

CO V E R S H E E T

P	W	-	2	7	7			
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--

S. E. C. Registration Number

				S	A	N							
--	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

				M	I	G	U	E	L				
--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

		C	O	R	P	O	R	A	T	I	O	N	
(Company's Full Name)													

N	O	.	4	0	S	A	N	M	I	G	U	E	L	A	V	E
M	A	N	D	A	L	U	Y	O	N	G	C	I	T	Y		
M	E	T	R	O	M	A	N	I	L	A						
P	H	I	L	I	P	P	I	N	E	S						

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

Atty. Mary Rose S. Tan

Contact Person

(632) 632-3000

Company Telephone Number

1	2
---	---

3	1
---	---

Month

Day

SEC FORM (2nd Quarter-2024)

			1	7	-	Q		
--	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--

FORM TYPE

2nd Tuesday of June

--	--

--	--

Month Day

Annual Meeting

--

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

--	--	--

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

--

Amended Articles Number/Section

--

Total No. of Stockholders

--

--

Domestic Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

File Number

LCU

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Document I. D.

Cashier

S T A M P S

Remarks = pls. Use black ink for scanning purposes

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC FORM 17-Q**
**QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES
REGULATION CODE AND SRC RULE 17(2)(b) THEREUNDER**

1. For the quarterly period ended **June 30, 2024**
2. Commission identification number **PW00000227**
3. BIR Tax Identification No. **000-060-741-000**
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter **SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION**
5. **Philippines**
Province, country or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization
6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)
7. **No. 40 San Miguel Avenue,
Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila** **1550**
Address of issuer's principal office Postal Code
8. **(632) 8632-3000**
Issuer's telephone number, including area code
9. **N/A**
Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

	Number of Shares of Stock and debt Outstanding as of <u>June 30, 2024</u>
Common Shares	2,383,896,588
Series “2-F” Preferred Shares	223,333,500
Series “2-I” Preferred Shares	169,333,400
Series “2-J” Preferred Shares	266,666,667
Series “2-K” Preferred Shares	183,904,900
Series “2-M” Preferred Shares	173,333,325
Series “2-L” Preferred Shares	165,358,600
Series “2-N” Preferred Shares	100,115,100
Series “2-O” Preferred Shares	<u>187,859,700</u>
TOTAL	3,853,801,780
Total Liabilities	P1,900,165 million

11. Are any or all of registrant's securities listed on a Stock Exchange?
Yes [✓] No []

If yes, disclose name of the Stock Exchange and class of securities listed therein:

Philippine Stock Exchange

- (a) Common Shares
- (b) Series "2" Preferred Shares - 2-F
- (c) Series "2" Preferred Shares - 2-I
- (d) Series "2" Preferred Shares - 2-J
- (e) Series "2" Preferred Shares - 2-K
- (f) Series "2" Preferred Shares - 2-M
- (g) Series "2" Preferred Shares - 2-L
- (h) Series "2" Preferred Shares - 2-N
- (i) Series "2" Preferred Shares - 2-O

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

- (a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Sections 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding twelve (12) months.

Yes [✓] No []

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

Yes [✓] No []

PART I--FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

The unaudited consolidated financial statements of San Miguel Corporation ("SMC" or "Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") as of and for the period ended June 30, 2024 (with comparative figures as of December 31, 2023 and for the period ended June 30, 2023) and Selected Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements is hereto attached as Annex "A".

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

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

PART II--OTHER INFORMATION

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

NONE

SIGNATURES

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

Issuer

SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION

Signature and Title

FERDINAND K. CONSTANTINO
Chief Finance Officer and Treasurer

Date

August 14, 2024

Signature and Title

BELLA O. NAVARRA
Comptrollership Manager/
Principal Accounting Officer

Date

August 14, 2024

ANNEX "A"

SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
JUNE 30, 2024 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Millions)

	Note	2024 Unaudited	2023 Audited
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8, 9	P253,890	P261,358
Trade and other receivables - net	4, 8, 9	263,809	263,119
Inventories		175,618	161,986
Current portion of biological assets - net		3,331	3,515
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	4, 8, 9	152,059	141,424
Total Current Assets		848,707	831,402
Noncurrent Assets			
Investments and advances - net		44,436	37,089
Investments in equity and debt instruments	4, 8, 9	19,622	19,417
Property, plant and equipment - net	5	787,574	753,472
Right-of-use assets - net		105,795	108,014
Investment property - net		82,636	79,513
Biological assets - net of current portion		2,518	2,667
Goodwill - net		183,250	182,791
Other intangible assets - net		325,909	306,638
Deferred tax assets		25,635	19,633
Other noncurrent assets - net	4, 8, 9	129,362	118,729
Total Noncurrent Assets		1,706,737	1,627,963
		P2,555,444	P2,459,365
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Loans payable	4, 8, 9	P262,279	P214,881
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	4, 8, 9	254,654	223,055
Lease liabilities - current portion	4, 8, 9	11,498	19,631
Income and other taxes payable		46,396	46,254
Dividends and distributions payable	4, 7	5,444	4,605
Current maturities of long-term debt - net of debt issue costs	4, 8, 9	271,382	236,798
Total Current Liabilities		851,653	745,224
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Long-term debt - net of current maturities and debt issue costs	4, 8, 9	951,032	953,786
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	4, 8, 9	35,190	36,941
Deferred tax liabilities		31,531	29,503
Other noncurrent liabilities	4, 8, 9	30,759	28,745
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		1,048,512	1,048,975

Forward

	2024 Unaudited	2023 Audited
Equity		
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company		
Capital stock - common	P16,443	P16,443
Capital stock - preferred	10,187	10,187
Additional paid-in capital	177,442	177,468
Capital securities	24,211	24,211
Equity reserves	2,667	7,354
Retained earnings:		
Appropriated	88,468	87,170
Unappropriated	86,423	103,151
Treasury stock	(109,763)	(109,763)
	296,078	316,221
Non-controlling Interests	359,201	348,945
Total Equity	655,279	665,166
	P2,555,444	P2,459,365

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

CERTIFIED CORRECT:


 BELINDA O. NAVARRA
 SVP, Corporate Finance - Comptrollership

SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 AND 2023
(In Millions, Except Per Share Data)

			For the Quarter Ended		
	Note	2024 Unaudited	2023 Unaudited	2024 Unaudited	2023 Unaudited
SALES	2	P789,021	P685,229	P396,308	P338,504
COST OF SALES		655,195	571,215	326,832	281,033
GROSS PROFIT		133,826	114,014	69,476	57,471
SELLING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		(48,737)	(44,093)	(24,851)	(22,603)
INTEREST EXPENSE AND OTHER FINANCING CHARGES		(47,645)	(44,847)	(24,123)	(23,044)
INTEREST INCOME		7,324	6,531	3,690	3,078
EQUITY IN NET EARNINGS OF ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES		1,237	1,098	821	446
GAIN (LOSS) ON SALE OF INVESTMENTS AND PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT		58	(40)	45	5
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES) - Net	3	(24,387)	6,220	(17,540)	(3,852)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		21,676	38,883	7,518	11,501
INCOME TAX EXPENSE		8,098	15,558	2,827	5,915
NET INCOME		P13,578	P23,325	P4,691	P5,586
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Parent Company		(P8,703)	P757	(P9,212)	(P8,075)
Non-controlling interests		22,281	22,568	13,903	13,661
		P13,578	P23,325	P4,691	P5,586
Basic and Diluted Loss Per Common Share Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company	6	(P5.64)	(P0.84)	(P4.86)	(P3.97)
Cash Dividends Declared Per Common Share	7	P0.70	P0.70	P0.35	P0.35

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

CERTIFIED CORRECT:


BELIA G. NAVARRA
SVP, Corporate Finance - Comptrollership

SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 AND 2023
(In Millions)

			For the Quarter Ended	
	2024 Unaudited	2023 Unaudited	2024 Unaudited	2023 Unaudited
NET INCOME	P13,578	P23,325	P4,691	P5,586
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurement loss on net defined benefit				
retirement plan	(1)	(7)	-	(1)
Income tax benefit	-	1	-	-
Net gain on financial assets at fair value				
through other comprehensive income	130	170	137	159
Income tax expense	(14)	(15)	(15)	(8)
Share in other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures - net	6	(9)	5	(9)
	121	140	127	141
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss				
Net gain (loss) on exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	2,511	(4,090)	3,136	(2,595)
Net gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(6)	11	(15)	(2)
Income tax benefit (expense)	2	(3)	4	(3)
Net gain (loss) on cash flow hedges	(948)	(21)	(1,194)	5
Income tax benefit	237	14	298	4
Share in other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures - net	(121)	83	(70)	36
	1,675	(4,006)	2,159	(2,555)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) - Net of tax	1,796	(3,866)	2,286	(2,414)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - Net of tax	P15,374	P19,459	P6,977	P3,172
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Parent Company	(P8,450)	(P1,428)	(P8,647)	(P9,677)
Non-controlling interests	23,824	20,887	15,624	12,849
	P15,374	P19,459	P6,977	P3,172

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

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

BELLAND NAVARRA
SVP, Corporate Finance - Comptrollership

SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 AND 2023
(In Millions)

Note	Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company													Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity	
	Capital Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Senior Perpetual Capital Securities	Equity Reserves				Other Equity Reserve	Retained Earnings		Treasury Stock				
	Common	Preferred			Reserve for Retirement Plan	Hedging Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Translation Reserve		Appropriated	Unappropriated	Common	Preferred	Total		
As at January 1, 2024 (Audited)	P16,443	P10,187	P177,468	P24,211	(P10,465)	(P403)	P330	P2,974	P14,918	P87,170	P103,151	(P67,093)	(P42,670)	P316,221	P348,945	P665,166
Net gain on exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	979	-	-	-	-	-	979	1,532	2,511
Share in other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint venture - net	-	-	-	-	-	-	(118)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	(121)	6	(115)
Net loss on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	(711)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(711)	-	(711)
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	5	112
Remeasurement loss on net defined benefit retirement plan	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(1)	(711)	(11)	976	-	-	-	-	-	253	1,543	1,796
Net income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(711)	(11)	976	-	-	(8,703)	-	(8,703)	22,281	13,578
Total comprehensive income (loss)												(8,703)	-	(8,450)	23,824	15,374
Share issuance costs from re-issuance of treasury shares	-	-	(26)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26)	-	(26)
Net addition (reduction) to non-controlling interests and others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,940)	-	(54)	-	-	(4,994)	3,380	(1,614)
Appropriations - net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,298	(1,298)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends and distributions:	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,669)	-	-	(1,669)	(7,128)	(8,797)
Common		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,972)	-	-	(3,972)	(789)	(4,761)
Preferred		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,032)	-	-	(1,032)	(9,031)	(10,063)
As at June 30, 2024 (Unaudited)	P16,443	P10,187	P177,442	P24,211	(P10,466)	(P1,114)	P319	P3,950	P9,978	P88,468	P86,423	(P67,093)	(P42,670)	P296,078	P359,201	P655,279

Forward

Note	Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company														Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity		
	Capital Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Senior Perpetual Capital Securities	Equity Reserves					Retained Earnings		Treasury Stock						
	Common	Preferred			Reserve for Retirement Plan	Hedging Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Translation Reserve	Other Equity Reserve	Appropriated	Unappropriated	Common	Preferred	Total				
As at January 1, 2023 (Audited)	P16,443	P10,187	P177,719	P24,211	(P9,256)	(P274)	P114	P5,641	P16,528	P71,004	P129,239	(P67,093)	(P89,670)	P284,793	P354,359	P639,152		
Net loss on exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,436)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,436)	(1,654)	(4,090)		
Share in other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint venture - net	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	88	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	75	(1)	74		
Net gain (loss) on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	(16)	(7)		
Net gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	(6)	163		
Remeasurement loss on net defined benefit retirement plan	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(4)	(6)		
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(13)	9	257	(2,438)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,185)	(1,681)	(3,866)		
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	757	-	-	757	22,568	23,325		
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(13)	9	257	(2,438)	-	-	757	-	-	(1,428)	20,887	19,459		
Net addition (reduction) to non-controlling interests and others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	(738)	-	-	-	(734)	(2,763)	(3,497)		
Appropriations - net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,276	(13,276)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cash dividends and distributions:	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,669)	-	-	(1,669)	(7,100)	(8,769)		
Common		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,755)	-	-	(1,755)	(573)	(2,328)		
Preferred		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,000)	-	-	(1,000)	(9,555)	(10,555)		
As at June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	P16,443	P10,187	P177,719	P24,211	(P9,269)	(P265)	P371	P3,203	P16,532	P84,280	P111,558	(P67,093)	(P89,670)	P278,207	P355,255	P633,462		

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

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

BELA NAVARRA
SVP, Corporate Finance - Comptrollership

SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 AND 2023
(In Millions)

	Note	2024 Unaudited	2023 Unaudited
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax		P21,676	P38,883
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation, amortization and others - net	3, 5	53,337	20,885
Interest expense and other financing charges		47,645	44,847
Interest income		(7,324)	(6,531)
Equity in net earnings of associates and joint ventures		(1,237)	(1,098)
Loss (gain) on sale of investment and property and equipment		(58)	40
Operating income before working capital changes		114,039	97,026
Changes in noncash current assets, certain current liabilities and others		17,919	34,714
Cash generated from operations		131,958	131,740
Interest and other financing charges paid		(45,803)	(46,412)
Income taxes paid		(11,547)	(9,716)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		74,608	75,612
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to:			
Property, plant and equipment	5	(48,178)	(29,444)
Intangible assets		(23,476)	(34,107)
Investments and advances		(7,007)	(2,306)
Investment property		(4,212)	(2,507)
Advances to contractors and suppliers		(2,349)	(9,463)
Investments in debt instruments		(532)	(445)
Increase in other noncurrent assets and others		(16,012)	(9,916)
Interest received		6,505	6,094
Proceeds from:			
Disposal of investments in debt instruments		519	439
Sale of property and equipment		482	264
Disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash and cash equivalents disposed of		8	418
Dividends received		363	640
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(93,889)	(80,333)

Forward

	Note	2024 Unaudited	2023 Unaudited
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from:			
Short-term borrowings		P630,730	P546,060
Long-term borrowings		58,906	129,262
Payments of:			
Short-term borrowings		(583,917)	(578,751)
Long-term borrowings		(61,288)	(110,673)
Net proceeds from issuance of capital securities of a subsidiary		43,481	-
Increase (decrease) in non-controlling interests' share in the net assets of subsidiaries and others		31	(2,759)
Redemption of capital securities of subsidiaries		(45,040)	(1,151)
Cash dividends and distributions paid to non-controlling shareholders		(17,063)	(17,221)
Payments of lease liabilities		(11,500)	(10,498)
Cash dividends and distributions paid	7	(5,717)	(4,635)
Share issuance costs from re-issuance of treasury shares		(26)	-
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities		8,597	(50,366)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		3,216	(929)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD		261,358	318,214
		P253,890	P262,198

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

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

BELIA D. NAVARRA
SVP, Corporate Finance - Comptrollership

SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES
JUNE 30, 2024
(In Millions)

	Past Due						
	Total	Current	1 - 30 Days	31 - 60 Days	61 - 90 Days	Over 90 Days	
Trade	P 187,009	P 126,175	P 17,690	P 2,907	P 1,995	P 38,242	
Non-trade	78,744	44,593	491	340	320	33,000	
Others	11,137	9,387	147	11	15	1,577	
Total	<u>276,890</u>	<u>P 180,155</u>	<u>P 18,328</u>	<u>P 3,258</u>	<u>P 2,330</u>	<u>P 72,819</u>	
Less allowance for impairment losses	13,081						
Net	<u>P 263,809</u>						

San Miguel Corporation

Proceeds from Issuance of Series "2", in Subseries "L", Subseries "N" and Subseries "O" Preferred Shares

June 30, 2024

(Amounts in Millions)

i) Gross and Net Proceeds as Disclosed in the Final Offer Supplement ^a

Gross proceeds	P	50,000
Estimated fees, commissions and expenses relating to the issue:		
Underwriting fees	P	275
PSE filing fee (inclusive of VAT)		56
Taxes		25
Philippine SEC filing and legal research fee		13
Estimated legal and other professional fees		6
Estimated other expenses		4
Net proceeds	P	<u>379</u> <u>49,621</u>

ii) Actual Gross and Net Proceeds ^b

Gross proceeds	P	34,000
Underwriting fees	P	218
PSE filing fee (inclusive of VAT)		56
Taxes		17
Philippine SEC filing and legal research fee		13
Legal and other professional fees		5
Other expenses		1
Net proceeds/balance of the proceeds	P	<u>310</u> <u>33,690</u>

iii) Each Expenditure Item Where the Proceeds were Used

Repayment of Philippine Peso-denominated short-term loans	P	16,530
Repayment of the Series B Bonds		<u>7,294</u>

iv) Balance of the Proceeds as of End of Reporting Period

P 9,866

a The Gross and Net Proceeds as Disclosed in the Final Offer Supplement is based on (i) 400,000,000 Series "2" Preferred Shares with an (ii) oversubscription option of 266,666,700 Series "2" Preferred Shares at P75.00 per share amounting to P50,000 million.

b The Actual Gross and Net Proceeds is based on (i) 400,000,000 Series "2" Preferred Shares with an (ii) oversubscription option of 53,333,400 Series "2" Preferred Shares at P75.00 per share amounting to P34,000 million.

SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SELECTED NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in Millions, Except Per Share Data)

1. Material Accounting Policy Information

The interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) 34, *Interim Financial Reporting* and do not include all the information required in the annual consolidated financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Group's audited consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2023.

The interim consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution by the Board of Directors (BOD) on August 8, 2024.

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

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the interim consolidated financial statements of the Group are consistent with those followed in the most recent annual audited consolidated financial statements, except for the changes in accounting policies as explained below.

The Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (FSRSC) approved the adoption of a number of new and amendments to standards as part of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

Adoption of Amendments to Standards

The Group has adopted the following amendments to PFRS effective January 1, 2024 and accordingly, changed its accounting policies in the following areas:

- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to PFRS 16, *Leases*). The amendments confirm the following:
 - On initial recognition, the seller-lessee includes variable lease payments when it measures a lease liability arising from a sale and leaseback transaction.
 - After initial recognition, the seller-lessee applies the general requirements for subsequent accounting of the lease liability such that it recognizes no gain or loss relating to the right-of-use asset it retains.

A seller-lessee may adopt different approaches that satisfy the new requirements on subsequent measurement.

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent - 2020 Amendments and Noncurrent Liabilities with Covenants - 2022 Amendments (Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*). To promote consistency in application and clarify the requirements on determining whether a liability is current or noncurrent, the amendments:
 - removed the requirement for a right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period to be unconditional and instead require that the right must have substance and exist at the reporting date;

- clarified that only covenants with which the entity must comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or noncurrent and covenants with which the entity must comply after the reporting date do not affect a liability's classification at that date;
- provided additional disclosure requirements for noncurrent liabilities subject to conditions within 12 months after the reporting period to enable the assessment of the risk that the liability could become repayable within 12 months; and
- clarified that settlement of a liability includes transferring an entity's own equity instruments to the counterparty, but conversion options that are classified as equity do not affect classification of the liability as current or noncurrent.
- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to PAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows*, and PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*). The amendments introduce new disclosure objectives to provide information about the supplier finance arrangements of an entity that would enable users to assess the effects of these arrangements on the liabilities and cash flows, and the exposure to liquidity risk.

Under the amendments, entities also need to disclose the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement.

The amendments also add supplier finance arrangements as an example to the existing disclosure requirements in PFRS 7 on factors an entity might consider when providing specific quantitative liquidity risk disclosures about its financial liabilities.

The adoption of the amendments to standards did not have a material effect on the interim consolidated financial statements.

New and Amendments to Standards Not Yet Adopted

A number of new and amendments to standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2024 and have not been applied in preparing the interim consolidated financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the interim consolidated financial statements.

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

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*, replaces the interim standard, PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*, and establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the standard. The new standard applies to all insurance contracts, regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

PFRS 17 aims to increase transparency and to reduce diversity in the accounting for insurance contracts. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach) and simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

On December 15, 2021, the FSRSC amended the mandatory effective date of PFRS 17 from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025. This is consistent with Circular Letter No. 2020-62 issued by the Insurance Commission which deferred the implementation of PFRS 17 by two years after its effective date as decided by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

PFRS 17 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted.

- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to PAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*). The amendments clarify that a currency is exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations.

When a currency is not exchangeable, an entity needs to estimate a spot rate. The objective in estimating the spot rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments do not specify how to estimate the spot exchange rate to meet the objective and an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique.

The amendments require new disclosures to help users assess the impact of using an estimated exchange rate on the financial statements, including the nature and financial impacts of the currency not being exchangeable, the spot exchange rate used, the estimation process, and risks to the entity because the currency is not exchangeable.

The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Earlier application is permitted. Comparative information is not restated and the effect of initially applying the amendments are adjusted to the opening balance of retained earnings, or to the cumulative amount of translation differences if the entity uses a presentation currency other than its functional currency.

Deferral of the local implementation of Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*.

- The amendments address an inconsistency in the requirements in PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments require that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary.

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

2. Segment Information

Operating Segments

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

The Group's reportable segments are food and beverage, packaging, energy, fuel and oil, infrastructure and cement.

The food and beverage segment is engaged in (i) the processing and marketing of branded value-added refrigerated processed meats, canned meats, ready-to-eat viands, seafood and plant-based food products, the manufacture and marketing of butter, margarine, cheese, milk, ice cream and salad aids, the marketing of flour mixes, and the importation and marketing of coffee products (collectively known as "Prepared and Packaged Food"); (ii) the production and sale of feeds, veterinary medicine and pet care products ("Animal Nutrition and Health"); (iii) poultry and livestock farming, and the processing and sale of poultry and fresh meats ("Protein"); and (iv) the milling, production and marketing of flour and bakery ingredients, grain terminal handling, foodservice, and international operations ("Others"). It is also engaged in the production, marketing and selling of fermented, malt-based and non-alcoholic beverages within the Philippines and several foreign markets; and production of hard liquor in the form of gin, Chinese wine, brandy, rum, vodka and other liquor variants which are available nationwide, while some are exported to select countries.

The packaging segment is involved in the production and marketing of packaging products including, among others, glass containers, glass molds, polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles and preforms, PET recycling, plastic closures, corrugated cartons, woven polypropylene, kraft sacks and paperboard, pallets, flexible packaging, plastic crates, plastic floorings, plastic films, plastic trays, plastic pails and tubs, metal closures and two-piece aluminum cans, woven products, industrial laminates and radiant barriers. It is also involved in crate and plastic pallet leasing, PET bottle filling graphics design, packaging research and testing, packaging development and consultation, contract packaging and trading.

The energy segment sells, retails and distributes power, through power supply agreements, retail supply contracts, ancillary service procurement agreements and other power-related service agreements, either directly to customers (other generators, distribution utilities, including Manila Electric Company, electric cooperatives, industrial customers and National Grid Corporation of the Philippines) or through the Philippine Wholesale Electricity Spot Market.

The fuel and oil segment is engaged in refining crude oil and marketing and distribution of refined petroleum products.

The infrastructure segment has investments in companies which hold long-term concessions in the infrastructure sector in the Philippines. It is engaged in the management and operation, as well as, construction and development of various infrastructure projects such as major toll roads, airports, railways and bulk water.

The cement segment is primarily engaged in the manufacturing, marketing and distribution of cement products.

Inter-segment Transactions

Segment revenues, expenses and performance include sales and purchases between operating segments. Such transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

Operating Segments

Financial information about reportable segments as at and for the periods ended June 30, 2024, December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023 follows:

	Food and Beverage		Packaging		Energy		Fuel and Oil		Infrastructure		Cement		Real Estate and Others		Eliminations		Consolidated		
	June 2024	June 2023	June 2024	June 2023	June 2024	June 2023	June 2024	June 2023	June 2024	June 2023	June 2024	June 2023	June 2024	June 2023	June 2024	June 2023	June 2024	June 2023	
Sales																			
External sales	P192,784	P184,553	P12,138	P12,648	P94,939	P79,007	P439,464	P359,027	P18,072	P16,570	P18,619	P19,806	P13,005	P13,618	P -	P -	P789,021	P685,229	
Inter-segment sales	98	34	5,836	6,082	4,005	5,763	5,026	8,010	3	2	343	358	18,535	17,807	(33,846)	(38,056)	-	-	
Total sales	P192,882	P184,587	P17,974	P18,730	P98,944	P84,770	P444,490	P367,037	P18,075	P16,572	P18,962	P20,164	P31,540	P31,425	(P33,846)	(P38,056)	P789,021	P685,229	
Result																			
Segment result	P26,641	P22,987	P1,362	P1,200	P22,988	P14,751	P17,313	P16,011	P9,650	P8,960	P3,952	P3,023	P2,754	P2,750	P429	P239	P85,089	P69,921	
Interest expense and other financing charges																	(47,645)	(44,847)	
Interest income																	7,324	6,531	
Equity in net earnings of associates and joint ventures																		1,237	1,098
Gain (loss) on sale of investments and property and equipment																		58	(40)
Other income (charges) - net																		(24,387)	6,220
Income tax expense																	(8,098)	(15,558)	
Net Income																	P13,578	P23,325	
	June 2024	December 2023	June 2024	December 2023	June 2024	December 2023	June 2024	December 2023	June 2024	December 2023	June 2024	December 2023	June 2024	December 2023	June 2024	December 2023	June 2024	December 2023	
Other Information																			
Segment assets	P308,910	P297,032	P49,727	P50,431	P716,410	P702,778	P447,717	P432,972	P470,982	P440,455	P119,094	P116,185	P348,521	P339,296	(P181,364)	(P180,120)	P2,279,997	P2,199,029	
Investments in and advances to associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	13,049	10,953	8	6	7,754	5,184	2,461	2,358	21,164	18,588	-	-	44,436	37,089	
Goodwill and trademarks																	183,469	183,008	
Other assets																	21,907	20,606	
Deferred tax assets																	25,635	19,633	
Consolidated Total Assets																	P2,555,444	P2,459,365	
<i>Forward</i>																			

	Food and Beverage		Packaging		Energy		Fuel and Oil		Infrastructure		Cement		Real Estate and Others		Eliminations		Consolidated	
	June 2024	December 2023	June 2024	December 2023	June 2024	December 2023	June 2024	December 2023	June 2024	December 2023	June 2024	December 2023	June 2024	December 2023	June 2024	December 2023	June 2024	December 2023
Segment liabilities	P77,375	P73,742	P9,023	P9,603	P103,642	P81,870	P77,930	P66,707	P55,999	P53,317	P7,498	P6,974	P103,988	P102,371	(P156,190)	(P148,456)	P279,265	P246,128
Loans payable																262,279	214,881	
Long-term debt																1,222,414	1,190,584	
Lease liabilities																46,688	56,572	
Income and other taxes payable																46,396	46,254	
Dividends and distributions payable and others																11,592	10,277	
Deferred tax liabilities																31,531	29,503	
Consolidated Total Liabilities																P1,900,165	P1,794,199	

Disaggregation of Revenue

The following table shows the disaggregation of revenue by timing of revenue recognition and the reconciliation of the disaggregated revenue with the Group's reportable segments for the periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023:

	Food and Beverage		Packaging		Energy		Fuel and Oil		Infrastructure		Cement		Real Estate and Others		Consolidated	
	June 2024	June 2023	June 2024	June 2023	June 2024	June 2023	June 2024	June 2023	June 2024	June 2023	June 2024	June 2023	June 2024	June 2023	June 2024	June 2023
Timing of recognition																
Sales recognized at point in time	P192,777	P184,549	P11,749	P12,264	P -	P -	P439,464	P359,027	P -	P -	P18,619	P19,806	P10,935	P11,656	P673,544	P587,302
Sales recognized over time	7	4	389	384	94,939	79,007	-	-	18,072	16,570	-	-	2,070	1,962	115,477	97,927
Total external sales	P192,784	P184,553	P12,138	P12,648	P94,939	P79,007	P439,464	P359,027	P18,072	P16,570	P18,619	P19,806	P13,005	P13,618	P789,021	P685,229

3. Other Income (Charges) - Net

Other income (charges) - net consists of:

Note	June 30	
	2024	2023
Construction costs	(P30,992)	(P22,671)
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange - net	8 (27,206)	3,798
Construction revenue	30,992	22,671
Gain (loss) on derivatives - net	9 2,313	(574)
Dividend income	13	15
Miscellaneous gain	-	2,291
Others	493	690
	(P24,387)	P6,220

The construction revenue recognized in profit or loss approximates the construction costs recognized. When it is probable that the total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense immediately.

Construction costs are recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the construction activity of toll road, airport, water concession rights as at reporting date.

Miscellaneous gain represents the income recognized in 2023 by Ginebra San Miguel Inc. from the assignment of product rights amounting to P1,530 and by San Miguel Brewery Inc. from the Tax Credit Certificates issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) in relation to the claims for refund filed for overpayment of excise taxes with the BIR for San Mig Light amounting to P761.

“Others” consist of rent income, commission income, insurance claims, changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), reversal of impairment, casualty loss and expenses of closed facilities.

4. Related Party Disclosures

San Miguel Corporation (SMC or the Parent Company), certain subsidiaries and their shareholders, associates and joint ventures purchase products and services from one another in the normal course of business. The Parent Company requires approval of the BOD for related party transactions amounting to at least ten percent (10%) of the total consolidated assets based on its latest audited financial statements.

Amounts owed by/owed to related parties are collectible/will be settled in cash. An assessment is undertaken at each financial year by examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

The following are the transactions with related parties and the outstanding balances as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

	Year	Revenue from Related Parties	Purchases from Related Parties	Amounts Owed by Related Parties	Amounts Owed to Related Parties	Terms	Conditions
Ultimate Parent Company	June 30, 2024	P2 8	P -	P -	P515 515	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured
	December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-		
	June 30, 2024	-	-	3,037	-	To be settled on the first anniversary of commercial operations of the Nonoc Project; interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	December 31, 2023	-	-	3,037	-		
Retirement Plans	June 30, 2024	14	-	3,050	-	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	December 31, 2023	29	-	3,332	-		
	June 30, 2024	117	-	4,130	-	On demand; interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	December 31, 2023	239	-	4,129	9		
Associates	June 30, 2024	916	-	1,363	61	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	December 31, 2023	2,466	-	1,119	73		
	June 30, 2024	163	-	4,288	28,769	Less than 1 to 12 years; interest bearing	Unsecured and secured; no impairment
	December 31, 2023	469	-	4,288	25,076		
Joint Ventures	June 30, 2024	44	33	243	44	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	December 31, 2023	74	65	197	18		
	June 30, 2024	13	-	621	-	On demand; interest bearing	Unsecured; with impairment
	December 31, 2023	40	-	621	-		
Shareholder of the Ultimate Parent Company	June 30, 2024	40	-	1,487	-	Less than 1 to 10.5 years; interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	December 31, 2023	77	-	1,479	-		
	June 30, 2024	-	-	1,300	-	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	December 31, 2023	-	-	1,300	-		
Shareholders in Subsidiaries	June 30, 2024	19	552	95	1,404	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	December 31, 2023	30	990	100	1,304		
Others	June 30, 2024	286	438	222	142	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	December 31, 2023	451	2,965	157	162		
Total	June 30, 2024	P1,614	P1,023	P19,836	P30,935		
Total	December 31, 2023	P3,883	P4,020	P19,759	P27,157		

- 1) Revenue consists of sale of power, fuel and other products and services to related parties.
- 2) Purchases consist of purchase of inventories, power and other products and services from related parties.
- 3) Amounts owed by related parties consist of current and noncurrent receivable, advances to suppliers and deposits and share in expenses.
 - a) Amounts owed by related parties include interest bearing receivable from Top Frontier Investment Holdings, Inc. (Top Frontier or the Ultimate Parent Company) related to the remaining balance of the consideration for the sale of Clariden Holdings, Inc. (Clariden) amounting to P2,312 and the assignment of certain receivables of the Ultimate Parent Company amounting to P725.
 - (i) *Amounts owed by the Ultimate Parent Company amounting to P2,312:* On September 27, 2019, SMC and Top Frontier agreed in writing that the second payment amounting to P1,099, plus 5.75% interest rate per annum of any portion thereof unpaid, and the final payment amounting to P1,213, plus 6.00% per annum of any portion thereof unpaid, shall be payable and the interest shall be accrued, on the first anniversary of commercial operations of the Nonoc Project or such extended date as may be mutually agreed by the parties in writing. The Nonoc Project is primarily focused in

extracting nickel deposits in Nonoc Island, Surigao City, Surigao del Norte undertaken by Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc., an indirect subsidiary of Clariden. As at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Nonoc Project has not yet started commercial operations. These amounts are included as part of noncurrent receivables and deposits under "Other noncurrent assets - net" account in the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

- (ii) *Amounts owed by the Ultimate Parent Company amounting to P725:* These amounts are subject to 5.75% interest rate per annum and will accrue upon commencement of commercial operations of the Nonoc Project. As at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Nonoc Project has not yet started commercial operations. These amounts are included as part of noncurrent receivables and deposit under "Other noncurrent assets - net" account in the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.
- b) The Parent Company has advances to and receivables from San Miguel Corporation Retirement Plan amounting to P6,221 and P6,522 as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, included as part of "Amounts owed by related parties" under "Trade and other receivables - net" account in the consolidated statements of financial position. Portion of the advances are subject to interest of 5.75% per annum in 2024 and 2023. Interest income earned from the advances amounted to P94 in 2024 and 2023.
- c) Petron Corporation has advances to Petron Corporation Employee Retirement Plan amounting to P959 and P937 as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, included as part of "Amounts owed by related parties" under "Trade and other receivables - net" account in the consolidated statements of financial position. The advances are subject to interest of 5% per annum in 2024 and 2023. Interest income earned from the advances amounted to P23 in 2024 and 2023.
- d) Amounts owed by related parties include investments in debt securities under investment agreement with Bank of Commerce (BankCom) for a total amount of P4,288 as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, presented as part of "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Investments in equity and debt instruments" accounts in the consolidated statements of financial position. Interest income earned from investments in debt instruments amounted to P162 and P320 in 2024 and 2023, respectively.
- e) Amounts owed by related parties include interest-bearing receivable from joint ventures amounting to P621 included as part of "Trade and other receivables - net" account in the consolidated statements of financial position. Allowance for impairment losses pertaining to these receivables amounted to P621 as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. Interest income earned from the receivable amounted to P13 and P20 in 2024 and 2023, respectively.
- f) Amounts owed by joint ventures include the interest-bearing loans granted to Angat Hydropower Corporation by PowerOne Ventures Energy Inc. amounting to P1,487 and P1,479 as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, presented as part of "Trade and other receivables - net" and "Other noncurrent assets - net" accounts in the consolidated statements of financial position. Interest income earned from the loans amounted to P40 and P36 in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

- g) Amounts owed by related parties include the receivable from the assignment by Eagle Cement Corporation to Far East Holdings, Inc. of the advances for future investment in KB Space Holdings, Inc. amounting to P1,300, presented as part of "Trade and other receivables - net" account in the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.
- 4) Amounts owed to related parties consist of trade payables, professional fees and leases. Amounts owed to a related party for the lease of office space presented as part of "Lease liabilities - current portion" amounted to P7 and P4 as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, and as part of "Lease liabilities - net of current portion" amounted to P3 and P5 as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. The amount owed to the Ultimate Parent Company pertains to dividends payable.
- 5) The amounts owed to associates include interest bearing loans payable to BankCom presented as part of "Loans payable" account amounting to P8,170 and P6,382 and "Long-term debt" account amounting to P20,599 and P18,694 in the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

The amounts owed to associates include syndicated project finance loans amounting to P13,819 and P12,375 as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, which were secured by certain property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets.

There were no known transactions with parties that fall outside the definition "related parties" under PAS 24, *Related Party Disclosures*, but with whom SMC or its related parties have a relationship that enables the parties to negotiate terms of material transactions that may not be available from other, more clearly independent parties on an arm's length basis.

5. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of:

June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023

	Land and Land Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Power Plants	Refinery and Plant Equipment	Service Stations and Other Equipment	Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Capital Projects in Progress	Total
Cost									
January 1, 2023 (Audited)	P53,863	P80,797	P203,466	P194,444	P20,482	P233,513	P9,971	P194,022	P990,558
Additions	320	734	1,728	394	514	7,698	173	59,612	71,173
Acquisition of a subsidiary	448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	448
Disposals/retirement	(6)	(168)	(76)	(1)	(918)	(2,943)	(14)	(14)	(4,140)
Reclassifications and others	3,801	12,365	20,251	948	261	23,101	2,549	(55,165)	8,111
Currency translation adjustments	(102)	(276)	-	(1,278)	(494)	(773)	2	(38)	(2,959)
December 31, 2023 (Audited)	58,324	93,452	225,369	194,507	19,845	260,596	12,681	198,417	1,063,191
Additions	976	103	1,877	129	679	2,944	293	41,177	48,178
Disposals/retirement	(67)	(20)	-	(2)	(1,286)	(1,409)	(1)	(3)	(2,788)
Reclassifications and others	6	3,568	22,618	(4)	1	10,145	3,905	(35,845)	4,394
Currency translation adjustments	44	479	-	861	324	1,627	16	34	3,385
June 30, 2024 (Unaudited)	59,283	97,582	249,864	195,491	19,563	273,903	16,894	203,780	1,116,360
Accumulated Depreciation									
January 1, 2023 (Audited)	4,418	22,994	31,561	70,405	15,550	119,783	2,817	-	267,528
Depreciation	560	2,518	8,760	6,336	950	12,496	547	-	32,167
Disposals/retirement	(6)	(117)	(13)	(1)	(818)	(1,980)	(14)	-	(2,949)
Reclassifications	(11)	(477)	-	31	14	467	(8)	-	16
Currency translation adjustments	1	(129)	-	(553)	(320)	(444)	-	-	(1,445)
December 31, 2023 (Audited)	4,962	24,789	40,308	76,218	15,376	130,322	3,342	-	295,317
Depreciation	285	1,355	4,922	2,854	405	6,619	363	-	16,803
Disposals/retirement	-	(20)	-	-	(1,236)	(961)	(1)	-	(2,218)
Reclassifications	(776)	(148)	-	-	-	3,110	1	-	2,187
Currency translation adjustments	(1)	209	-	401	186	864	3	-	1,662
June 30, 2024 (Unaudited)	4,470	26,185	45,230	79,473	14,731	139,954	3,708	-	313,751
Accumulated Impairment Losses									
January 1, 2023 (Audited)	-	3,417	-	-	-	11,395	26	-	14,838
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	65	80
Disposals/retirement	-	(42)	-	-	-	(84)	-	-	(126)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	(122)	-	-	(122)
Currency translation adjustments	-	(72)	-	-	-	(196)	-	-	(268)
December 31, 2023 (Audited)	-	3,303	-	-	-	11,008	26	65	14,402
Reversal of impairment	-	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	(1)	(11)
Disposals/retirement	-	-	-	-	-	(81)	-	-	(81)
Currency translation adjustments	-	174	-	-	-	550	1	-	725
June 30, 2024 (Unaudited)	-	3,477	-	-	-	11,467	27	64	15,035
Carrying Amount									
December 31, 2023 (Audited)	P53,362	P65,360	P185,061	P118,289	P4,469	P119,266	P9,313	P198,352	P753,472
June 30, 2024 (Unaudited)	P54,813	P67,920	P204,634	P116,018	P4,832	P122,482	P13,159	P203,716	P787,574

June 30, 2023

	Land and Land Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Power Plants	Refinery and Plant Equipment	Service Stations and Other Equipment	Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Capital Projects in Progress	Total
Cost									
January 1, 2023 (Audited)	P53,863	P80,797	P203,466	P194,444	P20,482	P233,513	P9,971	P194,022	P990,558
Additions	224	395	79	142	108	2,542	26	25,928	29,444
Acquisition of a subsidiary	448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	448
Disposals/retirement	(6)	(78)	(76)	-	(81)	(597)	(1)	-	(839)
Reclassifications and others	1,696	12,562	715	72	167	12,255	964	(21,118)	7,313
Currency translation adjustments	(185)	(460)	-	(1,726)	(692)	(1,304)	(18)	(45)	(4,430)
June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	56,040	93,216	204,184	192,932	19,984	246,409	10,942	198,787	1,022,494
Accumulated Depreciation									
January 1, 2023 (Audited)	4,418	22,994	31,561	70,405	15,550	119,783	2,817	-	267,528
Depreciation	299	1,173	4,102	2,681	493	5,984	236	-	14,968
Disposals/retirement	(6)	(77)	(13)	-	(78)	(508)	(1)	-	(683)
Reclassifications	-	(26)	14	-	14	374	(5)	-	371
Currency translation adjustments	1	(204)	-	(750)	(429)	(763)	(4)	-	(2,149)
June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	4,712	23,860	35,664	72,336	15,550	124,870	3,043	-	280,035
Accumulated Impairment Losses									
January 1, 2023 (Audited)	-	3,417	-	-	-	11,395	26	-	14,838
Reversal of impairment	-	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	(10)
Currency translation adjustments	-	(147)	-	-	-	(385)	(1)	-	(533)
June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	-	3,270	-	-	-	11,000	25	-	14,295
Carrying Amount									
June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	P51,328	P66,086	P168,520	P120,596	P4,434	P110,539	P7,874	P198,787	P728,164

Depreciation charged to operations amounted to P16,803 and P14,968 for the periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Reclassifications and others include transfers to investment property due to change in usage as evidenced by ending of owner-occupation or commencement of operating lease to another party and reclassifications from capital projects in progress account to specific property, plant and equipment accounts.

As at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, certain property, plant and equipment amounting to P181,608 and P165,263, respectively, are pledged as security for syndicated project finance loans.

6. Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Common Share (EPS)

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

For the purpose of computing diluted EPS, the net income for the period attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company and the weighted-average number of issued and outstanding common shares during the period are adjusted for the effect of all potential dilutive debt or equity instruments.

Basic and diluted EPS is computed as follows:

	June 30 2024	2023
Net income (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	(P8,703)	P757
Less: Dividends on preferred shares for the period	3,708	1,755
Distributions on capital securities for the period	1,032	1,000
Net loss attributable to common shareholders of the Parent Company (a)	(P13,443)	(P1,998)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in millions) - basic and diluted (b)	2,384	2,384
Basic and diluted loss per common share attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company (a/b)	(P5.64)	(P0.84)

Loss per share is computed based on amounts in nearest Peso.

As at June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Parent Company has no dilutive debt or equity instruments.

7. Dividends and Distributions

Dividends

The BOD of the Parent Company approved the declaration and payment of the following cash dividends for common and preferred shares as follows:

2024

Class of Shares	Date of Declaration	Date of Record	Date of Payment	Dividend per Share
Common				
	March 11, 2024	March 27, 2024	April 26, 2024	P0.35
	June 11, 2024	June 28, 2024	July 26, 2024	0.35
Preferred Regular Dividend				
SMC2F	January 18, 2024	March 21, 2024	April 4, 2024	1.27635
	May 14, 2024	June 21, 2024	July 4, 2024	1.27635
SMC2I	January 18, 2024	March 21, 2024	April 4, 2024	1.18790625
	May 14, 2024	June 21, 2024	July 4, 2024	1.18790625
SMC2J	January 18, 2024	March 21, 2024	April 4, 2024	0.890625
	May 14, 2024	June 21, 2024	July 4, 2024	0.890625

Forward

Class of Shares	Date of Declaration	Date of Record	Date of Payment	Dividend per Share
Preferred Regular Dividend				
SMC2K January 18, 2024				
	May 14, 2024	March 21, 2024	April 4, 2024	P0.84375
SMC2L	January 18, 2024	March 21, 2024	April 4, 2024	0.84375
	May 14, 2024	June 21, 2024	July 4, 2024	1.48396875
SMC2M	January 18, 2024	March 21, 2024	April 4, 2024	1.48396875
	May 14, 2024	June 21, 2024	July 4, 2024	1.5703125
SMC2N	January 18, 2024	March 21, 2024	April 4, 2024	1.5703125
	May 14, 2024	June 21, 2024	July 4, 2024	1.5649875
SMC2O	January 18, 2024	March 21, 2024	April 4, 2024	1.611300
	May 14, 2024	June 21, 2024	July 4, 2024	1.611300
One-Time Dividend				
SMC2K	May 14, 2024	June 21, 2024	July 4, 2024	0.1031250
SMC2L	May 14, 2024	June 21, 2024	July 4, 2024	0.329770833333333
SMC2M	May 14, 2024	June 21, 2024	July 4, 2024	0.505989583333333
SMC2N	May 14, 2024	June 21, 2024	July 4, 2024	0.347775
SMC2O	May 14, 2024	June 21, 2024	July 4, 2024	0.3580666666666667

2023

Class of Shares	Date of Declaration	Date of Record	Date of Payment	Dividend per Share
Common				
	March 9, 2023	March 31, 2023	April 28, 2023	P0.35
	June 13, 2023	June 30, 2023	July 26, 2023	0.35
Preferred				
SMC2F	January 26, 2023	March 21, 2023	April 4, 2023	1.27635
	May 11, 2023	June 21, 2023	July 5, 2023	1.27635
SMC2I	January 26, 2023	March 21, 2023	April 4, 2023	1.18790625
	May 11, 2023	June 21, 2023	July 5, 2023	1.18790625
SMC2J	January 26, 2023	March 21, 2023	April 4, 2023	0.890625
	May 11, 2023	June 21, 2023	July 5, 2023	0.890625
SMC2K	January 26, 2023	March 21, 2023	April 4, 2023	0.84375
	May 11, 2023	June 21, 2023	July 5, 2023	0.84375

On August 8, 2024, the BOD of the Parent Company declared regular cash dividends to all preferred shareholders of record as at September 20, 2024 on the following shares to be paid on October 4, 2024, as follows:

Regular Dividend

Class of Shares	Dividend Per Share
SMC2F	P1.27635
SMC2I	1.18790625
SMC2J	0.890625
SMC2K	0.84375
SMC2L	1.48396875
SMC2M	1.5703125
SMC2N	1.5649875
SMC2O	1.611300

The foregoing one-time dividend was paid for the purpose of synchronization and alignment of dividend payments on the outstanding Series 2 Preferred Shares, in accordance with the respective terms and conditions of the Series 2 Preferred Shares issuances.

Distributions

The Parent Company paid P1,032 and P1,000 for the periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, to the holders of Senior Perpetual Capital Securities (SPCS), as distributions in accordance with the terms and conditions of the subscription agreement.

On July 26, 2024, the Parent Company paid distributions amounting to P1,070 to the holders of SPCS.

8. Financial Risk and Capital Management Objectives and Policies

Objectives and Policies

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

- Market Risk (Interest Rate Risk, Foreign Currency Risk and Commodity Price Risk)
- Liquidity Risk
- Credit Risk

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

The principal non-trade related financial instruments of the Group include cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at FVPL, investments in equity and debt instruments, restricted cash, short-term and long-term loans, dividends and distributions payable, and derivative instruments. These financial instruments, except financial assets at FVPL and derivative instruments, are used mainly for working capital management purposes. The trade-related financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group such as trade and other receivables, noncurrent receivables and deposits, accounts payable and accrued expenses, lease liabilities and other noncurrent liabilities arise directly from and are used to facilitate its daily operations.

The outstanding derivative instruments of the Group such as options, forwards and swaps are intended mainly for risk management purposes. The Group uses derivatives to manage its exposures to foreign currency, interest rate and commodity price risks arising from the operating and financing activities.

The BOD has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework of the Group.

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

The BOD constituted the Audit and Risk Oversight Committee to assist the BOD in fulfilling its oversight responsibility of the Group's corporate governance process relating to the: (a) quality and integrity of the consolidated financial statements and financial reporting process and the systems of internal accounting and financial controls; (b) performance of the internal auditors; (c) annual independent audit of the consolidated financial statements, the engagement of the independent auditors and the evaluation of the independent auditors' qualifications, independence and performance; (d) compliance with tax, legal and regulatory requirements; (e) evaluation of management's process to assess and manage the enterprise risk issues; and (f) fulfillment of the other responsibilities set out by the BOD. The Audit and Risk Oversight Committee shall prepare such reports as may be necessary to document the activities of the committee in the performance of its functions and duties. Such reports shall be included in the annual report of the Group and other corporate disclosures as may be required by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and/or the Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc.

The Audit and Risk Oversight Committee also oversees how management monitors compliance with the risk management policies and procedures of the Group and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. Internal Audit assists the Audit and Risk Oversight Committee in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the risk management and governance processes of the Group. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and special reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit and Risk Oversight Committee.

Interest Rate Risk

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

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

On the other hand, the investment policy of the Group is to maintain an adequate yield to match or reduce the net interest cost from its borrowings pending the deployment of funds to their intended use in the operations and working capital management. However, the Group invests only in high-quality securities while maintaining the necessary diversification to avoid concentration risk.

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

The management of interest rate risk is also supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Group's financial instruments to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios.

The Group uses interest rate swaps as hedges of the variability in cash flows attributable to movements in interest rates. The Group applies a hedge ratio of 1:1 and determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on the reference interest rates, tenors, repricing dates and maturities, and notional amounts. The Group assesses whether the derivative designated in the hedging relationship is expected to be effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged item using the hypothetical derivative method.

The following are the main sources of ineffectiveness in the hedge relationships:

- the effect of the counterparty's and the Group's own credit risk on the fair value of the derivative contracts, which is not reflected in the change in the fair value of the hedged cash flows attributable to the change in interest rates; and
- changes in the timing of the hedged transactions.

Interest Rate Risk Table

The terms and maturity profile of the interest-bearing financial instruments, together with its gross amounts, are shown in the following tables:

June 30, 2024	<1 Year	1-2 Years	>2-3 Years	>3-4 Years	>4-5 Years	>5 Years	Total
Fixed Rate							
Philippine Peso-denominated Interest rate	P88,833 3.2837% - 9.635%	P85,822 3.2837% - 9.635%	P83,286 3.2837% - 9.635%	P133,325 3.3832% - 9.635%	P52,916 3.5483% - 9.635%	P111,817 3.5483% - 9.635%	P555,999
Foreign currency-denominated (expressed in Philippine Peso) Interest rate	1,440 8.331%	1,505 8.331%	1,574 8.331%	1,644 8.331%	10,514 6.55% - 8.331%	18,480 6.68% - 8.331%	35,157
Floating Rate							
Philippine Peso-denominated Interest rate	21,993 Bloomberg Valuation (BVAL) + margin or applicable reference rate, whichever is higher	2,090 BVAL + margin or applicable reference rate, whichever is higher	3,756 BVAL + margin or applicable reference rate, whichever is higher	4,212 BVAL + margin or applicable reference rate, whichever is higher	4,345 BVAL + margin or applicable reference rate, whichever is higher	34,661 BVAL + margin or applicable reference rate, whichever is higher	71,057
Foreign currency-denominated (expressed in Philippine Peso) Interest rate	160,477 Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)/ applicable reference rate + margin	33,095 SOFR/ applicable reference rate + margin	121,104 SOFR/ applicable reference rate + margin	117,283 SOFR/ applicable reference rate + margin	35,772 SOFR/ applicable reference rate + margin	104,316 SOFR/ applicable reference rate + margin	572,047
	P272,743	P122,512	P209,720	P256,464	P103,547	P269,274	P1,234,260
December 31, 2023	<1 Year	1-2 Years	>2-3 Years	>3-4 Years	>4-5 Years	>5 Years	Total
Fixed Rate							
Philippine Peso-denominated Interest rate	P98,099 3.2837% - 9.635%	P73,303 3.2837% - 9.635%	P75,000 3.2837% - 9.635%	P118,771 3.3832% - 9.635%	P87,199 3.5483% - 9.635%	P142,861 3.5483% - 9.635%	P595,233
Foreign currency-denominated (expressed in Philippine peso) Interest rate	1,330 8.331%	1,391 8.331%	1,454 8.331%	1,520 8.331%	9,895 6.55% - 8.331%	9,967 8.331%	25,557
Floating Rate							
Philippine Peso-denominated Interest rate	2,286 BVAL + margin or applicable reference rate, whichever is higher	21,819 BVAL + margin or applicable reference rate, whichever is higher	1,938 BVAL + margin or applicable reference rate, whichever is higher	1,938 BVAL + margin or applicable reference rate, whichever is higher	2,398 BVAL + margin or applicable reference rate, whichever is higher	23,561 BVAL + margin or applicable reference rate, whichever is higher	53,940
Foreign currency-denominated (expressed in Philippine peso) Interest rate	136,617 SOFR/ applicable reference rate + margin	23,802 SOFR/ applicable reference rate + margin	88,505 SOFR/ applicable reference rate + margin	73,884 SOFR/ applicable reference rate + margin	120,336 SOFR/ applicable reference rate + margin	85,960 SOFR/ applicable reference rate + margin	529,104
	P238,332	P120,315	P166,897	P196,113	P219,828	P262,349	P1,203,834

The sensitivity to a reasonably possible 1% increase in the interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would have decreased the Group's profit before tax (through the impact on floating rate borrowings) by P3,216 and P5,830 for the period ended June 30, 2024 and for the year ended December 31, 2023, respectively. A 1% decrease in the interest rate would have had the equal but opposite effect. These changes are considered to be reasonably possible given the observation of prevailing market conditions in those periods. There is no impact on the Group's other comprehensive income.

Foreign Currency Risk

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

Short-term currency forward contracts (deliverable and non-deliverable) and options are entered into to manage foreign currency risks arising from importations, revenue and expense transactions, and other foreign currency-denominated obligations. Currency swaps are entered into to manage foreign currency risks relating to long-term foreign currency-denominated borrowings.

Certain derivative contracts are designated as cash flow hedges. The Group applies a hedge ratio of 1:1 and determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on the currency, amount and timing of the cash flows. The Group assesses whether the derivatives designated in the hedging relationship is expected to be effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged item using the cumulative dollar-offset and hypothetical derivative method.

The following are the main sources of ineffectiveness in the hedge relationships:

- the effect of the counterparty's and the Group's own credit risk on the fair value of the derivative contracts, which is not reflected in the change in the fair value of the hedged cash flows attributable to the change in foreign exchange rates; and
- changes in the timing of the hedged transactions.

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

	June 30, 2024			December 31, 2023
	US Dollar	Peso Equivalent	US Dollar	Peso Equivalent
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	US\$1,719	P100,800	US\$1,720	P95,227
Trade and other receivables	1,123	65,844	1,322	73,163
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	21	1,233	21	1,165
Noncurrent receivables	36	2,127	33	1,857
	2,899	170,004	3,096	171,412
Liabilities				
Loans payable	202	11,837	243	13,458
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,149	125,894	2,497	138,309
Long-term debt (including current maturities)	10,361	607,204	10,018	554,661
Lease liabilities (including current portion)	328	19,148	434	24,066
Other noncurrent liabilities	36	2,125	25	1,447
	13,076	766,208	13,217	731,941
Net foreign currency-denominated monetary liabilities	US\$10,177	P596,204	US\$10,121	P560,529

The Group reported net gain (loss) on foreign exchange amounting to (P27,206) and P3,798 for the periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, with the translation of its foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities (Note 3). These mainly resulted from the movements of the Philippine Peso against the US dollar as shown in the following table:

	US Dollar to Philippine Peso
June 30, 2024	P58.610
December 31, 2023	55.370
June 30, 2023	55.200
December 31, 2022	55.755

The management of foreign currency risk is also supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Group's financial instruments to various foreign currency exchange rate scenarios.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US dollar exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities) and the Group's equity (due to translation of results and financial position of foreign operations):

June 30, 2024	P1 Decrease in the US Dollar Exchange Rate		P1 Increase in the US Dollar Exchange Rate	
	Effect on Income before Income Tax	Effect on Equity	Effect on Income before Income Tax	Effect on Equity
Cash and cash equivalents	(P1,235)	(P1,414)	P1,235	P1,414
Trade and other receivables	(337)	(833)	337	833
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(8)	(20)	8	20
Noncurrent receivables	(33)	(27)	33	27
	(1,613)	(2,294)	1,613	2,294
Loans payable	100	175	(100)	(175)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	984	1,748	(984)	(1,748)
Long-term debt (including current maturities)	10,325	7,778	(10,325)	(7,778)
Lease liabilities (including current portion)	242	267	(242)	(267)
Other noncurrent liabilities	22	31	(22)	(31)
	11,673	9,999	(11,673)	(9,999)
	P10,060	P7,705	(P10,060)	(P7,705)
December 31, 2023	P1 Decrease in the US Dollar Exchange Rate		P1 Increase in the US Dollar Exchange Rate	
	Effect on Income before Income Tax	Effect on Equity	Effect on Income before Income Tax	Effect on Equity
Cash and cash equivalents	(P1,238)	(P1,425)	P1,238	P1,425
Trade and other receivables	(429)	(1,076)	429	1,076
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(10)	(19)	10	19
Noncurrent receivables	(31)	(25)	31	25
	(1,708)	(2,545)	1,708	2,545
Loans payable	-	242	-	(242)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,338	2,054	(1,338)	(2,054)
Long-term debt (including current maturities)	9,977	7,775	(9,977)	(7,775)
Lease liabilities (including current portion)	341	349	(341)	(349)
Other noncurrent liabilities	16	21	(16)	(21)
	11,672	10,441	(11,672)	(10,441)
	P9,964	P7,896	(P9,964)	(P7,896)

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

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that future cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in commodity prices.

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

The Parent Company enters into commodity derivative transactions on behalf of its subsidiaries to reduce cost by optimizing purchasing synergies within the Group and managing inventory levels of common materials.

Commodity Swaps, Futures and Options. Commodity swaps, futures and options are used to manage the Group's exposures to volatility in prices of certain commodities such as fuel oil, crude oil, coal, aluminum, soybean meal and wheat.

Commodity Forwards. The Group enters into forward purchases of various commodities. The prices of the commodity forwards are fixed either through direct agreement with suppliers or by reference to a relevant commodity price index.

Liquidity Risk

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

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

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

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

June 30, 2024	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flow	1 Year or Less	> 1 Year - 2 Years	> 2 Years - 5 Years	Over 5 Years
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	P253,890	P253,890	P253,890	P -	P -	P -
Trade and other receivables - net	263,809	263,809	263,809	-	-	-
Derivative assets (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Other noncurrent assets - net" accounts)	3,104	3,104	1,905	-	1,199	-
Financial assets at FVPL (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Investments in equity and debt instruments" accounts)	892	892	433	-	-	459
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (included under "Investments in equity and debt instruments" account)	7,559	7,878	54	54	2,076	5,694
Financial assets at amortized cost (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Investments in equity and debt instruments" accounts)	12,165	15,659	1,381	846	11,032	2,400
Noncurrent receivables and deposits - net (included under "Other noncurrent assets - net" account)	9,163	9,369	35	3,770	460	5,104
Restricted cash (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Other noncurrent assets - net" accounts)	22,147	22,147	17,170	3,423	-	1,554
Financial Liabilities						
Loans payable	262,279	264,634	264,634	-	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (excluding current retirement liabilities, derivative liabilities, infrastructure restoration obligation (IRO), asset retirement obligation (ARO), and deferred income)	250,563	250,563	250,563	-	-	-
Dividends and distributions payable	5,444	5,444	5,444	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities (included under "Accounts payable and accrued expenses" and "Other noncurrent liabilities" accounts)	1,713	1,713	1,551	-	162	-
Long-term debt (including current maturities)	1,222,414	1,561,717	346,197	186,642	682,973	345,905
Lease liabilities (including current portion)	46,688	60,625	13,328	8,509	20,511	18,277
Other noncurrent liabilities (excluding noncurrent retirement liabilities, derivative liabilities, IRO, ARO, mine rehabilitation obligation (MRO), deferred income and other noncurrent non-financial liabilities)	13,311	13,311	-	5,966	4,087	3,258

December 31, 2023	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flow	1 Year or Less	> 1 Year - 2 Years	> 2 Years - 5 Years	Over 5 Years
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	P261,358	P261,358	P261,358	P -	P -	P -
Trade and other receivables - net	263,119	263,119	263,119	-	-	-
Derivative assets (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Other noncurrent assets - net" accounts)	2,364	2,364	2,063	-	301	-
Financial assets at FVPL (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Investments in equity and debt instruments" accounts)	1,401	1,401	1,012	-	-	389
Financial assets at FVOCI (included under "Investments in equity and debt instruments" account)	7,424	7,738	54	54	1,970	5,660
Financial assets at amortized cost (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Investments in equity and debt instruments" accounts)	12,158	16,822	1,333	846	2,636	12,007
Noncurrent receivables and deposits - net (included under "Other noncurrent assets - net" account)	9,181	10,613	843	1,541	2,156	6,073
Restricted cash (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Other noncurrent assets - net" accounts)	18,519	18,519	14,076	3,111	-	1,332
Financial Liabilities						
Loans payable	214,881	217,073	217,073	-	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (excluding current retirement liabilities, derivative liabilities, IRO, ARO, and deferred income)	220,205	220,205	220,205	-	-	-
Dividends and distributions payable	4,605	4,605	4,605	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities (included under "Accounts payable and accrued expenses" and "Other noncurrent liabilities" accounts)	1,177	1,177	908	-	269	-
Long-term debt (including current maturities)	1,190,584	1,521,481	312,675	181,041	699,563	328,202
Lease liabilities (including current portion)	56,572	69,146	20,878	6,467	22,334	19,467
Other noncurrent liabilities (excluding noncurrent retirement liabilities, derivative liabilities, IRO, ARO, MRO, deferred income and other noncurrent non-financial liabilities)	11,023	11,023	-	5,577	3,671	1,775

Credit Risk

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

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

Trade and Other Receivables

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

The Group obtains collateral or arranges master netting agreements, where appropriate, so that in the event of default, the Group would have a secured claim.

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

Investment in Debt Instruments

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by investing only in liquid debt instruments with counterparties that have high credit ratings. The Group monitors changes in credit risk by tracking published external credit ratings. To determine whether published ratings remain up to date and to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk at the reporting date that has not been reflected in published ratings, the Group supplements this by reviewing changes in bond yields.

Credit Quality

In monitoring and controlling credit extended to counterparty, the Group adopts a comprehensive credit rating system based on financial and non-financial assessments of its customers. Financial factors being considered comprised of the financial standing of the customer while the non-financial aspects include but are not limited to the assessment of the customer's nature of business, management profile, industry background, payment habit and both present and potential business dealings with the Group.

The credit quality of financial assets is being managed by the Group using internal credit ratings. Credit quality of the financial assets was determined as follows:

High grade includes deposits or placements to reputable banks and companies with good credit standing. High grade financial assets include cash and cash equivalents and derivative assets.

Standard grade pertains to receivables from counterparties with satisfactory financial capability and credit standing based on historical data, current conditions and the Group's view of forward-looking information over the expected lives of the receivables. Standard grade financial assets include trade and other receivables and noncurrent receivables and deposits.

Receivables with high probability of delinquency and default were fully provided with allowance for impairment losses.

Financial information on the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk, without considering the effects of collaterals and other risk mitigation techniques, is presented below.

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	P250,439	P256,366
Trade and other receivables - net	263,809	263,119
Derivative assets	3,104	2,364
Investment in debt instruments at FVPL	433	1,012
Investment in debt instruments at FVOCI	662	667
Investment in debt instruments at amortized cost	12,165	12,158
Noncurrent receivables and deposits - net	9,163	9,181
Restricted cash	22,147	18,519
	P561,922	P563,386

The table below presents the Group's exposure to credit risk and shows the credit quality of the financial assets by indicating whether the financial assets are subjected to 12-month expected credit loss (ECL) or lifetime ECL. Assets that are credit-impaired are separately presented.

	June 30, 2024					
	Financial Assets at Amortized Cost			Financial Assets at FVPL	Financial Assets at FVOCI	Total
	12-Month ECL	Lifetime ECL not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired			
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	P250,439	P -	P -	P -	P -	P250,439
Trade and other receivables	-	263,809	13,081	-	-	276,890
Derivative assets	-	-	-	1,037	2,067	3,104
Investment in debt instruments at FVPL	-	-	-	433	-	433
Investment in debt instruments at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	662	662
Investment in debt instruments at amortized cost	12,165	-	-	-	-	12,165
Noncurrent receivables and deposits	-	9,163	577	-	-	9,740
Restricted cash	22,147	-	-	-	-	22,147

	December 31, 2023					
	Financial Assets at Amortized Cost			Financial Assets at FVPL	Financial Assets at FVOCI	Total
	12-Month ECL	Lifetime ECL not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired			
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	P256,366	P -	P -	P -	P -	P256,366
Trade and other receivables	-	263,119	13,120	-	-	276,239
Derivative assets	-	-	-	1,270	1,094	2,364
Investment in debt instruments at FVPL	-	-	-	1,012	-	1,012
Investment in debt instruments at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	667	667
Investment in debt instruments at amortized cost	12,158	-	-	-	-	12,158
Noncurrent receivables and deposits	-	9,181	567	-	-	9,748
Restricted cash	18,519	-	-	-	-	18,519

The aging of receivables is as follows:

June 30, 2024	Amounts Owed by Related Parties			Total
	Trade	Non-trade		
Current	P126,175	P44,593	P9,387	P180,155
Past due:				
1 - 30 days	17,690	491	147	18,328
31 - 60 days	2,907	340	11	3,258
61 - 90 days	1,995	320	15	2,330
Over 90 days	38,242	33,000	1,577	72,819
	P187,009	P78,744	P11,137	P276,890

December 31, 2023	Amounts Owed by Related Parties			Total
	Trade	Non-trade		
Current	P127,332	P42,108	P8,709	P178,149
Past due:				
1 - 30 days	17,482	8,071	66	25,619
31 - 60 days	5,049	282	14	5,345
61 - 90 days	3,322	1,331	14	4,667
Over 90 days	35,262	24,939	2,258	62,459
	P188,447	P76,731	P11,061	P276,239

Various collaterals for trade receivables such as bank guarantees, time deposits and real estate mortgages are held by the Group for certain credit limits.

The Group believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible based on historical payment behavior and analyses of the underlying customer credit ratings. There are no significant changes in their credit quality.

The Group computes impairment loss on receivables based on past collection experience, current circumstances and the impact of future economic conditions, if any, available at the reporting period. There are no significant changes in the credit quality of the counterparties during the period.

The Group's cash and cash equivalents, derivative assets, investments in debt instruments and restricted cash are placed with reputable entities with high quality external credit ratings.

The Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of counterparty. Generally, the maximum credit risk exposure of trade and other receivables and noncurrent receivables and deposits is its carrying amount without considering collaterals or credit enhancements, if any. The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk since the Group deals with a large number of homogenous counterparties.

The Group does not execute any credit guarantee in favor of any counterparty.

Financial and Other Risks Relating to Livestock

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

- The Group is subject to risks affecting the food industry, generally, including risks posed by food spoilage and contamination. Specifically, the fresh meat industry is regulated by environmental, health and food safety organizations and regulatory sanctions. The Group has put into place systems to monitor food safety risks throughout all stages of manufacturing and processing to mitigate these risks. Furthermore, representatives from the government regulatory agencies are present at all times during the processing of dressed chicken, hogs and cattle in all dressing and meat plants and issue certificates accordingly. The authorities, however, may impose additional regulatory requirements that may require significant capital investment at short notice.
- The Group is subject to risks relating to its ability to maintain animal health status considering that it has no control over neighboring livestock farms. Livestock health problems could adversely impact production and consumer confidence. However, the Group monitors the health of its livestock on a daily basis and proper procedures are put in place.
- The livestock industry is exposed to risk associated with the supply and price of raw materials, mainly grain prices. Grain prices fluctuate depending on the harvest results. The shortage in the supply of grain will result in adverse fluctuation in the price of grain and will ultimately increase the Group's production cost. If necessary, the Group enters into forward contracts to secure the supply of raw materials at a reasonable price.

Other Market Price Risk

The Group's market price risk arises from its investments carried at fair value (financial assets at FVPL and FVOCI). The Group manages its risk arising from changes in market price by monitoring the changes in the market price of the investments.

Capital Management

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

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

The Group monitors capital on the basis of debt-to-equity ratio, which is calculated as total debt divided by total equity. Total debt is defined as total current liabilities and total noncurrent liabilities, while equity is total equity as shown in the consolidated statements of financial position.

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

The Group, except for BankCom which is subject to certain capitalization requirements by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

9. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Recognition and Initial Measurement. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

The Group recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the consolidated statements of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at the fair value of the consideration given or received. The initial measurement of financial instruments, except for those designated as at FVPL, includes transaction costs. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Financial Assets

The Group classifies its financial assets, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, FVOCI and FVPL. The classification depends on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets and the business model of the Group for managing the financial assets.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in the following categories: financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at FVOCI (with or without recycling of cumulative gains and losses) and financial assets at FVPL.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVPL:

- it is held within a business model with the objective of holding financial assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of income when the financial asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Group's cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, investment in debt instruments at amortized cost, noncurrent receivables and deposits, and restricted cash are included under this category.

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

Financial Assets at FVOCI. Investment in debt instruments is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

At initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Financial assets at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment on investment in debt instruments are recognized in the consolidated statements of income. When investment in debt instruments at FVOCI is derecognized, the related accumulated gains or losses previously reported in the consolidated statements of changes in equity are transferred to and recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Dividends earned on holding an investment in equity instrument are recognized as dividend income in the consolidated statements of income when the right to receive the payment has been established, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of the part of the cost of the investment. When investment in equity instruments at FVOCI is derecognized, the related accumulated gains or losses previously reported in the consolidated statements of changes in equity are never reclassified to the consolidated statements of income.

The Group's investments in equity and debt instruments at FVOCI are classified under this category.

Financial Assets at FVPL. All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. This includes derivative financial assets that are not designated as cash flow hedge. Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVPL.

At initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset as at FVPL if the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on different bases.

The Group carries financial assets at FVPL using their fair values. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in the consolidated statements of income as incurred. Changes in fair value and realized gains or losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of income. Fair value changes from derivatives accounted for as part of an effective cash flow hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the consolidated statements of changes in equity. Any interest earned from investment in debt instrument designated as at FVPL is recognized in the consolidated statements of income. Any dividend income from investment in equity instrument is recognized in the consolidated statements of income when the right to receive payment has been established, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of the part of the cost of the investment.

The Group's derivative assets that are not designated as cash flow hedge and investments in equity instruments and debt instruments at FVPL are classified under this category.

Financial Liabilities

The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities, at initial recognition, in the following categories: financial liabilities at FVPL and other financial liabilities. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

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

The Group’s derivative liabilities that are not designated as cash flow hedge are classified under this category.

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

Debt issue costs are considered as an adjustment to the effective yield of the related debt and are deferred and amortized using the effective interest method. When a loan is paid, the related unamortized debt issue costs at the date of repayment are recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

The Group’s liabilities arising from its trade transactions or borrowings such as loans payable, accounts payable and accrued expenses, long-term debt, lease liabilities and other noncurrent liabilities are included under this category.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group recognizes allowance for ECL on investments in debt instruments at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments at FVOCI.

ECLs are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e., the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive), discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset, and reflects reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Group recognizes an allowance for impairment based on either 12-month or lifetime ECLs, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Group recognizes lifetime ECLs for receivables that do not contain significant financing component. The Group uses provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the borrowers and the economic environment.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether these financial assets at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired include observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a financial asset by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when a counterparty fails to pay its contractual obligations, or there is a breach of other contractual terms, such as covenants.

The Group directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows on a financial asset, either partially or in full. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

The ECLs on investments in debt instruments at amortized cost are recognized as allowance for impairment losses against the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, with the resulting impairment losses (or reversals) recognized in the consolidated statements of income. The ECLs on investments in debt instruments at FVOCI are recognized as accumulated impairment losses in other comprehensive income, with the resulting impairment losses (or reversals) recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Classification of Financial Instruments between Liability and Equity

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

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

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

The table below presents a comparison by category of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments:

	June 30, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	P253,890	P253,890	P261,358	P261,358
Trade and other receivables - net	263,809	263,809	263,119	263,119
Derivative assets (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Other noncurrent assets - net" accounts)	3,104	3,104	2,364	2,364
Financial assets at FVPL (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Investments in equity and debt instruments" accounts)	892	892	1,401	1,401
Financial assets at FVOCI (included under "Investments in equity and debt instruments" account)	7,559	7,559	7,424	7,424
Financial assets at amortized cost (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Investments in equity and debt instruments" accounts)	12,165	12,165	12,158	12,158
Noncurrent receivables and deposits - net (included under "Other noncurrent assets - net" account)	9,163	9,163	9,181	9,181
Restricted cash (included under "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Other noncurrent assets - net" accounts)	22,147	22,147	18,519	18,519
<i>Forward</i>				

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount
			Fair Value
Financial Liabilities			
Loans payable	P262,279	P262,279	P214,881
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (excluding current retirement liabilities, derivative liabilities, IRO, ARO, and deferred income)	250,563	250,563	220,205
Dividends and distributions payable	5,444	5,444	4,605
Derivative liabilities (included under "Accounts payable and accrued expenses" and "Other noncurrent liabilities" accounts)	1,713	1,713	1,177
Long-term debt (including current maturities)	1,222,414	1,239,117	1,190,584
Lease liabilities (including current portion)	46,688	46,688	56,572
Other noncurrent liabilities (excluding noncurrent retirement liabilities, derivative liabilities, IRO, ARO, MRO, deferred income and other noncurrent non-financial liabilities)	13,311	13,311	11,023
			11,023

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Trade and Other Receivables, Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, Noncurrent Receivables and Deposits and Restricted Cash. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables approximates fair value primarily due to the relatively short-term maturities of these financial instruments. In the case of financial assets at amortized cost, noncurrent receivables and deposits and restricted cash, the fair value is based on the present value of expected future cash flows using the applicable discount rates based on current market rates of identical or similar quoted instruments.

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

Financial Assets at FVPL and Financial Assets at FVOCI. The fair values of publicly traded instruments and similar investments are based on quoted market prices in an active market. For debt and equity instruments with no quoted market prices, a reasonable estimate of their fair values is calculated based on the expected cash flows from the instruments discounted using the applicable discount rates of comparable instruments quoted in active markets.

Loans Payable, Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses, and Dividends and Distributions Payable. The carrying amount of loans payable, accounts payable and accrued expenses, and dividends and distributions payable approximates fair value due to the relatively short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

Long-term Debt, Lease Liabilities and Other Noncurrent Liabilities. The fair value of interest-bearing fixed rate loans is based on the discounted value of expected future cash flows using the applicable market rates for similar types of instruments as at reporting date. Discount rates used for Philippine Peso-denominated loans range from 5.6% to 6.6% and 5.1% to 6.0% as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. The discount rates used for foreign currency-denominated loans range from 4.3% to 5.4% and 3.9% to 5.3% as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. The carrying amounts of floating rate loans with quarterly interest rate repricing approximate their fair values.

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forwards, swaps and options to manage its exposure on foreign currency, interest rate and commodity price risks. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments are recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Freestanding Derivatives

The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the exposure to variability in cash flows associated with recognized liabilities arising from changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Group also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether the changes in cash flows of the hedging instrument are expected to offset the changes in cash flows of the hedged item.

Cash Flow Hedge. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the "Hedging reserve" account in the consolidated statements of changes in equity. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative that is recognized in other comprehensive income is limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the consolidated statements of income.

The Group designates only the intrinsic value of options and the change in fair value of the spot element of forward contracts as the hedging instrument in cash flow hedging relationships. The change in fair value of the time value of options, the forward element of forward contracts and the foreign currency basis spread of financial instruments are separately accounted for as cost of hedging and recognized in other comprehensive income. The cost of hedging is removed from other comprehensive income and recognized in the consolidated statements of income, either over the period of the hedge if the hedge is time related, or when the hedged transaction affects the consolidated statements of income if the hedge is transaction related.

When the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amount accumulated in equity is transferred and included in the initial cost of the hedged asset or liability. For all other hedged transactions, the amount accumulated in equity is reclassified to the consolidated statements of income as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect the consolidated statements of income.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the hedging instrument expires, is sold, is terminated or is exercised, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The amount that has been accumulated in equity is: (a) retained until it is included in the cost of non-financial item on initial recognition, for a hedge of a transaction resulting in the recognition of a non-financial item; or (b) reclassified to the consolidated statements of income as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods as the hedged cash flows affect the consolidated statements of income, for other cash flow hedges. If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, the amounts that have been accumulated in equity are immediately reclassified to the consolidated statements of income.

Embedded Derivatives

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

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

- (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract;
- (b) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and
- (c) the hybrid or combined instrument is not recognized as at FVPL.

However, an embedded derivative is not separated if the host contract is a financial asset.

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

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

Derivative Instruments Accounted for as Cash Flow Hedges

The Group designated the following derivative financial instruments as cash flow hedges:

June 30, 2024	Maturity				Total
	1 Year or Less	> 1 Year - 2 Years	> 2 Years - 5 Years		
Foreign currency risk:					
Call spread swaps:					
Notional amount	US\$190	US\$ -	US\$555	US\$745	
Average strike rate	P48.00 to P53.70	-	P51.35 to P61.62		
Foreign currency and interest rate risks:					
Cross currency swap:					
Notional amount	US\$30	US\$ -	US\$ -	US\$30	
Average strike rate	P50.635	-	-		
Fixed interest rate	3.60% to 4.01%	-	-		
Interest rate risk:					
Interest rate collar:					
Notional amount	US\$ -	US\$ -	US\$925	US\$925	
Interest rate	-	-	0.39% to 6.30%		
December 31, 2023	Maturity				Total
	1 Year or Less	> 1 Year - 2 Years	> 2 Years - 5 Years		
Foreign currency risk:					
Call spread swaps:					
Notional amount	US\$190	US\$ -	US\$80	US\$270	
Average strike rate	P48.00 to P53.70	-	P51.35 to P59.00		
Foreign currency and interest rate risks:					
Cross currency swap:					
Notional amount	US\$30	US\$ -	US\$ -	US\$30	
Average strike rate	P50.635	-	-		
Fixed interest rate	3.60% to 4.01%	-	-		
Interest rate risk:					
Interest rate collar:					
Notional amount	US\$ -	US\$ -	US\$525	US\$525	
Interest rate	-	-	0.39% to 6.35%		

The following are the amounts relating to hedged items:

	Change in Fair Value Used for Measuring Hedge Ineffectiveness	Hedging Reserve	Cost of Hedging Reserve
June 30, 2024			
Foreign currency risk:			
US dollar-denominated borrowings	(P1,218)	P -	(P1,244)
Foreign currency and interest rate risks:			
US dollar-denominated borrowings	(52)	(4)	15
Interest rate risk:			
US dollar-denominated borrowings	1,595	(1,119)	1,238
December 31, 2023			
Foreign currency risk:			
US dollar-denominated borrowings	P4	P -	(P290)
Foreign currency and interest rate risks:			
US dollar-denominated borrowings	(142)	(23)	20
Interest rate risk:			
US dollar-denominated borrowings	59	148	(258)

There are no amounts remaining in the hedging reserve from hedging relationships for which hedge accounting is no longer applied.

The following are the amounts related to the designated hedging instruments:

				Line Item in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position where the Hedging Instrument is Included	Changes in the Fair Value of the Hedging Instrument Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Cost of Hedging Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Amount Reclassified from Hedging Reserve to the Consolidated Statement of Income	Amount Reclassified from Cost of Hedging Reserve to the Consolidated Statement of Income	Line Item in the Consolidated Statement of Income Affected by the Reclassification	
June 30, 2024		Notional Amount	Carrying Amount							
				Assets	Liabilities					
Foreign currency risk: Call spread swaps	US\$745	P1,768	P -	Prepaid expenses and other current assets, and Other noncurrent assets - net	P1,218	(P1,201)	(P1,218)	P113	Interest expense and other financing charges, and Other income (charges) - net	
Foreign currency and interest rate risks: Cross currency swap	30	157	-	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	52	(5)	(30)	-	Interest expense and other financing charges, and Other income (charges) - net	
Interest rate risk: Interest rate collar	925	142	(162)	Other noncurrent assets - net, and Other noncurrent liabilities	(1,595)	1,809	(91)	-	Interest expense and other financing charges	
December 31, 2023		Notional Amount	Carrying Amount							
				Assets	Liabilities					
Foreign currency risk: Call spread swaps	US\$270	P832	P -	Prepaid expenses and other current assets, and Other noncurrent assets - net	(P4)	P10	P4	P197	Interest expense and other financing charges, and Other income - net	
Foreign currency and interest rate risks: Cross currency swap	30	137	-	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	142	105	(291)	(9)	Interest expense and other financing charges, and Other income - net	
Interest rate risk: Interest rate collar	525	125	(269)	Other noncurrent assets - net, and Other noncurrent liabilities	(59)	(202)	(77)	(21)	Interest expense and other financing charges	

The hedges were assessed to be effective as the critical terms of the hedged items match the hedging instruments. No ineffectiveness was recognized in the 2024 and 2023 consolidated statements of income.

The table below provides a reconciliation by risk category of components of equity and analysis of other comprehensive income items, net of tax, resulting from cash flow hedge accounting.

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023		
	Hedging Reserve	Cost of Hedging Reserve	Hedging Reserve	Cost of Hedging Reserve
Beginning balance	P125	(P528)	P339	(P595)
Changes in fair value:				
Foreign currency risk	1,218	(1,201)	(4)	10
Foreign currency risk and interest rate risks	52	(5)	142	105
Interest rate risk	(1,595)	1,809	(59)	(202)
Amount reclassified to profit or loss	(1,339)	113	(364)	167
Tax effect	416	(179)	71	(13)
Ending balance	(P1,123)	P9	P125	(P528)

Derivative Instruments Not Designated as Hedges

The Group enters into certain derivatives as economic hedges of certain underlying exposures. These include freestanding and embedded derivatives found in host contracts, which are not designated as accounting hedges. Changes in fair value of these instruments are accounted for directly in the consolidated statements of income. Details are as follows:

Freestanding Derivatives

Freestanding derivatives consist of interest rate, foreign currency and commodity derivatives entered into by the Group.

Interest Rate Swap

The Group has outstanding interest rate swap with notional amount of US\$75 as at June 30, 2024 and US\$90 as at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. Under the agreement, the Group receives floating interest rate based on SOFR and pays fixed interest rate up to 2026. The net positive fair value of the swap amounted to P39, P45 and P47 as at June 30 and March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

Currency Forwards

The Group has outstanding foreign currency forward contracts with aggregate notional amount of US\$653, US\$758 and US\$978 as at June 30 and March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, and with various maturities in 2024. The net positive (negative) fair value of these currency forwards amounted to (P63), P201 and (P385) as at June 30 and March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

Currency Options

The Group has outstanding currency options with an aggregate notional amount of US\$977, US\$1,165 and US\$200 as at June 30 and March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, and with various maturities in 2024. The net negative fair value of these currency options amounted to P388, P11 and P18 as at June 30 and March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

Commodity Swaps

The Group has outstanding swap agreements covering its fuel oil requirements, with various maturities in 2024 and 2025. Under the agreements, payment is made either by the Group or its counterparty for the difference between the hedged fixed price and the relevant price index.

The outstanding notional quantity of fuel oil were 43.0 million barrels, 33.6 million barrels and 51.1 million barrels as at June 30 and March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. The net positive fair value of these swaps amounted to P236, P196 and P738 as at June 30 and March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

Embedded Derivatives

The Group's embedded derivatives include currency forwards embedded in non-financial contracts.

Embedded Currency Forwards

The total outstanding notional amount of currency forwards embedded in non-financial contracts amounted to US\$170, US\$166 and US\$145 as at June 30 and March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. These non-financial contracts consist mainly of foreign currency-denominated purchase orders, sales agreements and capital expenditures. The embedded forwards are not clearly and closely related to their respective host contracts. The net negative fair value of these embedded currency forwards amounted to P339, P86 and P20 as at June 30 and March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

The Group recognized marked-to-market gain (loss) from freestanding and embedded derivatives amounting to P2,313, (P574), P358 and (P2,177) for the periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, and March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (Note 3).

Fair Value Changes on Derivatives

The net movements in fair value of all derivative instruments are as follows:

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Balance at beginning of year	P1,187	P792
Net change in fair value of derivatives:		
Designated as accounting hedge	278	43
Not designated as accounting hedge	2,313	(1,379)
	3,778	(544)
Less fair value of settled instruments	2,387	(1,731)
Balance at end of period	P1,391	P1,187

Fair Value Measurements

The Group measures financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either: (a) in the principal market for the asset or liability; or (b) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fair Value Hierarchy

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

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

	June 30, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Financial Assets						
Derivative assets	P -	P3,104	P3,104	P -	P2,364	P2,364
Financial assets at FVPL	433	459	892	1,012	389	1,401
Financial assets at FVOCI	1,617	5,942	7,559	1,407	6,017	7,424
Financial Liabilities						
Derivative liabilities	-	1,713	1,713	-	1,177	1,177

The Group has no financial instruments valued based on Level 3 as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023. For the period ended June 30, 2024 and for the year ended December 31, 2023, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurement.

10. Event After the Reporting Date

Issuance of Series O and P Fixed Rate Peso-denominated Bonds by the Parent Company

On July 3, 2024, the Parent Company issued and listed with the Philippine Dealing & Exchange Corp. the Series O and P fixed rate Peso-denominated Bonds amounting to P20,000, out of the remainder of the existing P50,000 bonds shelf-registered with the SEC.

The net proceeds were used to partially pay P11,240 out of the P30,000 Series I fixed rate Peso-denominated Bonds as a result of the put option exercised by some of the holders of the Series I Bonds. Further, the remaining balance of the Series I fixed rate Peso-denominated Bonds were repriced at 7.4650% per annum from 3.3832% per annum effective July 8, 2024, until its maturity on July 8, 2027.

11. Other Matters

a. Commitments

The outstanding purchase commitments of the Group amounted to P267,588 and P248,484 as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

These consist mainly of construction, acquisition, upgrade or repair of fixed assets, and capital expenditures of the ongoing infrastructure projects needed for normal operations of the business and will be funded by available cash, short-term loans and long-term debt.

- b. There were no unusual items as to nature and amount affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows, except those stated in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Position and Financial Performance.
- c. There were no material changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior financial years.
- d. Certain accounts in prior years have been reclassified for consistency with the current period presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on the reported financial performance for any period.

SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

The following are the major performance measures that San Miguel Corporation and Subsidiaries (the Group) uses. Analyses are employed by comparisons and measurements based on the financial data as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 for liquidity, solvency and profitability ratios and for the periods ending June 30, 2024 and 2023 for operating efficiency ratios.

	June 2024	December 2023
Liquidity:		
Current Ratio	1.00	1.12
Quick Ratio	0.61	0.70
Solvency:		
Debt to Equity Ratio	2.90	2.70
Asset to Equity Ratio	3.90	3.70
Profitability:		
Return on Average Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company	(3.03%)	0.07%
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	1.45	1.80
Return on Assets	1.39%	1.84%
Operating Efficiency:		
Volume Growth	19%	3%
Revenue Growth (Decline)	15%	(4%)
Operating Margin	11%	10%

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

KPI	Formula
Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$
Quick Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventory} - \text{Current Portion of Biological Assets} - \text{Prepayments}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$
Debt to Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Liabilities (Current + Noncurrent)}}{\text{Equity}}$
Asset to Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Assets (Current + Noncurrent)}}{\text{Equity}}$
Return on Average Equity	$\frac{\text{Net Income Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company}^*}{\text{Average Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company}}$

Forward

KPI	Formula
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	$\frac{\text{Earnings Before Interests and Taxes}}{\text{Interest Expense and Other Financing Charges}}$
Return on Assets	$\frac{\text{Net Income}^*}{\text{Average Total Assets}}$
Volume Growth	$\left(\frac{\text{Sum of all Businesses' Revenue at Prior Period Prices}}{\text{Prior Period Net Sales}} \right) - 1$
Revenue Growth	$\left(\frac{\text{Current Period Net Sales}}{\text{Prior Period Net Sales}} \right) - 1$
Operating Margin	$\frac{\text{Income from Operating Activities}}{\text{Net Sales}}$

* Annualized for quarterly reporting.



SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION

ANNEX “B”

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

INTRODUCTION

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the attached unaudited consolidated financial statements of San Miguel Corporation (“SMC” or “Parent Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) as at and for the period ended June 30, 2024 (with comparative figures as at December 31, 2023 and for the period ended June 30, 2023). All necessary adjustments to present fairly the consolidated financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Group as at June 30, 2024, and for all the other periods presented, have been made. Certain information and footnote disclosure normally included in the audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards have been omitted.

I. 2024 SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS

INVESTING ACTIVITIES

- **Rehabilitation, Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA)**

On February 15, 2024, New NAIA Infra Corp. (NNIC) was incorporated by the members of the SMC-SAP & Co. Consortium (the “Consortium”), namely San Miguel Holdings Corp. (SMHC) at 33%, RMM Asian Logistics, Inc. at 30%, RLW Aviation Development, Inc. at 27% and Incheon International Airport Corporation at 10%. On February 16, 2024, the Consortium was officially awarded by the Department of Transportation (DOTr) the contract to rehabilitate, operate and maintain the NAIA, which is the country’s main international gateway.

On March 18, 2024, the Concession Agreement (CA) was signed between the DOTr, Manila International Airport Authority (MIAA) and the concession company, NNIC, and an upfront fee of P30,000 million was paid by NNIC which was funded by loan availment and equity infusion. The CA covers a 25-year concession period, which comprises an initial term of 15 years plus a ten-year extension subject to the fulfillment of Key Performance Indicators to be reviewed on the eighth year.

The project is a Rehabilitate-Expand-Operate and Transfer scheme and calls for NNIC to expand the terminal capacity from the current design capacity of 35 Million Passengers per Annum (MPAX) to 62 MPAX and to increase runway capacity from 42 peak hourly rate to 48. The operation of NAIA is expected to be turned-over by the MIAA to NNIC six months after the execution of the CA or on September 14, 2024. Preparation activities for the start of the O&M are ongoing which include completion of deliverables required prior to the O&M start and completion of requirements to obtain funding for capital expenditure.

- **Joint Investment in an Integrated Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Facility by San Miguel Global Power Holdings Corp. (San Miguel Global Power; formerly SMC Global Power Holdings Corp.) and Chromite Gas Holdings, Inc. (CGHI)**

On March 1, 2024, Meralco PowerGen Corporation (MGen) and Aboitiz Power Corporation (AboitizPower), through their joint venture entity (MGen and AboitizPower shareholdings at 60% and 40% each, respectively), CGHI, have entered into agreements with San Miguel Global Power and San Miguel Global Power's subsidiaries, for CGHI to jointly invest in and acquire a 67% stake in entities through which San Miguel Global Power owns and/or operates the following: (i) the operating 1,278 megawatts (MW) Ilijan Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant owned by South Premiere Power Corp. (SPPC); (ii) the adjacent, under construction 1,320 MW Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant owned by Excellent Energy Resources Inc. (EERI); and (iii) the land owned by Ilijan Primeline Industrial Estate Corp. On the same day, San Miguel Global Power entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Eurodite Universal Power Incorporated for the purchase of 32.98% of the outstanding common shares of Linseed Field Corporation (LFC). LFC is the owner of the import and regasification LNG terminal, which will process LNG for SPPC and EERI.

Top Frontier Investment Holdings, Inc., the ultimate parent company of San Miguel Global Power, is currently in the process of securing the necessary clearance from the Philippine Competition Commission in relation to the joint investment by San Miguel Global Power and CGHI.

AVAILMENT OF LONG-TERM DEBT

PESO TERM LOANS

- **SMGP BESS Power Inc. (SMGP BESS; formerly Universal Power Solutions, Inc.)**

On March 25, 2024, SMGP BESS drew the second tranche amounting to P12,000 million from the P40,000 million Omnibus Loan and Security Agreement (OLSA) with various local banks executed on October 23, 2023. The loan is subject to a fixed interest rate and will mature in October 2033. The proceeds from the second tranche will be used for the reimbursement or repayment of reimbursable advances from San Miguel Global Power, to fund the cost and expenses in relation to the design, construction, and operation of the 930 MW Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) Projects, and for payment of transaction costs.

- **Infrastructure**

- **SMC Mass Rail Transit 7 Inc. (SMC MRT 7)**

On January 15 and April 15, 2024, SMC MRT 7 drew a total of P12,500 million term loans from the P100,000 million OLSA executed with various local banks on May 18, 2023. The loans are subject to a floating interest rate and with a term of 14 years and six months. The proceeds of the loans will be used to finance the Metro Rail Transit Line 7 (MRT 7) Project.

- **SMC NAIAx Corporation (SMC NAIAx)**

On March 4 and June 18, 2024, SMC NAIAx drew a total of P761 million term loans from the P5,656 million OLSA executed with various banks on December 21, 2022. The loans are subject to a floating interest rate and with a term of six years and three months. The proceeds of the loans will be used to partially finance the construction and development of the NAIAx Tramo Extension Project.

FOREIGN CURRENCY-DENOMINATED LOANS

- **SMC**
 - a. On various dates in the first semester of 2024, SMC drew a total of US\$233 million term loans from the US\$2,165 million loan facility executed on March 31, 2022. The loans are subject to a floating interest rate and with a term of 13 years. The proceeds were used to fund the land development works of the Manila International Airport (MIA) Project in Bulacan.
 - b. On May 17, 2024, SMC availed of a US\$150 million term loan, subject to a fixed interest rate and with a term of five years. The proceeds of the loan were used for general corporate purposes.

PAYMENT OF LONG-TERM DEBT

FIXED RATE PESO-DENOMINATED BONDS

- **SMC**

On March 1, 2024, SMC paid the P7,294 million Series B fixed rate Peso-denominated Bonds, which matured on the same date. The Series B Bonds, which formed part of the first tranche of the P60,000 million shelf registered fixed rate bonds Series A, Series B and Series C Fixed Rate Bonds were issued in 2017.

The Series B Bonds were paid from the net proceeds of the issuance of Series 2-L, Series 2-N and Series 2-O Preferred Shares in December 2023.

- **PETRON CORPORATION (PETRON)**

On April 19, 2024, Petron paid its Series C fixed rate Peso-denominated Bonds amounting to P13,200 million. The Series C Bonds which formed part of the P20,000 million retail bonds were issued in October 2018.

The payment was funded by the: (a) P7,000 million term loan availed on March 6, 2024 subject to a fixed interest rate for the first two years and will be repriced at a new fixed interest rate for the last three years; (b) P5,000 million term loan availed on April 18, 2024, subject to a floating interest rate and with a term of five years; and (c) cash generated from operations.

- **SAN MIGUEL GLOBAL POWER**

On April 24, 2024, San Miguel Global Power paid the P9,232 million Series I fixed rate Peso-denominated Bonds, from the proceeds of short-term loan facilities and from cash generated from operations.

The Series I Bonds which formed part of the P30,000 million Series H, Series I and Series J fixed rate Peso-denominated Bonds were issued in April 2019.

PESO TERM LOAN

▪ SAN MIGUEL GLOBAL POWER

On April 26, 2024, San Miguel Global Power fully paid the P14,100 million balance of its P15,000 million fixed rate seven-year term loan availed in April 2017 from a local bank upon its maturity pursuant to the terms and conditions of the credit facility.

The payment was funded by the proceeds of short-term loan facilities and from cash generated from operations.

PAYMENT OF OTHER MATURING OBLIGATIONS

For the first semester of 2024, the Group paid a total of P17,462 million of its scheduled amortizations and maturing obligations funded by the proceeds of short-term loan facilities and cash generated from operations.

The Infrastructure business, Petron, the Energy, Food and Beverage, Packaging and Cement businesses and SMC paid a total of P5,752 million, P3,994 million, P3,674 million, P2,710 million, P875 million, P325 million and P132 million, respectively, of their maturing obligations.

ISSUANCE AND REDEMPTION OF CAPITAL SECURITIES BY SAN MIGUEL GLOBAL POWER

On April 19, 2024, San Miguel Global Power issued US\$800 million Redeemable Perpetual Securities at an issue price of 100%, with a prescribed initial distribution rate per annum, payable pursuant to the terms of the agreement.

The net proceeds were used in part for the redemption of the US\$783 million Senior Perpetual Capital Securities (SPCS) on April 25, 2024, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the securities. The redemption price includes the principal amount and any accrued but unpaid distributions up to (but excluding) the step-up date.

The US\$783 million SPCS is the remaining securities out of the US\$800 million SPCS issued in April and July 2019.

The difference between the price paid and the net carrying amount of the SPCS repurchased amounting to P4,854 million was recognized as part of “Equity reserves” account in the consolidated statement of financial position as at June 30, 2024.

EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

Issuance of Series O and P Fixed Rate Peso-denominated Bonds by the Parent Company

On July 3, 2024, the Parent Company issued and listed with the Philippine Dealing & Exchange Corp. the Series O and P fixed rate Peso-denominated Bonds amounting to P20,000 million, out of the remainder of the existing P50,000 million bonds shelf-registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The net proceeds were used to partially pay P11,240 million out of the P30,000 million Series I fixed rate Peso-denominated Bonds as a result of the put option exercised by some of the holders of the Series I Bonds. Further, the remaining balance of the Series I fixed rate Peso-denominated Bonds were repriced at 7.4650% per annum from 3.3832% per annum effective July 8, 2024, until its maturity on July 8, 2027.

II. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

2024 vs. 2023

	June		Horizontal Analysis		Vertical	
	2024	2023	Amount	%	2024	2023
					Increase (Decrease)	Analysis
(In Millions)						
Sales	P789,021	P685,229	P103,792	15%	100%	100%
Cost of sales	(655,195)	(571,215)	83,980	15%	(83%)	(83%)
Gross profit	133,826	114,014	19,812	17%	17%	17%
Selling and administrative expenses	(48,737)	(44,093)	4,644	11%	(6%)	(7%)
Operating income	85,089	69,921	15,168	22%	11%	10%
Interest expense and other financing charges	(47,645)	(44,847)	2,798	6%	(6%)	(6%)
Interest income	7,324	6,531	793	12%	1%	1%
Equity in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	1,237	1,098	139	13%	0%	0%
Gain (loss) on sale of investments and property and equipment	58	(40)	98	245%	0%	(0%)
Other income (charges) - net	(24,387)	6,220	(30,607)	(492%)	(3%)	1%
Income before income tax	21,676	38,883	(17,207)	(44%)	3%	6%
Income tax expense	(8,098)	(15,558)	(7,460)	(48%)	(1%)	(3%)
Net Income	P13,578	P23,325	(P9,747)	(42%)	2%	3%
Net income (loss) attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Parent Company	(P8,703)	P757	(P9,460)	(1250%)	(1%)	0%
Non-controlling interests	22,281	22,568	(287)	(1%)	3%	3%
Net Income	P13,578	P23,325	(P9,747)	(42%)	2%	3%

The Group's consolidated sales of P789,021 million for the first semester of 2024 increased by 15% compared to last year, mainly on account of the higher sales volume of Petron, the Energy business, the Food division and Ginebra San Miguel Inc. (GSMI), combined with the higher average selling price of Petron, GSMI and San Miguel Brewery Inc. (SMB).

The Group's cost of sales increased by P83,980 million or 15%, mainly due to: (a) higher volume sold and increase in average cost per liter of petroleum products of Petron; (b) the resumption of Ilijan Power Plant's operations from June 2023 onwards; (c) costs of generation of the Mariveles Greenfield Power Plant while most of its units undergo testing and commissioning; and (d) incremental depreciation expense from the ten BESS facilities that are now in full commercial operations. This was partially mitigated by lower fuel costs incurred by the coal-fired power plants as global coal prices went down in the first semester of 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, in terms of Globalcoal Newcastle indexed prices.

The increase in selling and administrative expenses by P4,644 million or 11% was attributable mainly to higher salaries and employee benefits of the Group, and higher distribution costs, amortization of deferred containers in line with sales volume growth and expenses related to newly-built warehousing facilities of the Food and Beverage business.

Consolidated operating income increased by 22% to P85,089 million from last year, mainly driven by the: (a) improved margins on contracted volumes, as the Energy business worked out a transition to fuel passthrough arrangements for most of its bilateral customers and margin contributed by SMGP BESS through ancillary services, (b) growth in volume from effective marketing programs implemented by Petron, and (c) higher sales volume of the Food division and GSMI.

The increase in interest expense and other financing charges by P2,798 million was mainly due to higher interest rates and increased average level of long-term debt of the Energy business and Petron and short-term loans of Petron.

The increase in interest income by P793 million was primarily due to both higher interest rates and average balance of short-term placements of the Infrastructure and Food and Beverage businesses. The increase was partly offset by the lower interest income from reduced average balance of cash and cash equivalents of SMC.

The increase in equity in net earnings of associates and joint ventures by P139 million was mainly due to the share on the higher net income of Angat Hydropower Corporation for the first semester in 2024 compared to the same period last year.

The gain on sale of investments and property and equipment in 2024 pertains mainly to the sale by San Miguel Properties, Inc. of its investment in shares of stock of Elite Montagne Realty Corp., sale of demo units of SMC Asia Car Distributors Corp. and foreclosed properties of SMC, while the loss in 2023 resulted mainly from the retirement of certain equipment of Malita Power Inc. (MPI, formerly San Miguel Consolidated Power Corporation).

Other charges - net of P24,387 million was a turnaround from last year's other income - net of P6,220 million. This primarily pertains to the loss on foreign exchange in 2024 compared to the gain recognized in 2023 mainly by SMC, the Energy business and Petron resulting from the revaluation of foreign currency-denominated long-term debt and cash and cash equivalents and the income recognized from the assignment of product rights by GSMI in 2023. In June 2024, the Philippine Peso significantly depreciated by P3.240 against the United States (US) Dollar, while in 2023, the Philippine Peso appreciated by P0.555 against the US Dollar.

The decrease in income tax expense by P7,460 million was mainly due to the deferred income tax benefit recognized in 2024 by SMC, a turnaround from the deferred income tax expense in 2023. The deferred income tax recognized pertains to unrealized foreign exchange losses in June 2024 compared to unrealized foreign exchange gains in June 2023 from the revaluation of foreign currency-denominated long-term debt and derivatives.

Consolidated net income declined by 42% to P13,578 million, from P23,325 million last year, mainly on account of the loss on foreign exchange in the first semester of 2024, a turnaround from the gain recognized in 2023, partly offset by the improved operations of most businesses mainly the Food division, Petron, GSMI, the Energy, Cement and Infrastructure businesses.

The net loss attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company in 2024 was a turnaround from the net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company in 2023 mainly on account of the loss on foreign exchange in the first semester of 2024 as compared to the gain recognized in the same period in 2023 by SMC.

The following are the highlights of the performance of the individual business segments:

1. FOOD AND BEVERAGE

San Miguel Food and Beverage, Inc. (SMFB) continued to deliver strong results in the first semester of 2024, driven by the consistent growth across its businesses. SMFB consolidated sales increased by 4% to P192,882 million compared to the same period last year.

Consolidated income from operations grew by 16% to P26,641 million, primarily driven by higher sales volumes of the Food division and GSMI. Net income rose 6% to P19,977 million.

a) Beer and Non-Alcoholic Beverages (NAB) Division

SMB posted consolidated sales of P75,073 million, up 1% from the same period last year. The increase was primarily due to the full impact of the price increase implemented in March 2023.

Consolidated operating income declined by 3% to P15,887 million. Similarly, net income recorded a decline of 7% to P12,563 million.

Domestic Operations

Sales from domestic operations amounted to P66,992 million, 1% higher than in the same period in 2023, mainly due to the price increase.

International Operations

Revenue from international operations was slightly lower than in the same period in 2023 due to a 1% drop in volumes.

b) Spirits Division

GSMI sustained its growth momentum into the first semester of 2024, with revenues recording an 18% growth to P29,992 million. The strong performance was driven by double-digit volume growth, increased selling prices, reduced costs of imported alcohol, and improved biogas generation in distilleries.

Operating income grew by 31% to P4,411 million on the back of strong topline growth. Meanwhile, net income declined by 10% to P3,676 million due to the one-time gain from the assignment of product rights in 2023. Excluding this, net income would have been higher by 26%.

c) Food Division

The Food division delivered a strong performance in the first half of the year. While sales grew modestly, profit growth soared as raw material prices eased considerably. Consolidated revenue increased by 3% to P87,819 million with most segments registering an uptrend in volumes.

The Food division ended the first half with operating income at P6,384 million, nearly double that of last year. Higher gross profit margins combined with optimized production efficiencies offset rising operating expenses which included mandated wage hikes and marketing expenses to spur volumes. This translated to a net income of P4,174 million, two and a half times higher than the same period last year.

The Prepared and Packaged Food segment, comprised of processed meats, dairy and coffee, continued to outperform prior year with an 11% rise in revenue despite the inflationary environment. A wide range of consumer promotions and in-store activities boosted sales across all channels, while new facilities generated improved efficiencies, resulting in a double-digit growth in operating income.

The Protein segment experienced a turnaround as poultry prices recovered and increased growing capacity supported strong demand from both foodservice and retail markets. This led to a 6% revenue growth for the segment.

The Animal Nutrition and Health segment saw a 6% decline in revenue. With lower raw material prices, the business opted for price rollbacks to stimulate demand which remained sluggish amid continued challenges in broiler and hog feeds.

The Flour segment recorded revenue at par with last year. Volumes expanded in response to price reductions implemented to maintain market share in an intensely competitive market.

2. PACKAGING

The Packaging business recorded consolidated revenues of P17,974 million, down 4% against the comparable period last year.

Consolidated operating income, however, recorded a 14% increase to P1,362 million on account of better production efficiencies, coupled with the cost measures implemented.

3. ENERGY

San Miguel Global Power consolidated revenues for the first semester of 2024 amounted to P98,944 million, higher by 17% from P84,770 million recognized in the same period last year. The increase was mainly driven by higher offtake volume from the following sources: (i) several power supply agreements (PSA) from Manila Electric Company (Meralco) and other distribution utilities secured by the Group that allowed the contracting of its available capacities mainly from the 1,200 MW Iligan Power Plant of SPPC and the incremental generation from the 600 MW Mariveles Greenfield Power Plant, with most of its units currently undergoing testing and commissioning; and (ii) ancillary services rendered for National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP) using a total of ten BESS facilities of SMGP BESS, with a combined installed capacity of 330 megawatt hours (MWh) during the period.

Consolidated income from operations of P22,988 million for the first semester of 2024 was up by 56% from the same period last year owing to improved margins as the Energy business worked out a successful transition to fuel passthrough arrangements for most of its bilateral customers including the 1,200 MW PSA of SPPC with Meralco that was in effect for most part of the first semester of 2024, as well as the additional margins contributed by BESS through ancillary services.

Net income for the first semester of 2024 increased to P7,438 million or by 26%, from P5,909 million reported for the same period last year.

The Energy business accomplished another key milestone on its BESS Project with an additional three BESS facilities, with a combined capacity of 110 MWh, located in Concepcion, Tarlac, Ormoc, Leyte and Jasaan, Misamis Oriental, commencing operations on March 18, 2024. The remaining BESS capacities of 630 MWh are gearing up for the anticipated competitive selection process (CSP) for additional grid ancillary services requirements of NGCP as well as for peak power supply applications that will help ensure energy security for the local power industry in the near term. Alternative to the CSP is the reserve market where power reserves can be traded under the operation of Independent Electricity Market Operator of the Philippines (IEMOP).

For the first semester of 2024, all four units of the 600 MW Mariveles Greenfield Power Plant of Mariveles Power Generation Corporation were undergoing testing and commissioning with one unit declared operational with the IEMOP starting March 28, 2024.

4. FUEL AND OIL

Petron delivered a 21% growth in consolidated revenues for the first half of 2024 to P444,490 million from last year's P367,037 million, sustaining its positive momentum this 2024.

Petron continued to register strong volumes in the Philippines and Malaysia which reached 69.1 million barrels in the first six months, up 20% from the 57.6 million barrels sold in the same period last year. The solid outcome is fueled by the sustained performance of key segments, particularly retail and exports.

Petron's sales volumes in the Philippines rose 27% to 44.4 million barrels, while volumes from its Malaysian operations grew by 9% to 24.7 million barrels.

Petron's retail segment, which posted a 10% increase, remained a key driver of the stellar volume performance through effective marketing programs in the combined service station network of about 2,600 outlets in the Philippines and Malaysia. Sales to industrial accounts likewise jumped 9% mainly on higher jet fuel and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) demand.

Global oil prices remained volatile because of the ongoing tensions in the Middle East. The price per barrel of Dubai crude oil averaged US\$83 in the first six months, 5% higher than in the same period in 2023 as producers continued to manage supply.

With Petron's solid volume growth, overall margins improved despite the softening of refining cracks, falling by 17% from last year's level. Consolidated operating income rose by 8% to P17,313 million. Net income ended at P6,023 million, slightly lower than last year.

5. INFRASTRUCTURE

The Infrastructure business sustained its strong performance in the first semester of 2024, posting consolidated revenues of P18,075 million, 9% higher than last year on the back of the solid performance of its major operating toll roads.

Total average daily traffic volumes were up 4% from last year's level to 1,034,081 vehicles complemented by the continued increase in economic and travel activities. This, coupled by cost management initiatives and tollway maintenance and improvement works, resulted to an 8% increase in operating income to P9,650 million versus the same period last year. Net income increased by 40% to P7,721 million due to sustained growth in traffic volumes backed by continued cost management initiatives.

The land development and ground improvement works of the MIA Project are progressing well with overall progress at 84.61%. Per approved DOTr timeline, Airport Development will be completed by the end of 2028.

Currently, a study is ongoing on the realignment of the highway component of the MRT 7 Project. This component includes the new locations of the final two stations, which are currently pending for approval. In the second quarter of 2024, five additional trainsets were delivered, bringing the total trainsets delivered on-site to 22 out of the 36 trainsets ordered.

6. CEMENT

The Cement business consolidated revenues in 2024 declined slightly by 6% to P18,962 million compared to the same period last year. Considering a 5% volume growth versus last year, the business experienced a revenue drop due to an influx of cheaper imported traded cement, leading to a decline in local cement prices. Despite the lower selling prices, the business managed to grow its operating income by 31% to P3,952 million compared to the same period last year on the back of cost reductions and operating efficiencies.

2023 vs. 2022

	June		Horizontal Analysis Increase (Decrease)		Vertical Analysis	
	2023	2022	Amount	%	2023	2022
(In Millions)						
Sales	P685,229	P711,416	(P26,187)	(4%)	100%	100%
Cost of sales	(571,215)	(606,558)	(35,343)	(6%)	(83%)	(85%)
Gross profit	114,014	104,858	9,156	9%	17%	15%
Selling and administrative expenses	(44,093)	(38,131)	5,962	16%	(7%)	(5%)
Operating income	69,921	66,727	3,194	5%	10%	10%
Interest expense and other financing charges	(44,847)	(25,633)	19,214	75%	(6%)	(4%)
Interest income	6,531	2,313	4,218	182%	1%	0%
Equity in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	1,098	725	373	51%	0%	0%
Gain (loss) on sale of property and equipment	(40)	2	(42)	(2100%)	(0%)	0%
Other income (charges) - net	6,220	(13,255)	19,475	147%	1%	(2%)
Income before income tax	38,883	30,879	8,004	26%	6%	4%
Income tax expense	(15,558)	(11,074)	4,484	40%	(3%)	(1%)
Net Income	P23,325	P19,805	P3,520	18%	3%	3%
Net income (loss) attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Parent Company	P757	(P1,341)	P2,098	156%	0%	(0%)
Non-controlling interests	22,568	21,146	1,422	7%	3%	3%
Net Income	P23,325	P19,805	P3,520	18%	3%	3%

The Group's consolidated sales for the first semester of 2023 ended 4% lower at P685,229 million from the same period in 2022 mainly on account of lower revenues from Petron due to declining crude oil prices and lower volumes from San Miguel Global Power, offsetting the higher revenues from the other businesses and the contribution from Eagle Cement Corporation (ECC) which was consolidated on December 14, 2022.

The Group's cost of sales decreased by P35,343 million or 6% mainly due to: (a) lower cost per liter of petroleum products, partly offset by the higher volumes of Petron; and (b) lower overall power purchases of the Energy business relative to the decline in sales volume. The decrease was partly offset by the: (a) higher cost of sales relative to increase in volume of SMB and the higher cost of major raw materials consumed in production, partly offset by the lower volumes of the Food division; and (b) the cost of sales of ECC for the first semester in 2023.

The increase in selling and administrative expenses by P5,962 million or 16% is attributable mainly to higher salaries and employee benefits of the Group, distribution costs and contracted services primarily from the Food and Beverage business and Petron, and the operating expenses of ECC.

Consolidated operating income for the first half of 2023 sustained its growth which reached P69,921 million, up by 5% from the comparative period in 2022. Sustained performance improvements of SMB and GSMI, the Infrastructure and Packaging businesses and the addition of ECC, mitigated the impact of rising raw material costs which continue to affect some of the businesses.

The increase in interest expense and other financing charges by P19,214 million or 75% was mainly due to both higher interest rates and average loan balance primarily of SMC and Petron.

The increase in interest income by P4,218 million was mainly due to higher interest rates and average balance of short-term placements of SMC, the Infrastructure and Food and Beverage businesses, as well as the higher balance of investment in debt securities of SMB, GSMI and Petrogen Insurance Corporation.

The increase in equity in net earnings of associates and joint ventures by P373 million or 51% was mainly due to the share on the higher net income of Bank of Commerce (BankCom) in the first semester of 2023 compared to the same period in 2022.

The loss on sale of property and equipment in 2023 was mainly due to the retirement of certain equipment by MPI.

Other income - net of P6,220 million in 2023 mainly represents the: (a) net gain on foreign exchange from the revaluation of foreign currency-denominated long-term debt and cash and cash equivalents, partly offset by the realized loss from settlements of foreign currency-denominated long-term debt; and (b) income recognized by GSMI from the assignment of product rights. Other charges - net of P13,255 million in 2022 mainly represents the loss on foreign exchange from the revaluation of foreign currency-denominated long-term debt partly offset by the gain on revaluation of foreign currency-denominated cash and cash equivalents and receivables. In June 2023, the Philippine Peso appreciated by P0.555 against the US Dollar, while in 2022, the Philippine Peso significantly depreciated by P3.976 against the US Dollar.

The higher amount of income tax expense by P4,484 million or 40% was primarily due to the recognition by SMC of income tax expense in 2023 a turn-around from income tax benefit in 2022, as a result of the unrealized gain on the revaluation of foreign currency-denominated long-term debt compared to a loss in the same period in 2022.

Consolidated net income rose 18% to P23,325 million, from P19,805 million in 2022 on account of operating income growth and the gain on foreign exchange as compared to the loss on foreign exchange recognized in the same period in 2022.

The net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company increased by P2,098 million mainly on account of the gain on foreign exchange in 2023 as compared to loss on foreign exchange in the same period in 2022.

The increase in the net income attributable to non-controlling interests was mainly due to the higher net income of SMB.

The following are the highlights of the performance of the individual business segments:

1. FOOD AND BEVERAGE

SMFB posted consolidated sales of P184,587 million during the first six months in 2023, 7% higher than the same period in 2022, primarily brought about by higher selling prices across its Beer and NAB, Spirits and Food divisions combined with continuous volume growth from the Beer and NAB and Spirits divisions.

Consolidated operating income however, ended lower by 13% at P22,987 million mainly due to the impact of rising cost of raw materials that continues to affect the Food division.

With SMB and GSMI's sustained performance, SMFB's consolidated net income ended at par with 2022 at P18,809 million.

a) Beer and NAB Division

SMB continued its strong performance with consolidated sales and volumes reaching P74,119 million and 121.4 million cases for the first semester of 2023, up by 14% and 10% than the same period of 2022, respectively.

SMB's operating income grew by 12% to P16,429 million attributable to higher volume and selling prices in both domestic and international operations despite the effect of excise tax increase effective January 1, 2023. Consolidated net income ended at P13,469 million, up 26% from P10,656 million in 2022.

Domestic Operations

SMB's domestic operations delivered 9% growth in beer volumes for the first half of 2023 compared to the same period in 2022. SMB's domestic sales reached P66,035 million, up 13% from 2022. Operating income and net income amounted to P14,545 million and P11,710 million, higher by 7% and 20%, respectively.

The continued volume growth was driven by the relevant brand campaigns, visibility drive, seasonal and geo-targeted digital initiatives as well as intensified offtake generation and defense programs, coupled with the favorable external business environment. SMB's brand affinity was further strengthened by the new brand campaigns and volume-generating programs namely: San Miguel Pale Pilsen's new "Wanted" thematic campaign with "*Batang San Miguel*" tagline and "*Pacquia Blow-by-Blow*" television sponsorships; Red Horse' "*Levitating*" Core and "*Magneto*" Entry Point Drinkers advertisements; and San Mig Light's ongoing "*Yass*" thematic campaign, the new "*Speakeasy*" podcast episode and "*2023 SML Limited Edition Can*". To further boost its strength, SMB continues to focus on expanding its distribution, marketing and promotional activities and improve its cost-competitiveness and operational efficiencies.

International Operations

SMB's international operations also continued to perform well, delivering 16% higher volumes at 14.3 million cases as a result of robust and growing consumption in Thailand, South China and Exports markets. Correspondingly, operating income grew by 66% as higher volumes was supported by better margin and lower costs.

b) Spirits Division

GSMI continues to deliver solid performance in the first semester of 2023. Sales grew 10% to P25,406 million brought mainly by the gains from higher selling prices and the quick rebound in volumes, recovering the 5% decline in the first quarter. Combined with the support of relevant thematic campaigns, nationwide consumer promo which recorded the highest number of redemptions, and resumption of on-ground activations, consolidated volumes, reached 22.2 million cases, up 1% from 2022.

Operating income amounted to P3,376 million, 3% higher than in 2022 level while net income reached P4,077 million, 64% higher than in 2022, which include the one-time income from the assignment of product rights recognized in 2023.

c) Food Division

The Food division's consolidated sales for the first half of 2023 amounted to P85,065 million, slightly ahead of 2022, mainly driven by higher selling prices implemented since the second half of 2022. Volumes were however down due to the effect of high inflation which dampened consumer purchasing power, resurgence of the African Swine Fever (ASF) and poultry capacity supply constraints.

The sustained rise of raw material prices throughout the first half of 2023 outpaced growth of revenue, squeezing income from operations, ending lower by 63% to P3,216 million.

Consequently, net income amounted to P1,691 million.

The expected easing of raw material prices, coupled with a stronger Peso, as well as the stabilization of poultry capacity, will improve prospects for the second half of 2023.

Revenues from the Animal Nutrition and Health segment grew by 9% mainly on account of higher selling prices. Volumes remained adversely affected by the sluggish performance of the poultry and hog sectors due to the continuing challenge of Avian Flu and ASF. While cases of Avian Flu have been subsiding, the ASF is reported to be spreading in the Visayas and has resurged in some areas of Luzon and Mindanao, discouraging hog farmers from repopulating their farms.

The Protein segment, consisting of Poultry and Meats businesses, posted a 9% decline in revenues. While poultry capacity has improved, a surge in frozen chicken imports caused chicken prices to fall during the second quarter in 2023, offsetting volume gains. Fresh Meats revenues were expectedly lower on account of the deliberate decision to downsize hog operations at a minimum to manage the impact of ASF.

The Prepared and Packaged Food segment delivered consolidated revenues 8% higher than in 2022 brought by higher selling prices. Despite the difficult market environment, growth was noted in a number of canned meat, bread spread and coffee categories, which sustained double-digit growth in volumes.

The Flour segment sustained its strong growth momentum recording a 14% growth in revenue from 2022 on the back of better volumes and favorable selling prices combined with the easing cost of wheat.

2. PACKAGING

The Packaging business recorded consolidated revenues of P18,730 million for the first six months of 2023, 16% higher than the same period in 2022, brought about by the higher sales delivered from the glass, plastics and beverage filling businesses together with the stable growth from Australia operations.

Operating income amounted to P1,200 million, 25% higher than in 2022.

3. ENERGY

San Miguel Global Power's offtake volumes for the first semester of 2023 ended at 10,685 gigawatt hours, 25% lower than in 2022, mainly due to lower bilateral sales volumes of the Ilijan Power Plant following the Temporary Restraining Order issued on December 7, 2022 on its obligation to supply the 670 MW contract capacity to Meralco and which was eventually allowed to be terminated by the Court of Appeals. The decline was countered by the emergency power supply agreements with Meralco which took effect on March 26, 2023.

Consolidated sales ended at P84,770 million, down 17% from P102,581 million in 2022. Higher average realization prices partly mitigated the lower offtake volumes brought by the increase in pass-on fuel rates coupled with higher average spot prices.

With better margins on its available net capacity, operating income increased by 8% from 2022, reaching P14,751 million.

Consequently, net income grew 414% to P5,909 million, resulting from better margins and foreign exchange gains recognized from the revaluation of foreign currency-denominated net liabilities compared to the net foreign exchange loss recognized in 2022.

The BESS Project has successfully secured ancillary services contracts with the NGCP that will render power quality solutions for the grid. The remaining pipeline of battery projects are gearing up to meet incoming requirements for the grid's ancillary services and provide instant peak supply to help ensure energy security in the coming years.

4. FUEL AND OIL

Petron reinforced its strong volumes for the first half of 2023, redelivering consolidated sales volumes of 57.6 million barrels, 12% higher than the 51.4 million barrels in 2022, mainly brought about by the country's strong demand recovery. In particular, volumes from Philippine operations jumped 16% to 34.9 million barrels. Combined Philippines and Malaysia volumes from commercial and retail businesses recorded a 13% and 8% year-on-year increase, respectively.

Despite the strong increase in sales volume, Petron continues to be affected by the volatile global oil prices. The price correction in the oil market which began in the second semester of 2022 following the record high price surge in the second quarter of 2022 brought upon by the Russia-Ukraine war, resulted to lower average selling prices of Petron's petroleum products. Benchmark Dubai crude oil hovered around the US\$80 per barrel mark during the first semester of 2023, declining by 22% from the same period in 2022. As a result, consolidated revenues declined by 8% to P367,037 million from P398,517 million in 2022.

Despite the softening of refining margins, Petron sustained its consolidated operating income at P16,011 million for the first semester of 2023, at par with the same period in 2022, lifted by the encouraging volume growth and continued operational and marketing efforts.

Net income settled at P6,142 million, down 20% from P7,706 million in 2022, the effect of rising financing costs brought by the successive hikes in interest rates.

5. INFRASTRUCTURE

The Infrastructure business delivered consolidated revenues of P16,572 million, 23% higher than in 2022, sustaining its growth momentum from the operating toll roads. Combined average daily traffic volumes recorded for the first semester of 2023 reached 998,303 vehicles, up 13% from 2022.

Operating income grew 49% to P8,960 million, as a result of sustained growth in traffic volumes backed by continued cost management initiatives.

The railway component of MRT 7 is about 65% completed, while the Detailed Engineering Design and site development are still ongoing. The South Luzon Expressway (SLEX) - Toll Road 4 and Skyway Stage 4 Projects are all on track. The awarding of the Independent Consultant contract is in progress for the Pasig River Expressway, Southern Access Link Expressway and SLEX - Toll Road 5 Projects. The Toll Regulatory Board has approved the Independent Consultant for the Northern Access Link Expressway. As at June 2023, the overall completion of the Land Development Works for the MIA Project was about 69%, with site clearance at almost 99% complete.

6. CEMENT

The Cement business registered consolidated sales of P20,164 million, tripling from P6,908 million in 2022, representing mainly the sales contribution of ECC. Operating income amounted to P3,023 million from P398 million in 2022.

In June 2023, Northern Cement Corporation started the commercial operations of its third integrated line with a capacity of 50 million bags per annum.

Southern Concrete Industries, Inc. has declared its full commercial operations on May 31, 2023, establishing its presence in Mindanao.

III. FINANCIAL POSITION

2024 vs. 2023

<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	June	December	Horizontal Analysis Increase (Decrease)		Vertical Analysis	
	2024	2023	Amount	%	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	P253,890	P261,358	(P7,468)	(3%)	10%	11%
Trade and other receivables - net	263,809	263,119	690	0%	10%	11%
Inventories	175,618	161,986	13,632	8%	7%	6%
Current portion of biological assets - net	3,331	3,515	(184)	(5%)	0%	0%
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	152,059	141,424	10,635	8%	6%	6%
Total Current Assets	848,707	831,402	17,305	2%	33%	34%
Investments and advances - net	44,436	37,089	7,347	20%	2%	2%
Investments in equity and debt instruments	19,622	19,417	205	1%	1%	1%
Property, plant and equipment - net	787,574	753,472	34,102	5%	31%	31%
Right-of-use assets - net	105,795	108,014	(2,219)	(2%)	4%	4%
Investment property - net	82,636	79,513	3,123	4%	3%	3%
Biological assets - net of current portion	2,518	2,667	(149)	(6%)	0%	0%
Goodwill - net	183,250	182,791	459	0%	7%	7%
Other intangible assets - net	325,909	306,638	19,271	6%	13%	12%
Deferred tax assets	25,635	19,633	6,002	31%	1%	1%
Other noncurrent assets - net	129,362	118,729	10,633	9%	5%	5%
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,706,737	1,627,963	78,774	5%	67%	66%
Total Assets	P2,555,444	P2,459,365	P96,079	4%	100%	100%
Loans payable	P262,279	P214,881	P47,398	22%	10%	9%
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	254,654	223,055	31,599	14%	10%	9%
Lease liabilities - current portion	11,498	19,631	(8,133)	(41%)	0%	1%
Income and other taxes payable	46,396	46,254	142	0%	2%	2%
Dividends and distributions payable	5,444	4,605	839	18%	0%	0%
Current maturities of long-term debt - net of debt issue costs	271,382	236,798	34,584	15%	11%	9%
Total Current Liabilities	851,653	745,224	106,429	14%	33%	30%
Long-term debt - net of current maturities and debt issue costs	951,032	953,786	(2,754)	(0%)	37%	39%
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	35,190	36,941	(1,751)	(5%)	2%	2%
Deferred tax liabilities	31,531	29,503	2,028	7%	1%	1%
Other noncurrent liabilities	30,759	28,745	2,014	7%	1%	1%
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,048,512	1,048,975	(463)	(0%)	41%	43%

Forward

<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	June 2024	December 2023	Horizontal Analysis Increase (Decrease)		Vertical Analysis	
	Amount	%	2024	2023		
Capital stock - common	P16,443	P16,443	P -	0%	1%	1%
Capital stock - preferred	10,187	10,187	-	0%	0%	0%
Additional paid-in capital	177,442	177,468	(26)	(0%)	7%	7%
Capital securities	24,211	24,211	-	0%	1%	1%
Equity reserves	2,667	7,354	(4,687)	(64%)	0%	0%
Retained earnings:						
Appropriated	88,468	87,170	1,298	1%	4%	4%
Unappropriated	86,423	103,151	(16,728)	(16%)	3%	4%
Treasury stock	(109,763)	(109,763)	-	0%	(4%)	(4%)
Equity Attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Parent Company	296,078	316,221	(20,143)	(6%)	12%	13%
Non-controlling interests	359,201	348,945	10,256	3%	14%	14%
Total Equity	655,279	665,166	(9,887)	(1%)	26%	27%
Total Liabilities and Equity	P2,555,444	P2,459,365	P96,079	4%	100%	100%

Consolidated total assets as at June 30, 2024 amounted to P2,555,444 million, P96,079 million higher than December 31, 2023. The increase was primarily due to the increase in inventories, prepaid expenses and other current assets, investments and advances, property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets, deferred tax assets and other noncurrent assets, partially offset by the decrease in cash and cash equivalents.

The increase in inventories by P13,632 million was attributable mainly to: (a) Petron's higher volume and prices of both crude oil and finished products; and (b) higher materials and supplies of the Food division mainly due to higher volume of wheat purchased during the period. The increase was partially offset by the Energy business': (a) higher consumption of LNG supply inventory coupled with the decline in average LNG cost during the period; and (b) utilization of spare parts during the combustor and turbine inspection conducted for the Ilijan Power Plant.

The decrease in total biological assets by P333 million was mainly attributable to lower production costs in 2024 as compared to December 2023.

The increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets by P10,635 million was primarily due to: (a) higher input taxes of Petron and SMC Shipping and Lighterage Corporation; (b) additional advances paid to suppliers of coal and LNG of the Energy business; and (c) higher excise tax claims and unused creditable withholding taxes of Petron.

The increase in investments and advances - net by P7,347 million was mainly due to the: (a) advances for future investments to certain companies by SMC and the Energy business; and (b) investment in NNIC by SMHC.

The increase in property, plant and equipment - net by P34,102 million was mainly due to the costs of the ongoing projects of the Energy business, and the feedmill expansion of the Food division.

The increase in other intangible assets - net by P19,271 million was mainly due to the additions to concession rights for the MIA Project and the costs of various other ongoing projects of the Infrastructure business, partly offset by the amortization during the period.

The increase in deferred tax assets by P6,002 million was primarily due to the recognition by SMC of deferred income tax on unrealized losses on foreign exchange mainly from the revaluation of foreign currency-denominated long-term debt and derivatives.

The increase in other noncurrent assets - net by P10,633 million was mainly due to the amount of contract assets for the MRT 7 Project recognized during the period.

The increase in loans payable by P47,398 million was mainly due to the net availment made by SMC and the Energy business.

The increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses by P31,599 million was mainly due to additional payables to contractors relating to the ongoing construction projects of the Energy business, higher outstanding liabilities to vendors and suppliers of Petron, higher purchases of raw materials by the Food division and power purchases by Masinloc Power Co. Ltd.

The increase in dividends and distributions payable by P839 million was mainly due to the declaration by SMC of dividends to Series 2-L, Series 2-N and Series 2-O preferred shareholders on May 14, 2024, which were paid on July 4, 2024. The Series 2-L, 2-N and 2-O were issued on December 1, 2023.

The increase in total long-term debt, net of debt issue costs by P31,830 million was primarily due to the translation adjustments on foreign currency-denominated loans, partially reduced by the net payments made by the Group.

The decrease in total lease liabilities by P9,884 million was primarily due to the payments made to Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management (PSALM) by the entities of the Energy business under the Independent Power Producer Administration (IPPA) Agreements.

The increase in deferred tax liabilities by P2,028 million was mainly due to the deferred income tax expense recognized by SPPC for the application of its available Net Operating Loss Carry Over carryforward benefits to its income tax expense, and the difference in actual PSALM payments over finance lease liability-related expenses.

The increase in other noncurrent liabilities by P2,014 million was mainly due to the higher amount of retention payable for the ongoing projects of the Infrastructure business.

The decrease in equity reserves by P4,687 million was mainly due to the foreign exchange difference recognized on the redemption of the US\$783 million SPCS of San Miguel Global Power in April 2024.

The decrease in unappropriated retained earnings by P16,728 million was primarily due to the net loss attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company, cash dividends and distributions declared and the net appropriations during the period.

2023 vs. 2022

<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	June 2023	December 2022	Horizontal Analysis Increase (Decrease)		Vertical Analysis	
	Amount	%	2023	2022		
Cash and cash equivalents	P262,198	P318,214	(P56,016)	(18%)	11%	13%
Trade and other receivables - net	233,673	238,782	(5,109)	(2%)	10%	10%
Inventories	166,076	190,193	(24,117)	(13%)	7%	8%
Current portion of biological assets - net	3,686	3,418	268	8%	0%	0%
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	134,978	133,691	1,287	1%	6%	6%
Total Current Assets	800,611	884,298	(83,687)	(9%)	34%	37%
Investments and advances - net	34,700	32,523	2,177	7%	1%	1%
Investments in equity and debt instruments	19,103	18,921	182	1%	1%	1%
Property, plant and equipment - net	728,164	708,192	19,972	3%	31%	30%
Right-of-use assets - net	109,746	112,067	(2,321)	(2%)	4%	5%
Investment property - net	74,988	74,660	328	0%	3%	3%
Biological assets - net of current portion	2,912	2,671	241	9%	0%	0%
Goodwill - net	184,474	184,100	374	0%	8%	8%
Other intangible assets - net	279,285	249,321	29,964	12%	12%	10%
Deferred tax assets	20,209	22,554	(2,345)	(10%)	1%	1%
Other noncurrent assets - net	113,210	102,518	10,692	10%	5%	4%
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,566,791	1,507,527	59,264	4%	66%	63%
Total Assets	P2,367,402	P2,391,825	(P24,423)	(1%)	100%	100%
Loans payable	P234,158	P267,704	(P33,546)	(13%)	10%	11%
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	225,584	227,126	(1,542)	(1%)	10%	9%
Lease liabilities - current portion	21,615	21,020	595	3%	1%	1%
Income and other taxes payable	46,430	37,694	8,736	23%	2%	2%
Dividends and distributions payable	3,834	4,037	(203)	(5%)	0%	0%
Current maturities of long-term debt - net of debt issue costs	129,614	170,032	(40,418)	(24%)	5%	7%
Total Current Liabilities	661,235	727,613	(66,378)	(9%)	28%	30%
Long-term debt - net of current maturities and debt issue costs	973,917	918,164	55,753	6%	41%	39%
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	43,454	54,455	(11,001)	(20%)	2%	2%
Deferred tax liabilities	28,757	26,297	2,460	9%	1%	1%
Other noncurrent liabilities	26,577	26,144	433	2%	1%	1%
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,072,705	1,025,060	47,645	5%	45%	43%

Forward

<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	June	December	Horizontal Analysis Increase (Decrease)		Vertical Analysis	
	2023	2022	Amount	%	2023	2022
Capital stock - common	P16,443	P16,443	P -	0%	1%	1%
Capital stock - preferred	10,187	10,187	-	0%	0%	0%
Additional paid-in capital	177,719	177,719	-	0%	8%	7%
Capital securities	24,211	24,211	-	0%	1%	1%
Equity reserves	10,572	12,753	(2,181)	(17%)	0%	1%
Retained earnings:						
Appropriated	84,280	71,004	13,276	19%	4%	3%
Unappropriated	111,558	129,239	(17,681)	(14%)	5%	6%
Treasury stock	(156,763)	(156,763)	-	0%	(7%)	(7%)
Equity Attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Parent Company	278,207	284,793	(6,586)	(2%)	12%	12%
Non-controlling Interests	355,255	354,359	896	0%	15%	15%
Total Equity	633,462	639,152	(5,690)	(1%)	27%	27%
Total Liabilities and Equity	P2,367,402	P2,391,825	(P24,423)	(1%)	100%	100%

Consolidated total assets as at June 30, 2023 ended at P2,367,402 million, P24,423 million lower than December 31, 2022. The decrease was primarily due to decrease in cash and cash equivalents and inventories, partly offset by the increase in other intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

The decrease in cash and cash equivalents by P56,016 million was mainly due to the net payment of short-term loans, capital expenditures for the ongoing projects of the Infrastructure, Energy, Food and Beverage and Cement businesses and payment of interests, dividends and distributions and lease liabilities. This was partly offset by cash generated from operations and net proceeds from availment of long-term debt.

The decrease in inventories by P24,117 million was attributable mainly to the cost of major raw materials consumed during the period by the Food division from bulk purchases at end of 2022 and lower prices of both crude oil and finished products of Petron.

The increase in total biological assets by P509 million was due to higher growing costs driven by higher feeds and chick, broiler and hog costs.

The increase in investments and advances - net by P2,177 million was mainly due to the: (a) advances by the Energy and Cement businesses for future investments to certain companies; and (b) Group's share in the net earnings of BankCom and Manila North Harbour Port, Inc. (MNHPI) in the first semester of 2023. The increase was partly offset by the dividend received from MNHPI.

The increase in other intangible assets - net by P29,964 million was mainly due to additions to concession rights for the MIA Project, reclamation costs of Navotas Coastal Bay Project and the costs of various ongoing projects of the Infrastructure business, partly offset by the total amortization in 2023.

The decrease in deferred tax assets by P2,345 million was primarily due to the deferred income tax expense recognized by SMC on unrealized gain from the revaluation of the foreign currency-denominated long-term debt.

The increase in other noncurrent assets - net by P10,692 million was mainly due to additional advances paid to contractors and suppliers for ongoing projects and increase in restricted cash fund balance for the payment of long-term debt of the Energy business.

The decrease in loans payable by P33,546 million was mainly due to the net payments made by Petron, SMC, the Food division, and the Energy business. The decrease was partly offset by the availment of loan by San Miguel Equity Investments Inc. for payment of bridge financing for the acquisition of ECC.

The increase in income and other taxes payable by P8,736 million was mainly due to the: (a) higher Value-Added Tax (VAT) payable of the Food and Beverage and Energy businesses as a result of the implementation of quarterly VAT remittance compared to monthly remittance in 2022; (b) higher income tax payable from the improved performance of SMB and GSMI; and (c) higher excise tax liability of Petron Philippines.

The decrease in dividends and distributions payable by P203 million was mainly due to payment of cash dividends by Petron in March and June 2023 to preferred stockholders which were declared in 2022 and by SMC in January 2023 to Subseries "2-H" preferred stockholders which was declared in November 2022. The decrease was partly offset by the dividends payable recognized in relation to the declaration of cash dividends by The Purefoods-Hormel Company, Inc. to its non-controlling shareholder in March 2023.

The increase in total long-term debt, net of debt issue costs by P15,335 million was primarily due to the availment of foreign and Peso term loans by the Group, partly offset by the: (a) payments of foreign currency-denominated term loans by San Miguel Global Power and SMC, Series E Bonds by SMC, and other maturing obligations by the Group; and (b) translation adjustments.

The increase in deferred tax liabilities by P2,460 million was mainly due to the higher deferred tax liability recognized by the Energy business arising from the differences in actual PSALM payments over finance lease liability-related expenses.

The decrease in total lease liabilities by P10,406 million was primarily due to the payments made to PSALM by the Energy business' entities under the IPPA Agreements.

The decrease in equity reserves by P2,181 million was mainly due to the loss on exchange differences on the translation of foreign operations for the period with the appreciation of the Philippine Peso against the US Dollar.

The increase in appropriated retained earnings by P13,276 million was due to the appropriations by: (a) San Miguel Foods, Inc. for the Feeds Expansion Projects; (b) SMB for the payment of Series H Bonds which matured on April 2, 2024 and the P10,000 million term loans that will mature on December 20, 2027; and (c) SMC SLEX Inc. for capital expenditures in 2023, net of reversals for projects that were already completed. The increase was partly offset by the reversal of appropriations for the power plant project of Petron.

The decrease in unappropriated retained earnings by P17,681 million was mainly due to the net appropriations and cash dividends and distributions declared for the first semester of 2023.

IV. SOURCES AND USES OF CASH

A brief summary of cash flow movements is shown below:

<i>(In Millions)</i>	June 30	
	2024	2023
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	P74,608	P75,612
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(93,889)	(80,333)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	8,597	(50,366)

Net cash flows provided by operating activities for the period basically consists of income for the period and changes in noncash current assets, certain current liabilities and others.

Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities included the following:

<i>(In Millions)</i>	June 30	
	2024	2023
Additions to:		
Property, plant and equipment	(P48,178)	(P29,444)
Intangible assets	(23,476)	(34,107)
Investments and advances	(7,007)	(2,306)
Investment property	(4,212)	(2,507)
Advances to contractors and suppliers	(2,349)	(9,463)
Investments in debt instruments	(532)	(445)
Increase in other noncurrent assets and others	(16,012)	(9,916)
Interest received	6,505	6,094
Proceeds from:		
Disposal of investments in debt instruments	519	439
Sale of property and equipment	482	264
Disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash and cash equivalents disposed of	8	418
Dividends received	363	640

Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities included the following:

<i>(In Millions)</i>	June 30	
	2024	2023
Proceeds from (payment of) short-term loans - net	P46,813	(P32,691)
Net proceeds from issuance of capital securities of a subsidiary	43,481	-
Increase (decrease) in non-controlling interests' share in the net assets of subsidiaries and others	31	(2,759)
Redemption of capital securities of subsidiaries	(45,040)	(1,151)
Cash dividends and distributions paid to non-controlling shareholders	(17,063)	(17,221)
Payments of lease liabilities	(11,500)	(10,498)
Cash dividends and distributions paid	(5,717)	(4,635)
Proceeds from (payment of) long-term debt - net	(2,382)	18,589
Share issuance costs from re-issuance of treasury shares	(26)	-

The effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents amounted to P3,216 million and (P929) million in June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

V. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following are the major performance measures that the Group uses. Analyses are employed by comparisons and measurements based on the financial data of the current period against the same period of previous year. Please refer to Items II "Financial Performance" and III "Financial Position" for the discussion of certain Key Performance Indicators.

	June 2024	December 2023
Liquidity:		
Current Ratio	1.00	1.12
Quick Ratio	0.61	0.70
Solvency:		
Debt to Equity Ratio	2.90	2.70
Asset to Equity Ratio	3.90	3.70
Profitability:		
Return on Average Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company	(3.03%)	0.07%
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	1.45	1.80
Return on Assets	1.39%	1.84%
	Period Ended June 30	
	2024	2023
Operating Efficiency:		
Volume Growth	19%	3%
Revenue Growth (Decline)	15%	(4%)
Operating Margin	11%	10%

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

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

* Annualized for quarterly reporting.

VI. OTHER MATTERS

a. Commitments

The outstanding purchase commitments of the Group amounted to P267,588 million as at June 30, 2024.

These consist mainly of construction, acquisition, upgrade or repair of fixed assets, and capital expenditures of the ongoing infrastructure projects needed for normal operations of the business and will be funded by available cash, short-term loans and long-term debt.

- b. There were no known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will have a material impact on the Group's liquidity. The Group does not anticipate within the next 12 months any cash flow or liquidity problems. The Group was not in default or breach of any note, loan, lease or other indebtedness or financing arrangement requiring payments. There were no significant amounts of the Group's trade payables that have not been paid within the stated trade terms.

- c. There were no known events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Group, including any default or acceleration of an obligation and there were no changes in contingent liabilities and contingent assets, except for Note 43 (a) of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2023.
- d. There were no known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales or revenues or income from continuing operations.
- e. There are no significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from continuing operations.
- f. Except for the Prepared and Packaged Food and Protein segments of the Food division under the Food and Beverage business, which consistently generate higher revenues during the Christmas holiday season, the effects of seasonality or cyclical on the interim operations of the Group's businesses are not material.
- g. There were no material off-statements of financial position transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationship of the Group with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.