$\dfrac{\text{Total Assets (Current + Noncurrent)}}{\text{Non-controlling Interests + Equity}}$
Return on Average Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company	$\dfrac{\text{Net Income Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company*}}{\text{Average Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company**}}$
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	$\dfrac{\text{Earnings Before Interests, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization}}{\text{Interest Expense and Other Financing Charges}}$
Volume Growth	$\left[\dfrac{\text{Sum of all Businesses' Sales at Prior Period Prices}}{\text{Prior Period Net Sales}}\right]-1$
Revenue Growth	$\left[\dfrac{\text{Current Period Net Sales}}{\text{Prior Period Net Sales}}\right]-1$
Operating Margin	$\dfrac{\text{Income from Operating Activities}}{\text{Net Sales}}$

* *Annualized for quarterly reporting; excluding cash dividends paid to preferred shareholders*

** *Excluding preferred capital stock and related additional paid-in capital*

SAN MIGUEL PURE FOODS COMPANY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
AGING OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

I. AGING OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Type of Receivable:	Total	Current	1-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	Over 90 days
A. Trade Less: Allowance	₱7,555,017,794.08 564,275,459.59	₱5,351,422,193.91 -	₱1,093,212,746.29 -	₱236,646,432.13 -	₱107,308,349.24 -	₱766,428,072.51 564,275,459.59
Net Trade Receivable	6,990,742,334.49	5,351,422,193.91	1,093,212,746.29	236,646,432.13	107,308,349.24	202,152,612.92
B. Non-Trade Less: Allowance	989,223,680.44 234,701,615.95	157,615,618.57 -	130,329,858.49 -	50,856,870.79 -	93,045,706.25 -	557,375,626.34 234,701,615.95
Net Non-Trade Receivable	754,522,064.49	157,615,618.57	130,329,858.49	50,856,870.79	93,045,706.25	322,674,010.39
Net Receivables	₱7,745,264,398.98	₱5,509,037,812.48	₱1,223,542,604.78	₱287,503,302.92	₱200,354,055.49	₱524,826,623.31

II. Accounts Receivable Description

	Type of Accounts Receivable:	Nature/Description	Collection Period
a.	Trade Receivables	Sales of fresh and processed meats, poultry, feeds, flour, breadfill, dairy-based products, desserts, cooking oils, biscuits and powder mixes, and importation and marketing of coffee and coffee-related products	
		San Miguel Foods, Inc	40 days
		San Miguel Mills, Inc. and subsidiaries	28 days
		Magnolia, Inc. and subsidiaries	49 days
		PT San Miguel Pure Foods Indonesia	61 days
		San Miguel Pure Foods International Limited and subsidiary	40 days
		San Miguel Super Coffeemix Co., Inc.	40 days
		The Purefoods-Hormel Company, Inc.	48 days
b.	Non-Trade Receivables	Consists mainly of:	
		1. Advances to contract growers and breeders	Upon harvest of marketable broilers and hogs/ Upon harvest of eggs and fully grown parent stocks
		2. Receivables from truckers and toll partners	Upon demand or not over 60 days
		3. Insurance Claims	30 days from the date of offer settlement

III. Normal Operating Cycle

San Miguel Foods, Inc.	123 days
San Miguel Mills, Inc. and subsidiaries	109 days
Magnolia, Inc. and subsidiaries	127 days
PT San Miguel Pure Foods Indonesia	119 days
San Miguel Pure Foods International Limited and subsidiary	81 days
San Miguel Super Coffeemix Co., Inc.	138 days
The Purefoods-Hormel Company, Inc.	142 days

SAN MIGUEL PURE FOODS COMPANY INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
23rd Floor, The JMT Corporate Condominium, ADB Avenue, Ortigas Center, Pasig City

FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

The following are the major performance measures that the Group uses. Analyses are employed by comparisons and measurements based on the financial data of the periods indicated below.

KPI	Unaudited September 2016	Audited December 2015
Liquidity: Current Ratio	1.81	1.89
Solvency: Debt to Equity Ratio	0.54	0.56
Asset to Equity Ratio	1.54	1.56
Profitability: Return on Average Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company	16.90%	16.98%
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	85.86	26.36

KPI	Unaudited Period Ended September 2016	Unaudited Period Ended September 2015
Operating Efficiency: Volume Growth	5.85%	3.65%
Revenue Growth	5.20%	2.94%
Operating Margin	6.97%	5.87%

The manner by which the Group calculates the above indicators is as follows:

KPI	Formula
Current Ratio	$\dfrac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$
Debt to Equity Ratio	$\dfrac{\text{Total Liabilities (Current + Noncurrent)}}{\text{Non-controlling Interests + Equity}}$
Asset to Equity Ratio	$\dfrac{\text{Total Assets (Current + Noncurrent)}}{\text{Non-controlling Interests + Equity}}$
Return on Average Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company	$\dfrac{\text{Net Income Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company*}}{\text{Average Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company**}}$
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	$\dfrac{\text{Earnings Before Interests, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization}}{\text{Interest Expense and Other Financing Charges}}$
Volume Growth	$\left[\dfrac{\text{Sum of all Businesses' Revenue at Prior Period Prices}}{\text{Prior Period Net Sales}}\right] -1$
Revenue Growth	$\left[\dfrac{\text{Current Period Net Sales}}{\text{Prior Period Net Sales}}\right] -1$
Operating Margin	$\dfrac{\text{Income from Operating Activities}}{\text{Net Sales}}$

* *Annualized for quarterly reporting; excluding cash dividends paid to preferred shareholders*
** *Excluding preferred capital stock and related additional paid-in capital*