

CHELSEA LOGISTICS HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(Formerly Chelsea Logistics Corp.)
(A Subsidiary of Udenna Corporation)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(With Corresponding Figures as of January 1, 2017)
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes	2018	December 31, 2017 (As restated - see Note 2)	January 1, 2017 (As restated - see Note 2)
<u>A S S E T S</u>				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	4	P 443,495,969	P 1,441,704,190	P 508,940,431
Trade and other receivables - net	5	1,430,045,495	876,420,381	944,516,250
Subscription receivable	21	-	-	350,000,000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	3,947,736	3,947,736	11,279,636
Inventories	7	525,904,778	184,863,983	78,874,626
Advances to related parties	20	3,127,555,209	2,488,434,793	194,446,078
Other current assets	8	963,520,687	464,257,356	300,384,940
Total Current Assets		6,494,469,874	5,459,628,439	2,388,441,961
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Property and equipment - net	9	17,303,897,157	11,303,105,681	7,987,694,272
Investments in an associate and a joint venture	10	1,821,168,833	2,268,935,614	45,560,925
Goodwill	24	5,641,434,544	5,637,918,869	74,294,814
Post-employment benefit asset	17	12,300,710	8,190,054	4,873,519
Deferred tax assets - net	19	283,345,565	215,516,180	7,300,178
Other non-current assets - net	11	734,638,640	1,486,319,482	251,739,307
Total Non-current Assets		25,796,785,449	20,919,985,880	8,371,463,015
TOTAL ASSETS		P 32,291,255,323	P 26,379,614,319	P 10,759,904,976

	Notes	2018	December 31, 2017 (As restated - see Note 2)	January 1, 2017 (As restated - see Note 2)
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Trade and other payables	13	P 3,496,662,037	P 1,380,849,406	P 1,358,754,469
Interest-bearing loans	12	6,555,553,721	3,434,490,978	5,029,479,642
Advances from related parties	20	36,098,668	1,040,772,152	85,759,255
Advances from customers	2	14,484,333	14,521,850	14,484,000
Income tax payable		22,769,050	50,809,743	75,923,029
Total Current Liabilities		10,125,567,809	5,921,444,129	6,564,400,395
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Interest-bearing loans	12	9,064,308,132	6,897,669,657	2,343,302,536
Post-employment benefit obligation	17	35,162,375	36,588,880	4,046,544
Deferred tax liabilities - net	19	82,471,428	170,537,584	223,354,572
Deposits for future stock subscription	14	-	180,000,000	50,000,000
Other non-current liabilities		58,792,374	15,985,657	14,131,942
Total Non-current Liabilities		9,240,734,309	7,300,781,778	2,634,835,594
Total Liabilities		19,366,302,118	13,222,225,907	9,199,235,989
EQUITY				
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company				
Capital stock	21	1,821,977,615	1,821,977,615	500,000,000
Additional paid-in capital	21	9,998,370,157	9,998,370,157	-
Revaluation reserves	21	1,497,869,655	1,429,917,004	1,370,998,267
Other reserves	21	(1,058,033,280)	(1,058,033,280)	(1,058,033,280)
Retained earnings		484,769,058	965,156,916	747,704,000
		12,744,953,205	13,157,388,412	1,560,668,987
Non-controlling interest	14	180,000,000	-	-
Total Equity		12,924,953,205	13,157,388,412	1,560,668,987
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		P 32,291,255,323	P 26,379,614,319	P 10,759,904,976

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CHELSEA LOGISTICS HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(Formerly Chelsea Logistics Corp.)
(A Subsidiary of Udenna Corporation)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018, 2017 AND
FOR THE PERIOD AUGUST 26 TO DECEMBER 31, 2016
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018</u> <u>(One year)</u>	<u>2017</u> <u>(One year)</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>(Four months)</u>
REVENUES				
Charter fees	20	P 1,721,642,369	P 1,194,216,186	P 1,422,433,646
Freight		1,708,880,761	1,387,445,706	-
Passage		969,290,258	773,491,556	-
Rendering of services		377,620,815	243,826,107	-
Tugboat fees		333,938,349	261,321,170	118,200,515
Sale of goods		36,643,669	25,815,744	3,456,051
Standby charges	20	<u>24,015,822</u>	<u>23,050,935</u>	<u>94,295,146</u>
		5,172,032,043	3,909,167,404	1,638,385,358
COST OF SALES AND SERVICES				
	15	<u>3,754,741,525</u>	<u>2,862,147,364</u>	<u>1,261,203,111</u>
GROSS PROFIT				
		1,417,290,518	1,047,020,040	377,182,247
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES				
	16	<u>900,510,203</u>	<u>529,672,911</u>	<u>155,452,662</u>
OPERATING PROFIT				
		<u>516,780,315</u>	<u>517,347,129</u>	<u>221,729,585</u>
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES) - Net				
Finance costs	18	(835,388,144)	(516,979,233)	(260,854,770)
Share in net loss of an associate	10	(453,048,188)	(1,962,214)	-
Finance income	18	6,553,683	10,401,760	730,801
Gain on bargain purchase	24	4,370,340	-	158,228,158
Other income	18	<u>138,602,416</u>	<u>143,921,531</u>	<u>15,490,554</u>
		(1,138,909,893)	(364,618,156)	(86,405,257)
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE PRE-ACQUISITION INCOME AND TAX				
		(622,129,578)	152,728,973	135,324,328
PRE-ACQUISITION INCOME				
	24	<u>-</u>	<u>(105,375,776)</u>	<u>-</u>
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX				
		(622,129,578)	47,353,197	135,324,328
TAX INCOME (EXPENSE)				
	19	<u>71,596,622</u>	<u>113,866,526</u>	<u>(3,644,520)</u>
NET PROFIT (LOSS)				
		<u>(P 550,532,956)</u>	<u>P 161,219,723</u>	<u>P 131,679,808</u>
Earnings (Loss) Per Share (Basic and Diluted)				
	22	<u>(P 0.302)</u>	<u>P 0.123</u>	<u>P 0.263</u>

	Notes	2018 (One year)	2017 (One year)	2016 (Four months)
NET PROFIT (LOSS)		(P 550,532,956)	P 161,219,723	P 131,679,808
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Revaluation of vessels	9	167,829,312	67,317,920	801,886,530
Tax expense	19	(58,556,375)	(3,154,527)	(23,690,669)
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligation	17	27,358,603	(1,317,864)	(47,994)
Currency exchange differences on translating financial statements of foreign operations	2	1,466,209	(223,517)	-
Share in the revaluation of vessels of an associate	10	-	108,049,607	-
		<u>138,097,749</u>	<u>170,671,619</u>	<u>778,147,867</u>
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Fair value gain on disposed available-for-sale financial assets reclassified to profit or loss		-	(49,607)	-
Tax income		-	14,882	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>(34,725)</u>	<u>-</u>
Other Comprehensive Income - net of tax		<u>138,097,749</u>	<u>170,636,894</u>	<u>778,147,867</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE PRE-ACQUISITION OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		(412,435,207)	331,856,617	909,827,675
PRE-ACQUISITION OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	(55,484,964)	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		(P 412,435,207)	P 276,371,653	P 909,827,675

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CHELSEA LOGISTICS HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(Formerly Cheriba Logistics Corp.)
(A Subsidiary of Doleña Corporation)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018, 2017 AND
FOR THE PERIOD AUGUST 26 TO DECEMBER 31, 2016
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

Notes	Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company							Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
	Capital Stock	Additional paid-in Capital	Revaluation Reserves	Other Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total			
21	P 1,821,977,615	P 9,998,370,157	P 1,429,917,004	(P 1,058,033,280)	P 965,156,916	P 13,157,388,412	P -	P 13,157,388,412	
14, 21	-	-	138,097,749	-	-	(412,435,207)	180,000,000	180,000,000	
21	-	-	(70,145,098)	-	70,145,098	-	-	(412,435,207)	
21	P 1,821,977,615	P 9,998,370,157	P 1,497,869,655	(P 1,058,033,280)	P 484,769,058	P 12,744,953,205	P 180,000,000	P 12,924,953,205	
21	P 500,000,000	P -	P 1,370,998,267	(P 1,058,033,280)	P 747,704,000	P 1,560,668,987	P -	P 1,560,668,987	
21	1,321,977,615	9,998,370,157	115,151,930	-	161,219,723	11,320,347,772	-	11,320,347,772	
	-	-	(56,233,193)	-	56,233,193	276,371,653	-	276,371,653	
21	P 1,821,977,615	P 9,998,370,157	P 1,429,917,004	(P 1,058,033,280)	P 965,156,916	P 13,157,388,412	P -	P 13,157,388,412	
21	P 1,000,000,000	P -	P 582,411,766	P -	P 561,933,606	P 2,144,345,372	P -	P 2,144,345,372	
20	(1,000,000,000)	-	-	(1,058,033,280)	-	(2,058,033,280)	-	(2,058,033,280)	
	-	-	778,147,867	-	131,679,808	909,827,675	-	909,827,675	
21	-	-	(54,090,586)	-	54,090,586	-	-	-	
	-	-	64,529,220	-	-	64,529,220	-	64,529,220	
21	P 500,000,000	P -	P 1,370,998,267	(P 1,058,033,280)	P 747,704,000	P 1,560,668,987	P -	P 1,560,668,987	

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CHELSEA LOGISTICS HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(Formerly Chelsea Logistics Corp.)
(A Subsidiary of Udenna Corporation)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018, 2017 AND
FOR THE PERIOD AUGUST 26 TO DECEMBER 31, 2016
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes	2018 (One year)	2017 (One year)	2016 (Four months)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit (loss) before tax		(P 622,129,578)	P 47,353,197	P 135,324,328
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization	9	868,058,074	744,566,055	457,719,091
Interest expense	18	776,933,861	507,987,399	163,588,166
Share in net loss of an associate	10	453,048,188	1,962,214	-
Unrealized foreign currency exchange losses (gains) - net	18	(23,242,597)	(5,526,564)	75,771,709
Gain on bargain purchase	24	(4,370,340)	-	(158,228,158)
Interest income	18	(3,626,087)	(4,875,196)	(393,954)
Gain on sale of property and equipment	9	(1,326,971)	(376,008)	-
Gain on sale of available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets		-	(743,911)	-
Gain on sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		-	(87,784)	-
Fair value gain on disposed AFS reclassified to profit or loss		-	(49,607)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		1,443,344,550	1,290,209,795	673,781,182
Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables	{	526,784,036	976,280,103	(248,985,365)
Increase in inventories	{	337,889,509	(105,989,357)	-
Increase in advances to related parties	{	639,120,416	(2,293,988,715)	(353,995,562)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	{	605,136,157	73,902,652	(129,245,702)
Increase in post-employment benefit asset	{	4,110,656	(1,998,671)	-
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets		752,790,446	(1,484,120,418)	(242,112,669)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables		1,950,816,353	(538,596,382)	(278,550,987)
Increase (decrease) in advances from customers	{	37,517	37,850	9,375,509
Increase in post-employment benefit obligation		25,932,098	5,216,732	-
Increase (decrease) in other non-current liabilities	{	7,454,424	1,853,715	(2,465,686)
Cash generated from (used in) operations		2,052,350,732	(2,077,192,696)	(572,199,280)
Interest received		3,626,087	4,875,196	393,954
Cash paid for income taxes	{	63,428,617	(76,686,630)	(498,135)
Net Cash From (Used in) Operating Activities		1,992,548,202	(2,149,004,130)	(572,303,461)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Acquisitions of property and equipment	9	(5,789,604,581)	(1,677,390,638)	(1,151,308,873)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	9	201,169,131	7,175,264	-
Acquisitions of subsidiaries and additions to interest in a joint venture	10, 24	(110,089,751)	(2,290,863,390)	(1,834,117,990)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at FVTPL		-	7,419,684	-
Proceeds from disposal of AFS financial assets		-	3,809,000	-
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		(5,698,525,201)	(3,949,850,080)	(2,985,426,863)
<i>Balance carried forward</i>		(P 3,705,976,999)	(P 6,098,854,210)	(P 3,557,730,324)

	Notes	2018 (One year)	2017 (One year)	2016 (Four months)
<i>Balance brought forward</i>		(P 3,705,976,999)	(P 6,098,854,210)	(P 3,557,730,324)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from interest-bearing loans	12	5,698,373,875	2,588,916,550	5,217,206,036
Repayments of interest-bearing loans	12	(1,281,746,979)	(2,151,099,154)	(1,052,466,589)
Repayments of advances from related parties	20	(1,039,877,313)	(533,000,000)	(290,681,863)
Interest paid	18	(719,520,091)	(320,911,526)	(158,961,980)
Proceeds from advances from related parties	20	35,203,829	1,438,012,897	-
Proceeds from issuance of shares of stock		-	5,272,347,772	150,000,000
Collection of subscription receivable	21	-	350,000,000	-
Additional deposits for future stocks subscriptions		-	180,000,000	-
Net Cash From Financing Activities		2,692,433,321	6,824,266,539	3,865,095,604
Effect of Changes In Foreign Exchange Rates on Cash and Cash Equivalents		-	27,270,309	4,786,753
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(1,013,543,678)	752,682,638	312,152,033
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FROM ACQUIRED SUBSIDIARIES	24	15,335,457	180,081,121	165,961,224
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		1,441,704,190	508,940,431	30,827,174
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD		P 443,495,969	P 1,441,704,190	P 508,940,431

Supplemental Information for Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities:

In 2018 and 2017, the Group acquired certain transportation equipment through obtaining mortgage loans from a local bank totaling P40.2 million and P40.7 million, respectively (see Notes 9 and 12).

In 2018, the Group acquired certain machinery and equipment amounting to P76.8 million through a sale and leaseback agreement with a local bank (see Note 12).

In 2017, the Company acquired UIBV from Udenna Corporation (Udenna) through share-for-share swap, where the Company issued 775,384,615 common shares in favor of Udenna, in exchange for shares of UIBV (see Note 10).

In 2016, subscribed capital stock amounting to P350.0 million has not been collected as of December 31, 2016 and is presented as Subscription Receivable under current assets in the 2016 consolidated statement of financial position. Such receivable was subsequently collected in 2017 (see Note 21).

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CHELSEA LOGISTICS HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(Formerly Chelsea Logistics Corp.)
(A Subsidiary of Udenna Corporation)
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 Information and Operations

Chelsea Logistics Holdings Corp. (CLC or the Company) was incorporated and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as Chelsea Shipping Group Corp. on August 26, 2016 primarily to subscribe for, invest and re-invest in, purchase, or otherwise acquire, own, hold, use, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge, exchange, deal in and hold investment or otherwise, any and all properties of every kind and description and wherever situated, including but not limited to shares of stocks, bonds, debentures, notes, evidences of indebtedness, promissory notes, or other securities or obligations, created, negotiated or issued by any corporation, association, or other entity, including, but not limited to, securities in corporations engaged in shipping and logistics.

On November 28, 2016 and May 12, 2017, the Company's Board of Directors (BOD) and stockholders approved the change in the corporate name of the Company from Chelsea Shipping Group Corp. to Chelsea Logistics Corp. and from Chelsea Logistics Corp. to Chelsea Logistics Holdings Corp., respectively, and for this purpose, amended the Company's Articles of Incorporation and By-laws, which were approved by the SEC on December 21, 2016 and June 27, 2017, respectively.

On August 8, 2017, the shares of stock of the Company were listed at the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

On November 12, 2018, the Company's BOD approved the change in the corporate name of the Company from Chelsea Logistics Holdings Corp. to Chelsea Logistics and Infrastructure Holdings Corp. The application for such change is yet to be filed with the SEC as of date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements as the resolution has not yet been ratified by the Company's stockholders.

The Company is 70% owned by Udenna Corporation (Udenna), a company primarily organized to purchase, acquire, take over and manage all or any part of the rights, assets, business and property; undertake and assume the liabilities of any person, firm, association, partnership, syndicate of corporation; and to engage in the distribution, selling, importation, installation of pollution control devices, units and services, and all other pollution control related products and emission test servicing.

The registered office of the Company and Udenna, which is also their principal place of business, is located at Stella Hizon Reyes Road, Bo. Pampanga, Davao City.

1.2 Subsidiaries, Associate and their Operations

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company holds ownership interests in the following subsidiaries and associate:

Subsidiaries	Explanatory Notes	Percentage of ownership	
		2018	2017
Direct interest:			
Chelsea Shipping Corporation (CSC)	(a)	100%	100%
Trans-Asia Shipping Lines, Incorporated (Trans-Asia)	(b)	100%	100%
Udenna Investments B. V. (UIBV)	(c)	100%	100%
Starlite Ferries, Inc. (Starlite)	(d)	100%	100%
Worklink Services, Inc. (WSI)	(e)	100%	100%
Indirect interest:			
Bunkers Manila, Inc. (BMI) ¹	(f)	100%	100%
Michael, Inc. (MI) ¹	(g)	100%	100%
PNX-Chelsea Shipping Corp. (PNX-Chelsea) ¹	(h)	100%	100%
Chelsea Ship Management & Marine Services Corp. (CSMMSC) ¹	(i)	100%	100%
Fortis Tugs Corporation (FTC) ¹	(j)	100%	100%
Davao Gulf Marine Services, Inc. (DGMSI) ²	(k)	100%	100%
Chelsea Marine Manpower Resources, Inc. (CMMRI) ¹	(l)	100%	100%
Chelsea Dockyard Corporation (CDC) ¹	(m)	100%	-
CD Ship Management & Marine Services Corp. (CDSMMSC) ¹	(n)	100%	-
Chelsea Shipping and Logistics Singapore Pte. Ltd. (CSLSP) ¹	(u)	100%	100%
Quality Metals & Shipworks, Inc. (QMSI) ³	(o)	100%	100%
Oceanstar Shipping, Inc. (Oceanstar) ³	(p)	100%	100%
Dynamic Cuisine, Inc. (DCI) ³	(q)	100%	100%
Stary Shoppe, Inc. (SSI) ³	(r)	100%	100%
Star Maritima Port and Allied Services (Star Maritima) ³	(t)	100%	-
Starbites Food Services Corp. (Starbites) ⁴	(s)	100%	-
Southwest Gallant Ferries, Inc. (SGFI) ⁴	(d)	100%	-
Southwest Premiere Ferries, Inc. (SPFI) ⁴	(d)	100%	-
Associate—			
KGLI-NM Holdings, Inc. (KGLI-NM) Preferred C shares	(v)	80%	80%

¹Wholly owned subsidiary of CSC

²Wholly owned subsidiary of FTC

³Wholly owned subsidiary of Trans-Asia

⁴Wholly owned subsidiary of Starlite

Except for UIBV and CSLSP, all the subsidiaries and associate were organized and incorporated in the Philippines.

- (a) Incorporated on July 17, 2006 and is engaged in the business of maritime trade in the conveyance or carriage of petroleum products, goods, wares and merchandise of every kind, over domestic and international oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, canals, harbours, and other waterways in the Philippines.
- (b) Incorporated on March 25, 1974 and is engaged in the transport of passengers and cargoes within Philippine territorial waters and/or in the high seas.
- (c) Incorporated on August 25, 1994 under the laws of the Netherlands, having its corporate seat in Amsterdam, and is incorporated to participate in, to administer, to finance, to conduct the management of and to render advice and services to other companies and enterprises. UIBV is formerly known as KGL Investment B.V, a private company with limited liability.

UIBV owns 80% economic interest and 39.97% of the voting rights in KGLI-NM, which holds 39.85% economic interest in and owns 60% of the voting stock in Negros Navigation Co., Inc. (Nenaco). Nenaco, in turn, owns 88.31% of 2GO Group, Inc. (2GO). Hence, CLC has a 28.15% indirect economic interest in 2GO.

- (d) Incorporated on August 25, 1994 and is primarily engaged in general business of domestic shipping, to own and operate vessels of any class, type of description for domestic trade, to charter in and out any such vessel.

On August 10, 2018 and October 22, 2018, Starlite acquired all of the outstanding shares of stock of SGFI and SPFI, respectively. Both companies are primarily engaged in the general business of domestic shipping; to own and operate vessel of any class, type or description for domestic trade; and, to charter in and out any vessel.

- (e) Incorporated on June 2, 1994 and is engaged in logistics services such as but not limited to cargo freight forwarding (air, land and sea), cargo consolidation, courier services, distribution, trucking, warehousing, customs brokerage, packing and crafting, etc.
- (f) Incorporated on March 7, 2000 and is established to serve the growing demand of marine fuel (bunker) of foreign vessels calling on the ports of the Philippines and hauling of marine fuel and petroleum products for major oil companies.
- (g) Incorporated on December 26, 1957 and is engaged in the business of acquiring and operating floating equipment for charter or hire and for the conveyance and carriage of goods, wares, and merchandise of every description in the Philippines coastwise traffic without any fixed schedule.
- (h) Incorporated on February 2, 2011 and is engaged in the ownership and operation of vessels for domestic trade for the purpose of conveyance or carriage of petroleum products, goods, wares and merchandise of every kind and description.
- (i) Incorporated on March 30, 2012 and is engaged in the business of ship management and to act as agent, broker, ship handler or representative of foreign/domestic shipping corporations and individuals for the purpose of managing, operating, supervising, administering and developing the operation of vessels.

- (j) Incorporated on April 8, 2013 and is engaged in the towage and salvage of marine vessels and other crafts including their cargoes upon seas, lakes, rivers, canals, bays, harbours, and other waterways between the various ports of the Philippines.
- (k) Incorporated on January 18, 2012 and is engaged in, operates, conducts, and provides tug and marine services to all vessels, foreign or coastwise that dock and undock in the District Port of Davao and all other ports in the Philippines.

On December 15, 2016, FTC acquired 100% of the outstanding capital stock of DGMSI, a Davao-based tug service provider.

- (l) Incorporated on June 9, 2016 and is primarily engaged in the business of providing full and partial crewing for domestic and foreign vessels, to act as the authorized representative and crew manager of shipping companies, and to provide allied maritime services for said vessels and companies.
- (m) Incorporated on January 8, 2018 and is engaged in the general business of building and repair of ships, boats and other kinds of vessels as well as in ship breaking activities. As of December 31, 2018, CDC has not yet started commercial operations.
- (n) Incorporated on March 14, 2018 and is engaged to carry on the business of ship management and to act as agent, broker, ship chandler or representative of foreign/domestic shipping corporations and individuals for the purpose of managing, operating, supervising, administering and developing the operation of vessels belonging to or which are or may be leased or operated by said shipping corporations and individuals and for such purpose, to act as principal in and hire the services of a local manning agent for the overseas employment for seamen, and to equip any and all kinds of ships, barges and vessels of every class and description owned by any shipping corporation.
- (o) Incorporated on November 28, 2007 and is engaged in machining and mechanical works on ship machineries and industrial plants.
- (p) Incorporated on July 6, 2006 primarily to engage in the business of domestic shipping for the transportation of passengers and cargoes with territorial waters and/or in the high seas and is presently engaged in the charter or lease of maritime vessels.
- (q) Incorporated on June 21, 2000 primarily to establish and maintain restaurant, coffee shops, refreshment parlors, cocktail lounges and cater goods, drinks, refreshments and other food commonly served in such establishments.
- (r) Incorporated on September 30, 2005 and is engaged in the purchase of all kinds of food and beverage products and merchandise, except rice and corn, locally and/or through importation for purposes of selling the same on retail or wholesale, either local and/or through importation.
- (s) Incorporated on June 27, 2018 and is engaged to purchase all kinds of food and beverage products and merchandise, except rice and corn, locally and/or through importation, for purposes of selling the same on retail or wholesale locally.
- (t) Incorporated on October 11, 2018 and is primarily engaged in arrastre services. As of December 31, 2018, Star Maritima has not yet started commercial operations.
- (u) Incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore and is primarily engaged in the business and management consultancy services. CSLSP has not yet started commercial operations as of December 31, 2018.

- (v) Organized under Philippines laws and registered with SEC on August 8, 2008 as an investment holding company.

CLC together with CSC, Trans-Asia, UIBV, Starlite, WSI and their respective subsidiaries are collectively referred herein as the Group.

1.3 Approval of Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as of and for the years ended December 31, 2018 (including the comparative consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2017 and for the periods ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 and the corresponding figures as of January 1, 2017) were authorized for issue by the Company's BOD on February 13, 2019.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

2.1 Basis of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

(a) Statement of Compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). PFRS are adopted by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) from the pronouncements issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and approved by the Philippine Board of Accountancy.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the measurement bases specified by PFRS for each type of asset, liability, income and expense. The measurement bases are more fully described in the accounting policies that follow.

(b) Presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The Group presents consolidated statement of comprehensive income separate from the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The Group presents a consolidated third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when it applies an accounting policy retrospectively, or makes a retrospective restatement or reclassification of items that has a material effect on the information in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period. The related notes to the third statement of financial position are not required to be disclosed.

(c) *Functional and Presentation Currency*

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine pesos, the functional and presentation currency of the Company, and all values represent absolute amounts except when otherwise indicated.

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group are measured using the Group's functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates.

(d) *Reclassification of Accounts*

In 2018, the Group reclassified its 2017 consolidated financial statements to conform to the classifications of drydocking costs, property and equipment, and advances to suppliers to the current year presentation. Accordingly, the Group presents a third consolidated statement of financial position as of January 1, 2017 without the related notes except for the disclosures required under PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Estimates and Errors*.

The following are the details of the reclassifications made:

- In 2018, the Group changed the classification of the net carrying amount of its drydocking costs amounting to P303.5 million and P169.1 million as at December 31, 2017 and January 1, 2017, respectively, from Other Non-Current Assets to Property and Equipment to conform to the presentation and account classification of the asset in the current year (see Notes 9 and 11). Both accounts are presented under Non-Current Assets section of the consolidated statements of financial position.
- The Group also reclassified certain advances to suppliers relating to property and equipment amounting to P1,462.1 million and P245.4 million as at December 31, 2017 and January 1, 2017, respectively, from Other Current Assets account to Other Non-Current Assets account to conform to the presentation and account classification of the asset in the current year (see Notes 8 and 11).
- The Group reclassified the Deposit for Future Stock Subscriptions amounting to P180.0 million and P50.0 million as at December 31, 2017 and January 1, 2017, respectively, from Current Liabilities to Non-Current Liabilities section of the consolidated statements of financial position to conform with the proper classification.

The effects of the reclassification in the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2017 and the corresponding figures for January 1, 2017 are summarized below.

	<u>As Previously Reported</u>	<u>Reclassification</u>	<u>As Adjusted</u>
<u>As of December 31, 2017</u>			
Property and equipment - net	P 10,999,596,427	P 303,509,254	P 11,303,105,681
Other current assets	1,926,336,910	(1,462,079,554)	464,257,356
Other non-current assets – net	327,749,182	1,158,570,300	1,486,319,482
<u>As of December 31, 2016</u>			
Property and equipment - net	P 7,818,568,442	P 169,125,830	P 7,987,694,272
Other current assets	545,750,777	(245,365,837)	300,384,940
Other non-current assets – net	175,499,300	76,240,007	251,739,307

The reclassifications have no significant impact in the consolidated statements of profit or loss, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2017 and the period August 26 to December 31, 2016.

2.2 Adoption of New and Amended PFRS

(a) Effective in 2018 that are Relevant to the Group

The Group adopted for the first time the following new standards, interpretations and annual improvements to PFRS, which are mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018:

PFRS 9	:	Financial Instruments
PFRS 15	:	Revenue from Contracts with Customers; Clarifications to PFRS 15
International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) 22	:	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration
Annual Improvements – (2014-2016 Cycle) PAS 28 (Amendments)	:	Investments in Associates– Clarification on Fair Value through Profit or Loss Classification

Discussed below are the relevant information about these new standards, interpretations and annual improvements.

- (i) PFRS 9 (2014), *Financial Instruments*. This new standard on financial instruments replaces PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, and PFRS 9 (2009, 2010 and 2013 versions). PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*. This new standard on financial instruments replaces PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, and PFRS 9 (2009, 2010 and 2013 versions). This standard introduced new requirements for: (a) the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities; (b) impairment of financial assets; and, (c) general hedge accounting. The details of these new requirements as well as their related impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements are described below.

- *Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets*

All recognized financial assets that are within the scope of PFRS 9 are required to be measured subsequently at amortized cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Specifically:

- debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding, are measured subsequently at amortized cost;

- debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); and,
- all other debt investments and equity investments are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the standard allows an entity to make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- an entity may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination in other comprehensive income; and,
- an entity may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

When a debt investment measured at FVTOCI is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. When an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is subsequently transferred to retained earnings.

Management has assessed the Group's existing financial assets and determined that financial assets previously classified as loans and receivables under PAS 39 and measured at amortized cost continue to be measured at amortized cost under PFRS 9 as they are held within a business model to collect contractual cash flows and these cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Further, there is no change in the measurement of the Group's investments in equity instruments that are held for trading; those instruments were and continue to be measured at FVTPL.

- *Impairment of Financial Assets*

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, PFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under PAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized.

In particular, PFRS 9 requires the measurement of the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the financial instrument is a purchased or originated credit impaired financial asset. However, if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition (except for a purchased or originated credit impaired financial asset), an entity is required to measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-months ECL. PFRS 9 also requires a simplified approach for measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL for trade and other receivables and other financial assets at amortized costs since these financial assets has no financing components.

Management has reviewed all bank balances and such have been assessed to have low credit risk as they are held with reputable banking institutions. With respect to trade and other receivables, the application of the ECL methodology based on the stages of impairment did not have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. The Group applies the simplified approach and recognizes lifetime ECL for these assets as these have no significant financing components. Among others, the management has considered the historical loss experience from existing customers which is low and deemed insignificant. The management also considers the existence of financial liabilities with the same counterparties against which these financial assets may be offset. Furthermore, the Group's advances to related parties are repayable on demand and the contractual period is the very short period needed to transfer the cash once demanded.

- *Classification and Measurement of Financial Liabilities*

A significant change introduced by PFRS 9 in the classification and measurement of financial liabilities relates to the accounting for changes in the fair value of a financial liability designated as at FVTPL attributable to changes in the credit risk of the issuer. Specifically, PFRS 9 requires that the changes in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability be presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, but are instead transferred to retained earnings when the financial liability is derecognized. Previously, under PAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as at FVTPL was presented in profit or loss. Management has determined that the application of this provision of PFRS 9 has had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements since all of the Group's financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

- *General Hedge Accounting*

The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting. However, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been replaced with the principle of an 'economic relationship'. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about the Group's risk management activities have also been introduced.

PFRS 9 requires hedging gains and losses to be recognized as an adjustment to the initial carrying amount of non-financial hedged items (basis adjustment). In addition, transfers from the hedging reserve to the initial carrying amount of the hedged item are not reclassification adjustments under PAS 1; hence, they do not affect other comprehensive income. Hedging gains and losses subject to basis adjustments are categorized as amounts that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss in other comprehensive income.

The application of the PFRS 9 hedge accounting requirements has had no material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

The Group's new accounting policies relative to the adoption of PFRS 9 is fully disclosed in Notes 2.5 and 2.10.

The Group's initial date of application of PFRS 9 is on January 1, 2018. It has applied the transitional relief under the standard whereby the Group is allowed not to restate the comparative consolidated financial statements. However, the Group's adoption of PFRS 9 did not result in significant adjustment to the opening balance of Retained Earnings in the current year.

- (ii) PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contract with Customers*. This standard replaces PAS 18, *Revenue*, and PAS 11, *Construction Contracts*, the related Interpretations on revenue recognition: IFRIC 13, *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, IFRIC 15, *Agreement for the Construction of Real Estate*, IFRIC 18, *Transfers of Assets from Customers*, and Standing Interpretations Committee 31, *Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services*. This new standard establishes a comprehensive framework for determining when to recognize revenue and how much revenue to recognize. The core principle in the said framework is for an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Group's revenues arise mainly from charter agreements and related services, sale of goods, and sale of services. Revenues from charter arrangements, except for continuing voyage charter, are recognized over time while all other sources of revenues are recognized as the control transfers at a point in time with the customer, which is typically when the Group renders and completes the performance obligation agreed with the customer (see Note 2.16). The disaggregation of the Group's sources of revenues is presented as part of the analysis of segment information in Note 25.5.

The Group adopted PFRS 15 using the modified retrospective approach. The adoption of PFRS 15 did not result in a significant change in the Group's accounting policies. Accordingly, no cumulative effects from the initial application of the standard was made to the opening balance of the Retained Earnings account at January 1, 2018.

- (iii) IFRIC 22, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration – Interpretation on Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*. The interpretation provides more detailed guidance on how to account for transactions that include the receipt or payment of advance consideration in a foreign currency. The interpretation addresses how to determine the 'date of transaction' for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of an asset, expense or income, when consideration for that item has been paid or received in advance in a foreign currency which resulted in the recognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability. The interpretation specifies that the date of transaction is the date on which the entity initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the interpretation requires an entity to determine the date of transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. The application of this interpretation has no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements as its current policy is consistent with the requirements of this interpretation.
- (iv) Annual Improvements to PFRS 2014 - 2016 Cycle. Among those improvements PAS 28 (Amendments), *Investments in Associates– Clarification on Fair Value through Profit or Loss Classification*, is relevant to the Group. The amendments clarify that the option for a venture capital organization and other similar entities to measure investments in associates and joint ventures at FVTPL is available separately for each associate or joint venture, and that election should be made at initial recognition. In respect of the option for an entity that is not an investment entity to retain the fair value measurement applied by its associates and joint ventures that are investment entities when applying the equity method, the amendments make a similar clarification that this choice is available for each investment entity associate or investment entity joint venture. The application of this interpretation has no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements as the Group continues to measure its investments in an associate and a joint venture using equity method of accounting.

(b) *Effective in 2018 but not Relevant to the Group*

The following amendments and annual improvements to existing standards are mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 but are not relevant to the Group's consolidated financial statements.

PAS 40 (Amendments)	:	Investment Property – Transfers of Investment Property
PFRS 2 (Amendments)	:	Share-based Payments – Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions
PFRS 4 (Amendments)	:	Insurance Contracts – Applying PFRS 9, Financial Instruments with PFRS 4, Insurance Contracts
Annual Improvements (2014-2016 Cycle)		
PFRS 1 (Amendments)	:	First Time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards – Deletion of Short Term Exemptions

(c) *Effective Subsequent to 2018 but not Adopted Early*

There are new PFRS, amendments and interpretations to existing standards effective for annual periods subsequent to 2018, which are adopted by the FRSC. Management will adopt the following relevant pronouncements in accordance with their transitional provisions; and, unless otherwise stated, none of these are expected to have significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements:

- (i) PAS 19 (Amendments), *Employee Benefits – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement* (effective January 1, 2019). The amendments clarify that the past service cost (or of the gain or loss on settlement) is calculated by measuring the defined benefit liability (asset) using updated assumptions and comparing benefits offered and plan assets before and after the plan amendment (or curtailment or settlement) but ignoring the effect of the asset ceiling (that may arise when the defined benefit plan is in a surplus position). The standard is now clear that the change in the effect of the asset ceiling that may result from the plan amendment (or curtailment or settlement) is determined in a second step and is recognized in the normal manner in other comprehensive income.

The paragraphs that relate to measuring the current service cost and the net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) have also been amended. An entity will now be required to use the updated assumptions from this remeasurement to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after the change to the plan. In the case of the net interest, the amendments make it clear that for the period post plan amendment, the net interest is calculated by multiplying the net defined benefit liability (asset) as remeasured with the discount rate used in the remeasurement [also taking into account the effect of contributions and benefit payments on the net defined benefit liability (asset)].

Management does not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have a material impact in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- (ii) PAS 28 (Amendments), *Investment in Associates – Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures* (effective from January 1, 2019). The amendments clarify that the scope exclusion in PFRS 9 (2014) applies only to ownership interests accounted for using the equity method. Thus, the amendments further clarify that long term interests in an associate or joint venture – to which the equity method is not applied – must be accounted for under PFRS 9 (2014), which shall also include long term interests that, in substance, form part of the entity's net investment in an associate or joint venture. Management does not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have a material impact in the Group's consolidated financial statements.
- (iii) PFRS 9 (Amendments), *Financial Instruments – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation* (effective from January 1, 2019). The amendments clarify that for the purpose of assessing whether a prepayment feature meets the SPPI condition, the party exercising the option may pay or receive reasonable compensation for the prepayment irrespective of the reason for prepayment. In other words, prepayment features with negative compensation do not automatically fail SPPI. Management does not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- (iv) PFRS 16, *Leases* (effective from January 1, 2019). This new standard on leases will replace PAS 17, *Leases*, and three related interpretations. For lessees, it requires to account for leases “on-balance sheet” by recognizing a “right-of-use” asset and a lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured as the present value of future lease payments. For this purpose, lease payments include fixed, non-cancellable payments for lease elements, amounts due under residual value guarantees, certain types of contingent payments and amounts due during optional periods to the extent that extension is reasonably certain. In subsequent periods, the “right-of-use” asset is accounted for similarly to a purchased asset and depreciated or amortized. The lease liability is accounted for similarly to as financial liability using the effective interest method.

However, the new standard provides important reliefs or exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. If these exemptions are used, the accounting is similar to operating lease accounting under PAS 17 where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis (if more representative of the pattern of the lessee’s benefit).

For lessors, lease accounting is similar to PAS 17’s. In particular, the distinction between finance and operating leases is retained. The definitions of each type of lease, and the supporting indicators of a finance lease, are substantially the same as PAS 17’s. The basic accounting mechanics are also similar, but with some different or more explicit guidance in few areas. These include variable payments, sub-leases, lease modifications, the treatment of initial direct costs and lessor disclosures.

Management has initially decided to make use of the practical expedient available on transition to PFRS 16 not to reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of a lease in accordance with PAS 17 and Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 4 will continue to apply to those leases entered or modified before January 1, 2019. The Group will apply the definition of a lease and related guidance set out in PFRS 16 to all lease contracts entered into or modified on or after January 1, 2019 (whether it is a lessor or a lessee in the lease contract). In preparation for the first-time application of PFRS 16, the Group has carried out an implementation project and based on which, the definition in PFRS 16 will not significantly change the scope of contracts that meet the definition of a lease for the Group.

- (v) PFRS 10 (Amendments), *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PAS 28 (Amendments), *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures— Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associates or Joint Venture* (effective date deferred indefinitely). The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognized in the parent’s profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognized in the former parent’s profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in the new associate or joint venture. Management does not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have an impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

- (vi) *Philippine Interpretations, IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments* (effective January 1, 2019). The interpretation clarifies the application of recognition and measurement requirements of PAS 12 when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The Interpretation specifically clarify that an entity is required to use judgment to determine whether each tax treatment should be considered independently or whether some tax treatments should be considered together on the assumption that a taxation authority with the right to examine any amounts reported to it will examine those amounts and will have full knowledge of all relevant information when doing so. In making such judgment, an entity has to consider whether it is probable that the relevant authority will accept each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that it used or plans to use in its income tax filing. The decision should be based on which approach provides better predictions of the resolution of the uncertainty. Management does not anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future periods.
- (vii) *Annual Improvements to PFRS. Annual Improvements to PFRS (2015-2017 Cycle)* made minor amendments to a number of PFRS, which are effective for the annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Among those improvements, the following amendments are relevant to the Group but management does not expect a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements:
- (a) *PAS 12 (Amendments), Income Taxes – Tax Consequence of Dividends.* The amendments clarify that an entity should recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized the transactions that generated the distributable profits. This is the case irrespective of whether different tax rates apply to distributed and undistributed profits.
- (b) *PAS 23 (Amendments), Borrowing Costs – Eligibility for Capitalization.* The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalization rate on general borrowings.
- (c) *PFRS 3 (Amendments), Business Combinations and PFRS 11 (Amendments), Joint Arrangements – Remeasurement of Previously Held Interests in a Joint Operation.* The amendments to clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including remeasuring its previously held interest in the joint operation at fair value. The previously held interest to be remeasured includes any unrecognized assets, liabilities and goodwill relating to the joint operation. On the other hand, previously held interests in a joint operation shall not be remeasured when the Group obtains joint control of the business.

2.3 Basis of Consolidation

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries as enumerated in Note 1.2, after the elimination of intercompany transactions. All intercompany assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities under the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation. Unrealized profits and losses from intercompany transactions that are recognized in assets are also eliminated in full. Intercompany losses that indicate impairment are recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting principles.

The Company accounts for its investments in subsidiaries, associate and joint venture as follows:

(a) *Investments in Subsidiaries*

Subsidiaries are entities (including structured entities) over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when (i) it has power over the investee; (ii) it is exposed, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity; and, (iii) has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date the Company obtains control.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an entity if facts and circumstances indicates that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of controls indicated above. Accordingly, entities are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Except for acquisitions involving entities under common ownership that are accounted for under the pooling-of-interest method, the acquisition method is applied to account for acquired subsidiaries. This requires recognizing and measuring the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group, if any. The consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and subsequent change in the fair value of contingent consideration is recognized directly in profit or loss.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any existing equity interest in the acquiree over the acquisition-date fair value of identifiable net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. If the consideration transferred is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognized directly in profit or loss (see Note 2.13).

(b) *Investment in an Associate*

An associate is an entity over which the Group is able to exert significant influence but not control and which are neither subsidiaries nor interests in a joint venture. Investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and subsequently accounted for using the equity method.

Acquired investment in an associate is subject to the purchase method. The purchase method involves the recognition of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities, including contingent liabilities, regardless of whether they were recorded in the financial statements prior to acquisition. Goodwill represents the excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of the Company's share of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Any goodwill or fair value adjustment attributable to the Group's share in the associate is included in the amount recognized as investment in an associate.

All subsequent changes to the Group's share of interest in the equity of the associate are recognized in the carrying amount of the investment. Changes resulting from the profit or loss generated by the associate are reported within Share in Net Loss of an Associate account in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. These changes include subsequent depreciation, amortization or impairment of the fair value adjustments of assets and liabilities.

Impairment loss is provided when there is objective evidence that the investment in an associate will not be recovered (see Note 2.19).

Changes resulting from other comprehensive income of the associate or items recognized directly in the associate's equity are recognized in other comprehensive income or equity of the Group, as applicable. However, when the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. If the associate subsequently reports profits, the investor resumes recognizing its share of those profits only after its share of the profits exceeds the accumulated share of losses that has previously not been recognized.

Distributions received from the associates are accounted for as a reduction of the carrying value of the investment.

(c) *Investment in a Joint Venture*

A joint venture pertains to a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. A joint venture entity pertains to an entity whose economic activities are controlled jointly by the Group and by other venturers independent of the Group (joint venturers). Investment in joint venture is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Under this method, on initial recognition the investment in joint venture is recognized at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor's share in the profit or loss of the investee after the date of the acquisition. The investor's share of the investee's profit or loss is recognized in the investor's profit or loss. Distributions received from an investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Adjustments to the carrying amount may also be necessary for a change in the investor's proportionate interest in the investee arising from changes in the investee's other comprehensive income.

The investments in joint ventures are subject to impairment testing (see Note 2.19).

(d) *Transactions with Non-Controlling Interests (NCI)*

The Group's transactions with NCI that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transaction with the owners of the Group in their capacity as owners. The difference between the fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of the net assets of the subsidiary is recognized in equity. Disposals of equity investments to NCI result in gains and losses for the Group that are also recognized in equity.

When the Group ceases to have control over a subsidiary, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognized in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

2.4 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Group's Executive Committee, its chief operating decision-maker. The Executive Committee is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

In identifying its operating segments, management generally follows the Group's products and service lines as disclosed in Note 25, which represent the main products and services provided by the Group.

Each of these operating segments is managed separately as each of these service lines requires different technologies and other resources as well as marketing approaches. All intersegment transfers are carried out at arm's length prices.

The measurement policies the Group uses for segment reporting under PFRS 8, *Operating Segments*, are the same as those used in its consolidated financial statements.

There have been no changes from prior periods in the measurement methods used to determine reported segment profit or loss.

2.5 Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual terms of the financial instrument. For purposes of classifying financial assets, an instrument is considered as an equity instrument if it is non-derivative and meets the definition of equity for the issuer in accordance with the criteria of PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Disclosure*. All other non-derivative financial instruments are treated as debt instruments.

(a) Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets in accordance with PFRS 9

Under PFRS 9, the classification and measurement of financial assets is driven by the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The classification and measurement of financial assets are described below.

(i) Financial Assets at FVTPL

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria, or that meet the criteria but the Group has chosen to designate as at FVTPL at initial recognition, are measured at FVTPL. Equity investments are classified as financial assets at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an equity investment that is not held for trading as at FVOCI at initial recognition. The Group's financial assets at FVTPL include equity securities which are held for trading purposes or designated as at FVTPL.

A financial asset is considered as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term;
- on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or,
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or financial guarantee.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value. Related transaction costs are recognized directly as expense in profit or loss. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes (mark-to-market) in the fair value of the financial assets at FVTPL category and realized gains or losses arising from disposals of these instruments are included in as part of Finance Income in the consolidated financial statement of profit or loss.

Interest earned on these investments is included in the net fair value gains (losses) on these assets and is presented as part of Finance Income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(ii) Financial Assets at Amortized cost

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

- the asset is held within the Company's business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and,
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment in value.

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as Cash and Cash Equivalents, Trade and Other Receivables (excluding Advances to officers and employees), Advances to Related Parties and Security deposits and Restricted cash presented as part of Other Current Assets and Other Non-Current Assets accounts, in the consolidated statement of financial position.

For purposes of cash flows reporting and presentation, cash and cash equivalents comprise accounts with original maturities of three months or less, including cash. These generally include cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

The Group may irrevocably elect at initial recognition to classify a financial asset that meets the amortized cost criteria above as at FVTPL if that designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch had the financial asset been measured at amortized cost. In 2018, the Group has not made such designation.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial assets except for those that are subsequently identified as credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets at amortized cost, the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial assets (after deduction of the loss allowance). The interest earned is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as part of Finance Income.

The Group can only reclassify financial assets if the objective of its business model for managing those financial assets changes. Accordingly, the Group is required to reclassify financial assets: (i) from amortized cost to FVTPL, if the objective of the business model changes so that the amortized cost criteria are no longer met; and, (ii) from FVTPL to amortized cost, if the objective of the business model changes so that the amortized cost criteria start to be met and the characteristic of the instrument's contractual cash flows meet the amortized cost criteria.

A change in the objective of the Group's business model will be effected only at the beginning of the next reporting period following the change in the business model.

(b) *Classification, Measurement and Reclassification of Financial Assets in Accordance with PAS 39*

Financial assets are assigned to different categories by management on initial recognition, depending on the purpose for which the investments were acquired and their characteristics. Financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified into the following categories: financial assets at FVTPL and loans and receivables. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at the end of each reporting period.

A more detailed description of the four categories of financial assets relevant to the Group follows:

(i) *Financial Assets at FVTPL*

This category includes financial assets that are either classified as held for trading or that meets certain conditions and are designated by the entity to be carried at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition. All derivatives fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments. Assets in this category are classified as current if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realized within 12 months from the end of each reporting period.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets (except derivatives and financial instruments originally designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) may be reclassified out of FVTPL category, under rare circumstances, if they are no longer held for the purpose of being sold or repurchased in the near term.

(ii) *Loans and Receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Company provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivables. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the end of each reporting period, which are classified as non-current assets.

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as Cash and Cash Equivalents, Trade and Other Receivables (excluding Advances to officers and employees), Advances to Related Parties and Security deposits and Restricted cash presented as part of Other Current Assets and Other Non-Current Assets accounts, in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment loss, if any.

Non-compounding interest, dividend income and other cash flows resulting from holding financial assets are recognized in profit or loss when earned, regardless of how the related carrying amount of financial assets is measured. Interest calculated using the effective interest method for all categories of financial assets is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

A financial asset is reclassified out of the FVTPL category when the financial asset is no longer held for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term or under rare circumstances. A financial asset that is reclassified out of the FVTPL category is reclassified at its fair value on the date of reclassification. Any gain or loss already recognized in profit or loss is not reversed. The fair value of the financial asset on the date of reclassification becomes its new cost or amortized cost, as applicable.

(c) *Impairment of Financial Assets*

From January 1, 2018, the Company assesses its ECL on a forward-looking basis associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost. Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Group's identification of a credit loss event. Instead, the Group considers a broader range of information in assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect collectability of the future cash flows of the financial assets.

The Group applies the simplified approach in measuring ECL, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade and other receivables, advances to related parties, and other financial assets at amortized costs. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial assets. To calculate the ECL, the Group uses its historical experience, external indicators, forward-looking information, and other qualitative factors (including possible offsetting) to calculate the ECL using a provision matrix. The Group also assesses impairment of trade and other receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics, and have been grouped based on the days past due. For advances to related parties which all are repayable on demand, expected credit losses are based on the assumption that repayment of the loan is demanded at the reporting date taking into consideration historical defaults of the related parties. Management considers if the related party has sufficient accessible highly liquid assets in order to repay the loan if demanded at the reporting date.

Prior to 2018, the impairment of trade and other receivables and other financial assets at amortized costs was assessed based on the incurred loss model. Individual receivables which were known to be uncollectible were written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. The other receivables were assessed collectively to determine whether there was objective evidence that an impairment had been incurred but not yet been identified. For these receivables, the estimated impairment losses were recognized in a separate provision for impairment. Receivables for which an impairment provision was recognized were written off against the provision when there was no expectation of recovering additional cash.

(d) Derecognition of Financial Assets

The financial assets (or where applicable, a part of a financial asset or a group of financial assets) are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial instruments expire, or when the financial assets and all substantial risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to another party. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

2.6 Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost, which includes all costs directly attributable to acquisitions, such as purchase price and other taxes that are not subsequently recoverable from taxing authority is determined using the first-in, first-out method.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The net realizable value of fuel and spare parts inventories is the current replacement cost.

2.7 Property and Equipment

Vessels are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Land is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. All other items of property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and any impairment in value.

The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Expenditures for additions, major improvements and renewals are capitalized while expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred, except for periodic drydocking costs performed at least every two years on the vessel which are capitalized (see Note 2.8).

Following initial recognition at cost, vessels are carried at revalued amounts, which are the fair values at the date of revaluations less subsequent accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Revalued amounts represent fair values determined based on appraisals performed by external professional appraiser every after drydocking, which is done once every two years. In addition, appraisal of vessels is conducted more frequently if market factors indicate a material change in fair value (see Note 28.4).

Any revaluation surplus is recognized in other comprehensive income and credited to the Revaluation Reserves account in the consolidated statement of financial position. Any revaluation deficit directly offsetting a previous surplus in the same asset is charged to other comprehensive income to the extent of any revaluation surplus in equity relating to this asset and the remaining deficit, if any, is recognized in profit or loss. Annually, an amount from the Revaluation Reserves is transferred to Retained Earnings for the related depreciation relating to the revaluation increment. Upon disposal of the revalued assets, amount included in Revaluation Reserves is transferred to Retained Earnings.

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

Vessels and vessel equipment (see Note 3.2)	2 to 35 years
Building	20 years
Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	2 to 10 years
Transportation equipment	2 to 5 years

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the estimated useful lives of the assets of five periods or the lease term, whichever is shorter.

Fully depreciated and fully amortized assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further charge for depreciation and amortization is made in respect of these assets.

Construction-in-progress (CIP) represents vessels and properties under construction and on-going major repair works and is stated at cost. This includes cost of construction, applicable borrowing costs (see Note 2.21) and other direct costs. The account is not depreciated until such time that the assets are completed and available for use.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount when the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (see Note 2.19).

The residual values, estimated useful lives and method of depreciation and amortization of property and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An item of property and equipment, including the related accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment losses, is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in profit or loss in the year the item is derecognized.

2.8 Drydocking Costs

Drydocking costs, presented as part of Vessels and vessel equipment under the Property and Equipment account, are considered major repairs that preserve the life of the vessels. As an industry practice, costs associated with drydocking are capitalized as part of the vessel and amortized on a straight-line basis over two years or until the next drydocking occurs, whichever comes earlier (see Note 2.7). When significant drydocking expenditures occur prior to their expiry of this period, any remaining unamortized balance of the original drydocking costs is expensed in the month of subsequent drydocking.

Amortization of drydocking costs starts only when the process has been completed and the related vessel is ready for use.

The carrying amount of drydocking costs is derecognized upon derecognition of the related vessels. The computed gain or loss arising on derecognition of the vessel takes into consideration the carrying amount of drydocking costs and is included in profit or loss in the year the related vessel is derecognized (see Note 2.7).

2.9 Other Assets

Other current assets pertain to other resources controlled by the Group as a result of past events. They are recognized in the consolidated financial statements when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Group and the asset has a cost or value that can be measured reliably.

Other recognized assets of similar nature, where future economic benefits are expected to flow to the Group beyond one year after the end of the reporting period (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer), are classified as non-current assets.

2.10 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities, which include interest-bearing loans, trade and other payables [except output value-added tax (VAT) and other tax-related liabilities] and advances from related parties are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument.

Interest-bearing loans are raised for support of the investing activities and working capital requirements of the Group. Finance charges, including direct issue costs, are charged to profit or loss, except for capitalized borrowing costs, on an accrual basis using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that these are not settled in the period in which they arise.

Interest charges that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset (i.e., an asset that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale) are capitalized as part of the cost of such asset (see Note 2.21). All other interest-related charges incurred on a financial liability are recognized as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Trade and other payables and advances from related parties are initially recognized at their fair values and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using effective interest method for maturities beyond one year, less settlement payments.

Obligations under finance lease, included as part of interest-bearing loans, are recognized at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments, at the inception of the lease [see Notes 2.17(a) and 23.4].

Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due to be settled within one year or less after the reporting period (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer), or does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Otherwise, these are presented as non-current liabilities.

Financial liabilities are derecognized from the consolidated statement of financial position only when the obligations are extinguished either through discharge, cancellation or expiration. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid or payable is recognized in profit or loss.

2.11 Deposits for Future Stock Subscriptions

Deposits for future stock subscription refer to the amount of money or property received by the Group with the purpose of applying the same as payment for future issuance of stocks which may or may not materialize. The Group does not consider a deposit for stock subscription as an equity instrument unless all of the following elements are present:

- (i) There is a lack or insufficiency of authorized unissued shares of stock to cover the deposit;
- (ii) The Group's BOD and stockholders have approved an increase in capital stock to cover the shares corresponding to the amount of the deposit; and,
- (iii) An application for the approval of the increase in capital stock has been presented for filing or filed with the SEC.

If any or all of the foregoing elements are not present, the transaction should be recognized as a liability. The amount of deposits for future stock subscription will be reclassified to equity accounts when the Group meets the foregoing criteria.

2.12 Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the resulting net amount, considered as a single financial asset or financial liability, is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group currently has legally enforceable right to set-off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The right of set-off must be available at the end of the reporting period, that is, it is not contingent on future event. It must also be enforceable in the normal course of business, in the event of default, and in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy; and must be legally enforceable for both entity and all counterparties to the financial instruments.

2.13 Business Combinations

Business combination involving entities under common control are accounted for under the pooling of interest method. Under this method, the assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected in the consolidated financial statements at their carrying amounts. No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognize new assets and liabilities.

All other business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The acquisition method involves the recognition of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities, including contingent liabilities, regardless of whether they are recorded in the consolidated financial statements prior to acquisition. On initial recognition, the assets and liabilities of the acquired subsidiary are included in the consolidated statement of financial position at their fair values, which are also used as the bases for the subsequent measurement in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed (see Note 2.19).

Negative goodwill or gain on bargain purchase, which is the excess of the Group's interest in the net fair value of net identifiable assets acquired over acquisition costs, is charged directly to profit or loss.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units are identified according to operating segment.

Gains and losses on the disposal of an interest in a subsidiary include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to it.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquirer is required to remeasure its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition-date fair value and recognize the resulting gain or loss, if any, in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognized in accordance with PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

2.14 Advances from Customers

Advances from customers are measured at the amount of cash received from the customers under bareboat (BB) agreements and are derecognized once the related revenue transactions are consummated.

2.15 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when present obligations will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources and they can be estimated reliably even if the timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive obligation that has resulted from past events.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the end of the reporting period, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. When time value of money is material, long-term provisions are discounted to their present values using a pretax rate that reflects market assessments and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In those cases, where the possible outflow of economic resource as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, or the amount to be provided for cannot be measured reliably, no liability is recognized in the financial statements. Similarly, possible inflows of economic benefits to the Group that do not yet meet the recognition criteria of an asset are considered contingent assets; hence, are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. On the other hand, any reimbursement that the Group can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognized as a separate asset not exceeding the amount of the related provision.

2.16 Revenue and Expense Recognition

Revenue comprises revenue from sale of goods and rendering of services measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable by the Group for services rendered, excluding VAT and discounts.

To determine whether to recognize revenue, the Group follows a five-step process:

1. identifying the contract with a customer;
2. identifying the performance obligation;
3. determining the transaction price;
4. allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations; and,
5. recognizing revenue when/as performance obligations are satisfied.

For Step 1 to be achieved, the following five rating criteria must be present:

1. the parties to the contract have approved the contract either in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices;
2. each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred or performed can be identified;
3. the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred or performed can be identified;
4. the contract has commercial substance (i.e., the risk, timing or amount of the future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract); and,
5. collection of the consideration in exchange of the goods and services is probable.

Revenue is recognized only when (or as) the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of the promised goods or services to a customer. The transfer of control can occur over time or at a point in time.

A performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time unless it meets one of the following criteria, in which case it is satisfied over time:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs;
- the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; and,
- the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

The transaction price allocated to performance obligations satisfied at a point in time is recognized as revenue when control of the goods or services transfers to the customer. If the performance obligation is satisfied over time, the transaction price allocated to that performance obligation is recognized as revenue as the performance obligation is satisfied.

In addition, the following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

- (a) *Charter fees* – Revenue, which consists mainly of charter income arising from the charter hire of its vessels, is recognized based on the type of charter arrangement entered into, either under a CVC, time charter (TC) or BB arrangement [see Note 3.1(a)].

Revenues from TC and BB arise from the hiring of vessels for a specified period of time, with the distinction that in a BB, no administration or technical maintenance is included as part of the agreement. These arrangements qualify as lease; hence, revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract [see Notes 2.17(a)].

On the other hand, revenues from CVC arise from the delivery of liquid cargoes to the customers' premises such as the customers' vessels, oil depots or terminals or fuel tanks, and is recognized over time.

- (b) *Passage* – Revenue, which pertains to the transport of passengers from one port to another within the Philippines, is recognized over time and is based on the published tariff rates per passenger and route of the vessel. The duration of routes generally ranges from two to twelve hours.

The Group incurs incremental commission fees paid to travel agencies for each passenger booked through such intermediary. These amounts are expensed as incurred.

- (c) *Freight* – Revenue from freight services pertains to the transport of cargoes (rolling, bulk or containerized) from one port to another, is recognized over time, and is generally based on a rate per cubic meter or weight of the cargo, whichever is higher, while rates for containerized cargo are based on a fixed rate per container.

- (d) *Tugboat fees* – Revenue, which consist of fees arising from assisting domestic and international vessels in docking, undocking, shifting, towing, ferry services, tugboat usage and delivery services, is recognized over time. The duration of such services normally ranges between one to four hours. Fees are based on agreed hourly rates for the use of tugboats.

The Group incurs incremental commission fees paid to intermediaries in connection with the provision of tugboat services. These amounts are expensed as incurred.

- (e) *Logistics services* – Revenue from logistics services generally include performance of ship of ship management and crewing services and warehousing and distribution services. Warehousing revenues is generally based on a fixed rate per pallet position for ambient or fixed rate per hour for cold storage. On the other hand, distribution services are generally recognized at a point in time i.e., when cargoes are received by either the shipper or consignee for delivery transactions.

- (f) *Standby charges* – Revenue is recognized at a point in time i.e., upon failure of the charterer to utilize/dispatch the tanker vessels within the allotted lay-time initially agreed upon with the Group.

- (g) *Sale of goods* – Revenue, which primarily include sale of food and beverage items to the vessels' passengers, is recognized at a point in time i.e., when the risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer. This is generally when the customer has taken undisputed delivery of goods.

Revenues from CVC, passage, freight, tugboat fees, and logistic services are recognized over time when the Group transfers control of the services over time, based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided, because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously.

In 2017 and prior periods, the Group recognized revenues based on the provisions of PAS 18 which is to the extent that such revenues and the related costs incurred or to be incurred can be measured reliably and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group.

Cost and expenses are recognized in profit or loss upon utilization of goods or services or at the date they are incurred. All finance costs are reported in profit or loss on an accrual basis, except capitalized borrowing costs which are included as part of the cost of the related qualifying asset (see Note 2.21).

2.17 Leases

The Group accounts for its leases as follows:

(a) Group as Lessee

Leases which transfer to the Group substantially all risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item are classified as finance leases and are recognized as assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance costs and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Finance costs are recognized in profit or loss. Capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Finance lease obligations, net of finance charges, are presented as Obligations under finance lease under Interest-Bearing Loans account in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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

(b) Group as Lessor

Leases, which do not transfer to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset, are classified as operating leases. Lease income from short-term operating lease is recognized at the agreed rates over the lease term.

The Group determines whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease, based on the substance of the arrangement. It makes an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

2.18 Functional Currency and Foreign Currency Transactions

(a) Transactions and Balances

The accounting records of the Group, except UIBV, are maintained in Philippine pesos. Foreign currency transactions during the period are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates which approximate those prevailing on transaction dates. The accounting records of UIBV are maintained in United States (U.S.) dollar.

Foreign currency exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as part of Finance Income or Finance Costs.

(b) Translation of Financial Statements of Foreign Subsidiary

The operating results and financial position of UIBV are translated to Philippine pesos, the Company's functional and presentation currency, as presented below.

- (i) Assets and liabilities for each consolidated statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period;
- (ii) Income and expenses for each profit or loss account are translated at average exchange rates over the reporting period (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and,
- (iii) All resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of other comprehensive income under currency exchange differences on translating financial statements of foreign operations, which is included under items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

When a foreign operation is partially disposed of or sold, such exchange differences are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

The translation of the financial statements into Philippine peso should not be construed as a representation that the U.S. dollar amounts could be converted into Philippine peso amounts at the translation rates or at any other rates of exchange.

2.19 Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually. All other non-financial assets are subject to impairment testing whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of those assets may not be recoverable.

For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). As a result, assets are tested for impairment either individually or at the cash-generating unit level.

Impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amounts which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In determining value in use, management estimates the expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines the suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the Group's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect management's assessment of respective risk profiles, such as market and asset-specific risk factors.

All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognized may no longer exist. Except for impairment losses on goodwill, an impairment loss is reversed if the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

2.20 Employee Benefits

The Group provides post-employment benefits to employees through a defined benefit plan and defined contribution plan, and other employee benefits which are recognized as follows:

(a) Post-employment Defined Benefit Plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment plan that defines an amount of post-employment benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, periods of service and salary. The legal obligation for any benefits from this kind of post-employment plan remains with the Group, even if plan assets for funding the defined benefit plan have been acquired. Plan assets may include assets specifically designated to a long-term benefit fund, as well as qualifying insurance policies. The Group's defined benefit post-employment plan covers all regular full-time employees. The pension plan is tax-qualified, non-contributory and administered by a trustee.

The liability or asset recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position for a defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is calculated regularly by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows for expected benefit payments using a discount rate derived from the interest rates of zero coupon government bonds as published by using the reference rates published by Bloomberg through its valuation technology, Bloomberg Valuation (BVAL), that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related post-employment liability. BVAL rates provide evaluated prices that are based on market observations from contributed sources.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions and the return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest) are reflected immediately in the consolidated statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability or asset during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest is reported as part of Finance costs or Finance income account in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Past service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment and curtailment.

(b) Post-employment Defined Contribution Plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into an independent entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions after payment of the fixed contribution. The contributions recognized in respect of defined contribution plans are expensed as they fall due. Liabilities or assets may be recognized if underpayment or prepayment has occurred and are included in current liabilities or current assets as they are normally of a short-term nature.

(c) Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognizes termination benefits at the earlier of when it can no longer withdraw the offer of such benefits and when it recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of PAS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

(d) Profit-sharing and Bonus Plans

The Group recognizes a liability and an expense for bonuses and profit-sharing, based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the Group's shareholders after certain adjustments. The Group recognizes a provision where it is contractually obliged to pay the benefits, or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(e) Compensated Absences

Compensated absences are recognized for the number of paid leave days (including holiday entitlement) remaining at the end of each reporting period. They are included in Trade and Other Payables account in the consolidated statement of financial position at the undiscounted amount that the Group expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

2.21 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent that they are capitalized. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of such asset. The capitalization of borrowing costs commences when expenditures for the asset and borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress. Capitalization ceases when substantially all such activities are complete.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

For income tax purposes, interest and other borrowing costs are charged to expense when incurred.

2.22 Income Taxes

Tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of current tax and deferred tax not recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, if any.

Current tax assets or liabilities comprise those claims from, or obligations to, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting period, that are uncollected or unpaid at the end of the reporting period. They are calculated using the tax rates and tax laws applicable to the fiscal periods to which they relate, based on the taxable profit for the year. All changes to current tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in profit or loss.

Deferred tax is accounted for, using the liability method, on temporary differences at the end of each reporting period between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Under the liability method, with certain exceptions, deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and the carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will be available to allow such deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled provided such tax rates have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Most changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same entity and the same taxation authority.

2.23 Related Party Transactions and Relationships

Related party transactions are transfers of resources, services or obligations between the Group and its related parties, regardless whether a price is charged.

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. These parties include: (a) individuals owning, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by, or under common control with the Group; (b) associates; (c) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Group that gives them significant influence over the Group and close members of the family of any such individual; and, (d) the Group's funded retirement plan.

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

2.24 Equity

Capital stock represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Additional paid-in capital (APIC) includes any premium received on the issuance of capital stock. Any transaction costs associated with the issuance of shares are deducted from APIC, net of any related income tax benefits.

Revaluation reserves comprise gains and losses arising from the revaluation of the Group's vessels, remeasurements of post-employment defined benefit plan and cumulative translation adjustments on financial statements of foreign subsidiaries.

Other reserves pertain to the difference between the Company's cost of investment and the net identifiable assets of the acquired entities in a business combination accounted for under the pooling-of-interest method.

Retained earnings represent all current and prior period results of operations as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2.25 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net profit attributable to the Company's stockholders by the weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding, adjusted retroactively for any stock dividends declared, stock split and reverse stock split declared during the current period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of potential dilutive shares. Currently, the Company does not have potentially dilutive shares outstanding; hence, the diluted earnings per share is equal to the basic earnings per share.

2.26 Events After the End of the Reporting Period

Any post-year-end event that provides additional information about the Group's consolidated financial position at the end of the reporting period (adjusting event) is reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Post-year-end events that are not adjusting events, if any, are disclosed when material to the consolidated financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes. Judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may ultimately differ from these estimates.

3.1 Critical Management Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

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

(a) Determination of Timing of Satisfaction of Performance Obligations

In determining the appropriate method to use in recognizing the Group's revenues from charter agreements and related services, management determines that revenue is recognized over time when the Group transfers control of the services over time, based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided, because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously.

On the other hand, revenues from sale of goods and stand-by charges shall be recognized at a point in time when the control of the goods have passed to the customer, i.e., generally when the customer acknowledged delivery of goods.

(b) Business Model Assessment

The Group's classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. Monitoring is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets. No such changes were required during the periods presented.

(c) Assessment of Control or Significant Influence over an Investee Company

Judgment is exercised in determining whether the Group already has significant influence or control over an entity. In assessing each interest over an entity, the Group considers the power over the investee, exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's return.

Management assessed that the Company only has a significant influence over KGLI-NM even though it holds an 80% economic interest in KGLI-NM as its voting rights equate only to 39.97% (see Notes 1.2 and 10). It has considered the ability of the Group to influence the operating and financial policies of the investee, representation on the board of directors of the investee and routine participation in management decisions in making its judgment.

(d) Distinction Between Operating and Finance Leases

The Group has entered into various lease agreements as either a lessor or lessee. Critical judgment was exercised by management to distinguish each lease agreement as either an operating or a finance lease by looking at the transfer or retention of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the properties covered by the agreements. Failure to make the right judgment will result in either overstatement or understatement of assets and liabilities.

Management has assessed that the sale and leaseback arrangement with a non-bank financing institution in 2018 is accounted for as a finance lease. All other leases are accounted for as operating lease.

(e) Capitalization of Borrowing Costs

The Group determines whether the amount of borrowing costs qualify for capitalization as part of the cost of the qualifying asset, or should be expensed outright. The accounting treatment for the finance costs is determined by assessing whether the asset is a qualifying asset taking into consideration the period of time to bring the asset ready for its intended use. Failure to make the right judgment will result in misstatement of assets and net profit.

(f) Recognition of Provisions and Contingencies

Judgment is exercised by management to distinguish between provisions and contingencies. Policies on recognition of provisions and contingencies are discussed in Note 2.15 and relevant disclosures are presented in Note 23.

3.2 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period are presented as follows:

(a) Impairment of Trade and Other Receivables, Advances to Related Parties and Security deposits

The Company measures impairment of trade and other receivables and security deposits at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors (including possible offsetting of outstanding liability with the debtor), general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

In relation to advances to related parties, PFRS 9 notes that the maximum period over which expected impairment losses should be measured is the longest contractual period where an entity is exposed to credit risk. In the case of these advances to related parties, which are repayable on demand, the contractual period is the very short period needed to transfer the cash once demanded. Management determines possible impairment based on the sufficiency of the related party's highly liquid assets in order to repay the loan if demanded at the reporting date taking into consideration the historical defaults of the related party.

(b) Determining Net Realizable Value of Inventories

In determining the net realizable value of inventories, management takes into account the most reliable evidence available at the dates the estimates are made. Future realization of the carrying amounts of inventories as presented in Note 7 is affected by price changes and action from the competitors. These are considered key sources of estimation uncertainty and may cause significant adjustments to the Group's inventories within the next financial reporting period.

(c) Estimating Useful Lives of Property and Equipment

The Group estimates the useful lives of property and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence, and legal or other limits on the use of the asset.

The carrying amounts of property and equipment are analyzed in Note 9. In 2018, management changed the estimated useful lives of brand new vessels from 30 to 35 years and container yards from five years to ten years. This change in accounting estimate was applied prospectively, beginning January 1, 2018, and resulted in the decrease in depreciation of certain vessels and container yards totaling P58.4 million during the year and in the succeeding periods.

(d) Fair Value Measurement of Vessels

The Group's vessels, included as part of Property and Equipment, are carried at revalued amounts at the end of the reporting period. In determining the fair value of these assets, the Group engages the services of professional and independent appraiser applying the relevant methodologies as discussed in Note 28.4.

For the Group's vessels with appraisal conducted prior to the end of the reporting period, management determines whether there are significant circumstances during the intervening period that may require adjustments or changes in the disclosure of fair value of those assets.

A significant change in these elements may affect prices and the value of the assets. The amounts of revaluation recognized on the Group's vessels are disclosed in Note 9.

(e) Determining Realizable Amount of Deferred Tax Assets

The Group reviews its deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Management assessed that the deferred tax assets recognized as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, will be fully utilized in the coming periods. The carrying value of deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 is disclosed in Note 19.2.

(f) *Impairment of Non-financial Assets*

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or a cash-generating unit based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate (see Note 2.19). Though management believes that the assumptions used in the estimation of fair values reflected in the consolidated financial statements are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in these assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable values and any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations.

Management has assessed that no impairment losses are required to be recognized on the Group's non-financial assets in 2018 and 2017.

(g) *Valuation of Post-employment Defined Benefit Obligation*

The determination of the Group's obligation and cost of post-employment defined benefit is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used by actuaries in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include, among others, discount rates and expected salary increase rates. A significant change in any of these actuarial assumptions may generally affect the recognized expense, other comprehensive income or losses and the carrying amount of the post-employment benefit obligation in the next reporting period.

The amounts of post-employment benefit obligation and expense and an analysis of the movements in the estimated present value of post-employment benefit, as well as the significant assumptions used in estimating such obligation are presented in Note 17.2.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include the following components as of December 31:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Cash on hand and in banks	P 429,068,769	P 1,426,064,323
Short-term placements	<u>14,427,200</u>	<u>15,639,867</u>
	<u>P 443,495,969</u>	<u>P 1,441,704,190</u>

Cash in banks generally earn interest based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term placements are made for varying periods from 30 to 90 days and earn effective interest ranging from 1.00% to 3.50% both in 2018 and 2017.

The balances of cash on hand and in banks as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 did not include an amount of P1.6 million and of P31.0 million, respectively, which is shown as Restricted cash under the Other Current Assets and Other Non-current Assets accounts, respectively, in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Notes 8 and 11). Such amount is not available for the general use of the Group.

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

This account is composed of the following as of December 31:

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Trade receivables	20.1, 20.3	P 1,288,836,808	P 802,786,761
Due from agencies		65,397,867	54,229,144
Advances to officers and employees		60,134,374	19,001,031
Claims receivables		16,332,854	15,794,361
Others		<u>16,945,367</u>	<u>2,210,859</u>
		1,447,647,270	894,022,156
Allowance for doubtful accounts		<u>(17,601,775)</u>	<u>(17,601,775)</u>
		<u>P 1,430,045,495</u>	<u>P 876,420,381</u>

All of the Group's trade and other receivables have been reviewed for indications of impairment. Certain trade and other receivables were found to be impaired using the provisional matrix as determined by the management; hence, adequate amount of allowance for impairment has been provided (see Note 26.2).

A reconciliation of the allowance for impairment at the beginning and end of 2018 and 2017 is shown below.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Balance at beginning of year	P 17,601,775	P 14,566,313
Impairment losses during the year	<u>-</u>	<u>3,035,462</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>P 17,601,775</u>	<u>P 17,601,775</u>

Trade and other receivables are unsecured and do not bear any interest. All receivables, except for advances to officers and employees, are subject to credit risk exposure (see Note 26.2).

Due from agencies represent claims from authorized agencies for tickets issued to customers.

Claims receivables include charges made by the customers to the Group for claims on damages due to handling of goods and/or cargoes. These are reimbursable from the transacting agency.

Advances to officers and employees represent unsecured, noninterest-bearing cash advances for business-related expenditures and are subject to liquidation.

Certain trade receivables amounting to P479.7 million and P27.5 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, were used as collateral to secure the payment of the Group's interest-bearing loans (see Note 12.1).

6. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

This account represents investments in equity securities that are listed in the PSE that have been designated by management as financial assets at FVTPL upon initial recognition. The fair values of equity securities have been determined directly by reference to quoted bid prices in active markets (see Note 28.2).

There were no significant changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL for the periods ended December 31, 2018.

7. INVENTORIES

This account includes the following:

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Fuel and lubricants	20.2	P 216,726,685	P 49,034,701
Spare parts		164,896,119	87,620,499
Shipping supplies		122,627,585	39,829,380
Food, beverage and other supplies		20,745,196	5,350,929
Electrical parts		<u>909,193</u>	<u>3,028,474</u>
		<u>P 525,904,778</u>	<u>P 184,863,983</u>

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, based on management's assessment, the net realizable value of inventories is higher than its cost.

Spare parts include inventory items such as bearings, cylinders, fuel injectors and other items used for the repair or replacement of vessel that does not meet the definition of property and equipment in accordance with PAS 16.

8. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

The breakdown of this account as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 follows:

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018</u>	2017 [As restated – see Note 2.2(d)]
Input VAT		P 470,121,365	P 69,644,935
Creditable withholding taxes		175,798,416	96,556,752
Deferred input VAT		155,837,184	185,770,148
Prepayments		88,413,417	31,937,943
Deferred charges		52,091,850	29,780,327
Security deposits	20.3, 23.3	11,462,687	5,122,339
Advances to suppliers		9,625,658	15,447,867
Restricted cash	4	-	29,406,231
Others		<u>170,110</u>	<u>590,814</u>
		<u>P 963,520,687</u>	<u>P 464,257,356</u>

Prepayments primarily include prepaid taxes and licenses, rentals, insurance and supplies.

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The gross carrying amounts and accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment loss of property and equipment at the beginning and end of 2018 and 2017 are shown below.

	Land	Vessels and Vessel Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Building and Leasehold Improvements	Office Furniture, Fixture and Equipment	CP	Total
December 31, 2018							
Cost or revalued amounts	P 1,383,120,059	P 17,474,604,261	P 159,722,803	P 101,709,707	P 168,388,806	P 1,332,056,903	P 20,619,602,539
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	-	(3,119,163,120)	(56,951,215)	(36,449,898)	(100,926,529)	-	(3,313,490,762)
Accumulated impairment loss	-	(2,214,620)	-	-	-	-	(2,214,620)
Net carrying amount	P 1,383,120,059	P 14,353,226,521	P 102,771,588	P 65,259,809	P 67,462,277	P 1,332,056,903	P 17,303,897,157
December 31, 2017							
Cost or revalued amounts	P 211,673,989	P 13,379,162,304	P 114,549,466	P 51,089,515	P 128,551,325	P 588,837,757	P 14,473,864,356
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	-	(3,004,776,365)	(46,095,605)	(30,714,077)	(86,958,008)	-	(3,168,544,055)
Accumulated impairment loss	-	(2,214,620)	-	-	-	-	(2,214,620)
Net carrying amount	P 211,673,989	P 10,372,171,319	P 68,453,861	P 20,375,438	P 41,593,317	P 588,837,757	P 11,303,105,681
January 1, 2017							
Cost or revalued amounts	P 104,250,013	P 9,697,197,070	P 58,950,480	P 44,644,547	P 57,993,472	P 335,657,251	P 10,298,692,833
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	-	(2,214,725,126)	(23,075,954)	(26,555,834)	(44,427,026)	-	(2,308,783,940)
Accumulated impairment loss	-	(2,214,621)	-	-	-	-	(2,214,621)
Net carrying amount	P 104,250,013	P 7,480,257,323	P 35,874,526	P 18,088,713	P 13,566,446	P 335,657,251	P 7,987,694,272

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of property and equipment at the beginning and end of 2018 and 2017 is shown below.

	Land	Vessels and Vessel Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Fixture and Equipment	CP	Total
Balance at January 1, 2018, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization and impairment losses	P 211,673,989	P 10,372,171,319	P 68,453,861	P 20,375,438	P 41,593,317	P 588,837,757	P 11,303,105,681
Balance from acquired subsidiaries at October 30, 2018, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	-	450,283,483	1,016,992	-	642,426	542,325,953	994,268,854
Additions	1,171,446,070	3,324,476,313	55,611,885	42,531,110	46,791,835	1,265,736,331	5,906,593,544
Revaluation increment	-	167,829,312	-	-	-	-	167,829,312
Reclassification	-	1,056,486,156	-	8,356,982	-	(1,064,843,138)	-
Disposals - net	-	(194,240,296)	(2,247,690)	-	(3,354,174)	-	(199,842,160)
Depreciation and amortization charges for the year	-	(823,779,766)	(20,063,460)	(6,003,721)	(18,211,127)	-	(868,058,074)
Balance at December 31, 2018, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization and impairment losses	P 1,383,120,059	P 14,353,226,521	P 102,771,588	P 65,259,809	P 67,462,277	P 1,332,056,903	P 17,303,897,157
Balance at January 1, 2017, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization and impairment losses	P 104,250,013	P 7,480,257,323	P 35,874,526	P 18,088,713	P 13,566,446	P 335,657,251	P 7,987,694,272
Balance from acquired subsidiaries at January 1, 2017, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	-	1,847,173,361	14,089,612	-	12,377,408	-	1,873,640,381
Additions	107,423,976	1,593,826,475	44,002,428	3,682,827	30,191,753	433,531,471	2,212,658,930
Revaluation increment	-	67,317,920	-	-	-	-	67,317,920
Reclassification	-	180,118,385	-	-	232,580	(180,350,965)	-
Disposals - net	-	(9,335,148)	(8,507,385)	-	(1,606,112)	-	(19,448,645)
Depreciation and amortization charges for the year	-	(787,186,997)	(17,005,320)	(1,396,102)	(13,168,758)	-	(818,757,177)
Balance at December 31, 2017, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization and impairment losses	P 211,673,989	P 10,372,171,319	P 68,453,861	P 20,375,438	P 41,593,317	P 588,837,757	P 11,303,105,681

The fair values of the Group's vessels were based on the latest appraisal reports as shown below.

Name of Vessel	Date of Report	Net Appraised Values
M/Tug Fortis I	December 14, 2018	P 82,000,000
M/Tug Fortis II	December 14, 2018	80,000,000
MV Trans-Asia 3	October 23, 2018	192,785,000
MV Trans-Asia 8	October 23, 2018	174,655,000
MV Trans-Asia 10	October 23, 2018	157,378,000
MT Chelsea Intrepid	September 20, 2018	120,000,000
MV Starlite Tamaraw	August 1, 2018	24,289,000
MV Starlite Archer	July 30, 2018	468,126,000
MV Starlite Saturn	July 28, 2018	451,146,000
MV Starlite Eagle	July 28, 2018	466,130,000
MV Starlite Jupiter	July 26, 2018	29,531,000
MV Starlite Navigator	July 26, 2018	29,903,000
MV Starlite Pacific	July 26, 2018	13,961,000
MV Starlite Polaris	July 26, 2018	9,287,000
MV Starlite Ferry	July 26, 2018	18,504,000
MV Starlite Pioneer	July 25, 2018	431,161,000
MT Ernesto Uno	May 29, 2018	152,000,000
MT Chelsea Resolute	January 10, 2018	255,000,000
MV Starlite Reliance	November 22, 2017	450,000,000
MT Denise	November 11, 2017	195,000,000
MT Jasaan	July 7, 2017	43,000,000
MT Excellence	June 14, 2017	150,000,000
MT BMI Patricia	June 5, 2017	56,000,000
M/Tug Pindasan	January 6, 2017	40,419,000
M/Tug Samal	January 6, 2017	33,451,000
M/Tug Sigaboy	January 6, 2017	28,880,000
MT Chelsea Charlize	June 27, 2016	470,000,000
MT Chelsea Endurance	June 8, 2016	347,422,000
MT Great Princess	May 31, 2016	1,450,000,000
MV Trans-Asia 5	May 17, 2016	114,000,000
MV Asia Philippines	May 17, 2016	71,000,000
MV Trans-Asia 2	May 7, 2016	90,000,000
MV Asia Pacific	April 27, 2016	71,000,000
MV Trans-Asia 9	April 25, 2016	86,000,000
MV Starlite Annapolis	April 4, 2016	34,869,000
MT Chelsea Enterprise	March 4, 2016	135,000,000
MT Chelsea Denise II	December 23, 2015	487,000,000
MT Great Diamond	August 5, 2015	1,021,886,700
MT Chelsea Cherylyn	December 29, 2014	880,000,000

Management believes that there is no significant change in the fair values of the Group's vessels since the dates of their last appraisals.

In 2018, the Group acquired new vessels namely, MT Chelsea Providence, MV Trans-Asia 15, MV Trans-Asia 16, MV Trans-Asia 17, MV Trans-Asia 18 and MTug Fortis VIII, MTug Fortis IX, MTug Fortis X and MTug Fortis XI. In 2017, the Group acquired new vessels namely, MV San Pedro Calungsod, MV San Lorenzo Ruiz Uno, MV St. Nicholas of Myra, MV Starlite Archer, MTug Fortis V and MTug Fortis VII. No appraisal reports were obtained for these vessels as management believes that the acquisition costs approximate their fair values.

If the Group's vessels and vessel equipment were measured under the cost model, the cost, accumulated depreciation and net carrying amount as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Cost	P 12,836,950,468	P 10,096,699,931
Accumulated depreciation	(1,836,702,037)	(1,768,872,688)
Net carrying amount	<u>P 11,000,248,431</u>	<u>P 8,327,827,243</u>

Depreciation and amortization is classified in the consolidated statements of profit and loss as follows:

	Notes	<u>2018</u> <u>(One year)</u>	<u>2017</u> <u>(One year)</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>(Four months)</u>
Cost of sales and services	15	P 835,719,005	P 796,422,076	P 450,405,966
Other operating expenses		<u>32,339,069</u>	<u>22,335,101</u>	<u>7,313,125</u>
	16	<u>P 868,058,074</u>	<u>P 818,757,177</u>	<u>P 457,719,091</u>

Certain vessels of the Group with a total net carrying amount of P12,059.6 million and P8,755.6 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, were used to secure the payment of certain interest-bearing loans and borrowings (see Note 12).

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the carrying amounts of idle property and equipment due to breakdown in the vessel's main engine gearbox and the delay in the manufacturing and importation of the replacement gearbox amounted to P1,305.8 million and P1,305.6 million, respectively. Meanwhile, management has assessed that the cost of fully depreciated property and equipment that are still in use in operations is deemed insignificant.

10. INVESTMENTS IN AN ASSOCIATE AND A JOINT VENTURE

The carrying value of the Group's investment in an associate and a joint venture as of the end of the reporting periods is as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Associate – KGLI-NM		
Cost	P 2,104,212,296	P 2,104,212,296
Accumulated equity share in the total other comprehensive income from previous year	106,087,393	-
Equity share in net loss	(453,048,188)	(1,962,214)
Equity share in other comprehensive income during the year	<u>-</u>	<u>108,049,607</u>
	1,757,251,501	2,210,299,689
Jointly controlled entity – Meridian Maritime Training Center (Meridian)		
	<u>63,917,332</u>	<u>58,635,925</u>
	<u>P 1,821,168,833</u>	<u>P 2,268,935,614</u>

On March 27, 2017, the Company acquired all of UIBV's outstanding capital stock through a share swap agreement with Udenna wherein Udenna transferred to the Company 18,200 UIBV shares. In exchange, the Company issued 775,384,615 new common shares from its authorized and unissued capital stock in favor of Udenna. UIBV owns 80% economic interest and 39.97% of the voting rights in KGLI-NM, which holds 39.85% economic interest in and owns 60% of the voting stock in Nenaco. Nenaco, in turn owns 88.31% of 2GO. Hence, the Company has a 28.15% indirect economic interest in 2GO (see Note 21.1).

Presented below are the financial information of the Group's associate as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Total Current Assets	P 8,469,249,696	P 8,785,779,373
Total Non-Current Assets	8,812,080,144	9,419,765,000
Total Current Liabilities	9,699,007,864	11,529,526,190
Total Non-Current Liabilities	9,336,877,584	4,165,111,975
Total Revenues	21,060,201,462	21,591,089,000
Net Profit (Loss)	(1,421,373,372)	276,244,000

No dividends were received from KGLI-NM during the year 2018 and 2017.

KGLI-NM is a private company; therefore, no quoted market prices are available for its shares.

In 2016, CSC entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with Meridian whereby both parties agreed to establish and operate a training facility on a parcel of land at the Calaca Seaport (formerly Phoenix Petroterminals Industrial Park) in Calaca, Batangas. The training facility shall be called the Meridian Maritime Training Center. The establishment of the facility shall have a total project cost of P50.0 million, which will be financed by CSC and any profits will be distributed 70% to CSC and 30% to Meridian until such time that CSC achieves 100% return on investment, after which, profit sharing will be 50% both to CSC and Meridian.

In 2018 and 2017, CSC made additional investment in the Meridian amounting to P5.3 million and P13.1 million, respectively.

No share in profit or loss was recognized from the investment in joint venture as the facility is still under construction and expenses recognized are not significant as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

The Group does not have any capital commitments nor does it have any restriction on the ability to access or use assets, and settle liabilities of the associate and the joint venture.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, management believes that the investments in an associate and a joint venture are not impaired.

11. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

This account is composed of the following as of:

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018</u>	2017 [As restated – see Note 2.2(d)]
Advances to suppliers		P 694,861,356	P 1,462,079,554
Security deposits	20.3, 23.3	29,066,341	12,730,611
Other investments		8,773,862	8,272,236
Restricted cash	4	1,637,081	1,637,081
Software - net		-	1,600,000
Others		300,000	-
		<u>P 734,638,640</u>	<u>P 1,486,319,482</u>

Advances to suppliers include down payments made to suppliers for the acquisition of long-term assets which include vessels and parcels of land.

Other investments pertain to investments in insurance security fund.

12. INTEREST-BEARING LOANS

The short-term and long-term interest-bearing loans are broken down as follows:

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Current:			
Bank loans	12.2	P 4,894,210,434	P 2,445,380,253
Term loans	12.1	1,595,629,564	968,128,892
Mortgage loans	12.3	41,506,393	20,981,833
Obligations under finance lease	12.4	24,207,330	-
		<u>6,555,553,721</u>	<u>3,434,490,978</u>
Non-current:			
Term loans	12.1	8,889,862,811	6,746,237,521
Mortgage loans	12.3	138,771,409	140,997,812
Obligations under finance lease	12.4	35,673,912	-
Bank loans	12.2	-	10,434,324
		<u>9,064,308,132</u>	<u>6,897,669,657</u>
		<u>P15,619,861,853</u>	<u>P10,332,160,635</u>

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of interest-bearing loans at the beginning and end of December 31, 2018 and 2017 is shown below.

	Term loans (see Note 12.1)	Bank loans (see Note 12.2)	Mortgage loans (see Note 12.3)	Obligations under finance lease (see Note 12.4)	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2018	P 7,714,366,413	P 2,455,814,577	P 161,979,645	P -	P 10,332,160,635
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Additions	2,975,255,891	2,723,117,984	-	-	5,698,373,875
Repayments	(958,215,288)	(284,722,127)	(21,885,206)	(16,924,358)	(1,281,746,979)
	2,017,040,603	2,438,395,857	(21,885,206)	(16,924,358)	4,416,626,896
Non-cash financing activities:					
Balance from acquired subsidiaries	777,327,956	-	-	-	777,327,956
Additions	-	-	40,183,363	76,805,600	116,988,963
Restatement of foreign currency denominated loans	(23,242,597)	-	-	-	(23,242,597)
	754,085,359	-	40,183,363	76,805,600	871,074,322
Balance at December 31, 2018	P 10,485,492,375	P 4,894,210,434	P 180,277,802	P 59,881,242	P 15,619,861,853
Balance as of January 1, 2017	P 2,596,979,367	P 4,576,345,754	P 199,457,057	P -	P 7,372,782,178
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Additions	1,404,093,151	1,184,823,399	-	-	2,588,916,550
Repayments	(559,970,152)	(1,512,915,688)	(78,213,314)	-	(2,151,099,154)
	844,122,999	(328,092,289)	(78,213,314)	-	437,817,396
Non-cash financing activities:					
Balance from acquired subsidiaries	2,446,689,650	7,561,112	-	-	2,454,250,762
Additions	-	-	40,735,902	-	40,735,902
Reclassification	1,800,000,000	(1,800,000,000)	-	-	-
Conversion from USD to PHP	20,298,400	-	-	-	20,298,400
Restatement of foreign currency denominated loans	6,275,997	-	-	-	6,275,997
	4,273,264,047	(1,792,438,888)	40,735,902	-	2,521,561,061
Balance at December 31, 2017	P 7,714,366,413	P 2,455,814,577	P 161,979,645	P -	P 10,332,160,635

12.1 Term Loans

The details of the Group's term loans as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	Security	Terms	Interest Rates	Outstanding Balance	
				2018	2017
China Banking Corporation (CBC)	CSC shares of stocks/ Continuing Suretyship	6 years	4.50%	P 1,800,000,000	P 1,800,000,000
Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP)	MT Chelsea Providence	15 years	6.50%	1,500,000,000	-
Philippine Business Bank (PBB)	MV Eagle, MV Navigator MV Archer, MV Saturn	10 years	7.50%	976,884,263	1,037,444,850
PBB	Unsecured	15 years	7.00%	800,000,000	800,000,000
DBP	Trans - Asia 16, 17 and 18	15 years	6.50%	618,000,000	-
DBP	MV Pioneer, MV Reliance	15 years	6.95%	581,880,000	606,000,000
DBP	MV San Pedro Calungsod MV San Lorenzo Ruis Uno MV St. Nicholas of Myra	15 years	6.50%	557,526,997	-
BDO Unibank, Inc. (BDO)	Trans - Asia 8, Trans - Asia 9, Trans - Asia 10	10 years	4.25%	494,370,980	567,439,501
PBB	MV Salve Regina	15 years	7.00%	460,000,000	-
PBB	MV Stella Del Mar	15 years	7.00%	346,699,500	-
CBC	MT Chelsea Charilze	7 years	3.25%	316,344,000	366,102,000
PBB	MT Chelsea Dominance	7 years	6.06%	308,137,725	373,008,825
Mega International Commercial Bank Co. (MICBC)	Continuing Suretyship	5 years	6.10%	281,250,000	296,250,000
Robinsons Bank Corporation (RBC)	Continuing Suretyship	5 years	6.10%	281,250,000	296,250,000
CTBC Bank (Philis) Inc. (CTBC)	Continuing Suretyship	5 years	4.09%	281,250,000	296,250,000
PBB	MT Chelsea Endurance	7 years	6.06%	261,356,875	316,379,375
CBC	Unsecured	10 years	7.00%	200,000,000	-
First Commercial Bank, Ltd. (FCB)	Continuing Suretyship	5 years	6.10%	187,500,000	197,500,000
BDO	MT Chelsea Denise II	5 years	6.46%	149,980,000	196,140,000
Asia United Bank (AUB)	Mtug Fortis VI, Mtug Fortis VII and Mtug Fortis VIII and Mtug Fortis III and Mtug Fortis V	7 years	5.56%	70,357,350	-
AUB		7 years	5.56%	56,789,496	67,114,859
United Coconut Planters Bank (UCPB) and Philippine Bank of Communications (PBComm)	Mtug Pindasan, Mtug Samal Mtug Sigaboy	5 years	6.00% to 6.50%	2,321,621	25,696,844
AUB	Mtug Fortis I and Mtug Fortis II	5 years	7.00%	-	22,222,222
BDO	MT Great Princess	5 years	5.25%	-	335,482,560
BDO	MT Great Diamond	7 years	One year LIBOR plus 3.50%	-	134,052,501
BDO	Trans - Asia 10	9.38 years	4.25%	-	39,584
				10,531,898,807	7,733,373,121
Discount on loans payable				(46,406,432)	(19,006,708)
				P 10,485,492,375	P 7,714,366,413

(a) *Omnibus Loan and Security Agreement (OLSA) with BDO – MT Great Princess and MT Chelsea Denise II*

In 2013, PNX-Chelsea entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with China Shipbuilding & Exports Corporation (CSEC) for the acquisition of one unit of oil tank (MT Great Princess) in the amount of US\$21,187,500. In connection with the acquisition of an oil tank vessel, PNX-Chelsea entered into an OLSA amounting to US\$14.0 million with BDO, the proceeds of which was used to partly finance the importation of the vessel. In September 2013, BDO granted the loan and released the first tranche amounting to US\$4.0 million. The second tranche was availed by PNX-Chelsea in February 2014. The loan is payable for a period of five years from initial drawdown date in quarterly principal installments and any unpaid balance at maturity date, with two quarter grace period, commencing after the date of availment of the second tranche. The loan bears effective interest rate of 5.25% per annum and does not include any covenant. This loan has been fully settled as of December 31, 2018.

In 2014, PNX-Chelsea entered into a MOA with CSEC for the importation of one unit of oil tank vessel (MT Chelsea Denise II) from China for a total cost of US\$7,300,000. In connection with the MOA, PNX-Chelsea entered into another OLSA with the same local bank for P300.0 million to finance the acquisition of MT Chelsea Denise II in 2014. The loan is subject to effective interest rate of 6.46% per annum and is payable for a quarterly basis for five periods commencing at the end of the fourth quarter of 2015.

Debt issuance costs amounted to P0.8 million (first tranche) and P2.2 million (second tranche), of which P0.7 million, P1.3 million and P1.4 million, respectively, were amortized in 2018 and 2017 using the effective interest rates of 5.54% and 5.58% for each tranche. Amortized debt issuance costs were recognized as part of Interest expense on Interest-bearing loans under the Finance Costs account of the consolidated statements of profit or loss (see Note 18.1). Unamortized debt issuance costs are deducted against the current and non-current portion of the related interest-bearing loans.

The outstanding loan is secured by a chattel mortgage on MT Chelsea Denise II with net carrying amount of P462.5 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 (see Note 9). In addition, the OLSA provides that PNX-Chelsea should maintain a debt-to-equity ratio of not more than 2.00:1.00 and a debt service coverage ratio of at least 1.00. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, PNX-Chelsea is in compliance with the loan agreement.

(b) *OLSA with BDO – MT Chelsea Great Diamond*

On April 26, 2011, CSC entered into a MOA with CSEC for the acquisition of one unit of oil tank (MT Chelsea Great Diamond) in the amount of US\$19.8 million. In connection with the MOA, CSC entered into an OLSA amounting to US\$14.5 million with BDO, the proceeds of which was used to partly finance the importation of the vessel. The loan is payable in 27 consecutive equal quarterly principal installments starting in August 2012. The loan is subject to quarterly repricing of interest computed at one-year LIBOR plus applicable margin of 3.5% per annum and does not have a related covenant. The loan is secured by a chattel mortgage on MT Chelsea Great Diamond with net carrying amount of P914.0 million in December 31, 2017. This loan has been fully settled as of December 31, 2018.

Related debt issuance costs amounted to P8.2 million, of which P0.1 million, P0.6 million and P0.9 million was amortized in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, using the effective interest rate of 4.65%. Amortized debt issuance costs were recognized as part of Interest expense on Interest-bearing loans under the Finance Costs account of the consolidated statement of profit or loss (see Note 18.1).

(c) *Term Loan Agreement (TLA) with CBC – MT Chelsea Charlize*

On May 23, 2016, PNX-Chelsea entered into a loan agreement with CBC amounting to US\$8.0 million to finance the acquisition of MT Chelsea Charlize. The loan is subject to annual interest rate of 3.25% and is payable in 24 equal quarterly installments commencing on August 23, 2017. The loan does not include any covenant.

Debt issuance costs amounted to P13.5 million, of which P2.3 million was amortized in 2018 using the effective interest rates of 5.50%. Amortized debt issuance costs was recognized as part of Interest expense on Interest-bearing loans under the Finance Costs account in the 2018 consolidated statements of profit or loss (see Note 18.1). Unamortized debt issuance costs are deducted against the current and non-current portion of the related interest-bearing loans.

The loan is secured by a chattel mortgage on MT Chelsea Charlize with net carrying amount of P429.3 million and P445.1 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 9).

(d) *TLA with PBB – MT Chelsea Endurance and MT Chelsea Dominance*

On July 25, 2016 and August 18, 2016, PNX-Chelsea entered into term loan agreements with PBB amounting to US\$6.5 million and US\$7.6 million to finance the acquisition of MT Chelsea Endurance and MT Chelsea Dominance, respectively. On the anniversary year, these loans were converted into peso loans. The loans are subject to annual effective interest rate of 6.06% and are payable in 24 equal quarterly installments with one-year grace period from date of each release. The loans do not include any covenant.

The loans are secured by a chattel mortgage on MT Chelsea Endurance and MT Chelsea Dominance with net carrying amounts totaling P707.8 million and P731.2 million, as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 9).

(e) *TLA with AUB – MTug Fortis I, MTug Fortis II, MTug Fortis III and MTug Fortis V*

In 2013, FTC obtained interest-bearing loans from a bank to partially finance the acquisition of tugboats amounting to P100.0 million. The loan bears fixed interest rate at 7.0% for the first three periods from the initial drawdown date, and shall be repriced at the end of the third year from the initial drawdown date (the "Repricing Date"). The repriced rate shall be based on the relevant 2Y PDST-F as of the Repricing Date, plus a spread of 2.0% subject to a floor of 7.0%. The loan is payable in 18 quarterly installments over a period of five periods. The first payment will commence on the third interest payment date from the initial drawdown date. The last quarterly installment of the loan was settled on November 6, 2018.

On April 12, 2017, FTC obtained additional interest-bearing loans amounting to P69.7 million from the same bank to partially refinance the acquisition of MTug Fortis III and MTug Fortis V and for working capital requirements. The loan bears fixed interest rate of 5.56% and the principal is payable in 28 quarterly installments.

On October 5, 2018, FTC obtained additional interest-bearing loans amounting to P70.4 million from the same bank to partially refinance the acquisition of MTug Fortis VI, MTug Fortis VII, and MTug Fortis VIII and for working capital requirements. The loan bears fixed interest rate of 5.56% and the principal is payable in 28 quarterly installments.

Certain trade receivables amounting to P43.4 million and P27.5 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, were assigned to secure the payment of these interest-bearing loans (see Note 5). Moreover, certain tugboats of FTC with net carrying amounts of P270.0 million and P247.0 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, were used as collateral to secure the payment of these loans (see Note 9). The loans do not include any covenant.

(f) TLA with BDO – Trans-Asia 8, 9 and 10

In 2014, Trans-Asia availed loans from BDO for the acquisition of MV Trans-Asia 10 totaling to P120.0 million at an interest rate of 4.5% per annum. Also, a loan amounting to P79.7 million was obtained from BDO to provide financing to Oceanstar for the purchase of MV Trans-Asia 8 and 9. Principal and interest payments on these loans are made monthly. Further, Trans-Asia made additional loans from BDO totaling to P263.5 million in 2016 at an interest rate of 4.25% per annum. Principal payments are made monthly with a grace period of one year and interest on these loans is payable monthly in arrears. These loans do not include any covenant.

(g) TLA with CBC – Trans-Asia

Trans-Asia secured borrowings from CBC in 2010 in the amount of P135.0 million. This loan is payable for a term of ten periods inclusive of two periods grace period at 5.00% per annum. Interest is to be paid quarterly in arrears based on diminishing balance.

In addition, a loan from CBC amounting to P71.1 million was availed in 2015 at an interest rate of 4.50% per annum. Principal is payable monthly with a grace period of two periods and interest is payable monthly in arrears based on diminishing balance. This loan was used to partially finance the purchase of MV Trans-Asia 12, a vessel owned by one of its subsidiaries, Oceanstar. The loans do not include any covenant and were fully settled as of December 31, 2017.

(h) TLA with UCPB and PBCComm – DGMSI

In 2014, DGMSI obtained loans from UCPB and PBCComm to fund its acquisition of secondhand tugboats imported from Japan and Korea for use in the expansion of its business activity. The same loans are collateralized with three of its tugboats acquired and a time deposit placement amounting to P5.0 million. These loans have interest rates of ranging from 6.00% to 6.50% per annum, and are subject to annual resetting. These loans will mature on various dates in 2019.

Certain vessels of DGMSI with net carrying amounts of P89.8 million and P103.3 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, were used as collateral to secure the payment of these loans (see Note 9). These loans have no existing covenants.

(i) TLA with CBC

In 2016, the Company obtained a P1.8 billion loan from CBC to finance the acquisition of the outstanding shares of CSC. The loan is subject to annual interest rate of 4.50% and is payable on a lump sum basis in 181 days. The loan is secured by means of mortgage, pledge, assignment or any other form of encumbrance upon any and all properties or assets of the Company's Chairman of the BOD [see Note 20.8(a)].

In 2017, the Company converted its P1.8 billion bank loan to a six-year term loan with a grace period of four quarters commencing from the date of conversion. The principal is payable in quarterly instalments with balloon payment at maturity and shall commence on the quarter after the grace period with the interest paid in arrears. The loan is secured by the same properties as mentioned in the initial bank loan.

The agreement requires CSC to maintain debt-to-equity ratio of not more than 3.50:1.00, current ratio of 1.00:1.00 and DSCR of at least 1.00. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, CSC has complied with these covenants.

(j) TLA with CTBC, MICBC, RBC and FCB – Trans-Asia

In 2017, Trans-Asia entered into a five-year loan facility agreement amounting to P300.0 million each with CTBC, MICBC and RBC and P200.0 million with FCB to bridge the facility obtained by CSC to fund the acquisition of Trans-Asia and for general working capital purposes. In the same year, Trans-Asia made a drawdown of P1,100.0 million loan to bridge the loan obtained by CSC in 2016. The loan is subject to annual interest rate of 6.10% and is payable on quarterly basis. Principal repayments shall be 5% of the loan in the first and second year, 15% in the third and fourth year and 60% in the fifth year of the drawdown.

The loan is secured by Trans-Asia shares with a carrying value of P525.0 million, a corporate guarantee by Udenna and individual surety of the Company's Chairman of the BOD [see Note 20.8(a)]. The loan requires Trans-Asia to maintain a debt-to-equity ratio of not more than 3.50:1.00 and debt service coverage ratio of at least 1.5. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, Trans-Asia is in compliance with these covenants.

(k) TLA with PBB – Starlite

In 2015, Starlite entered into a 10-year term loan agreement amounting to P1,037.4 million with PBB to finance the acquisition of MV Eagle, MV Archer, MV Navigator and MV Saturn. The loans are subject to a fixed interest rate of 7.5% and the principal is payable in arrears.

In 2017, Starlite obtained a 15-year term loan agreement amounting to P800.0 million with PBB. The loan is subject to annual interest rate of 7.0% and principal repayments including the interest shall commence on the first quarter after a grace period of one year from the date of availment.

Certain vessels of Starlite with net carrying amounts of P1,203.7 million and P1,283.4 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, were used as collateral to secure the payment of these loans (see Note 9).

(l) TLA with DBP - Starlite

In 2016 and 2015, Starlite entered into 15-year term loan agreements amounting to P306.0 million and P300.0 million, respectively, with DBP to finance the acquisition of MV Pioneer and MV Reliance. The loan is subject to annual interest rate of 6.95% and is payable on a quarterly basis. Principal repayments shall commence after the grace period of three periods.

Certain vessels of Starlite with net carrying amounts of P753.6 million and P735.9 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, were used as collateral to secure the payment of these loans (see Note 9).

The agreement requires Starlite to maintain debt-to-equity ratio of not more than 8.00:1.00, current ratio of 0.50:1.00 and DSCR of at least 1.00. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, Starlite has complied with these covenants.

(m) TLA with DBP – PNX-Chelsea

On January 25, 2018, PNX-Chelsea entered into a loan agreement with DBP amounting to P575.0 million to refinance the acquisition of MV San Pedro Calungsod, MV San Lorenzo Ruiz Uno and MV St. Nicholas of Myra. The loan is subject to annual interest rate of 6.50% and is payable in 60 equal quarterly installments commencing on the first quarter from the initial drawdown.

Certain trade receivables amounting to P38.3 million as of December 31, 2018 were assigned to secure payment of this interest-bearing loan (see Note 5). Moreover, certain vessels of PNX-Chelsea with net carrying amounts of P565.7 million of December 31, 2018 were used as collateral to secure the payment of these loans (see Note 9).

The agreement requires PNX-Chelsea to maintain debt-to-equity ratio of not more than 2.34:1.00. As of December 31, 2018, PNX-Chelsea has complied with these covenants.

(n) TLA with DBP – Trans-Asia

On May 2, 2018, Trans-Asia entered into a loan agreement with DBP amounting to P618.0 million to finance the acquisition of Trans-Asia 16, Trans-Asia 17 and Trans-Asia 18. The loan is subject to annual interest rate of 6.50% and is payable quarterly in arrears up to 15 years from the initial drawdown, inclusive of one-year grace period from the date of signing.

Certain vessels of Trans-Asia with net carrying amounts of P840.5 million as of December 31, 2018 were used as collateral to secure the payment of these loans (see Note 9).

The agreement requires Trans-Asia to maintain debt-to-equity ratio of not more than 3.50:1.00, current ratio of 1.00:1.00 and DSCR of at least 1.00. As of December 31, 2018, Trans-Asia has complied with these covenants.

(o) TLA with DBP – CSC

On September 28, 2018, CSC entered into a loan agreement with DBP amounting to P1.5 billion to refinance the acquisition of one second-hand oil/chemical tanker and one second-hand floating dock. The loan is subject to annual interest rate of 6.50% and is payable quarterly in arrears up to 15 years from the initial drawdown, inclusive of one-year grace period from the date of signing. This loan does not have an existing covenant.

Related debt issuance costs amounted to P11.3 million, of which P0.1 million was amortized in 2018 using the effective interest rate of 6.50%. Amortized debt issuance costs were recognized as part of Interest expense on Interest-bearing loans under the Finance Costs account of the consolidated statement of profit or loss (see Note 18.1).

A certain vessel of CSC with net carrying amount of P1,620.1 million as of December 31, 2018 was used as collateral to secure the payment of these loans (see Note 9).

(p) *TLA with PBB – SPFI*

In 2017, SPFI entered into a loan agreement with PBB amounting to P368.1 million to finance the acquisition of MV Stella Del Mar. The loan is subject to annual interest rate of 7.50% and is payable quarterly in arrears up to 10 years from the initial drawdown. Principal repayments shall commence after the grace period of six quarters.

The vessel of SPFI with net carrying amounts of P449.7 million as of December 31, 2018 was used as a collateral to secure the payment of this loan (see Note 9).

(q) *TLA with PBB – SGFI*

In 2018, SGFI entered into a loan agreement with PBB amounting to P460.0 million to finance the acquisition of MV Salve Regina. The loan is subject to annual interest rate of 6.50% and is payable quarterly in arrears up to 10 years from the initial drawdown, inclusive of one-year grace period from the date of signing.

The vessel of SGFI with net carrying amounts of P814.6 million as of December 31, 2018 was used as a collateral to secure the payment of this loan (see Note 9).

Interest incurred on these loans totaling P524.9 million, P364.0 million and P90.4 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, is included as part of Finance costs under the Other Income (Charges) – net section of the consolidated statements of profit or loss (see Note 18.1) while the related unpaid interest as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 amounting to P44.3 million and P1.3 million, respectively, is presented as part of Accrued expenses under the Trade and Other Payables account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 13).

Capitalized borrowing costs amounted to P71.7 million recognized using a capitalization rate of 7.74% in 2018 (see Note 9). No borrowing costs were capitalized in 2017.

12.2 Bank Loans

The details of the Group's bank loans are as follows:

	Security	Terms	Interest Rates	Outstanding Balance	
				2018	2017
Primary Institutional Lenders	Unsecured	30 to 180 days	4.25% to 5.375%	P 2,013,768,437	P 923,290,258
UCPB	MT Chelsea Intrepid				
	MT BMI Patricia	90 days	5.00% to 5.75%	920,200,000	890,502,192
CBC	Unsecured	60 days	6.00%	480,000,000	-
Pentacapital	Unsecured	360 days	6.00%	400,000,000	-
DBP	MT Chelsea Cherylyn	180 days	4.00 to 4.25%	300,000,000	300,000,000
Landbank of the Philippines	Unsecured	90 days	9.00%	300,000,000	-
Union Bank of the Philippines	Unsecured	360 days	4.50%	200,000,000	-
PVB	Unsecured	180 days	11.04%	167,341,997	-
Robinsons Bank Corporation	MT Chelsea Denise	180 days	5.50%	79,400,000	57,300,000
BDO Unibank Inc	Trans-Asia 1	180 days	6.50%	33,500,000	-
Unicapital	Unsecured	90 days	5.50%	-	140,000,000
PBCom	MT Ernesto Uno	180 to 270 days	4.75%	-	130,765,000
Chinabank Savings	Unsecured	48 days	0.71%	-	1,086,678
BPI	Unsecured	48 days	9.47% to 10.28%	-	2,436,125
Security Bank Corporation (SBC)	Chattel Mortgage	5 years	6.50%	-	10,434,324
				P 4,894,210,434	P 2,455,814,577

The bank loans were obtained to finance the drydocking of certain vessels and to support the Group's working capital requirements. These loans are secured by certain vessels owned by the Group with total net carrying amount of P1,759.6 million and P1,637.4 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 9).

Interest incurred on these loans is presented as part of Finance costs under the Other Income (Charges) account in the consolidated statements of profit or loss (see Note 18.1). The related unpaid interest as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 is presented as part of Accrued expenses under the Trade and Other Payables account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 13).

12.3 Mortgage Payables

	Security	Terms	Interest Rates	Outstanding Balance	
				2018	2017
BDO	Real Estate Mortgage	10 years	6.50%	P 109,997,080	P 120,000,000
Chinabank Savings	Chattel Mortgage on				
	Transportation Equipment	3 years	11.00% to 17.00%	38,503,117	-
AUB	Chattel Mortgage on				
	Transportation Equipment	3 to 5 years	7.00% to 8.50%	19,991,031	27,411,954
BDO	Chattel Mortgage on				
	Transportation Equipment	3 years	7.32%	3,045,821	3,129,183
PNB	Chattel Mortgage on				
	Transportation Equipment	1 year	7.30%	2,648,275	2,358,952
RCBC	Chattel Mortgage on				
	Transportation Equipment	3 years	7.00%	2,410,776	3,996,246
CBC	Chattel Mortgage on				
	Transportation Equipment	3 years	7.00%	1,986,724	3,839,567
BPI	Chattel Mortgage on				
	Transportation Equipment	3 years	10.28%	1,390,922	-
BDO	Chattel Mortgage on				
	Transportation Equipment	3 years	6.90% to 7.53%	304,056	1,243,743
				<u>P 180,277,802</u>	<u>P 161,979,645</u>

Mortgage loans pertain to loans obtained by the Group to finance the acquisition of certain properties and transportation equipment. These loans bear average effective interest rates ranging from 6.50% to 8.50% both in 2018 and 2017. Interest incurred on these loans are included as part of Finance costs under the Other Income (Charges) section of the consolidated statements of profit or loss (see Note 18.1).

These loans are secured by certain properties and transportation equipment with total carrying amount of P311.1 million and P269.6 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 9).

12.4 Obligations Under Finance Lease

In 2018, the Group entered into a finance lease agreement through sale and leaseback arrangement with a local bank to seek additional funding and accommodate expenses for the acquisition of certain machinery and equipment. These finance lease agreements have effective interest rates ranging from 6.49% to 6.76% per annum, payable in 48 equal monthly payments and are secured by a chattel mortgage on the Group's machinery and equipment. The carrying value of certain machinery and equipment under finance lease amounted to P112.5 million as of December 31, 2018. Total interest expense incurred amounted to P3.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 and is shown as part of Finance Costs under Other Income (Charges) section in the 2018 consolidated statement of profit or loss (see Note 18.1). There was no similar transaction in 2017.

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

This account consists of:

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Trade payables	20.2, 20.6	P 2,645,692,295	P 1,053,282,818
Accrued expenses	12	404,482,927	168,041,389
Government-related obligations		196,937,914	34,420,765
Deferred output VAT		124,808,576	69,258,421
Output VAT		28,895,294	19,601,544
Deposits payable		1,409,371	885,112
Provisions	23.5	458,450	801,086
Others		<u>93,977,210</u>	<u>34,558,271</u>
		<u>P 3,496,662,037</u>	<u>P 1,380,849,406</u>

Accrued expenses comprise amounts to be paid in relation to repairs and maintenance, fuel and lubricants, interest expense arising from loans, and professional fees rendered to the Group.

Deferred output VAT pertains to taxes payable based on VATable revenues from services rendered, which remained uncollected as of the end of the reporting periods.

14. DEPOSITS FOR FUTURE STOCK SUBSCRIPTION

An analysis of the movements in the balance of deposits on future stock subscription is presented below.

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Balance at beginning of year		P 180,000,000	P 50,000,000
Reclassification to non-controlling interest		(180,000,000)	-
Addition during the year		-	180,000,000
Reversal to advances	20.4	<u>-</u>	<u>(50,000,000)</u>
Balance at end of year		<u>P -</u>	<u>P 180,000,000</u>

The balance as at December 31, 2017 represents preferred shares subscription of certain individuals in Trans-Asia. These shares are non-voting, redeemable at the option of Trans-Asia, and are presented as non-current liability in the 2017 consolidated statement of financial position as the requirements of the SEC for classifying such as equity has not been complied with as of December 31, 2017 (see Note 2.11). This was subsequently reclassified to Non-controlling interest following the SEC's approval for the increase in Trans-Asia's authorized capital stock and creation of preferred shares in May 2018.

15. COST OF SALES AND SERVICES

The details of this account for each of the three periods ended December 31 are shown below.

	Notes	2018 (One year)	2017 (One year)	2016 (Four months)
Bunkering	20.2	P 1,243,088,820	P 866,546,176	P 111,014,486
Depreciation and amortization	9	835,719,005	796,422,076	450,405,966
Salaries and employee benefits	17.1	589,964,580	363,097,068	245,574,960
Charter hire fees		240,372,627	98,368,503	225,917,157
Port expenses		148,475,361	150,630,581	74,970,543
Insurance		145,620,167	129,593,972	43,711,854
Repairs and maintenance		120,867,972	134,730,583	41,885,766
Delivery		97,693,109	68,572,958	-
Supplies		97,260,280	44,880,251	20,647,275
Rentals	23.3	41,043,389	12,070,650	-
Outside services		40,914,395	58,332,810	2,516,058
Commissions		40,772,086	30,922,895	-
Taxes and licenses		30,009,605	19,945,187	7,510,533
Transportation and travel		19,191,855	13,977,232	20,687,554
Utilities and communication		22,801,863	9,075,640	4,293,925
Cost of inventories sold		11,217,099	37,614,552	-
Professional fees		1,829,283	1,678,765	6,134,546
Representation and entertainment		242,596	445,624	-
Miscellaneous		27,657,433	25,241,841	5,932,488
		<u>P 3,754,741,525</u>	<u>P 2,862,147,364</u>	<u>P 1,261,203,111</u>

16. OPERATING EXPENSES BY NATURE

The details of operating expenses by nature for the periods ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 are presented below.

	Notes	2018 (One year)	2017 (One year)	2016 (Four months)
Bunkering	20.2	P 1,243,088,820	P 867,597,634	P 111,014,486
Salaries and employee benefits	17.1	915,416,994	556,278,918	289,168,164
Depreciation and amortization	9	868,058,074	818,757,177	457,719,091
Charter hire fees		240,372,627	98,368,503	225,917,157
Outside services		160,752,710	87,737,674	6,251,615
Insurance		149,914,746	131,132,352	44,367,683
Port expenses		148,475,361	150,630,581	74,970,543
Taxes and licenses		135,759,607	83,877,950	53,911,811
Repairs and maintenance		135,305,059	143,485,999	43,492,411
Supplies		118,923,474	58,233,572	22,975,037
Delivery		97,693,109	68,572,958	-
Rentals	20.3, 23.3	78,560,530	42,592,958	13,763,342
Commissions		53,176,152	37,080,468	-
Transportation and travel		50,245,939	35,995,891	25,059,162
Utilities and communication		39,975,613	29,305,379	7,846,000
Professional fees		33,573,889	53,393,537	14,460,709
Representation and entertainment		22,085,995	15,438,646	11,321,465
Cost of inventories sold		11,217,099	37,614,552	-
Advertising and promotions		6,205,400	8,151,043	-
Technology		4,064,218	4,778,362	-
Miscellaneous	20.8(b)	142,386,312	62,796,121	14,417,097
		<u>P 4,655,251,728</u>	<u>P 3,391,820,275</u>	<u>P 1,416,655,773</u>

These expenses are classified in the consolidated statements of profit or loss as follows:

	Note	2018 (One year)	2017 (One year)	2016 (Four months)
Cost of sales and services	15	P 3,754,741,525	P 2,862,147,364	P 1,261,203,111
Other operating expenses		<u>900,510,203</u>	<u>529,672,911</u>	<u>155,452,662</u>
		<u>P 4,655,251,728</u>	<u>P 3,391,820,275</u>	<u>P 1,416,655,773</u>

17. SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

17.1 Salaries and Employee Benefits

The details of salaries and employee benefits for the periods ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 are presented below.

	Notes	2018 (One year)	2017 (One year)	2016 (Four months)
Short-term employee benefits		P 781,712,606	P 456,034,336	P 267,623,922
Other employee benefits		86,363,247	46,867,344	15,112,102
Bonus and incentives		22,562,320	37,365,878	4,687,313
Post-employment benefits	17.2(b)	<u>24,778,821</u>	<u>16,011,360</u>	<u>1,744,827</u>
	16	<u>P 915,416,994</u>	<u>P 556,278,918</u>	<u>P 289,168,164</u>

Other benefits include profit sharing, compensated absences, and other allowances.

These expenses are classified in the consolidated statements of profit or loss as follows:

	Notes	2018 (One year)	2017 (One year)	2016 (Four months)
Cost of sales and services	15	P 589,964,580	P 363,097,068	P 245,574,960
Other operating expense		<u>325,452,414</u>	<u>193,181,850</u>	<u>43,593,204</u>
	16	<u>P 915,416,994</u>	<u>P 556,278,918</u>	<u>P 289,168,164</u>

17.2 Post-employment Defined Benefits

(a) Characteristics of Post-employment Defined Benefit Plan

The Group maintains a funded, non-contributory post-employment defined benefit plan that is being administered by a trustee bank that is legally separated from the Group. The trustee bank managed the fund in coordination with the Group's management who acts in the best interest of the plan assets and is responsible for setting the investment policies. The post-employment plan covers all regular full-time employees.

The normal retirement age is 60 with a minimum of five periods of credited service. Normal retirement benefit is an amount equivalent to 22.5 days' pay for every year of credited service.

The post-employment defined benefit plan of Trans-Asia also provides for an early retirement for employees who have served or worked continuously for a period equivalent to the last salary for every year of service as shown below.

- (i) For regular employees who were hired before December 1, 2006
 - more than two periods to five periods – 7.5 days per year of service
 - five periods and nine months to 10 periods – 15 days per year of service
 - ten periods and nine months to 15 periods – 22.5 days per year of service
 - 15 periods and nine months and above – 30 days per year of service
- (ii) For regular employees who were hired starting December 1, 2006
 - Five periods and nine months to nine periods – 7.5 days per year of service
 - Nine periods and nine months to 15 periods – 15 days per year of service
 - 15 periods and five months to 20 periods – 22.5 days per year of service
 - 20 periods and nine months and above – 30 days per year of service

Further, Trans-Asia has provided its employees an opportunity to avail an advance on their retirement benefit. These can be availed by employees who were hired before December 31, 2006 and has rendered more than two periods of service to Trans-Asia and by employees who has been hired starting December 31, 2006 and has rendered at least five periods and nine months of service to Trans-Asia. The total number of periods of service of employees who availed of advance payment of a portion of his/her retirement shall be deducted with the number of periods he/she availed as advance retirement.

(b) *Explanation of Amounts Presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements*

Actuarial valuations are made regularly to update the post-employment benefit expense and the amount of contributions. All amounts presented below are based on the actuarial valuation reports obtained from independent professional actuaries covering the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

(i) *Post-employment Benefit Asset*

The amounts of post-employment defined benefit asset of CSC, Trans-Asia and MI as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, which is recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position are determined as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Fair value of plan assets	P 48,867,276	P 41,456,400
Present value of the obligation	(<u>36,566,566</u>)	(<u>32,885,129</u>)
	12,300,710	8,571,271
Effect of the asset ceiling	<u>-</u>	(<u>381,217</u>)
	<u>P 12,300,710</u>	<u>P 8,190,054</u>

The movements in the present value of post-employment defined benefit obligation recognized as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 books are as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Balance at beginning of year	P 32,885,129	P 34,820,143
Reclassifications	8,472,010	-
Current service cost	6,956,458	6,856,642
Interest cost	2,357,357	1,848,950
Actuarial loss (gains) due to changes in:		
Financial assumptions	(8,660,432)	(357,387)
Experience assumptions	(3,524,533)	(9,649,665)
Demographic assumptions	(702,855)	-
Benefits paid	(<u>1,216,568</u>)	(<u>633,554</u>)
Balance at end of year	<u>P 36,566,566</u>	<u>P 32,885,129</u>

The movements in the fair value of plan assets in 2018 and 2017 are presented below.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Balance at beginning of year	P 41,456,400	P 39,693,662
Reclassifications	4,179,665	1,502,033
Contributions	3,834,532	-
Interest income	2,515,640	2,090,913
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	(1,902,393)	(1,196,654)
Benefits paid	(<u>1,216,568</u>)	(<u>633,554</u>)
Balance at end of year	<u>P 48,867,276</u>	<u>P 41,456,400</u>

The composition of the fair value of plan assets as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 by category and risk characteristics is shown below.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	P 5,319,102	P 22,866,053
Debt securities:		
Philippine government bonds	24,185,040	11,373,808
Corporate bonds	10,237,375	6,140,132
Unit investment trust funds (UITF)	6,063,965	743,292
Equity securities	2,354,103	332,850
Others	<u>707,691</u>	<u>265</u>
	<u>P 48,867,276</u>	<u>P 41,456,400</u>

(ii) *Post-employment Benefit Obligation*

The amounts of post-employment defined benefit obligation recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position are determined as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Present value of the obligation	P 35,162,375	P 42,261,263
Fair value of plan assets	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,672,383)</u>
	<u>P 35,162,375</u>	<u>P 36,588,880</u>

The movements in the present value of post-employment defined benefit obligation recognized in the books are as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Balance at beginning of year	P 42,261,263	P 11,078,452
Actuarial loss (gains) due to changes in:		
Demographic assumptions	(10,373,729)	-
Experience assumptions	(3,212,270)	16,121,152
Financial assumptions	(2,787,177)	(5,911,894)
Current service cost	17,822,363	9,154,718
Reclassifications	(9,922,505)	-
Interest cost	1,374,430	1,234,567
Balance from acquired subsidiaries	-	15,709,900
Benefits paid	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,125,632)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>P 35,162,375</u>	<u>P 42,261,263</u>

The movements in the fair value of plan assets are presented below.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Balance at beginning of year	P 5,672,383	P 7,031,908
Reclassifications	(5,672,383)	(1,502,033)
Interest income	-	296,954
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	<u>-</u>	<u>(154,446)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 5,672,383</u>

The composition of the fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2017 by category and risk characteristics is shown below.

Cash	P 9,923
Equity securities	1,689,378
Debt securities	1,956,795
UITFs	2,011,278
Others	<u>5,009</u>
	<u>P 5,672,383</u>

The fair values of the above equity and debt securities are determined based on quoted market prices in active markets (classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy).

The plan assets earned a return of P0.6 million and P1.0 million in 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Plan assets do not comprise any of the Group's own financial instruments or any of its assets occupied and/or used in its operations.

(iii) Post-employment benefit expense

The amounts of post-employment benefit expense recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and consolidated statements of comprehensive income in respect of the defined benefit post-employment plan are as follows:

	Notes	2018	2017	2016
<i>Recognized in profit or loss:</i>				
Current service cost	17.2(a)	P 24,778,821	P 16,011,360	P 1,744,827
Net interest expense	18.1	<u>1,216,147</u>	<u>695,650</u>	<u>309,297</u>
	16	<u>P 25,994,968</u>	<u>P 16,707,010</u>	<u>P 2,054,124</u>
<i>Recognized in other comprehensive loss:</i>				
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	P	1,902,393	P 1,351,100	P 47,994
Net actuarial gains		(29,260,996)	(33,236)	-
		<u>(P 27,358,603)</u>	<u>P 1,317,864</u>	<u>P 47,994</u>

Current service cost is allocated and presented in the consolidated statements of profit or loss under the following accounts:

	Notes	2018 (One year)	2017 (One year)	2016 (Four months)
Cost of sales and services	15	P 589,964,580	P 363,097,068	P 245,574,960
Other operating expenses		<u>325,452,414</u>	<u>193,181,850</u>	<u>43,593,204</u>
	16	<u>P 915,416,994</u>	<u>P 556,278,918</u>	<u>P 289,168,164</u>

The net interest income earned related to the post-employment defined benefit obligation is presented as part of Finance costs under the Other Income (Charges) – net section of the consolidated statements of profit or loss (see Note 18.1).

Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income were included within items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

In determining the retirement benefit obligation as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, the following actuarial assumptions were used:

	2018	2017
Discount rates	5.70%	5.70%
Expected rate of salary increase	7.40%	5.00 – 8.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are based on published statistics and mortality tables. The average remaining working lives of an individual retiring at the age of 60 is 21 for both males and females. These assumptions were developed by management with the assistance of an independent actuary. Discount factors are determined close to the end of each reporting period by reference to the interest rates of a zero coupon government bond with terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the post-employment obligation. Other assumptions are based on current actuarial benchmarks and management's historical experience.

(c) *Risks Associated with the Retirement Plan*

The plan exposes the Group to actuarial risks such as investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

(i) *Investment and Interest Risks*

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to market yields of government bonds. Generally, a decrease in the interest rate of a reference government bond will increase the plan obligation. However, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's investments in debt securities and if the return on plan asset falls below this rate, it will create a deficit in the plan. Currently, the plan has investments in cash and cash equivalents, debt and equity securities and UITF. Due to the long-term nature of the plan obligation, a level of continuing equity investments is an appropriate element of the Group's long-term strategy to manage the plan efficiently.

(ii) *Longevity and Salary Risks*

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of the plan participants both during and after their employment, and to their future salaries. Consequently, increases in the life expectancy and salary of the plan participants will result in an increase in the plan obligation.

(d) *Other Information*

The information on the sensitivity analysis for certain significant actuarial assumptions, the Group's asset-liability matching strategy, and the timing and uncertainty of future cash flows related to the retirement plan are described below.

(i) *Sensitivity Analysis*

The table below summarizes the effects of changes in the significant actuarial assumptions used in the determination of the defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

	<u>Impact on Post-employment Benefit Obligation</u>		
	<u>Change in Assumption</u>	<u>Increase in Assumption</u>	<u>Decrease in Assumption</u>
December 31, 2018			
Discount rate	+/- 1.0%	(P 5,607,191)	P 6,275,243
Salary growth rate	+/- 1.0%	6,477,769	(5,569,717)
December 31, 2017			
Discount rate	+/- 1.0%	(P 7,316,857)	P 8,852,349
Salary growth rate	+/- 1.0%	7,960,557	(6,748,143)

The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. This analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the retirement benefit obligation recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

(ii) Asset-liability Matching Strategies

To efficiently manage the retirement plan, the Group through its BOD, ensures that the investment positions are managed in accordance with its asset-liability matching strategy to achieve that long-term investments are in line with the obligations under the retirement scheme. This strategy aims to match the plan assets to the retirement obligations by investing in long-term fixed interest securities (i.e., government or corporate bonds) with maturities that match the benefit payments as they fall due and in the appropriate currency. The Group actively monitors how the duration and the expected yield of the investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising from the retirement obligations.

In view of this, investments are made in reasonably diversified portfolio, such that the failure of any single investment would not have a material impact on the overall level of assets. A large portion of the plan assets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity and debt securities, although the Group also invests in UITF. The Group believes that equity securities offer the best returns over the long term with an acceptable level of risk. The majority of equity securities are in a diversified portfolio of local blue chip entities.

There has been no change in the Group's strategies to manage its risks from the previous period.

(iii) Funding Arrangements and Expected Contributions

As of December 31, 2018, the plan is underfunded by P22.9 million based on the latest actuarial valuation. While there are no minimum funding requirements in the country, the size of the underfunding may pose a cash flow risk in about 21 periods' time when a significant number of employees is expected to retire.

The Group expects to make contribution of P2.4 million to the plan during the next reporting period.

The maturity profile of undiscounted expected benefit payments from the plan within the next 10 periods from December 31, 2018 follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
One to five years	P 42,489,272	P 35,719,426
More than five years but not more than ten years	<u>74,866,629</u>	<u>40,137,840</u>
	<u>P 117,355,901</u>	<u>P 75,857,266</u>

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is not presented since the Group had not engaged the services of a qualified actuary in the measurement of its post-employment defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

18. OTHER INCOME (CHARGES) - Net

18.1 Finance Costs

The details of this account for the periods ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 are shown below.

	Notes	2018 (One year)	2017 (One year)	2016 (Four months)
Interest expense on:				
Interest-bearing loans	12	P 761,501,452	P 507,291,749	P 162,081,934
Deficiency taxes		14,216,262	-	1,196,935
Post-employment benefits	17.2(b)	1,216,147	695,650	309,297
		<u>776,933,861</u>	<u>507,987,399</u>	<u>163,588,166</u>
Foreign currency exchange losses – net		56,198,815	-	85,419,316
Bank charges		2,255,468	5,956,372	2,271,549
Impairment loss		-	3,035,462	-
Others		-	-	9,575,739
		<u>P 835,388,144</u>	<u>P 516,979,233</u>	<u>P 260,854,770</u>

18.2 Finance Income

The breakdown of this account for the periods ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 are shown below.

		2018 (One year)	2017 (One year)	2016 (Four months)
Interest income	P	3,626,087	P 4,875,196	P 393,954
Gain on sale and leaseback		2,927,596	-	-
Foreign currency exchange gains		-	5,526,564	336,847
		<u>P 6,553,683</u>	<u>P 10,401,760</u>	<u>P 730,801</u>

18.3 Other Income

Presented below are the details of other income for the periods ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016.

	Notes	2018 (One year)	2017 (One year)	2016 (Four months)
Handling and trucking		P 71,878,889	P 34,729,429	P -
Rental income	20.3, 23.2	16,524,911	7,422,943	9,273,407
Rebates		11,000,086	14,828,417	-
Gain on sale of asset		1,326,971	-	-
Insurance claims		-	62,784,384	-
Miscellaneous		37,871,559	24,156,358	6,217,147
		<u>P 138,602,416</u>	<u>P 143,921,531</u>	<u>P 15,490,554</u>

Handling and trucking pertains to excess customer charges over amounts payable to various truckers.

Rebates pertain to the share of Trans-Asia on all cargo handling charges based on the Cebu Port Authority Tariff rates.

Miscellaneous includes gain on sale of scrap materials, excess customer charges over baggage, beddings and other services.

19. TAXES

19.1 Registration with the Board of Investments (BOI)

On November 23, 2011 and December 10, 2008, CSC had registered its activity for MT Great Diamond and MT Chelsea Cherylyn, respectively, with the BOI under Executive Order No. 226, otherwise known as the Omnibus Investments Code of 1987 as a new operator of domestic/interisland shipping on a pioneer status. As a registered entity, the Group is entitled to tax and non-tax incentives, which include a six-year income tax holiday (ITH). Meanwhile, the tax incentive for MT Great Diamond started in November 2011. ITH incentives shall be limited only to the revenues generated by the registered activities.

Starlite had also registered MV Archer, MV Saturn, MV Eagle, MV Reliance and MV Pioneer which commenced on March 2017, August 2016, May 2016, April 2016 and December 2015, respectively, for a period of four periods. As a registered entity, Starlite is entitled to tax and non-tax incentives, which includes a four-year ITH. ITH incentives shall be limited only to the revenues generated by the registered activities.

In 2018 and 2017, the PNX-Chelsea's BOI registration of MT Chelsea Dominance and MT Chelsea Charlize, which commenced in November 2016 and September 2015, respectively, for a period of four periods, was transferred to the Group following its acquisition. The tax and non-tax incentives of MT Chelsea Dominance and MT Chelsea Charlize are similar to that of MT Great Princess and MT Chelsea Denise II.

19.2 Current and Deferred Taxes

The components of tax expense (income) as reported in the consolidated statements of profit and loss and other comprehensive income are shown below.

	2018 <u>(One year)</u>	2017 <u>(One year)</u>	2016 <u>(Four months)</u>
<i>Recognized in profit or loss:</i>			
Regular corporate income tax	P 142,356,824	P 154,047,913	P 17,240,934
Minimum corporate income tax (MCIT)	136,292	806,885	3,904,564
Final tax at 20% and 7.5%	<u>362,177</u>	<u>763,600</u>	<u>77,532</u>
Deferred tax income relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	142,855,293	155,618,398	21,223,030
	<u>(214,451,915)</u>	<u>(269,484,924)</u>	<u>(17,578,510)</u>
	<u>(P 71,596,622)</u>	<u>(P 113,866,526)</u>	<u>P 3,644,520</u>
<i>Recognized in other comprehensive income —</i>			
Deferred tax expense (income) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(P 58,556,375)	(P 3,139,645)	P 23,690,669

The reconciliation of tax on pretax profit (loss) computed at the applicable statutory rate to tax expense (income) reported in the consolidated statements of profit or loss is as follows:

	<u>2018</u> <u>(One year)</u>	<u>2017</u> <u>(One year)</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>(Four months)</u>
Tax on pretax profit (loss) at 30%	(P 186,638,873)	P 14,205,959	P 40,597,298
Adjustments for income subjected to lower tax rates	(121,908)	(549,211)	(39,792)
Tax effects of:			
Nondeductible expenses	173,996,511	30,684,374	9,701,934
Net profit on BOI-registered activities	(57,360,493)	(36,538,741)	(5,844,379)
Benefit from previously unrecognized deferred tax assets (DTA)	(3,518,372)	-	(2,812,324)
Derecognition of unutilized DTA	3,357,615	9,918,118	4,595,154
Gain on bargain purchase	(1,311,102)	-	(47,468,447)
Pre-acquisition income	-	31,612,733	-
Deductible expenses charged to APIC	-	(169,579,640)	-
Unrecognized DTA on Net Operating Loss Carry Over (NOLCO)	-	3,782,582	3,191,646
Excess of optional standard deduction	-	2,597,300	-
MCIT	-	-	1,723,430
	<u>(P 71,596,622)</u>	<u>(P 113,866,526)</u>	<u>P 3,644,520</u>

The net deferred tax assets of the Company and certain subsidiaries pertain to the following:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
NOLCO	P 393,628,519	P 205,236,419
Revaluation reserves on property and equipment	(123,064,147)	(559,367)
Capitalized borrowing costs	(7,069,055)	-
MCIT	5,883,572	482,989
Post-employment benefit obligation	5,451,771	7,826,009
Unrealized foreign currency exchange gains – net	4,948,745	-
Impairment losses on trade and other receivables	2,507,974	1,829,076
Impairment losses on property and equipment	611,054	611,054
Accrued expenses	72,000	90,000
Others	<u>375,132</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>P 283,345,565</u>	<u>P 215,516,180</u>

The net deferred tax liabilities of certain subsidiaries as of December 31 are as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Revaluation reserves on property and equipment	(P 100,009,056)	(P 250,001,452)
NOLCO	14,197,287	73,383,371
Revaluation surplus on disposed vessel	(3,036,983)	(3,036,983)
Impairment losses on long-term financial assets	2,721,268	2,721,268
Accrued expenses	2,057,831	2,057,831
Post-employment benefit obligation	1,857,339	1,975,112
MCIT	224,834	8,040,124
Provisions	137,535	2,659,620
Impairment losses on trade and other receivables	51,291	730,189
Unrealized foreign currency exchange gains – net	4,490	(403,390)
Capitalized borrowing costs	-	(7,165,158)
Others	(677,264)	(1,498,116)
	<u>(P 82,471,428)</u>	<u>(P 170,537,584)</u>

The net deferred tax income reported in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and consolidated statements of comprehensive income is shown below.

	<u>2018</u> (One year)		<u>2017</u> (One year)		<u>2016</u> (Four months)	
	Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income
	Deferred tax expense (income):					
NOLCO	P 129,206,015	P -	P 262,600,813	P -	(P 3,630,009)	P -
Revaluation reserves of vessels	77,836,409	(50,348,793)	8,528,446	(3,549,887)	(14,488,398)	23,705,067
Post-employment benefit obligation	5,715,571	(8,207,582)	4,940,882	395,360	646,915	(14,398)
Unrealized foreign currency loss – net	5,356,625	-	(6,636,437)	-	(1,410,986)	-
MCIT	(2,414,707)	-	189,554	-	(2,341,804)	-
Impairment loss on receivables	-	-	910,639	-	4,595,155	-
Impairment loss on property and capitalized borrowing costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	(1,247,998)	-	(995,641)	14,882	(949,383)	-
	<u>P 214,451,915</u>	<u>(P 58,556,375)</u>	<u>P 269,538,256</u>	<u>(P 3,139,645)</u>	<u>(P 17,578,510)</u>	<u>P 23,690,669</u>

The details of the Group's NOLCO and MCIT are shown below.

Year	Original Amount	Applied In Previous Periods	Applied In Current Period	Expired Balance	Remaining Balance	Valid Until
NOLCO:						
2018	P 452,967,583	P -	P -	P -	P 452,967,583	2021
2017	906,451,769	-	-	-	906,451,769	2020
2016	10,638,820	-	10,638,820	-	-	2019
2015	11,642,046	-	-	11,642,046	-	2018
	<u>P 1,381,700,218</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 10,638,820</u>	<u>P 11,642,046</u>	<u>P 1,359,419,352</u>	
MCIT:						
2018	P 942,908	P -	P -	P -	P 942,908	2021
2017	772,955	-	-	-	772,955	2020
2016	4,392,543	-	-	-	4,392,543	2019
2015	3,357,615	-	-	3,357,615	-	2018
	<u>P 9,466,021</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 3,357,615</u>	<u>P 6,108,406</u>	

The Group is subject to the MCIT, which is computed at 2% of gross income, as defined under the tax regulations or RCIT, whichever is higher.

In 2018, the Group opted to claim itemized deductions in computing for its income tax due. Except for Trans-Asia, DGMSI and FTC, which opted to claim OSD, the Group opted to claim itemized deductions in computing for its income tax due in 2017.

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group's related parties include Udenna, related parties under common ownership, associate, the Group's key management personnel and stockholders.

A summary of the Group's transactions with its related parties for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and for the period August 26 to December 31, 2016 and the related outstanding balances as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 is presented below.

Related Party Category	Notes	Amounts of Transactions			Outstanding Balances	
		2018 (One year)	2017 (One year)	2016 (Four months)	2018	2017
Parent —						
Cash advances granted	20.4	P 518,714,995	P 2,428,234,009	p 10,000,000	P 2,946,949,004	P 2,428,234,009
Associate —						
Chartering of services rendered	20.1	376,645,369	69,405,000	-	38,277,400	77,733,600
Related parties under common ownership:						
Chartering of services rendered	20.1	680,403,799	531,535,742	954,615,182	185,639,320	271,054,727
Fuel purchases	20.2	1,504,293,849	363,571,237	132,524,625	(67,824,287)	(77,121,463)
Acquisition of CSC's shares	20.6	-	-	2,000,000,000	(500,000,000)	(500,000,000)
Rental income	20.3	5,072,938	5,044,967	9,273,407	571,219	1,131,385
Rental expense	20.3	2,825,746	2,295,681	2,356,626	(408,341)	(378,191)
Donation	20.8(b)	360,000	360,000	360,000	(210,000)	(90,000)
Cash advances granted	20.4	120,405,421	(194,446,078)	-	180,606,205	60,200,784
Cash advances obtained	20.4	(1,004,673,484)	955,012,897	(290,681,863)	(36,098,668)	(1,040,772,152)

In 2018, the Group's outstanding receivables with related parties were subjected to impairment testing using PFRS 9's ECL model (see Note 26.2).

Unless otherwise stated, the outstanding receivables and payables from and to related parties are unsecured, noninterest-bearing and are generally settled in cash upon demand or through offsetting arrangement with the related parties.

20.1 Charter Fees and Standby Charges

The Group entered into chartering agreements with P-H-O-E-N-I-X Petroleum Philippines, Inc. (PPPI), a related party under common ownership, and 2GO, an associate, which are made on the same terms as those transactions with third parties. The amounts of revenue recognized are presented as part of Charter fees and Standby charges under the Revenues section of the consolidated statements of profit or loss. The related outstanding receivable as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, is presented as part of Trade receivables under the Trade and Other Receivables account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 5).

The outstanding receivables from related parties are unsecured and do not bear any interest as the credit terms range from 30 to 45 days. Further, no impairment loss was recognized on the outstanding receivables from related parties as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 based on management's assessment.

20.2 Fuel Purchases

The Group purchases fuel and lubes from PPPI, a related party under common control. Fuel consumed is included as part of Bunkering under the Cost of Sales and Services account in the consolidated statements of profit and loss (see Note 15) while the remaining fuel and lubricants inventory amounting to P216.7 million and P49.0 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, are included as part of the Inventories account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 7). The outstanding liability, which are unsecured, and do not bear any interest as the credit terms range from 30 to 90 days, arising from these transactions as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 is presented as part of Trade payables under the Trade and Other Payables account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 13).

20.3 Rentals

The Group entered into a one-year contract of lease covering vehicles with Valueleases, Inc., a related party under common ownership. Related expense is presented as part of Rentals under Other Operating Expenses in the consolidated statements of profit or loss (see Note 16). The outstanding security deposits arising from this transaction is presented as part of Security deposits under the Other Current Assets accounts in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Notes 8 and 23.3).

Furthermore, the Group bills a related party under common ownership for their corresponding share on the office space rent. Income from this transaction is presented as Other Income under the Other Income (Charges) section of the consolidated statements of profit or loss (see Note 18.3). The related receivable as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, is presented as part of Trade receivables under the Trade and Other Receivables account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 5).

The outstanding receivables from related parties are unsecured and do not bear any interest and are normally due within 30 days. No impairment loss was recognized on the outstanding receivables from these transactions as management has determined that such financial assets are fully collectible.

20.4 Advances to and from Related Parties

In the normal course of business, the Group grants and obtains unsecured, noninterest-bearing cash advances to and from its related parties mainly for working capital requirements and to bridge financing of vessel acquisitions pending draw down of related loans. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the outstanding receivable and payable balances from these advances are shown as Advances to Related Parties and Advances from Related Parties, respectively, in the consolidated statements of financial position. These advances have no repayment terms and are payable in cash on demand or through offsetting arrangement with the related parties.

The movement of Advances to Related Parties in 2018 and 2017 follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Balance at beginning of year	P 2,488,434,793	P 194,446,078
Net advances	<u>639,120,416</u>	<u>2,293,988,715</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>P 3,127,555,209</u>	<u>P 2,488,434,793</u>

Based on management's assessment, no impairment loss is recognized in 2018 and 2017 related to the advances granted to related parties (see Note 26.2).

The movement in the Advances from Related Parties account in 2018 and 2017 follows:

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Balance at beginning of year		P 1,040,772,152	P 85,759,255
Net advances (payments)		(1,004,673,484)	905,012,897
Reversal from deposits for future stock subscription	14	<u>-</u>	<u>50,000,000</u>
Balance at end of year		<u>P 36,098,668</u>	<u>P 1,040,772,152</u>

20.5 Transactions with Post-employment Benefit Plan

The Group's retirement fund is a multi-employer retirement plan, which is administered by a trustee bank. The retirement fund includes investments in cash and cash equivalents, equity and debt securities, and UITF with fair value totaling P48.9 million and P47.1 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group's retirement fund do not include any investments in any debt or equity securities issued by the Group or any of its related parties.

The details of the contributions of the Group and benefits paid out by the plan to employees are presented in Note 17.2.

20.6 Acquisition of CSC's Shares

On November 24, 2016, the Company acquired all of the outstanding shares of CSC from PPPI, a related party under common ownership, for a total consideration of P2.0 billion. The carrying amounts of the consolidated assets and liabilities of CSC at the time of acquisition amounted to P8.4 billion and P5.4 billion, respectively. The excess of the net identifiable assets over the acquisition price is presented as Other Reserves under the equity section of the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 21.3).

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the outstanding liability to PPPI arising from this transaction amounting to P500.0 million is payable upon demand and is presented as part of Trade payables under the Trade and Other Payables account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 13).

20.7 Key Management Personnel Compensation

The Group's key management personnel compensation includes short-term benefits and post-employment defined benefits and are included as part of Salaries and employee benefits under the Other Operating Expenses account in the consolidated statements of profit or loss (see Note 16).

20.8 Others

- (a) Certain interest-bearing loans of the Group were secured by a corporate guarantee of Udenna and by certain stockholders through a continuing surety agreement with the respective banks (see Note 12).
- (b) The Group granted donations amounting to P0.4 million in 2018 and 2017 to Udenna Foundation, Inc., a non-stock, non-profit organization, established by Udenna. This is presented as part of Miscellaneous under the Other Operating Expenses account in the consolidated statement of profit and loss (see Note 16).

21. EQUITY

21.1 Capital Stock

Capital stock consists of:

	Shares		Amount	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Authorized - P1 par value	<u>2,000,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000,000</u>	<u>P2,000,000,000</u>	<u>P2,000,000,000</u>
Issued and outstanding				
Balance at beginning of period	1,821,977,615	500,000,000	P1,821,977,615	P 500,000,000
Issuance and subscription during the period	<u>-</u>	<u>1,321,977,615</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,321,977,615</u>
Balance at end of period	<u>1,821,977,615</u>	<u>1,821,977,615</u>	<u>P1,821,977,615</u>	<u>P1,821,977,615</u>

As of December 31, 2016, 500,000,000 shares have been subscribed amounting to P500.0 million, of which P150.0 million have already been collected. Subscription receivable amounting to P350.0 million as of December 31, 2016 was fully collected in 2017.

On March 27, 2017, CLC acquired all of UIBV's outstanding capital stock through a share swap agreement with Udenna wherein Udenna transferred to CLC 18,200 UIBV shares. In exchange, the Company issued 775,384,615 new common shares from its authorized and unissued capital stock in favor of Udenna (see Note 10). In addition, the Group recognized APIC amounting to P5,272,615,385, in the 2017 consolidated statement of financial position.

On July 11, 2017, the SEC issued an Order approving the Registration Statement covering the securities, which comprised the Company's outstanding capital stock. On August 8, 2017, the Company's shares were listed in the PSE and the trading of offer shares commenced. The Company offered to the public 546,593,000 primary shares at an offer price of P10.68 per share for a total gross proceeds of P5.8 billion. In addition, the Group recognized the APIC amounting to P4,725,754,772, net of issuance costs amounting to P565,265,468, in the 2017 consolidated statement of financial position. As at December 31, 2018, the Company's listed shares closed at P6.46 per share.

21.2 Revaluation Reserves

The components and reconciliation of items of other comprehensive income presented in the consolidated statements of changes in equity at their aggregate amount under the Revaluation Reserves account are shown in the succeeding page.

	Property and Equipment (see Note 9)	AFS Financial Asset	Post-employment Benefit Obligation (see Note 17.2)	Investment in Associate and a Joint Venture (see Note 10)	Cumulative translation adjustments	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2018	P 1,287,281,993	P -	P 34,808,921	P 108,049,607	(P 223,517)	P 1,429,917,004
Revaluation increment	167,829,312	-	-	-	-	167,829,312
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation	-	-	27,358,603	-	-	27,358,603
Fair value gain	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency exchange differences on translating financial statements of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	1,466,209	1,466,209
Depreciation transferred to retained earnings - revalued tankers	(100,207,283)	-	-	-	-	(100,207,283)
Other comprehensive income before tax	67,622,029	-	27,358,603	-	1,466,209	96,446,841
Tax income	(20,286,609)	-	(8,207,581)	-	-	(28,494,190)
Other comprehensive income after tax	47,335,420	-	19,151,022	-	1,466,209	67,952,651
Balance at December 31, 2018	P 1,334,617,413	P -	P 53,959,943	P 108,049,607	P 1,242,692	P 1,497,869,655
Balance as of January 1, 2017	P 1,335,232,117	P 34,725	P 35,731,425	p -	p -	P 1,370,998,267
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation	-	-	(1,317,864)	-	-	(1,317,864)
Disposal of AFS financial assets	-	(49,607)	-	-	-	(49,607)
Gain on revaluation of tankers	67,317,920	-	-	108,049,607	-	175,367,527
Pre-acquisition other comprehensive income	(55,484,964)	-	-	-	-	(55,484,964)
Currency exchange differences on translating financial statements of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	(223,517)	(223,517)
Depreciation transferred to retained earnings - revalued tankers	(65,518,941)	-	-	-	-	(65,518,941)
Other comprehensive income before tax	(53,685,985)	(49,607)	(1,317,864)	108,049,607	(223,517)	52,772,634
Tax income (expense)	5,735,861	14,882	395,360	-	-	6,146,103
Other comprehensive income after tax	(47,950,124)	(34,725)	(922,504)	108,049,607	(223,517)	58,918,737
Balance at December 31, 2017	P 1,287,281,993	P -	P 34,808,921	P 108,049,607	(P 223,517)	P 1,429,917,004

21.3 Other Reserves

Other reserves amounting to P1.0 billion pertain to the excess of the net identifiable assets of CSC amounting to totaling P3.0 billion over the Company's acquisition price of P2.0 billion. The business combination entered was accounted for under the pooling-of-interest method (see Note 20.6).

22. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings for profit attributable to the Company's stockholders are computed as follows:

	2018 (One year)	2017 (One year)	2016 (Four months)
Net profit (loss)	(P 550,532,956)	P 161,219,723	P 131,679,808
Divided by weighted average shares outstanding	<u>1,821,977,615</u>	<u>1,309,830,939</u>	<u>500,000,000</u>
Earnings per share – basic and diluted	(P <u>0.302</u>)	P <u>0.123</u>	P <u>0.263</u>

There were no outstanding convertible preferred shares and bonds or other stock equivalents as of December 31, 2018 and 2017; hence, diluted earnings per share is equal to the basic earnings per share.

23. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The following are the significant commitments and contingencies involving the Group:

23.1 Charter Agreements

The Group has existing commitments to charterers under TC, CVC, and BB agreements, which ranges from two to five years, for the use of its vessels in transporting oil products for a fixed period. Also associated with these charter agreements is the obligation to keep the Group's vessels in good working condition and compliant with all the shipping regulations as required by the Maritime Industry Authority.

23.2 Operating Lease Commitments – Group as Lessor

The Group is a lessor under several operating leases covering certain office space. The leases have terms from one to five years, with renewal options, and include annual escalation from 5.0% to 10.0%.

	<u>2018</u>		<u>2017</u>
Within one year	P 635,685	P	919,465
More than one year but not more than five years	-		<u>635,685</u>
	<u>P 635,685</u>	P	<u>1,555,150</u>

Rent income amounted to P16.5 million, P7.4 million and P9.3 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and is presented as part of Other income account under Other Income (Charges) – net section of the consolidated statements of profit and loss (see Note 18.3).

23.3 Operating Lease Commitments – Group as Lessee

The Group is a lessee under an operating lease covering the usage of vessels, container yards, certain office and warehouse spaces. The leases have terms ranging from five to ten years, with renewal options, and includes annual escalation rate of 3.0% to 10.0%. The future minimum lease payables under this operating lease are as follows as of:

	<u>2018</u>		<u>2017</u>
Within one year	P 25,211,899	P	29,593,121
More than one year but not more than five years	97,802,296		92,655,245
More than five years	<u>34,929,111</u>		<u>48,176,068</u>
	<u>P 157,943,306</u>	P	<u>170,424,434</u>

Total rentals from these operating leases amounted to P78.6 million, P42.6 million and P13.8 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and is included as Rentals under the Cost of Sales and Services and Other Operating Expenses account in the consolidated statements of profit or loss (see Notes 15 and 16).

The related security deposit on this operating lease amounted to P11.5 million and P5.1 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and is shown as Security deposits under the Other Current Assets and Other Non-current Assets accounts in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Notes 8 and 11).

23.4 Finance Lease Commitments – Group as Lessee

The Group has finance leases covering certain machinery and equipment with terms maturing in 2021. The future minimum lease payment (MLP) under finance leases together with the present value (PV) of net minimum lease payments (NMLP) as of December 31, 2018 (nil as of December 31, 2017) follows:

	<u>MLP</u>	<u>PV of NMLP</u>
Within one year	P 29,808,914	P 24,207,330
After one year but not more than five years	<u>39,414,096</u>	<u>35,673,912</u>
	69,223,010	59,881,242
Amounts representing finance charges	<u>(9,341,768)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>P 59,881,242</u>	<u>P 59,881,242</u>

Total liability relating the finance lease is shown as part of Interest-bearing Loans in the 2018 consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 12.4).

23.5 Legal Claims

In 2016, Trans-Asia was a defendant of a litigation related to the sinking of MV Asia South Korea. The Regional Trial Court had provided a decision to award the plaintiffs of the case a total of P8.9 million for four casualties and 11 survivors. The Group's legal counsel has advised that it is probable that Trans-Asia will be found liable; hence, a provision for the claim has been made in the consolidated financial statements. On August 9, 2017, Trans-Asia and the plaintiffs signed a compromise agreement whereby Trans-Asia paid P8.8 million.

In October 2017, three other complainants of the similar litigation that was filed against the Company related to a dispute with passengers for the sinking of M/V Asia South Korea signed a compromise agreement with the Company to which Trans-Asia paid P0.5 million. A provision for the claim with probable settlement amount of P0.8 million has been made in the consolidated financial statements. On June 1, 2018, Trans-Asia and the two plaintiffs signed a compromise agreement whereby Trans-Asia paid P0.2 million. The outstanding liability is presented as part of Provisions under the Trade and Other Payables account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 13).

23.6 Unused Lines of Credit

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group has unused lines of credit amounting to P409.6 million and P236.0 million, respectively.

23.7 Mergers and Acquisitions

On June 28, 2018, the Company received the Philippine Competition Commission's (PCC) Decision which declared void the Company's acquisition of Trans-Asia in 2016 for failure to comply with the notification requirements of the PCC. A penalty of P22.8 Million was imposed by PCC against the Company and Udenna. On the same date, in its Decision regarding the Company's acquisition of additional direct shareholdings in KGLI-NM and consequent consolidation of ownership over 2GO, the PCC upheld said acquisition on account that the Trans-Asia acquisition had been declared void.

On July 13, 2018, the Company filed its Motion for Reconsideration of the June 28, 2018 Decision of the PCC on the Trans-Asia acquisition, and on July 18, 2018, it filed its Motion for Partial Reconsideration of the PCC Decision on the KGLI-NM acquisition wherein it prayed that it be allowed to proceed with the transaction without the PCC's imposed condition voiding the acquisition of Trans-Asia.

Subsequently, on September 5, 2018, the Company received the order of the PCC setting the Trans-Asia and the KGLI-NM acquisitions for joint hearing on September 17, 2018. At said hearing, the Company's Chairman, Dennis A. Uy, confirmed that the Company intends to proceed with the acquisition of Trans-Asia and that it agrees to be bound by the PCC's conditions and remedies to address the competition concerns arising from the Trans-Asia acquisition.

On September 21, 2018, the Company and Trans-Asia filed their separate Notification Forms on the Trans-Asia acquisition. Subsequently, in its October 4, 2018 Resolution, the PCC ruled that the Company's Motion for Reconsideration of the June 28, 2018 Decision is denied for being moot. In the same Resolution, the PCC reduced the penalty earlier imposed on Udenna and the Company to 1% of the Trans-Asia transaction or P 11.4 million.

On October 9, 2018, the Notice of Sufficiency from the PCC regarding the Notification Forms for the Trans-Asia acquisition was received and the Company paid the imposed penalty on October 10, 2018.

On October 19, 2018, the Company filed its Voluntary Commitments for the Trans-Asia acquisition and on January 11, 2019, the PCC resolved that it will not take further action on the said acquisition on the basis of the conditions provided in the Voluntary Commitments submitted by the Company. The Voluntary Commitments submitted by the Company include among others, price monitoring of passenger and cargo rates, submission of semi-annual reports on all trips of passenger and cargo services in the critical routes, explanation of all extraordinary rates increases in the critical routes, and maintenance of service quality of passenger and cargo routes based on customer satisfaction index developed by a third party monitor.

23.8 Shipbuilding Agreements

On April 25, 2018, the Group signed two shipbuilding contracts for the delivery of two 98-meter bed/seat Ro-Ro type passenger ferry ships presently identified as Builder's Nos. S-1190 and S-1191. These ferry ships will be built at Kegoya Dock's shipyard in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan and will be delivered in October 2019 and April 2020, respectively. As part of these shipbuilding agreements, the Group has initially paid an amount equivalent to P180.6 million and is presented as part of Advances to suppliers under the Other Non-Current Assets account of the 2018 consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 11). Total capital commitments as of December 31, 2018 amounted to P1,886 million.

23.9 Others

There are other commitments and contingent liabilities that arise in the normal course of the Group's operations which have not been reflected in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Management is of the opinion that losses, if any, from other commitments and contingencies will not have material effects on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

24. GOODWILL

In 2018, the Company acquired 100% ownership interest in SPFI and SGFI for a total consideration amounting to P90.6 million, and P14.2 million, respectively. The fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed from these subsidiaries as at the date of acquisition were as follows:

	SFPI		SGFI		Total	
Cash and cash equivalents	P	12,731,674	P	2,603,783	P	15,335,457
Trade and other receivables		25,930,140		910,938		26,841,078
Inventories		3,151,286		128,334		3,279,620
Property and equipment		451,942,901		542,325,953		994,268,854
Other non-current assets		986,754		122,850		1,109,604
Trade and other payables	(	82,476,819)	(	75,366,829)	(	157,843,648)
Interest-bearing loans	(	317,249,752)	(	460,078,204)	(	777,327,956)
Net Assets	P	95,016,184	P	10,646,825	P	105,663,009

The excess of acquisition costs over the net assets of SGFI amounting to P3.5 million is presented as part of Goodwill account in the 2018 consolidated statement of financial position. The goodwill recognized comprises the value of expected synergies from the acquisition of the subsidiaries.

In addition, the fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities assumed from SPFI as at the date of acquisition were determined to be higher than the total cost; hence, the Group recognized a gain amounting to P4.4 million and is presented as Gain on bargain purchase under Other Income (Charges) section of the 2018 consolidated statement of profit or loss.

In 2017, the Company acquired 100% ownership interest in UIBV, WSI and Starlite for a total consideration of P6,048.0 million, P600.0 million and P1,677.8 million, respectively. The fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed from these subsidiaries as at the date of acquisition were as follows:

	UIBV		WSI		Starlite		Total	
Cash and cash equivalents	P	25,508,842	P	65,588,642	P	88,983,637	P	180,081,121
Trade and other receivables		765,659		63,365,673		844,057,036		908,188,368
Prepayments and other current assets		-		4,936,396		89,270,689		94,207,085
Property and equipment		-		13,864,952		2,301,692,380		2,315,557,332
Investment in associate		2,104,212,296		-		-		2,104,212,296
Other non-current assets		-		5,614,686		11,470,799		17,085,485
Trade and other payables		-	(	18,282,601)	(	360,025,772)	(	378,308,373)
Interest-bearing loans		-	(	7,561,112)	(	2,446,689,650)	(	2,454,250,762)
Other non-current liabilities		-	(	6,025,955)	(	18,663,921)	(	24,689,876)
Net Assets	P	2,130,486,797	P	121,500,681	P	510,095,198	P	2,762,082,676

The excess of acquisition costs over the net assets of UIBV, WSI and Starlite amounting to P3,917.4 million, P478.5 million and P1,167.7 million, respectively, is presented as part of Goodwill account in the 2017 consolidated statement of financial position. The goodwill recognized comprises the value of expected synergies from the acquisition of the subsidiaries.

The revenues and net profit recognized by UIBV, WSI and Starlite at the date of acquisition were as follows:

	<u>UIBV</u>	<u>WSI</u>	<u>Starlite</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenues	P -	P 192,467,905	P 786,745,751	P 979,213,656
Net Profit	P -	P 45,611,439	P 59,764,337	P 105,375,776

In prior years, the Company acquired 100% ownership interest in BMI and MI. The fair value of the net assets of BMI and MI as of the acquisition date amounted to P21.6 million and P1.1 million, respectively. As such, goodwill amounting to P10.4 million for BMI and P63.9 million for MI representing excess of purchase price over the fair value of their respective net assets and net liability was recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Goodwill is subject to annual impairment testing and whenever there is an indication of impairment. Management used different approaches in determining the recoverable amount of the recorded Goodwill.

Management's impairment analysis for Starlite and WSI were based on discounted cash flows based on each cash generating unit's 10-year financial projections using each entity's weighted average cost of capital as the discount rate. The weighted average cost of capital of SFI and WSI were computed based on the capital asset pricing model. Further, the impairment analysis generally assumes inflation rate of 6.00% and terminal growth rate of 3.74%, which was based on the forecasted Philippine long-term growth rate. Revenue projections were based on the capacities of existing and projected capital expenditures within the ten-year period. Management also assess the entities will continue as a going concern entity and will have sufficient financial resources to finance its working capital requirements to achieve its projected forecast and to support its business needs.

On the other hand, the Company engaged a third party consultant to perform an independent impairment testing of goodwill for UIBV. The third party consultant performed a relative valuation analysis based on comparable shipping and logistics companies that are publicly-listed within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The third party consultant's valuation report was dated October 31, 2018 and management has assessed that there is no significant change since the date of the report.

Based on these analyses, management has assessed that no impairment of goodwill is required to be recognized in 2018 and 2017.

25. SEGMENT INFORMATION

25.1 Business Segments

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

- (a) Shipping services is involved in the conveyance, carriage, loading, transportation, discharging and storage of petroleum products, goods and merchandise of every kind;
- (b) Tugboats services is involved in the towage and salvage of marine vessels and other crafts including their cargoes upon seas, lakes, rivers, canals, bays, harbors and other waterways between the various ports of the Philippines;

- (c) Roll-on/roll of passenger shipping services is involved in the transport of passengers and cargoes within Philippine territorial waters and/or high seas;
- (d) Distribution and warehousing services is involved in the logistics services such as but not limited to cargo freight forwarding (air, land and sea), cargo consolidation, courier services, distribution, trucking, warehousing, customs brokerage, packing and crating, etc.
- (e) Ship management and crewing services is involved in the business of ship management and in providing full and partial crewing for domestic and foreign vessels; and,
- (f) Investing and other activities include holding companies.

Segment accounting policies are the same as the policies described in Note 2.4.

25.2 Segment Assets and Segment Liabilities

Segment assets include all operating assets used by each business segment and consist principally of operating cash, receivables, inventories and property and equipment, net of allowances and provisions. Similar to segment assets, segment liabilities include all operating liabilities used by each segment and consist principally of accounts, wages, taxes currently payable and accrued liabilities.

25.3 Intersegment Transactions

Segment revenues, expenses and performance include sales and purchases between business segments. Such sales and purchases are eliminated in consolidation and combination in 2018, 2017 and 2016.

25.4 Analysis of Segment Information

The tables below present revenue and profit information regarding business segments for the periods ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 and 2016 and certain asset and liability information regarding segments as at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

	Investing and Other Activities	Tankering	Tugboats	Roll-on/ Roll-off Passenger	Distribution and Warehousing	Ship Management and Crewing	Elimination	Consolidated
2018								
SEGMENT RESULTS								
Sales to external customers	P -	P 1,757,891,739	P 333,938,349	P 2,718,512,313	P 286,904,889	P 74,784,753	P -	P 5,172,032,043
Intersegment sales	270,600,136	-	27,561,495	-	-	343,386,758	(641,548,389)	-
Total revenues	270,600,136	1,757,891,739	361,499,844	2,718,512,313	286,904,889	418,171,511	(641,548,389)	5,172,032,043
Cost of sales and services	-	1,280,255,117	236,836,409	2,108,489,121	156,265,142	343,843,989	(370,948,253)	3,754,741,525
Other operating expenses	213,688,403	303,991,393	66,622,200	467,902,115	63,339,429	59,400,047	(274,433,385)	900,510,203
Operating profit	56,911,733	173,645,228	30,479,740	142,121,077	67,300,318	14,927,475	3,833,249	516,780,315
Finance costs	(67,130,802)	(472,419,797)	(5,063,296)	(287,529,810)	(1,708,695)	(1,535,744)	-	(835,388,144)
Share in net income of an associate	(453,048,188)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(453,048,188)
Financial income	260,327	551,970	120,186	4,787,732	822,973	10,495	-	6,553,683
Gain on bargain purchase	4,370,340	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,370,340
Other income	2,422,448	19,497,623	126,180	125,223,180	-	1,166,233	(3,833,249)	138,602,416
Profit (loss) before tax	(456,214,142)	(284,724,975)	25,662,810	(15,397,821)	66,414,596	14,568,459	-	(622,129,578)
Tax expense (income)	8,087,094	(107,518,851)	16,698,734	(14,857,071)	20,138,887	5,854,365	-	(71,596,622)
Net profit (loss)	(P 448,127,048)	(P 392,243,826)	P 42,361,544	(P 30,254,892)	P 86,553,483	P 20,422,824	P -	(P 351,729,922)
SEGMENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES								
Total assets	P 19,079,431,497	P 14,365,262,097	P 1,116,386,381	P 9,796,950,150	P 288,718,724	P 138,642,865	(P 12,494,153,390)	P 32,291,235,923
Total liabilities	P 4,949,434,237	P 9,708,083,288	P 583,364,648	P 8,065,917,881	P 115,844,703	P 118,707,818	(P 4,179,950,458)	P 19,366,302,118

	Investing and Other Activities	Tankerage	Tugboats	Roll-on/ Roll-off Passenger	Distribution and Warehousing	Ship Management and Crewing	Elimination	Consolidated
2012								
SEGMENT RESULTS								
Sales to external customers	P -	P 1,227,036,207	P 261,321,170	P 2,180,760,492	P 240,049,535	P -	P -	P 3,909,167,404
Intersegment sales	203,293,982	-	12,473,814	-	-	204,735,092	(420,502,888)	-
Total revenues	203,293,982	1,227,036,207	273,794,984	2,180,760,492	240,049,535	204,735,092	(420,502,888)	3,909,167,404
Cost of sales and services	-	1,053,472,689	147,451,363	1,569,346,286	125,538,141	183,547,791	(217,208,906)	2,862,147,364
Other operating expenses	60,674,201	189,548,416	50,077,935	247,416,585	34,357,486	39,948,017	(92,349,729)	529,672,911
Operating profit (loss)	142,619,781	(15,984,898)	76,265,686	363,997,621	80,153,908	(18,760,716)	(110,944,253)	517,347,129
Other income (charges) - net	(54,433,571)	(209,382,650)	(11,591,672)	(84,700,326)	(1,181,265)	(272,925)	(3,055,747)	(364,618,156)
Profit (loss) before pre-acquisition income and tax	88,186,210	(225,367,548)	64,674,014	279,297,295	78,972,643	(19,033,641)	(114,000,000)	152,728,973
Pre-acquisition income	-	-	-	(59,764,337)	(45,611,439)	-	-	(105,375,776)
Profit (loss) before tax	88,186,210	(225,367,548)	64,674,014	219,532,958	33,361,204	(19,033,641)	(114,000,000)	47,353,197
Tax expense (income)	(196,012,113)	(43,543,308)	21,622,850	84,176,814	23,963,290	(4,074,059)	-	(113,866,526)
Net profit (loss)	P 284,198,323	(P 181,824,240)	P 43,051,164	P 135,356,144	P 9,397,914	(P 14,959,582)	(P 114,000,000)	P 161,219,723
SEGMENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES								
Total assets	P 18,951,605,041	P 11,412,401,836	P 853,196,994	P 6,338,410,534	P 168,650,550	P 64,814,514	(P 11,409,465,150)	P 26,379,614,319
Total liabilities	P 4,684,787,143	P 7,772,852,340	P 516,755,576	P 5,261,321,618	P 37,821,516	P 64,171,046	(P 5,115,483,332)	P 13,222,225,907
2016								
SEGMENT RESULTS								
Sales to external customers	P -	P 1,520,184,843	P 118,200,515	P -	P -	P -	P -	P 1,638,385,358
Intersegment sales	-	82,708,009	15,825,995	-	-	104,191,190	(202,725,194)	-
Total revenues	-	1,602,892,852	134,026,510	-	-	104,191,190	(202,725,194)	1,638,385,358
Cost of sales and services	-	1,234,433,037	71,571,705	-	-	84,548,888	(129,350,519)	1,261,203,111
Other operating expenses	-	169,148,430	16,369,358	-	-	22,604,713	(52,669,839)	155,452,662
Operating profit (loss)	-	199,311,385	46,085,447	-	-	(2,962,411)	(20,704,836)	221,729,585
Other income (charges) - net	158,228,158	(220,444,185)	(13,133,944)	-	-	(260,122)	(10,795,164)	(86,405,257)
Profit (loss) before tax	158,228,158	(21,132,800)	32,951,503	-	-	(3,222,533)	(31,500,000)	135,324,328
Tax expense (income)	-	(5,960,942)	10,006,233	-	-	(400,771)	-	3,644,520
Net profit (loss)	P 158,228,158	(P 15,171,858)	P 22,945,270	P -	P -	(P 2,821,762)	(P 31,500,000)	P 131,679,808

25.5 Disaggregation of Revenues from Contracts with Customers

When the entity prepares its investor presentations and when the Group's Executive Committee evaluates the financial performance of the operating segments, it disaggregates revenue similar to its segment reporting as presented in Note 25.4. The Group determines that the categories used in the investor presentations and financial reports used by the Group's Executive Committee can be used to meet the objective of the disaggregation disclosure requirement of PFRS 15, which is to disaggregate revenue from contracts with customers into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

Shipping services segment mainly pertains to revenues from charter fees and standby charges, while tugboats services segment refers to revenues from tugboat fees. Roll-on/roll of passenger shipping services segment includes revenues from passage and freight, while distribution and warehousing, and ship management and crewing services segments pertain to revenues from rendering of services. All revenues presented in the segment information are recognized over time, except for those arising from standby services amounting to P24.0 million, and sale of goods amounting to P36.6 million, which are recognized at point in time and those arising from TC and BB agreements amounting to P274.7 million, which qualifies as a lease (see Note 2.16).

26. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks in relation to its financial instruments. The Group's financial assets and financial liabilities by category are summarized in Note 27. The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group's risk management is coordinated with its parent Group, in close cooperation with the BOD, and focuses on actively securing the Group's short to medium-term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to financial markets.

The Group does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The relevant financial risks to which the Group is exposed to are described below.

26.1 Market Risks

The Group is exposed to market risk through its use of financial instruments and specifically to foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and certain other price risk which result from both its operating, investing and financing activities.

(a) Foreign Currency Risk

Most of the Group's transactions are carried out in Philippine pesos, its functional currency. Exposures to currency exchange rates arise from the Group's cash, trade and other receivables and interest-bearing loans, which are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars.

To mitigate the Group's exposure to foreign currency risk, non-Philippine peso cash flows are monitored.

U.S. dollar denominated financial assets and financial liabilities, translated into Philippine pesos at the December 31, 2018 and 2017 closing rates follow:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Financial assets	P 10,647,346	P 191,301,896
Financial liabilities	(316,344,000)	(834,908,373)
Net exposure	(P 305,696,654)	(P 643,606,477)

If the Philippine peso had strengthened against the U.S. dollar, loss before tax in 2018 would have decreased by P39.6 million and profit before tax in 2017 would have increased by P69.3 million. If the Philippine peso had weakened against the U.S. dollar, then this would have increased loss and decreased profit before tax in 2018 and 2017, respectively, by the same amount. This sensitivity of the net result for the period assumes a +/- 12.95% and +/-10.77% change of the Philippine peso/U.S. dollar exchange rate for the periods ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. These percentages have been determined based on the average market volatility in exchange rates, using standard deviation, in the previous nine months for 2018 and 12 months in 2017 estimated at 99% level of confidence. The sensitivity analysis is based on the Group's foreign currency financial instruments held at the end of the reporting period.

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

(b) *Interest Rate Sensitivity*

The Group's policy is to minimize interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group is exposed to changes in market interest rates through cash in bank and certain bank borrowings which are subject to variable interest rates (see Note 12). All other financial assets and liabilities have either fixed interest rates or noninterest-bearing.

Cash in banks are tested on a reasonably possible change of +/- 0.76% and +/- 0.54% in 2018 and 2017, respectively. Banks loans, which vary with certain foreign interest rates, are tested on a reasonably possible change of +/- 0.43% and +/- 0.23% in 2018 and 2017, respectively. These percentages have been determined based on the average market volatility of interest rates, using standard deviation, in the previous nine months estimated at 99% level of confidence. The sensitivity analysis is based on the Group's financial instruments held at the end of each reporting period, with effect estimated from the beginning of the year. All other variables are held constant.

The changes in percentages would affect profit or loss before tax by +/- P1.9 million and +/-P18.6 million for the periods ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

26.2 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty may fail to discharge an obligation to the Group. The Group is exposed to this risk for various financial instruments, for example, by granting advances and rendering services to customers and related parties and by placing deposits with banks.

The Group continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by group, and incorporate this information into its credit risk controls. The Group's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties. Also, it is the Group's policy that all customers are subject to credit verification procedures.

The maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets is the carrying amount of the financial assets as shown in the consolidated statements of financial position as summarized below.

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	4	P 443,495,969	P 1,441,704,190
Trade and other receivables – net (excluding advances to officers and employees)	5	1,369,911,121	857,419,350
Restricted cash	8, 11	1,637,081	31,043,312
Security deposits	8, 11	40,529,028	17,852,950
Advances to related parties	20.4	<u>3,127,555,209</u>	<u>2,488,434,793</u>
		<u>P 4,983,128,408</u>	<u>P 4,836,454,595</u>

None of the financial assets are secured by collateral or other credit enhancements, except for cash as described below.

The credit risk for cash is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings. Included in cash are cash and cash equivalents which are insured by the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation up to a maximum coverage of P0.5 million for every depositor per banking institution.

The Group applies the PFRS 9 simplified approach in measuring ECL, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and other receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade and other receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 24 months before December 31, 2018, and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within such period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

On that basis, the loss allowance as at December 31, 2018 and January 1, 2018 (upon adoption of PFRS 9) was determined based on months past due, as follows for both trade and other receivables.

	Current	Not more than 3 months	More than 3 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
December 31, 2018					
Expected loss rate					
Gross carrying amount - trade and other receivables	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	100.00%	
Loss allowance	910,679,168	338,655,838	22,121,239	17,380,563	1,288,836,808
			221,212	17,380,563	17,601,775
January 1, 2018					
Expected loss rate					
Gross carrying amount - trade and other receivables	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	100.00%	
Loss allowance	335,199,633	373,403,693	77,355,212	16,828,223	802,786,761
			773,552	16,828,223	17,601,775

No additional impairment was recognized in relation to the Group's trade and other receivables as the historical loss rates from existing customers are low and deemed insignificant. The Group also considers to the existence of financial liabilities, which these financial assets may be offset against the outstanding trade receivable with the same counterparty. Financial assets past due for more than three months pertain mostly to the trade receivables from PPPI. The management believes that such receivables are not impaired as it may be offset against the Group's outstanding liabilities to PPPI.

The credit risk for security and other deposits is also considered negligible as the Group has ongoing lease agreements with the counterparty and the latter is considered to be with sound financial condition.

Furthermore, the Group's advances to related parties are repayable on demand and the contractual period is the very short period needed to transfer the cash once demanded. Management determines possible impairment based on the related party's ability to repay the advances upon demand at the reporting date taking into consideration historical defaults from the related parties. Management assessed that the outstanding advances from related parties as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are recoverable since these the related parties were assessed to have a capacity to pay the advances upon demand and there were no historical defaults. Hence, no impairment is necessary.

26.3 Liquidity Risk

The Group manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring scheduled debt servicing payments for long-term financial liabilities as well as cash outflows due in a day-to-day business. Liquidity needs are monitored in various time bands, on a day-to-day and week-to-week basis, as well as on the basis of a rolling 30-day projection. Long-term liquidity needs for a six-month and one-year period are identified monthly.

The Group maintains cash to meet its liquidity requirements for up to 60-day periods. Funding for long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to sell long-term financial assets.

As at December 31, 2018, the Group's financial liabilities have contractual maturities which are presented below.

	Notes	Current		Non-current	
		Within Six Months	Six to 12 Months	One to Five Years	More than Five Years
Interest-bearing loans	12	P 5,673,981,385	P 1,130,501,732	P 9,740,720,792	P 2,408,802,755
Trade and other payables (except for government-related obligations)	13	3,146,020,255	-	-	-
Advances from related parties	20.4	18,049,334	18,049,333	-	-
		P 8,838,050,974	P 1,148,551,065	P 9,740,720,792	P 2,408,802,755

As at December 31, 2017, the Group's financial liabilities have contractual maturities which are presented below.

	Notes	Current		Non-current	
		Within Six Months	Six to 12 Months	One to Five Years	More than Five Years
Interest-bearing loans	12	P 2,852,209,328	P 1,626,989,697	P 6,652,104,772	P 805,378,747
Trade and other payables (except for government-related obligations)	13	1,222,209,318	-	-	-
Advances from related parties	20.4	520,386,076	520,386,076	-	-
		P 4,594,804,722	P 2,147,375,773	P 6,652,104,772	P 805,378,747

These contractual maturities reflect the gross cash flows, which may differ from the carrying values of the liabilities at the end of the reporting periods.

27. CATEGORIES AND OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

27.1 Carrying Amounts and Fair Values by Category

The carrying amounts and fair values of the categories of financial assets and financial liabilities presented in the consolidated statements of financial position are shown below.

	Notes	2018		2017	
		Carrying Amounts	Fair Values	Carrying Amounts	Fair Values
Financial Assets:					
<i>Loans and Receivables:</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	P 443,495,969	P 443,495,969	P 1,441,704,190	P 1,441,704,190
Trade and other receivables - net	5	1,369,911,121	1,369,911,121	857,419,350	857,419,350
Restricted cash	8, 11	1,637,081	1,637,081	31,043,312	31,043,312
Security deposits	8, 11	40,529,028	40,529,028	17,852,950	17,852,950
Advances to related parties	20.4	3,127,555,209	3,127,555,209	2,488,434,793	2,488,434,793
<i>Financial Assets at FVTPL —</i>					
Equity securities	6	3,947,736	3,947,736	3,947,736	3,947,736
		P 4,987,076,144	P 4,987,076,144	P 4,840,402,331	P 4,840,402,331
Financial Liabilities —					
<i>At amortized cost:</i>					
Trade and other payables	13	P 3,146,020,255	P 3,146,020,255	P 1,257,568,676	P 1,257,568,676
Interest-bearing loans	12	15,619,861,853	15,619,861,853	10,332,160,635	10,332,160,635
Advances from related parties	20	36,098,668	36,098,668	1,040,772,152	1,040,772,152
		P 18,801,980,776	P 18,801,980,776	P 12,630,501,463	P 12,630,501,463

See Notes 2.5 and 2.10 for the description of the accounting policies for each category of financial instruments including the determination of fair values. A description of the Group's risk management objectives and policies for financial instruments is provided in Note 26.

27.2 Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Group has not set off financial assets and financial liabilities in 2018 and 2017 and does not have relevant offsetting arrangements. Currently, financial assets and financial liabilities are settled on a gross basis; however, each party to the financial instruments may have the option to settle on a net basis in the event of default of one of the parties through approval by the respective BOD and stockholders of both parties or upon instruction by Udenna. In addition, the Group's outstanding interest-bearing loans from certain banks can be potentially set-off to the extent of the Group's outstanding cash deposited in the same banks.

The outstanding balances of trade and other receivables and cash advances granted to related parties totaling P3,352.0 million and P2,838.4 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, may be offset against the outstanding balances of trade and other payables and cash advances obtained from related parties totaling P604.5 million and P1,618.4 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

28. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES

28.1 Fair Value Hierarchy

In accordance with PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*, the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities and non-financial assets which are measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis and those assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed in accordance with other relevant PFRS, are categorized into three levels based on the significance of inputs used to measure the fair value. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that an entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and,
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level within which the asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

For purposes of determining the market value at Level 1, a market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

When the Group uses valuation technique, it maximizes the use of observable market data where it is available and relies as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to determine the fair value of an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. Otherwise, it is included in Level 3.

28.2 Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value

The Group's financial instruments measured at fair value includes the Financial assets at FVTPL amounting to P3.9 million and is presented in the consolidated statements of financial position on a recurring basis.

These are included in Level 1 as the prices of the shares were valued based on their market prices quoted in the PSE at the end of each reporting period.

The Group has no financial liabilities measured at fair value as of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

28.3 Financial Instruments Measured at Amortized Cost but for which Fair Value is Disclosed

The tables in the succeeding page summarize the fair value hierarchy of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, which are not measured at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position but for which fair value is disclosed.

		2018			
Notes		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets:					
<i>Loans and Receivables:</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	P 443,495,969	P -	P -	P 443,495,969
Trade and other receivables - net	5	-	-	1,369,911,121	1,369,911,121
Restricted cash	8, 11	1,637,081	-	-	1,637,081
Security deposits	8, 11	-	-	40,529,028	40,529,028
Advances to related parties	20.4	-	-	3,127,555,209	3,127,555,209
		P 445,133,050	P -	P 4,537,995,358	P 4,983,128,408
Financial Liabilities —					
<i>At amortized cost:</i>					
Trade and other payables	13	P -	P -	P 3,146,020,255	P 3,146,020,255
Interest-bearing loans	12	-	-	15,619,861,853	15,619,861,853
Advances from related parties	20.4	-	-	36,098,668	36,098,668
		P -	P -	P 18,801,980,776	P 18,801,980,776
		2017			
Notes		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets:					
<i>Loans and Receivables:</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	P 1,441,704,190	P -	P -	P 1,441,704,190
Trade and other receivables - net	5	-	-	857,419,350	857,419,350
Restricted cash	8, 11	31,043,312	-	-	31,043,312
Security deposits	8, 11	-	-	17,852,950	17,852,950
Advances to related parties	20.4	-	-	2,488,434,793	2,488,434,793
		P 1,472,747,502	P -	P 3,363,707,093	P 4,836,454,595
Financial Liabilities:					
<i>At amortized cost:</i>					
Trade and other payables	13	P -	P -	P 1,257,568,676	P 1,257,568,676
Interest-bearing loans	12	-	-	10,332,160,635	10,332,160,635
Advances from related parties	20.4	-	-	1,040,772,152	1,040,772,152
		P -	P -	P 12,630,501,463	P 12,630,501,463

For financial assets with fair values included in Level 1, management considers that the carrying amounts of these financial instruments approximate their fair values due to their short duration.

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in Level 3, which are not traded in an active market, are determined based on the expected cash flows of the underlying net asset or liability based on the instrument where the significant inputs required to determine the fair value of such instruments.

28.4 Fair Value Measurements of Non-financial Assets

The fair values of the Group's vessels, included as part of Property and Equipment account, were determined based on the appraisal reports of a professional and independent appraiser with appropriate qualifications and recent experience in the valuation of similar properties in the relevant locations (see Note 9). To some extent, the valuation process was conducted by the appraiser in discussion with the Group's management with respect to the determination of the inputs such as the size, age, and condition of the vessels. In estimating the fair value of these vessels, management takes into account the market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the assets in their highest and best use. Based on management's assessment, the best use of the Group's non-financial assets indicated above is their current use.

The Level 3 fair value of vessels was determined using the cost approach that reflects the cost to a market participant to construct an asset of comparable usage, construction standards, design and layout, adjusted for obsolescence. The more significant inputs used in the valuation include direct and indirect costs of construction such as but not limited to, labor and contractor's profit, materials and equipment, surveying and permit costs, electricity and utility costs, architectural and engineering fees, insurance and legal fees. These inputs were derived from various suppliers and contractor's quotes, price catalogues, and construction price indices. Under this approach, higher estimated costs used in the valuation will result in higher fair value of the properties.

There has been no change to the valuation techniques used by the Group during the year for its non-financial assets. Also, there were no transfers into or out of Level 3 fair value hierarchy in 2018 and 2017.

29. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Group's capital management objectives are to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurate with the level of risk.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity as presented in the consolidated statements of financial position. Capital for the reporting periods under review is summarized as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Total liabilities	P 19,366,302,118	P13,222,225,907
Total equity	<u>12,924,953,205</u>	<u>13,157,388,412</u>
Debt-to-equity ratio	<u>1.50 :1.00</u>	<u>1.00 : 1.00</u>

The Group's goal in capital management is to maintain a debt-to-equity structure ratio of not more than 3.00:1.00. This is in line with the Group's bank covenants related to its borrowings.

The Group sets the amount of capital in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e., equity and total liabilities. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

30. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

As discussed in Note 23.7, the PCC issued a decision on January 11, 2019 not to take further action on the acquisition by the Company of 2,000,000 common shares of Trans-Asia on the basis of the conditions provided in the Voluntary Commitments submitted by the Company.