

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- 30 JUNE 2022
2. SEC Identification Number- CS201503014
3. BIR Tax Identification No.- 008-961-476-000
4. **FRUITAS HOLDINGS INC**
Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter
5. PHILIPPINES
Province, country or other jurisdiction
of incorporation
6. (SEC Use Only)
Industry Classification Code
7. 60 CORDILLERA ST. COR. E. RODRIGUEZ SR. AVE. QUEZON CITY 1113
Address of principal office Postal Code:
8. (02)8243-1741
Issuer's telephone number, including area code
9. N/A
Former name or former address, if changed since last report
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA
- | Title of Each Class | Number of Shares of Common Stock
Outstanding and Amount of Debt
Outstanding |
|---------------------|---|
| <u>Common</u> | <u>2,133,680,000</u> |
11. Are any or all of the securities listed on a Stock Exchange?
Yes [☒] No [☐]
- If yes, state the name of such Stock Exchange and the class/es of securities
listed therein:
- PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE/COMMON SECURITIES
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 (or for such shorter period
the registrant was required to file such reports)
Yes [☒] No [☐]
- (b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past ninety (90) days.
Yes [☐] No [☒]
-

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.

FRUITAS HOLDINGS, INC.



ROGELIO M. GUADALQUIVER
Chairman of the Board



LESTER C. YU
President and Chief Executive Officer



JUNEIL DOMINIC P. TORIO
Chief Finance Officer and Treasurer, IRO

August 13, 2022

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, which form part of this SEC Form 17-Q as "Annex A". The consolidated financial statements and notes thereto have been prepared in accordance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

Results of Operations for First half ending June 30, 2022 vs First half ending June 30, 2021

Key Highlights

Revenues

The Group generated revenues of ₱787.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022, a 50% or ₱263.5 million increase from the same period in 2021, which closed at ₱524.0 million. The increase was driven by the continuous expansion and reopening of the store network and stronger performance of the stores.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales for the six months ended June 30, 2022 closed at ₱303.4 million, 47.1% or ₱97.2 million increase from the same period in 2021 which closed at ₱206.2 million. The increase is attributable mainly to the increase in revenues. Moreover, the Group was able to improve its gross profit margin which registered at 61.5% for the first half of 2022 versus the 60.6% of the same period in 2021.

Operating Expenses

The Group's operating expenses settled at ₱436.6 million at the close of the first half of 2022, a 23.2% or a ₱82.2 million increase from the same period in 2021 which settled at ₱354.4. The increase was mainly attributed to the increased business volume in the first half 2022 and expansion undertaken by the Group.

Income Tax Expense/ Benefits

From ₱6.4 million current income tax in the first half of 2021 to ₱10.3 million income tax for the same period in 2022. Income tax for the first half ended June 30, 2022 was primarily due to the increase in revenues.

Net income/(loss)

Net income for the first half ended June 30, 2022 closed at ₱29.3 million compared to the same period of the prior year of ₱(8.6 million) net loss driven by the increase in revenues due to business expansion and leaner cost structure.

Financial Condition as of JUNE 30, 2022 versus DECEMBER 2021

FRUIT had consolidated total assets of ₱1,922.3 million as of June 30, 2022 an increase from the total assets from ₱1,641.4 million last December 2021 which is primarily driven by the capital raising activity by one of its subsidiary, Balai Ni Fruitas Inc., during the first half of 2022.

Cash and cash equivalents

As of end June 2022, cash and cash equivalents totaled ₱609.5 million, increased from ₱318.4 million as of end-2021 primarily driven by the proceeds collected from Balai ni Fruitas Inc.'s recent listing on the SME board of the Philippine Stock Exchange. Cash includes cash on hand and in banks while cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are easily convertible to cash.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables were at ₱91.8 million as of June 30, 2022 compared to ₱93.3 million as of end-2021, lower by 1.6% due to decreased third party trade receivables and improved collection.

Inventories

As of June 30, 2022, inventories increased to ₱38.6 million from ₱36.7 million as of end-2021. The slight increase is primarily attributed to the increase in raw material prices.

Property and Equipment

Consolidated net property and equipment stood at ₱346.1 million as of June 30, 2022. Acquisition of property and equipment for the first half of the year reached ₱61.1 million, which was invested in the building of new stores, additional transportation equipment, and office improvements.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets stood at ₱215.3 million for the period ending June 30, 2022.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables decreased by 17.4% for the six months ending June 2022 to ₱52.4 million driven by the payment of accrued rental expenses and professional fees.

Equity

As of June 30, 2022, the Group's consolidated equity increased to ₱1,493.6 million from ₱1,222.0 million as of end-2021 which was driven by the recognition of Additional Paid in Capital on the offered BALAI shares and the gain of FHI from the sale of secondary shares during BALAI's Initial Public Offering.

Cash Flow Summary

Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to ₱98.9 million for the six months of 2022.

Net cash used for investing activities was ₱64.1 million for the first six months of 2022, driven by CAPEX.

Net cash provided by financing activities was ₱256.2 million for the first six months of 2022, as the FHI's subsidiary, Balai ni Fruitas Inc., had successfully sold primary and secondary shares during the Initial Public Offering on June 30, 2022.

	Interim Six Months Ended June 30, 2021	Interim Six Months Ended June 30, 2022
Revenue Growth	13.4%	50.3%
Gross Profit Margin	60.6%	61.7%
Net Income/(loss) (in million)	(9)	29
	As of December 31, 2021	As of June 30, 2022
Current Ratio	2.4x	3.0x
Debt to Equity Ratio	34.3%	28.7%

Fruitas Holdings Inc. and Subsidiaries

Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statement
as at June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021
and for the Quarter ended June 30, 2021

FRUITAS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(A Subsidiary of LUSH PROPERTIES, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	As of June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)	As of December 31, 2021 (Audited)
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	₱ 609,490,411	₱ 318,431,017
Trade and other receivables	6	91,780,902	93,258,137
Merchandise inventories	7	38,621,788	36,694,592
Due from related parties	15	130,428,238	127,428,238
Deposits and advance rentals	23	99,763,755	104,777,430
Other current assets	8	45,787,213	34,494,388
Total Current Assets		1,015,872,307	715,083,802
Noncurrent Assets			
Deferred input vat			
Property and equipment	10	346,132,401	341,684,140
Intangible assets	11	215,336,123	215,821,056
Investment property	9	167,436,600	167,436,600
Advances to contractors			
Right-of-use (ROU) assets	23	107,813,108	131,706,806
Net deferred tax assets		69,682,873	69,682,873
Total Noncurrent Assets		906,401,105	926,331,475
		₱ 1,922,273,412	₱ 1,641,415,277
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	₱ 52,401,845	₱ 63,455,380
Current portion of:			
Notes payable	13	224,580,500	184,580,500
Mortgage payable	14	1,180,136	1,723,368
Lease liabilities	23	52,842,920	43,341,691
Income tax payable		10,316,198	8,406,443
Total Current Liabilities		341,321,599	301,507,382

(Forward)

Noncurrent Liabilities

Noncurrent portion of:

Mortgage payable	14	-	80,909
Lease liabilities	23	75,126,668	106,443,314
Security Deposits		642,799	642,799
Retirement benefits liability	16	11,579,389	10,709,389
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		87,348,856	117,876,411
Total Liabilities		428,670,455	419,383,793

Equity

Capital stock	17	213,368,000	213,368,000
Additional paid-in capital	17	777,837,044	777,837,044
Retained earnings		209,727,526	180,382,329
Other equity reserves		196,463,938	51,252,779
Other comprehensive loss	-	808,668	- 808,668.00
		1,396,587,840	1,222,031,484
Non-controlling interest		97,015,117	-
Total Equity		1,493,602,957	1,222,031,484
	₱	1,922,273,413	₱ 1,641,415,277

(See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements)

FRUITAS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(A Subsidiary of LUSH PROPERTIES, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	For the quarter ended June 2022 (Unaudited)	For the quarter ended June 2021 (Unaudited)	For the six months ended June 2022 (Unaudited)	For the six months ended June 2021 (Unaudited)
REVENUE	18	₱ 457,023,129	₱ 262,624,985	787,498,897	₱ 523,999,167
DIRECT COST	19	(178,552,955)	(103,519,459)	(303,439,408)	(206,248,503)
GROSS PROFIT		278,470,174	159,105,526	484,059,489	317,750,664
SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES	20	(207,352,829)	(126,724,252)	(370,704,619)	(284,500,518)
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	21	(36,209,467)	(48,810,427)	(65,923,117)	(69,930,011)
INTEREST EXPENSE		(4,396,419)	(4,669,230)	(9,479,039)	(8,966,457)
OTHER INCOME-net	22	255,944	40,404,339	1,669,434	43,394,486
INCOME/ (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		30,767,402	19,305,956	39,622,148	(2,251,836)
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX		7,812,746	12,402,158	10,276,952	6,380,150
Current					
Deferred					
		7,812,746	-	10,276,952	-
NET INCOME/ (LOSS)		22,954,656	6,903,798	29,345,197	(8,631,986)
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE:					
Equity holders of the Parent Company		-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests					
		₱ 22,954,656	₱ 6,903,798	29,345,197	₱ (8,631,986)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Equity holders of the Parent Company		-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests					
		22,954,656	6,903,798	29,345,197	(8,631,986)
Basic and Diluted Earnings (Loss) per share		0.0108	0.0032	-	0.0138
					-
					(0.0040)

(See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements)

FRUITAS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(A Subsidiary of LUSH PROPERTIES, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Notes	As of June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)	As of June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY			
HOLDERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY			
Capital Stock			
Issued			
Balance at beginning of year	17	₱ 213,368,000	₱ 213,368,000
Issuances		-	
Effect of stock split			
Balance at end of year		213,368,000	213,368,000
Additional Paid-in Capital		₱ 777,837,044	₱ 777,837,044
Retained Earnings			
Balance at beginning of year, as previously reported		180,382,329	196,706,537
Net Income/ (Loss)		29,345,197	(8,631,976)
Balance at end of year		209,727,526	188,074,561
Other Equity Reserves			
Balance at beginning of year		51,252,779	51,252,779
Excess value over cost of investments		145,211,159	
Balance at end of year		196,463,939	51,252,779
Other Comprehensive Loss			
<i>Not to be reclassified to profit or loss when realized</i>			
Balance at beginning of year		(808,668)	(914,455)
Remeasurement adjustments on net retirement benefits liability, net of deferred tax			
		(808,668)	(914,455)
NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST			
Balance at beginning of year			
Acquisition of non-controlling interests		97,015,117	
Net Income			
Balance at end of year		97,015,117	-
		₱ 1,493,602,957	₱ 1,229,617,929

(See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements)

FRUITAS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(A Subsidiary of LUSH PROPERTIES, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	As of June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)	As of June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax		₱ 30,767,402	₱ (2,251,826)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	10	81,003,918	62,794,485
Interest expense		9,479,039	4,669,230
Retirement benefits expense	16	870,000	-
Interest income	22	(181,494)	(263,244)
Gain from property valuation		-	(37,877,200)
Income on market investments		-	(3,068,839)
Operating income before working capital changes		121,938,866	24,002,606
Decrease (increase) in:			
Trade and other receivables	6	1,477,235	(13,166,939)
Merchandise inventories	7	(1,927,196)	(3,739,840)
Deposits and advance rentals	23	5,013,675	(7,458,714)
Other current assets	8	(11,292,825)	(7,247,703)
Unamortized input VAT		-	12,010
Increase in trade and other payables	12	(11,053,535)	(1,708,103)
Net cash generated from operations		104,156,219	(9,306,684)
Income taxes paid		(1,260,291)	(7,859,010)
Interest paid		(4,191,124)	(4,669,230)
Interest received	22	181,494	263,244
Net cash flows from operating activities		₱ 98,886,299	₱ (21,571,681)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Advances to related parties	15	(3,000,000)	
Acquisitions of:			
Property and equipment	10	(61,073,548)	(87,370,988)
Intangible assets	11	-	(3,000,000)
Advances to contractors			12,569,735
Net cash flows from investing activities		₱ (64,073,548)	₱ (77,801,253)

(Forward)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Proceeds from:

Issuance of promissory notes	13	40,000,000	60,000,000
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Payments of:

Notes payable	13	-	(36,979,467)
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Lease liabilities	23	(25,355,492)	(11,656,430)
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Mortgage payable	14	(624,141)	(1,151,237)
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Cash dividends received		-	1,235,425
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Advances from related parties		-	(14,604,116)
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Proceeds from sale of a subsidiaries		242,226,276	-
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Net cash flows from financing activities		₱ 256,246,643	₱ (3,155,825)
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EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH
AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH
EQUIVALENTS

291,059,394	(102,528,759)
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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING
OF YEAR

318,431,017	350,824,146
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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF
YEAR

₱ 609,490,411	₱ 248,295,387
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(See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements)

FRUITAS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(A Subsidiary of LUSH PROPERTIES, INC.)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

FRUITAS HOLDINGS, INC. (herein referred to as FHI or the “Parent Company”) and its subsidiaries, collectively referred to as the “Group”, were incorporated in the Philippines [except for Green Empire International Limited (GEIL) and Oceanic Luck Limited (OLL)] and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on the following dates:

Name of Companies	Date of Incorporation
Parent Company	February 18, 2015
Subsidiaries with direct ownership:	
Negril Trading, Inc. (<i>doing business under the name and style of De Original Jamaican Pattie Shop & Juice Bar</i>) (NTI)	June 20, 1990
Balai Ni Frutas, Inc. (<i>formerly: Buko ni Frutas Inc.</i>) (BNFI)	May 17, 2005
Fruitasgroup Incorporated (<i>doing business under the name and style of Bukoloco, Frutasicecandy and 7,107 Halo Halo Islands</i>) (FGI)	July 13, 2010
SoyKingdom, Inc. (SKI)	August 28, 2006
CocoDelivery, Inc. (CDI)	September 6, 2018
Subsidiaries with indirect ownership:	
Green Empire International Limited (GEIL)*	May 10, 2017
Oceanic Luck Limited (OLL)**	April 25, 2016
*ownership through FGI	
**ownership through GEIL	

The Parent Company is engaged in investment activities. On November 29, 2019, the common shares of the Parent Company were listed and traded in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) through an initial public offering (IPO) under the trading name “FRUIT”.

The principal activities and percentage of ownership of the Parent Company’s subsidiaries as at June 20, 2022 and December 31, 2021, and 2020 are presented below.

Subsidiaries	Principal Activities	Principal Place of Business	Percentage of Ownership (%)		
			2022	20201	2020
Direct:					
	Production, processing and distribution of goods	Philippines	100	100	100
NTI		Philippines	75	100	100
BNFI	Trading of goods	Philippines	100	100	100
FGI	Trading of goods	Philippines	100	100	100
SKI	Trading of goods	Philippines	100	100	100
CDI	Trading of goods	Philippines	100	100	100
Indirect:					
GEIL	Holding company	British Virgin Islands	100	100	100
OLL	Holding company	Samoa Islands	100	100	100

Changes in Ownership Structure

FHI. As at June 30, 2022 the Parent Company is 57.53% owned by LUSH PROPERTIES, INC. (LPI or the Ultimate Parent), a company incorporated and domiciled in the Philippines. LPI is engaged in leasing/real estate activities.

NTI. In June 2020, the Parent Company subscribed to additional 63,430 common shares at ₱255.00 per share or for a total consideration of ₱16.2 million.

In February 2020, NTI acquired the rights, title and interest to the assets of two stores of Kxn Kuxina Food Corporation (“Kuxina”), operating under the names and styles of Kuxina Ihaw Na! and Kuxina Filipino Fusion. Kuxina serves Filipino food dishes complementing the current brands of the Group. The assets acquired aggregated ₱1.0 million (see Note 4).

In December 2019, NTI acquired the assets of *Heat Stroke Grill* (HSG) from a sole proprietor for a total consideration of ₱368,000 (see Note 4).

BNFI. On June 2022 the Common Shares of BNFI were listed and traded in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) through an Initial Public Offering (IPO) under the trading name “BALAI”.

In June 2021, BNFI acquired the assets and the brand name *Balai Pandesal* from Balai Pandesal Corporation (Balai). The acquisition was completed following the execution of the Deed of Absolute Sale and the Deed of Assignment of the registered trademark and the payment of the related consideration amounting to ₱11.2 million. The Group accounted for the acquisition of the assets of Balai as an acquisition of a business since it has acquired an integrated set of business processes in addition to the group of assets acquired (see Note 4).

FGI. In November 2019, FGI’s BOD and stockholders approved another increase in FGI’s authorized capital stock from ₱100.0 million divided into 1,000,000 shares with ₱100.00 par value a share to ₱125.0 million divided into 1,230,000 common shares with ₱100.00 par value a share and 200,000 redeemable preferred shares with ₱10.00 par value a share. In relation to the increase, the Parent Company subscribed to additional 200,000 common shares and 80,000 preferred shares of FGI at ₱400.00 and ₱1,000.00 per share, respectively, for a total consideration of ₱160.0 million.

In 2020, the Parent Company subscribed to additional 40,000 common shares at ₱400.00 per share or for a total consideration of ₱16.0 million. On February 2, 2021, the SEC approved the increase in authorized capital stock of FGI to ₱125.0 million.

SKI. In February 2020, the Parent Company acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of SKI for a total consideration of ₱8.6 million. SKI, a domestic company, is engaged in the retail of soy-bean related products.

CDI. In March 2020, the Parent Company acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of CDI for a total consideration of ₱1.1 million. CDI, a domestic company, is engaged in distribution of fresh coconut water.

Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic

In March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the COVID-19 outbreak as a global pandemic resulting to a nationwide lockdown. There were stores that were temporarily and permanently closed during the community quarantine periods. Pursuant to the directives of the WHO, the Department of Health and the local government, the Group had to implement activities and programs to preserve the health of its employees and support the prevention of the contagion. The Group incurred a significant decline in revenue in 2021 and 2020.

It is not practicable to estimate the potential impact of the still prevailing COVID-19 pandemic on the Group's operations after the reporting date. The country's economic recovery is dependent on measures adopted by the national government such as quarantine and any economic stimulus that may be provided.

The Group has implemented initiatives to improve its cash position and liquidity, which include reducing discretionary spending, and also cost management measures and improving efficiencies across all areas of operations. It is projecting continued positive results in the coming years.

Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis.

2. **Summary of Significant Accounting and Reporting Policies**

The significant accounting policies used in the presentation of the consolidated financial statements have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs) issued by the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council and adopted by the SEC, including SEC pronouncements. This financial reporting framework includes PFRSs, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine Interpretations on International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC).

Bases of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for investment properties which are measured at fair value and are presented in Philippine Peso (Peso), the Group's functional currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest Peso, unless otherwise indicated.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for an asset and the fair value of the consideration received in exchange for incurring a liability.

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 Group uses observable market data to the extent possible when measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorized in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Group recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in Notes 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

Adoption of Amended PFRSs

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following amended PFRSs -

- Amendment to PFRS 16, *Leases - COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond June 30, 2021* – In 2020, PFRS 16 was amended to provide practical expedient to lessees from applying the requirements on lease modifications for eligible rent concessions that is a direct consequence of COVID-19 pandemic. A lessee may elect not to assess whether eligible rent concessions from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election account for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for a change that is not a lease modification, e.g., as a variable lease payment. This amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after June 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted, and covers eligible rent concessions until June 30, 2021.

Due to continuing impact of the pandemic, another amendment to PFRS 16 was issued in 2021, which allows lessees to extend the application of the practical expedient regarding COVID-19-related rent concessions to reduction in lease payments that are due on or before June 30, 2022. The 2021 amendment is mandatory for entities that elected to apply the previous amendment. Accordingly, the Group has applied the amendment in the current year financial statements.

Amended PFRSs Issued But Not Yet Effective

Relevant amended PFRSs, which are not yet effective as at June 30, 2022 and have not been applied in preparing the consolidated financial statements, are summarized below.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023:

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current* – The amendments clarify the requirements for an entity to have the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. The amendments also specify and clarify the following: (i) an entity's right to defer settlement must exist at the end of the reporting period, (ii) the classification is unaffected by management's intentions or expectations about whether the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement, (iii) how lending conditions affect classification, and (iv) requirements for classifying liabilities where an entity will or may settle by issuing its own equity instruments. The amendments must be applied retrospectively. Earlier application is permitted.
- Amendments to PAS 1 and PFRS Practice Statement 2, *Disclosure Initiative – Accounting Policies* – The amendments require an entity to disclose its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies and provide guidance on how an entity applies the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. In assessing the materiality of accounting policy information, entities need to consider both the size of the transactions, other events or conditions and its nature. The amendments clarify (1) that accounting policy information may be material because of its nature, even if the related amounts are immaterial, (2) that accounting policy information is material if users of an entity's financial statements would need it to understand other material information in the financial statements, and (3) if an entity discloses immaterial accounting policy information, such information should not obscure material accounting policy information. In addition, PFRS Practice Statement 2, *Making Materiality Judgements*, is amended by adding guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' to accounting policy information. The amendments should be applied prospectively. Earlier application is permitted.
- Amendments to PAS 8, *Definition of Accounting Estimates* – The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies, and the correction of errors. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". An entity develops an accounting estimate if an accounting policy requires an item in the financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The amendments clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not a correction of an error, and that the effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors. A change in an accounting estimate may affect only the profit or loss in the current period, or the profit or loss of both the current and future periods. Earlier application is permitted.
- Amendments to PAS 12, *Deferred Tax Related Assets and Liabilities from a Single Transaction* – The amendments require companies to recognize deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. Earlier application is permitted.

Under prevailing circumstances, the adoption of the foregoing amended PFRSs is not expected to have any material effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. Additional disclosures will be included in the consolidated financial statements, as applicable.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Parent Company. A subsidiary is consolidated from the date when control is transferred to the Parent Company directly or through a holding company. Control is achieved when the Parent Company is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its investment with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. A subsidiary is deconsolidated from the date when control ceases.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as that of the Parent Company using uniform accounting policies. Significant intercompany transactions and balances, including intercompany profits, dividends and unrealized profits and losses, are eliminated in full.

A change in ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change in control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Parent Company loses control over a subsidiary, the Group: (a) derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary; (b) derecognizes the carrying amounts of any non-controlling interest; (c) derecognizes the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity; (d) recognizes the fair value of consideration received; (e) recognizes the fair value of any investment retained; (f) recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and (g) reclassifies the Parent Company's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary on same basis as would be required if the Parent Company had directly disposed of the related assets and liabilities.

Business Combination

Business combination is accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs incurred are expensed and included in general and administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date, including the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree, if any.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognized in accordance with PFRS 9 either in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of PFRS 9, it is measured in accordance with appropriate PFRS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured until it is finally settled and accounted for within equity.

If necessary information, such as the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired, is not available by the end of the reporting period in which the business combination occurs, provisional amounts are used for a period not exceeding one year from the date of acquisition or the measurement period. During this period, provisional amounts recognized for a business combination may be retrospectively adjusted if relevant information has been obtained or becomes available.

The Group also considers whether the acquisition represents an acquisition of a business or a group of assets. The Group accounts for an acquisition as a business if it acquires an integrated set of business processes in addition to the group of assets acquired.

A gain from bargain purchase is generated when the fair value of the net assets acquired by the Group exceeds the acquisition price, and is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the year of acquisition.

Business combination arising from transfers of interest involving entities under common control is accounted for using book values. Any difference between the purchase price and the net assets of acquired entity is presented separately within equity on consolidation. Any non-controlling interest is measured as a proportionate share of the book values of the related assets and liabilities. The acquiree's assets and liabilities are recognized at book values and results of operations are included in the consolidated financial statements as at the date of business combination.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

Recognition and Measurement

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

Initial Recognition and Measurement. Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value, which is the fair value of the consideration given (in case of an asset) or received (in case of a liability). The initial measurement of financial instruments is at fair value plus transaction costs, unless it is carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), in which case transaction costs are immediately expensed.

"Day 1" Difference. Where the transaction in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Group recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a "Day 1" difference) in profit or loss. In cases where there is no observable data on inception, the Group deems the transaction price as the best estimate of fair value and recognizes "Day 1" difference in profit or loss when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Group determines the appropriate method of recognizing the "Day 1" difference.

Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets at initial recognition under the following categories: (a) financial assets at FVPL, (b) financial assets at amortized cost and (c) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Financial liabilities, on the other hand, are classified as either financial liabilities at FVPL or financial liabilities at amortized cost. The classification of a financial instrument largely depends on the Group's business model and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

As at June 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group has no financial instruments classified as financial assets at FVPL and FVOCI and financial liabilities at FVPL.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. Financial assets shall be measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

After initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment, if any. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial assets are derecognized and through amortization process. Financial assets at amortized cost are included under current assets if realizability or collectability is within 12 months after the reporting period. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

As at June 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group's cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, due from related parties and construction bond (presented under "Other current assets") are classified under this category.

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less from dates of placement and which is subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost. Financial liabilities are categorized as financial liabilities at amortized cost when the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Group having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to settle the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

These financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized or through the amortization process.

As at June 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group's trade and other payables (except statutory payable), notes payable, mortgage payable, lease liabilities, security deposits are classified under this category.

Reclassification

The Group reclassifies its financial assets when, and only when, it changes its business model for managing those financial assets. The reclassification is applied prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model (reclassification date).

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at amortized cost category to financial assets at FVPL, any gain or loss arising from the difference between the previous amortized cost of the financial asset and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at amortized cost category to financial assets at FVOCI, any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost of the financial asset and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Impairment

The Group records an allowance for expected credit loss (ECL) based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The difference is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

Trade Receivables. For trade receivables, the Group has applied the simplified approach in measuring ECL.

Simplified approach requires that ECL should always be based on the lifetime ECL. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

Other Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. For these debt instruments, the Group has applied the general approach in measuring ECL.

Under the general approach, the ECL is based on the 12-month ECL, which pertains to the portion of lifetime ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

Derecognition

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

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

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

Financial Liabilities. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired. 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, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

A modification is considered substantial if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including net fees paid or received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is different by at least 10% from the discounted present value of remaining cash flows of the original liability.

The fair value of the modified financial liability is determined based on its expected cash flows, discounted using the interest rate at which the Group could raise debt with similar terms and conditions in the market. The difference between the carrying amount of the original liability and fair value of the new liability is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

On the other hand, if the difference does not meet the 10% threshold, the original debt is not extinguished but merely modified. In such case, the carrying amount is adjusted by the costs or fees paid or received in the restructuring.

Offsetting

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

Classification of Financial Instrument between Liability and Equity

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

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

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

Merchandise Inventories

Merchandise inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). The cost of merchandise inventories includes all costs of purchase and other costs incurred to bring the merchandise inventories to their present location and condition. The NRV of merchandise inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Cost is determined using first-in, first-out method.

At each reporting date, merchandise inventories are assessed for impairment. If merchandise inventories are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its NRV. Impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When merchandise inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those merchandise inventories is recognized to profit or loss in the year when the related revenue is recognized.

Deposits and Advance Rentals

Deposits and advance rentals represent payments for security, utilities and other deposits made in relation to the lease agreements entered into by the Group. These are carried at face amounts and will generally be applied as lease payments toward the end of the lease terms. Deposits and advances expected to be realized for no more than 12 months after the financial reporting period are classified as current assets. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

Other Current Assets

Input VAT. Revenue, expenses and assets are generally recognized net of the amount of VAT. This is measured at face amount less impairment in value, if any. The net amount of VAT recoverable from or payable to the taxation authority is presented as "Input VAT" or "Output VAT" presented as part of "Statutory payable" under "Trade and other payables" in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Advances to Officers and Employees. Advances to officers and employees pertain to advances made by the Group to officers and employees to fund for working capital expenditures. These are subject to liquidation and are measured at transaction price less impairment in value, if any. These are charged to appropriate asset or expense account upon liquidation.

Spare Parts, Materials and Supplies. Spare parts, materials and supplies are initially recorded as assets and measured at transaction amounts. Subsequently, these are recognized in profit or loss as these are consumed in operations or expired.

Creditable Withholding Taxes (CWTs). CWTs are deducted from income tax payable in the same year the revenue was recognized and are carried forward to the succeeding year when in excess of income tax payable. CWTs are stated at face amount less impairment in value, if any.

Prepayments. Prepayments are expenses paid in advance and recorded as assets before these are utilized. Prepayments are apportioned over the period covered by the payment and included in profit or loss when incurred. Prepayments that are expected to be realized for no more than 12 months after the financial reporting period are classified as current assets. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

Advances to Suppliers. Advances to suppliers are recognized whenever the Group pays in advance for its purchase of goods and supplies. The advances to suppliers are measured at transaction price less impairment in value, if any. These are charged to appropriate asset or expense account upon receipt from suppliers.

Deferred Input VAT. In accordance with Revenue Regulations No. 16-2005, input VAT on purchases or imports of capital goods (depreciable assets for income tax purposes) with an aggregate acquisition cost (exclusive of VAT) in each of the calendar month exceeding ₱1.0 million are claimed as credit against output VAT over 60 months or the estimated useful lives of capital goods, whichever is shorter. Deferred input VAT that is expected to be realized within 12 months after the financial reporting period is classified as current asset. Otherwise, it is classified as noncurrent asset.

Advances to Contractors

Advances to contractors are recognized whenever the Group pays in advance for its purchase of various assets and services. These are measured at transaction price less any impairment in value and are reclassified to the corresponding asset account when the goods or services for which the advances were made are received or rendered.

Investment Properties

Investment properties represent a parcel of land, land improvements, and building and building improvements, which are held to earn rental and are not for sale in the ordinary course of business or for administrative purposes.

The investment properties are initially measured at cost. Cost comprises its purchase price, after deducting discounts and rebates, and other directly attributable costs to its working condition and location for its intended use. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value. Any gain or loss resulting from a change in the fair value of the investment properties is recognized in profit or loss as "Gain from change in fair value of investment properties" presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Fair value is determined by independent appraisers with sufficient experience with respect to both the location and the nature of the investment properties.

Transfers are made to investment properties when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by the end of owner-occupation or commencement of an operating lease to another party or ending of the construction or development. Transfers are made from investment properties when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by the commencement of owner-occupation or commencement of development with a view to sell.

Investment properties are derecognized when either these have been disposed of or when the investment properties are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of investment properties are recognized in profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

For tax purposes, the Group's investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the investment properties:

Asset Type	Useful Life (in years)
Land improvements	5
Building and building improvements	5 - 20

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, except land and construction-in-progress (CIP), are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value. Land is stated at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged to operations in the period the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property and equipment.

CIP represents structures under construction and is stated at cost. Cost includes costs of construction, labor and other direct costs. CIP is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are ready for use. CIP will be reclassified to the appropriate items of property and equipment upon completion of the construction.

Depreciation and amortization are calculated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives of the property and equipment:

<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Number of Years</u>
Leasehold improvements	5 years or term of lease, whichever is shorter
Transportation equipment	5-10
Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	2-5
Store furniture, fixtures and equipment	2-5

The estimated useful lives and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period and method of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits for the use of property and equipment.

Fully depreciated and amortized assets are retained in the accounts until these are no longer in use.

When property and equipment are sold or retired, their cost, accumulated depreciation and amortization and any allowance for impairment in value are eliminated and any resulting gain or loss is included in profit or loss.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets of the Group without physical substance held for use in operations, the production of goods or services and for rental to others. This account includes the following:

Brand Names. The cost of an intangible asset acquired in a business combination is its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequently, intangible asset is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

The Group assessed the useful life of brand names to be indefinite. Based on an analysis of all the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate cash inflows for the Group.

Brand names with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. Such intangibles are not amortized. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

The Relief-from-Royalty method was used in the valuation of the brands. Under this method, the value of an intangible asset is determined by reference to the value of the hypothetical royalty payments that would be saved through owning the asset, as compared with licensing the intangible asset from a third party. The hypothetical royalty payments over the life of the intangible asset are adjusted for tax and discounted to present value at the valuation date. Conceptually, the method may also be viewed as a discounted cash flow method applied to the cash flow that the owner of the intangible asset could receive through licensing the intangible asset to third parties.

Software License. Software license is measured initially at cost, which is the amount of the purchase consideration. Following initial recognition, software license is carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. The Group's software license has a term of five years and is amortized over such period using the straight-line method.

The useful life and amortization method for software license are reviewed at least at each reporting date. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the software is accounted for by changing the useful life and amortization method, as appropriate, and treated as a change in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on software is recognized in the profit or loss.

Gains or losses arising from the disposal of intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The carrying amounts of nonfinancial assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Brand names with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. When the carrying amounts exceed the estimated recoverable amounts, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amount of the asset is the greater of the fair value less cost to sell or value in use. The fair value less cost to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants less the cost of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. In such instance, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. However, that increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit or

loss. After such reversal, the depreciation and amortization charges are adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Operating Segments

The Group operates using different brand names on which operating results are regularly monitored by the chief operating decision-maker (CODM) for the purpose of making decisions regarding resource allocation and performance assessment. The CODM has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer of the Group. However, as permitted by PFRS 8, *Operating Segments*, the Group has aggregated these segments into a single operating segment to which it derives its revenues and incurs expenses as these segments have the same economic characteristics and are similar in the following respects:

- the nature of products and services;
- the nature of production processes;
- the type or class of customer for the products and services; and
- the methods used to distribute their products and services.

Equity

Common Stock. Common stock represents the par value of issued common shares. Unpaid subscriptions are recognized as a reduction from subscribed capital.

Preferred Stock. Preferred shares are voting, cumulative, nonparticipating and nonconvertible and nonredeemable.

Additional Paid-in Capital. Additional paid-in capital represents the excess of proceeds or fair value of consideration received over par value.

Retained Earnings. Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of the results of operations, net of any dividend declaration.

Dividend Distribution. Dividends are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when declared by the BOD and the shareholders of the Group. Dividends for the year that are declared after the reporting date are dealt with as an event after the reporting date.

Other Equity Reserves. Other equity reserves consist of the difference between the equity of the subsidiaries attributable to the Parent Company's interest and the purchase price.

Other Comprehensive Loss. This pertains to the cumulative remeasurement gain or loss on the Group's retirement benefits liability arising from experience adjustments and changes in financial assumptions. Remeasurements of retirement benefits liability, and the corresponding deferred tax component, are recognized immediately in other comprehensive loss and are included in equity. These are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Earnings (Loss) per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, with retroactive adjustments for any stock dividends declared and stock split.

Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding to assume conversion of all the potentially dilutive common shares into common shares.

The Parent Company has no potentially dilutive common shares.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue

The Group generates revenue primarily from sale of goods and franchise revenues.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when the performance obligation in the contract has been satisfied, either at a point in time or over time. Revenue is recognized over time if one of the following criteria is met: (a) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Group performs its obligations; (b) the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or (c) the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. Otherwise, revenue is recognized at a point in time.

The Group also assesses its revenue arrangements to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent. The Group has assessed that it acts as a principal in all of its revenue sources.

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

Net Sales. Revenue is recognized, net of sales discounts, at a point in time when the control over the goods has transferred to the customers, which is normally upon delivery to and acceptance of the goods by the buyer.

Franchise Revenues. Revenue from franchisees includes continuing royalty and initial franchise revenues. Royalty fees are recognized in the period earned. Initial franchise revenues are recognized upon opening of a store when the Group has performed substantially all of the performance obligations required under the franchise agreement.

Rental Income. Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Service Fees. Service fees are recognized when the related delivery services are rendered.

Other Income

Interest Income. Interest income is recognized as it accrues, net of final tax, using the effective interest method.

Other Income. Income from other sources is recognized when earned during the period.

Contract Balances

Receivables. A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract Assets. A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays a consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

As at June 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group does not have outstanding contract assets.

Contract Liabilities. A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays a consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made by the customer or when the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Group performs under the contract. Contract liabilities also include payments received by the Group from the customers for which revenue recognition has not yet commenced and payments in excess of revenue recognized based on percentage of completion.

As at June 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group does not have outstanding contract liabilities.

Cost to Obtain a Contract. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer are recognized as an asset if the Group expects to recover them. Otherwise, these are treated as expense.

Contract Fulfillment Asset. Contract fulfillment costs are divided into: (i) costs that give rise to an asset; and (ii) costs that are expensed as incurred. When determining the appropriate accounting treatment for such costs, the Group first considers any other applicable standards. If those standards preclude capitalization of a particular cost, then an asset is not recognized under PFRS 15,

Revenue from Contracts with Customers. If other standards are not applicable to contract fulfillment costs, the Group applies the following criteria which, if met, result in capitalization: (i) the costs directly relate to a contract or to a specifically identifiable anticipated contract; (ii) the costs generate or enhance resources of the entity that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and (iii) the costs are expected to be recovered. The assessment of these criteria requires the application of judgment, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recoverable.

As at June 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group does not have contract fulfillment assets.

Cost and Expense Recognition

Costs and expenses are recognized in profit or loss when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Direct Costs. Direct costs are costs directly related to the production and sale of goods and are recognized as expense when the related goods are sold or the related services are rendered.

Selling and Distribution Expenses. Selling and distribution expenses constitute costs of selling and distribution of the goods to customers that are not qualified as cost of sales. These are recognized in profit or loss in the period when these are incurred.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses constitute costs of administering the business. These are recognized in profit or loss in the period when these are incurred.

Interest Expense. Interest expense includes interest expense and other finance costs. This is recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Retirement Benefits

The Group has an unfunded, noncontributory defined benefit plan covering all qualified employees. The retirement benefits cost is determined using the projected unit credit method, which reflects services rendered by employees to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries.

The Group recognizes current service costs and interest expense on the retirement benefits liability in profit or loss.

The Group determines the interest expense on retirement benefits liability by applying the discount rate to the retirement benefits liability at the beginning of the year, taking into account any changes in the liability during the period as a result of benefit payments.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding interest cost on defined benefits liability) are recognized immediately in consolidated OCI in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The retirement benefits liability recognized by the Group is the present value of the defined benefits obligation. This is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using risk-free interest rates of government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement benefits liability.

Actuarial valuations are made with sufficient regularity that the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at the reporting date.

Leases

The Group assesses whether the contracts is, or contains, a lease. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified assets for a period of time, the Group assesses whether, throughout the period of use, it has both of the following:

- i. the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset; and
- ii. the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

If the Group has the right to control the use of an identified asset for only a portion of the term of the contract, the contract contains a lease for that portion of the term.

The Group also assesses whether a contract contains a lease for each potential separate lease component.

The Group as a Lessee. At the commencement date, the Group recognizes ROU assets and lease liabilities for all leases, except for leases with lease terms of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value in which case the lease payments associated with those leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis.

ROU Assets. At commencement date, the Group measures ROU assets at cost. The cost comprises:

- i. the amount of the initial measurement of lease liabilities;
- ii. any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- iii. any initial direct costs; and
- iv. an estimation of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, when applicable.

The ROU assets are recognized at the present value of the liability at the commencement date of the lease, adding any directly attributable costs. After the commencement date, the ROU assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the related lease liabilities. The ROU assets are amortized over the shorter of the lease terms or the useful lives of the underlying assets ranging from three to eight years.

Lease Liabilities. At commencement date, the Group measures a lease liability at the present value of future lease payments using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. Otherwise, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of a lease liability comprise the following:

- i. fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- ii. variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- iii. amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees; and
- iv. the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise; lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option; and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

A lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost. Interest on the lease liability and any variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liability are recognized in profit or loss unless these are capitalized as costs of another asset. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability are recognized in profit or loss when the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

If there is a change in the lease term or if there is a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset, the lease liability is remeasured using a revised discount rate considering the revised lease payments on the basis of the revised lease term or reflecting the change in amounts payable under the purchase option. The lease liability is also remeasured using the revised lease payments if there is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments.

For income tax reporting purposes, payments under operating lease agreements are treated as deductible expense in accordance with the terms of the lease agreements.

The Group as a Lessor. Leases where the Group retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which these are earned.

Income Taxes

Current Tax. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

Deferred Tax. Deferred tax is provided on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of net operating loss carryover (NOLCO) and minimum corporate income tax (MCIT), to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of NOLCO and MCIT can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates and tax laws that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items directly recognized in OCI.

Offsetting. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset, or deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, an enforceable right exists to set off the amounts and it can be demonstrated without undue cost or effort that the Group plans either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the entities of the Group is Peso except for GEIL and OLL, with functional currency in the United States (US) dollar (\$). Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using that functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded using the prevailing exchange rate at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are restated at the functional currency rate of exchange at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. For income tax reporting purposes, foreign exchange gains or losses are treated as taxable income or deductible expenses in the year such are realized.

The assets and liabilities of GEIL and OLL are translated into Peso at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date and income and expenses are translated to Peso at monthly average exchange rates. The exchange differences arising on the translation are taken directly to OCI. There are no exchange differences recognized in 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

Related Party Relationships and Transactions

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

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

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

Related party transactions are considered material and/or significant if i) these transactions amount to 10% or higher of the Group's total assets or, ii) there are several transactions or a series of transactions over a 12-month period with the same related party amounting to 10% or higher of the Group's total assets. Details of transactions entered into by the Group with related parties are reviewed by independent directors in accordance with the Group's related party transactions policy.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. These are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

Events after the Reporting Period

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

3. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. The judgments and estimates used in the consolidated financial statements are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as at the reporting date.

While the Group believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the estimated amounts. Actual results could differ from such estimates. In particular, the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting adverse effects to the global economic conditions, as well as to the Group's operations, may impact future estimates including, but not limited to, the allowance for ECL, NRV of merchandise inventories, fair value measurements, impairment of nonfinancial assets, recognition of deferred tax assets, actuarial losses on retirement benefit plans and discount rate assumptions.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the change affects only that period or in the period of the change and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the significant judgments and estimates made by the Group:

Determining the Functional Currency. The functional currency of the companies in the Group has been determined to be Peso except for certain subsidiaries whose functional currency is the US dollar. Peso is the currency that mainly influences the sale of goods and the costs of sales.

Assessing the Group Reorganization. Group reorganization involving entities under common control is outside the scope of PFRS 3 and there is no other specific PFRS guidance. Accordingly, management used its judgment to develop an accounting policy that is relevant and reliable, in accordance with PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

The management assessed that the substance of the group reorganization does not constitute "purchase" of companies but pooling or merging of the assets and liabilities of the Group. Hence, the most relevant and reliable accounting policy adopted by the Group is the pooling of interests method of accounting.

The Group elected a policy to not restate the financial information in the consolidated financial statements for periods prior to the reorganization of the entities under common control. The acquisition by the Parent Company of the subsidiaries was considered as a group reorganization of entities under common control is disclosed in Note 4.

Accounting for the Business Acquisition. At the time of acquisition, the Group considers whether the acquisition represents an acquisition of a business or a group of assets. The Group accounts for an acquisition as a business combination if it acquires an integrated set of business processes in addition to the group of assets acquired.

The Group accounts for acquired businesses using the acquisition method of accounting, which requires that the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at the date of acquisition based on their respective fair values.

The application of the acquisition method requires certain estimates and assumptions concerning the determination of the fair values of acquired intangible assets and property and equipment, as well as liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. Moreover, the useful lives of the acquired intangible assets and property and equipment have to be determined. Accordingly, for significant acquisitions, the Group obtains assistance from valuation specialists. The valuations are based on information available at the acquisition date. The Group's acquisitions have resulted in the recognition of intangible assets with indefinite lives is disclosed in Note 4.

Classifying Operating Segments. The Group is organized into operating segments based on brand names but the Group has aggregated the brand names into a single operating segment as allowed under PFRS 8 due to their similar characteristics. This is evidenced by a consistent range of gross margin across all brand outlets as well as uniformity in sales increase and trending for all outlets, regardless of the brand name. Moreover, all brands have the following business characteristics:

- (a) Similar nature of products/services offered and methods to distribute products and provide services;
- (b) Similar class of target customers; and
- (c) Primary place of operations is in the Philippines.

Identifying the Performance Obligations and Timing of Satisfaction of Revenues. The Group enters into contracts with its customers to sell goods where revenue from company-owned outlets and sale of goods are recognized. The Group determined that all the goods prior to transfer to its respective customers are in its full ownership. The Group concluded that it transfers control over its goods and services, at a point in time, upon receipt of the goods and services by the customer.

For revenue from franchise revenue, the performance obligation under the franchise agreement is the delivery of materials and store equipment necessary to operate the franchise store, as this is deemed to be the time that the franchisee obtains control of the promised goods and therefore the benefits of unimpeded access.

Classifying a Property. The Group determines whether a property is classified as investment properties or property and equipment:

- Investment properties which pertain to parcels of land which are not occupied substantially for use by, or in the operations of, the Group, nor for sale in the ordinary course of business, but are held primarily to earn rental income and for capital appreciation.
- Property and equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the delivering or supply of goods or services and are expected to be used for more than one period. These are properties which are owner-occupied and are substantially for use of the Group or in the operations.

Properties classified as investment properties and property and equipment are disclosed in Notes 9 and 10, respectively.

Classifying Lease Commitments - Group as a Lessor. The Group entered into a sublease agreement of food park spaces. The Group determined, based on the evaluation of terms and conditions of agreement, that the lessor retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the food park spaces. Thus, the agreement is accounted for as an operating lease.

Classifying Lease Commitments - Group as a Lessee. The Group has entered into commercial property leases for its stores. For the Group's non-cancellable lease, the Group recognizes ROU assets and lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term using the Group's incremental borrowing rate. The Group availed exemption for leases with term of 12 months or less. Accordingly, lease payments on short-term leases are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ROU assets and lease liabilities as at June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 is disclosed in Note 23.

Assessing the ECL of Trade Receivables. The Group estimates ECL using a provision matrix. Depending on the diversity of its debtor's base, the Group uses its historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward-looking factors, as appropriate..

The carrying amounts of the Group's trade receivables as at June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 is disclosed in Note 6.

Assessing the ECL on Other Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. The Group determines the allowance for ECL using a general approach based on the probability-weighted estimate of the present value of all cash shortfalls over the expected life of financial assets at amortized cost. ECL is provided for credit losses that result from possible default events within the next 12-months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition in which case ECL are provided based on lifetime ECL.

When determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort and that is relevant for the particular financial instrument being assessed such as, but not limited to, the following factors:

- Actual or expected external and internal credit rating downgrade;
- Existing or forecasted adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions; and
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in the operating results of the borrower.

The Group also considers financial assets that are more than 30 days past due to be the latest point at which lifetime ECL should be recognized unless it can demonstrate that this does not represent a significant risk in credit risk such as when non-payment was an administrative oversight rather than resulting from financial difficulty of the borrower.

No provision for ECL on other financial assets at amortized cost was recognized in 2022 and 2021. The transactions with respect to these financial assets were entered into by the Group only with reputable banks and companies with good credit standing and relatively low risk of defaults.

The carrying amounts of other financial assets at amortized cost are as follows:

Asset Type	Note	Jun-2022	Dec-2021
Cash and cash equivalents	5	₱609,490,411	₱318,431,017
Due from related parties	15	130,428,238	127,428,238
Construction bond	8	3,189,846	3,159,846

Estimating the ROU Assets and Lease Liabilities. The Group's ROU assets and lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considered readily available interest rate implicit in the lease agreements, interest rate on its borrowings and the term of each lease commitment. The Group determined that the incremental borrowing rate is readily available and presents the appropriate financing cost in leasing the underlying assets. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate that would cause the present value of the lease payments and unguaranteed residual to equal the sum of the fair value of the underlying assets and initial direct costs incurred.

The carrying amounts of ROU assets and lease liabilities as at June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are disclosed in Note 23.

Assessing the Renewal Options of Lease Commitments. The Group's lease commitments contain renewal options exercisable by the Group prior the end of the non-cancelable contract period. Where practicable, the Group seeks to include the renewal options to provide operational flexibility. The Group assessed at lease commencement that it is not reasonably certain that the Group will exercise the renewal options. A reassessment is made whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the renewal options if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances within its control.

Evaluating the NRV of Merchandise Inventories. The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether its merchandise inventories are impaired. Whenever the NRV becomes lower than cost due to damage, physical deterioration, obsolescence, changes in price levels or other causes, the Group recognizes an impairment loss. A new assessment is made of the NRV in each subsequent period. When the circumstances that previously caused the merchandise inventories to be impaired no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in the NRV because of changed economic circumstances, the amount of the impairment loss is reversed (i.e., the reversal is limited to the amount of the original write-down) so that the new carrying amount is the lower of the cost and the NRV.

The cost of merchandise inventories is lower than its NRV. No inventory loss was recognized in June 30, 2022 and 2021. The carrying amount of merchandise inventories as at June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 is disclosed in Note 7.

Estimating the Fair Value of Investment Properties. Investment properties are measured at fair value. The Group works closely with external qualified appraisers who performed the valuation using appropriate valuation techniques. The appraiser used a valuation technique based on comparable market data adjusted as necessary to reflect the specific assets' location and condition and, estimated expected future cash flows, yields, occupancy rates, discount rates, replacement costs and remaining economic life. The valuation techniques and inputs used in the fair value measurement of investment properties are disclosed in Note 9.

For the purpose of fair value determination and disclosure, the Group determines the nature, characteristics and risks of the investment properties and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

Details of investment properties are disclosed in Note 9.

Estimating the Useful Lives of Property and Equipment (except Land and CIP), ROU Assets and Intangible Assets. The useful lives of these assets are estimated based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on a collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful lives of each asset are reviewed periodically and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets.

It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the amounts and timing of recorded expenses brought about by the changes in the factors mentioned above. A reduction in the estimated useful lives would increase the recorded operating expenses and decrease noncurrent assets. There were no changes in the estimated useful lives in 2022 and 2021.

The carrying amounts of property and equipment, intangible assets and ROU assets as at June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are disclosed in Notes 10, 11 and 23, respectively.

Assessing the Impairment of Brand Names with Indefinite Useful Life. The Group tests annually whether any impairment in brand names is to be recognized in accordance with the related accounting policy in Note 2. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units (CGUs) have been determined based on the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use calculations, which require the use of estimates. Based on the impairment testing conducted, the recoverable amounts of the CGUs calculated based on value in use as at June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are greater than the corresponding carrying amounts of the CGUs as at the same dates.

No impairment loss was recognized in 2022 and 2021. The carrying amount of brand names as at June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 is disclosed in Note 11.

Assessing the Impairment of Other Nonfinancial Assets. The Group assesses impairment of its nonfinancial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of the assets or group of assets may not be recoverable. The relevant factors that the Group considers in deciding whether to perform an asset impairment review include, among others, the following:

- significant underperformance of a business in relation to expectations;
- significant negative industry or economic trends; and
- significant changes or planned changes in the use of the assets.

Estimating the Retirement Benefits Liability. The determination of the obligation and costs of retirement benefits is dependent on the assumptions used by the actuary in calculating such amounts. These assumptions are described in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements and include, among others, discount rates and salary increase rates. While the Group believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the retirement obligation.

The retirement benefits and cumulative remeasurement losses on retirement benefits liability (net of deferred tax) recognized in equity as at June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 is disclosed in Note 16.

Assessing the Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets. The Group reviews its deferred tax assets at each reporting date and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized within the period allowed by the tax regulations. Recognition of deferred tax assets is determined based on forecasted taxable income of the Group. This forecast is based on the Group's past results and future expectations on revenue and expenses.

4. Accounting for Business Acquisition and Group Reorganization

Business Acquisition

Balai. In June 2021, the Group acquired the assets and the brand name Balai Pandesal from Balai. The acquisition was completed following the execution of the Deed of Absolute Sale and the Deed of Assignment of the registered trademark and the payment of the related consideration amounting to ₱11.2 million. The Group accounted for the acquisition of the assets of Balai as an acquisition of a business since it has acquired an integrated set of business processes in addition to the group of assets acquired.

The acquisition resulted in the recognition of the following assets:

	Amount
Store equipment	₱6,449,000
Intangible assets	3,000,000
Transportation equipment	970,000
Merchandise inventories	801,000
	<u>₱11,220,000</u>

The identifiable assets acquired as at acquisition date are based on their provisional fair values. The purchase price allocation has been prepared on a preliminary basis. The Group is still in the process of completing its accounting of the transaction and reasonable changes are expected as additional information becomes available. This will be finalized within one year as allowed by PFRSs.

SKI. As discussed in Note 1, the Parent Company acquired the net assets of SKI for a total consideration of ₱8.6 million in February 2020. Fair values of the net assets acquired are as follows:

	Note	Amount
Cash		₱2,394,378
Inventories		442,490
Other current assets		88,889
Property and equipment	10	5,724,812
Trade and other payables		(50,569)
Fair values of net assets		8,600,000
Total consideration		8,600,000
Difference		<u>₱—</u>

Kuxina. On February 1, 2020, the Company acquired the rights, title and interest to the assets of the two owned-stores of Kuxina, operating under the names and styles of “Kuxina Ihaw Na!” and “Kuxina Filipino Fusion” and continuing the franchise agreements of eight other stores. Kuxina serves Filipino food dishes complementing the current brands of the Company. The assets acquired aggregated ₱1.0 million.

HSG. In December 2019, the Company acquired the assets including recipes and marketing collateral of HSG from a sole proprietor for a total consideration of ₱368,000. These resulted to a business combination due to acquisition of the significant inputs, processes and outputs of HSG. The carrying amounts of the assets acquired approximate the fair values as at acquisition date. Hence, no goodwill nor gain from bargain purchase was recognized.

Group Reorganization

The acquisition by the Parent Company of the subsidiaries (FGI, BNFI, NTI) was considered as a group reorganization of entities under common control. Accordingly, the acquisition is accounted for based on the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries. Accordingly, no goodwill was recognized. The effect of the pooling of interests amounting to ₱55.2 million was recognized as part of "Other equity reserves".

As discussed in Note 1, the Parent Company acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of CDI for ₱1.1 million in March 2020. The Parent Company and CDI are entities under common control. Accordingly, the acquisition is accounted for based on the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of CDI.

The carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of CDI as at acquisition date are as follows:

	Note	Amount
Cash		₱460,714
Other current assets		44,714
Property and equipment	10	2,973,258
Accounts payable and other current liabilities		(1,757,301)
Advances from a related party		(4,536,203)
Net assets acquired		(2,814,818)
Amount paid by the Parent Company		1,124,985
Other equity reserve		(₱3,939,803)

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	Jun-2022	Dec-2021
Cash on hand	₱3,202,738	₱1,864,311
Cash in banks	535,178,201	248,521,381
Short-term placements	71,109,472	68,045,325
	₱609,490,411	₱318,431,017

Cash in banks earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates.

Short-term placements are made for three months depending on the immediate cash requirement of the Group and earn interest at the prevailing short-term placement rates.

Interest income earned amounted to ₱.181 million and ₱.263 million in 2022 and 2021 respectively (see Note 22).

6. Trade Receivables

This account consists of:

	Jun-2022	Dec-2021
Trade	₱95,018,902	₱ 96,496,137
Less allowance for impairment loss	3,238,000	3,238,000
	₱91,780,902	₱ 93,258,137

Movements in the allowance for impairment loss are as follows:

	Note	Jun-2022	Dec-2021
Balance at beginning of year		₱3,238,000	₱4,991,503
Write-off		-	(1,753,503)
Provision	21	-	-
Balance at end of year		₱3,238,000	₱3,238,000

Trade receivables represent mainly outstanding receivables from franchisees. These are unsecured, noninterest-bearing and are normally collected on a 30-day term.

Below is the aging of receivables as of June 30, 2022

As at June 30, 2022					
	Total	Neither past Due of impaired	Less than one year	One year and over	Past Due and Impaired
Trade:					
Third Party	81,686,544	41,786,098	36,561,870	3,338,575	-
Related party	5,226,828	-	-	5,226,828	-
	86,913,372	41,786,098	36,561,870	8,565,403	-
Advances to suppliers	3,789,722	3,789,722	-	-	-
Others	4,315,808	4,315,808	-	-	-
	95,018,902	49,891,628	36,561,870	8,565,403	-
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	3,238,000	-	-	3,238,000
	91,780,902	49,891,628	36,561,870	8,565,403	-

7. Merchandise Inventories

This account consists of:

	Jun-2022	Dec-2021
Food and beverages	₱35,731,573	₱33,865,868
Store supplies and others	2,890,215	2,828,724
	₱38,621,788	₱36,694,592

The Group's merchandise inventories are carried at cost, which is lower than its NRV. No inventory losses were recognized in 2022 and 2021.

Cost of merchandise inventories charged to "Direct costs" amounted to ₱268 million and ₱203 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 19).

8. Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

	Jun-2022	Dec-2021
Input VAT	₱ 11,109,228	₱11,964,591
Advances to officers and employees	8,031,287	11,295,289
Spare parts, materials and supplies	5,532,540	5,498,656
Construction bond	3,189,846	3,159,846
CWTs	1,651,293	1,260,672
Prepayments	9,103,572	726,419
Advances to suppliers	3,980,000	10,172
Others	3,189,447	578,203
	₱45,787,213	₱34,494,388

Advances to officers and employees pertain to cash advances and are settled through liquidation.

Construction bond is collectible once the improvement is completed and transferred by the Group to the lessor.

Prepayments mainly consist of insurance, taxes and licenses and advertising.

Advances to suppliers were payments for goods pending delivery as at year-end.

9. Investment Properties

The composition of and movements in this account are as follows:

	Jun-2022			
	Land	Land Improvements	Building and Building Improvements	Total
Cost				
Balance at beginning of year	₱95,393,047	₱577,500	₱31,404,503	₱127,375,050
Additions - subsequent disbursements	—	—	—	—
Balances at end of year	95,393,047	577,500	31,404,503	127,375,050
Cumulative Fair Value Changes				
Gain (loss) from changes in fair value	41,759,553	(115,500)	(1,582,503)	40,061,550
Carrying Amount	₱137,152,600	₱462,000	₱29,822,000	₱167,436,600

In November 2020, the Group purchased a parcel of land with a building located in Sta. Mesa, Manila for a total consideration of ₱126.9 million. Related input VAT amounted to ₱15.0 million.

Fair Value

The fair value of the investment properties as at December 31, 2020 approximates the carrying amount since the investment properties were recently acquired in November 2020.

Land. The fair value of the Group's land is ₱137.2 million as at December 31, 2021. The fair value of the land was determined by an independent firm of appraisers as at March 31, 2022. The inputs used to determine the market value of the investment properties using the sales comparison approach include location characteristics, size, time element, quality and marketability. Accordingly, the fair value measurement used is classified as Level 3.

Land Improvements, Building and Building Improvements. The fair value of land improvements, building and building improvements is categorized under Level 3 using the cost approach wherein the appraised value was based on the cost of constructing an equivalent new structure less depreciation adjustments.

The fair value of the land improvements, building and building improvements was determined by an independent firm of appraisers as at March 31, 2022.

Description of key inputs to valuation on land follows:

Location	Significant unobservable Inputs	Range (weighted average)
Sampaloc District, City of Manila	Selling price per square meter Value adjustments	₱128,205 to ₱179,886/ sq. m. -5% to -20%

The significant unobservable inputs to fair valuation are as follows:

Price per square meter: Estimated value prevailing in the real estate market depending on the location, area, shape and time element.

Value adjustments: Adjustments are made to bring the comparative values in approximation to the investment properties taking into account external factors (market conditions, competitiveness, economic condition/demand/growth, time element) and internal factors (location, size/shape/terrain and development).

In valuing the land using sales comparison approach, records of recent sales and offerings of similar land are analyzed and comparisons were made for such factors as size, characteristic of the lot, location, quality and prospective use.

Sensitivity Analysis. Generally, significant increases (decreases) in useful life of assets (excluding land) would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. Significant increases (decreases) in factors that contributed in the physical deterioration and all relevant forms of obsolescence in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

10. Property and Equipment

The composition of and movements in this account follows:

Jun-2022							
	Land	CIP	Leasehold Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Store Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Total
Cost							
Balance at beginning of year	₱32,600,000	₱28,828,082	₱188,013,186	₱53,873,511	₱27,399,060	₱369,999,117	₱700,712,956
Additions	-	-	2,019,761	12,672,526	744,689	45,636,573	61,073,549
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	32,600,000	28,828,082	190,032,947	66,546,037	28,143,749	385,635,690	761,786,505
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization							
Balance at beginning of year	-	-	118,863,748	20,544,036	22,631,411	196,989,621	359,028,816
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	13,034,036	5,020,035	908,878	37,662,338	56,625,287
Balance at end of year	-	-	131,897,784	25,564,071	23,540,289	234,651,959	415,654,103
Carrying Amount	₱32,600,000	₱28,828,082	₱58,135,163	₱40,981,966	₱4,603,460	₱150,983,731	₱346,132,402

Dec-2021							
	Land	CIP	Leasehold Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Store Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Total
Cost							
Balance at beginning of year	₱32,600,000	₱35,283,628	₱150,030,634	₱38,928,469	₱24,626,788	₱218,419,548	₱499,889,067
Additions	–	24,187,841	32,007,092	14,945,042	2,772,272	126,911,642	200,823,889
Reclassifications		(30,643,387)	5,975,460	–	–	24,667,927	–
Balance at end of year	32,600,000	28,828,082	188,013,186	53,873,511	27,399,060	369,999,117	700,712,956
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization							
Balance at beginning of year	–	–	91,885,253	14,815,815	15,208,452	140,196,804	262,106,324
Depreciation and amortization	–	–	26,978,495	5,728,221	7,422,959	56,792,817	96,922,492
Balance at end of year	–	–	118,863,748	20,544,036	22,631,411	196,989,621	359,028,816
Carrying Amount	₱32,600,000	₱28,828,082	₱69,149,438	₱33,329,475	₱4,767,649	₱173,009,496	₱341,684,140

CIP represents leasehold improvements of store spaces under construction and store furniture and fixtures. The construction is estimated to be completed within one year.

Depreciation and amortization are summarized as follows:

	Note	Jun- 2022	Jun-2021
Property and equipment		₱56,625,287	₱49,256,489
ROU assets	23	23,893,698	13,150,384
Intangible assets	11	484,933	387,612
		₱ 81,003,918	₱ 62,794,485

Depreciation and amortization are charged to the following:

	Note	Jun-2022	Jun-2021
Selling and distribution expenses	20	₱ 69,801,519	₱54,528,737
Direct costs	19	6,585,777	3,833,210
General and administrative expenses	21	4,616,622	4,432,538
		₱ 81,003,918	₱ 62,794,485

11. Intangible Assets

This account consists of:

		Jun-2022		
	Note	Brand Names	Software License	Total
Cost				
Balance at beginning of year		₱214,348,448	₱5,193,830	₱219,542,278
Additions		–	–	–
Balance at end of year		214,348,448	5,193,830	219,542,278
Accumulated Amortization				
Balance at beginning of year		–	3,721,222	3,721,222
Amortization	10	–	484,934	484,934
Balance at end of year		–	4,206,156	4,206,156
Carrying Amount		₱214,348,448	₱ 987,674	₱215,336,123

		Dec-2021		
	Note	Brand Names	Software License	Total
Cost				
Balance at beginning of year		₱211,348,448	₱5,193,830	₱216,542,278
Additions		3,000,000	–	3,000,000
Balance at end of year		214,348,448	5,193,830	219,542,278
Accumulated Amortization				
Balance at beginning of year		–	2,938,856	2,938,856
Amortization	10	–	782,366	782,366
Balance at end of year		–	3,721,222	3,721,222
Carrying Amount		₱214,348,448	₱1,472,608	₱215,821,056

Brand Names

In August 2017, FGI subscribed to 1 share of GEIL for US\$1. In December 2017, FGI subscribed to an additional 40,000 shares for US\$4.0 million (equivalent to ₱200.2 million) at US\$100 per share. GEIL then acquired 100% of OLL. OLL holds the intellectual property rights to certain brands including *Fruitas*, *The Mango Farm*, *Shou*, *Black Pearl*, *Friends Fries* and *Juice Avenue*. The fair value of the net assets of GEIL and OLL is approximately equal to the consideration amounting to ₱200.2 million.

In 2018, the Group recognized brand name amounting to ₱11.2 million following the completion of the acquisition of *Sabroso Lechon* brand from SLI.

In 2021, the Group also recognized brand name amounting to ₱3.0 million following the acquisition of the Balai Pandesal brand from Balai (see Note 4).

The Relief-from-Royalty method was used in the valuation of the brands. Under this method, the value of brands is determined by reference to the value of the hypothetical royalty payments that would be saved through owning the asset, as compared with licensing the brands from a third party. The hypothetical royalty payments over the life of the brands are adjusted for tax and discounted to present value at the valuation date.

The fair values of the brand names were determined based on a valuation using cash flow projections (value-in-use) covering a five-year period based on long-range plans approved by management. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a determined constant growth rate to arrive at its terminal value. The growth rates are consistent with the long-term average growth rate for the industry which ranges from 4% to 13%.

The Group used the weighted average cost of capital as the discount rate, which reflected management's estimate of the risk. This is the benchmark used by management to assess operating performance and to evaluate future investment proposals. The discount rates applied to after-tax cash flow projections is 11.5% to 15.6% in 2021 and 2020, respectively. The recoverable amount of each CGU, calculated using value in use, exceeded the carrying amount of the CGU as at June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Management believes that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which the Group's recoverable amount is based would not result to the Group's carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

Sensitivity Analysis. Generally, an increase (decrease) in the incremental after-tax cash flows will result in an increase (decrease) in the fair value of intangible assets. An increase (decrease) in discount rate will result in a decrease (increase) in the fair value of intangible assets.

12. Trade and Other Payables

This account consists of:

	Note	Jun-2022	Dec-2021
Trade		₱29,570,623	₱34,255,117
Nontrade	4	5,440,230	2,805,000
Accrued expenses		7,188,555	13,856,201
Statutory payable		10,202,437	12,539,062
		₱52,401,845	₱63,455,380

Trade payables are unsecured, noninterest-bearing and generally settled on a 15 to 60-day term.

Accrued expenses consist mainly of professional fees, rentals and unpaid salaries which are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled in the next financial year.

Statutory payable pertains to obligations to government agencies such as SSS, HDMF, PHIC, output VAT and withholding taxes that are normally settled in the following month.

13. Notes Payable

Movements in this account follow:

	Jun-2022	Dec-2021
Balance at beginning of year	₱184,580,500	₱138,922,678
Issuances	40,000,000	79,580,500
Payments	-	(33,922,678)
Balance at end of year	₱244,580,500	₱184,580,500

14. Mortgage Payable

The Group obtained loans from local commercial banks to finance its acquisition of transportation equipment.

Movements in this account follow:

	Jun-2022	Dec-2021
Balance at beginning of year	₱1,804,277	₱3,899,451
Availments	-	-
Payments	(624,141)	(2,095,174)
Balance at end of year	1,180,136	1,804,277
Less current portion	1,180,136	1,723,368
Noncurrent portion	₱ -	₱ 80,909

15. Related Party Transactions

The Group, in the normal course of business, has advances with its related parties under common management for working capital amounting to ₱130.4 million as at June 30, 2022.

Terms and Conditions of Transactions with Related Parties

Outstanding balances are unsecured, noninterest-bearing and settled in cash upon demand. Management makes an annual assessment of the financial position of the related parties and the market in which the related parties operates. There were no impairment losses recognized in 2022 and 2021.

16. Retirement Benefits Liability

The Group's retirement plan is unfunded, noncontributory defined benefit plan with a single lump-sum payment covering retirement based on Republic Act No. 7641. The retirement benefits are based on years of service and compensation on the last year of employment as determined by an external actuary using the projected credit unit method.

The most recent actuarial valuation was made in 2021 by an independent actuary.

Movements in the retirement benefits liability follow:

	Jun-2022	Dec-2021
Balance at beginning of year	₱10,709,389	₱8,168,926
Current service cost	870,000	2,344,902
Interest cost	-	423,701
Actuarial gain	-	(228,140)
Balance at end of year	₱ 11,579,389	₱10,709,389

The principal assumptions used in determining the Group's retirement benefits liability are as follows:

	2021	2020
Discount rate	4.2%	5.1%
Future salary increases	3.0%	3.0%

The projected unit credit method was applied to all the benefits without using one-year term cost. This sensitivity analysis shows the impact of changes in key actuarial assumptions in 2021.

	Effect on Retirement Benefits Liability	
	Discount Rate	Salary Projected Rate
+1%	(₱411,367)	₱546,022
-1%	524,881	(322,238)

Each sensitivity analysis on the significant actuarial assumptions was prepared by remeasuring the retirement benefits liability at the reporting date after adjusting one of the current assumptions according to the applicable sensitivity increment or decrement (based on changes in the relevant assumption that were reasonably possible at the valuation date) while all other assumptions remain unchanged.

The Group does not maintain a fund for its retirement liability. While funding is not a requirement of the law, there is a risk that the Group may not have the cash if several employees retire within the same year.

The average duration of the retirement benefits liability as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 is 25 years and 26 years, respectively.

17. Equity

Capital Stock

This account consists of:

	Number of Shares			Amount		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Authorized Capital Stock						
Common - ₱0.10 par value						
Balance at beginning and end of year	4,700,000,000	4,700,000,000	4,700,000,000	₱470,000,000	₱470,000,000	₱470,000,000
Preferred - ₱0.01 par value						
Balance at beginning and end of year	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
	7,700,000,000	7,700,000,000	7,700,000,000	₱500,000,000	₱500,000,000	₱500,000,000
Issued and Outstanding- Common						
Balance at beginning of year	2,133,680,000	2,133,680,000	2,133,680,000	₱213,368,000	₱213,368,000	₱213,368,000
Issuances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	2,133,680,000	2,133,680,000	2,133,680,000	213,368,000	213,368,000	213,368,000
				₱213,368,000	₱213,368,000	₱213,368,000

Common Shares

On October 6, 2017, the SEC approved the application for 1:10 stock split resulting to a decrease in par value from ₱1.00 to ₱0.10 a share and increasing the authorized capital stock from 500,000,000 shares to 5,000,000,000 shares.

On February 26, 2018, the SEC approved the i) increase in the Parent Company's total authorized capital stock to ₱500.0 million divided into (a) 3,000,000,000 preferred shares at ₱0.01 par value a share, and (b) 4,700,000,000 common shares at ₱0.10 par value a share; and ii) reclassification of 3,000,000,000 common shares to preferred shares.

On August 24, 2019, the stockholders and the BOD authorized the Parent Company's Public Offering of its common shares with the PSE. This was approved by the SEC and the PSE on October 17, 2019 and October 23, 2019, respectively. On November 29, 2019, the Parent Company's 533,660,000 common shares were officially listed on the PSE with an Oversubscription Option of up to 68,340,000 common shares at an offer price of ₱1.68 a share.

The Offer Period was from November 18, 2019 to November 22, 2019. The trading of the shares commenced on November 29, 2019.

Preferred Shares

The features of the preferred shares follow:

- guaranteed dividend yield of 2.5% per annum;
- voting, cumulative and non-participating; and
- shall not be convertible into common share.

Additional Paid-in Capital

Additional paid-in capital represents the excess of the amounts received over the par value of the shares issued, net of directly attributable transaction costs on the Parent Company's IPO. Details are as follows:

Proceeds in excess of par value	₱843,182,800
IPO expenses	65,345,756
Additional paid-in capital	₱777,837,044

In 2019, IPO expenses were charged as follows:

Additional paid-in capital	₱65,345,756
General and administrative expenses	6,891,892
Input VAT	975,843
Deferred input VAT	444,435
	₱73,657,926

Retained Earnings

The Parent Company's BOD and stockholders declared the following cash dividends:

Date of Declaration	Stockholders of Record	Date of Payment	Amounts Paid	
			Per Share	Total
August 27, 2020	August 27, 2020	September 18, 2020	₱0.01	₱21,336,800
June 27, 2019	June 27, 2019	June 27, 2019	0.00875	14,000,000

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit standing and stable capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Group maintains its current capital structure and will make adjustments, if necessary, in order to generate a reasonable level of returns to stockholders over the long term. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year.

The Group considers the equity presented in the consolidated statements of financial position as its core capital.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments when there are changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using debt-to-equity ratio, which is total debt divided by total equity.

The debt-to-equity ratios are as follows:

	Jun-2022	Dec-2021
Total debt	₱428,670,455	₱419,383,793
Total equity	1,493,602,957	1,222,031,484
Debt-to-equity ratio	0.29:1	0.34:1

Pursuant to the PSE's rules on minimum public ownership, at least 10.00% of the issued and outstanding shares of a listed company must be owned and held by the public. The public ownership is about 36.06% as at June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

The total number of shareholders of the Parent Company as at June 30, 2022 is 124.

18. Revenue

This account consists of:

	Note	June 2022	June 2021
Net sales		₱ 785,917,606	₱521,004,790
Franchise revenues	23	270,000	1,528,571
Rental income	23	1,311,291	1,465,806
		₱ 787,498,897	₱523,999,167

The Group recognizes revenue from sales of goods and services upon delivery to customers or at a point in time when the Group has no more obligations that could affect the acceptance of goods by the customers.

19. Direct Costs

This account consists of:

	Note	June 2022	June 2021
Direct materials used	7	₱ 268,209,347	₱203,191,868
Salaries, wages and other employee benefits		26,284,991	6,068,158
Depreciation and amortization	10	6,585,777	3,833,210
Others		2,359,293	5,291,583
		₱303,439,408	₱218,384,819

Salaries, wages and other employee benefits pertain to outside services and salaries and wages of personnel performing tasks directly related to the production of merchandise inventories.

20. Selling and Distribution Expenses

This account consists of:

	Note	June 2021	June 2021
Salaries, wages and other employees' benefits		₱122,541,151	₱ 83,765,128
Rental	23	68,120,307	55,406,565
Depreciation and amortization	10	69,801,519	54,528,737
Outside services		28,118,039	22,994,743
Utilities		30,711,879	25,466,193
Transportation and travel		13,685,251	7,951,894
Advertisement		6,759,119	12,091,455
Repairs and maintenance		6,472,848	5,283,480
Management fees		5,740,971	1,782,657
Distribution supplies		4,577,836	3,802,242
Training and development		1,230,838	1,065,127
Insurance		1,243,992	956,204
Others		11,700,869	9,406,093
		₱370,704,619	₱284,500,518

Salaries, wages and other employees' benefits include government contributions and other allowances.

Outside services pertain to salaries of service crews from agencies.

21. General and Administrative Expenses

This account consists of:

	Note	June 2022	June 2021
Salaries, wages and other employees' benefits		₱ 16,896,880	₱21,394,635
Taxes and licenses		17,739,842	17,751,299
Representation		5,882,603	5,844,392
Depreciation and amortization	10	4,616,622	4,432,538
Professional fees		2,935,279	2,661,703
Utilities		2,239,130	2,362,552
Rental	23	4,513,285	3,128,434
Retirement benefits cost	16	870,000	-
Outside services		4,966,506	4,426,310
Others		5,562,970	7,928,148
		₱ 65,923,117	₱ 69,930,011

22. Other Income (Charges)

This account consists of:

	Note	June 2022	June 2021
Interest income		₱ 181,494	₱ 263,224
Dividend Income		635,714	1,235,425
Gain on market investments		-	3,068,839
Others		852,226	38,826,998
		₱ 1,669,434	₱ 43,394,486

Others consist mainly of gain on property appraisal, of the parcel of land which the Group purchased located in Sta. Mesa Manila, outlets' cash overages and fees charged to lessees for utilities incurred on leased spaces on food parks.

23. Significant Agreements

Group as Lessee - Short-term Lease

The Group entered into several lease agreements with third parties for its store spaces for varying periods of up to one year and renewable annually. The lease contracts for the stores provide for a monthly rental based on a certain percentage of gross sales and a monthly fixed rental or an agreed minimum rental, whichever is higher. Lease agreements are generally renewable through a notice of lease renewal and upon mutual agreement with the lessors.

Details of rental deposits and advance rentals on lease contracts are as follows:

	Jun-2022	Jun-2021
Rental deposits	₱91,118,726	₱95,625,840
Advance rentals	8,645,029	9,151,590
	₱ 99,763,756	₱104,777,430

The rental deposits will be applied against any unpaid rentals and other expenses related to the lease upon termination while the advance rentals will be utilized as rental payments for the last two to three months of the lease term.

Rental expense is charged to operations as follows:

	Note	June 2022	June 2021
Selling and distribution expenses	20	₱ 68,120,307	₱55,406,565
General and administrative expenses	21	4,513,285	3,128,434
		₱ 72,633,592	₱58,534,999

Group as Lessee - Long-term Lease

The Group entered into noncancellable leases on outlets spaces, land and building with lease terms ranging from three to ten years subject to renewal. These leases have a fixed monthly rental subject to escalation clause.

The balance of and movements in ROU assets follows:

		Jun-2022		
	Note	Outlets Spaces	Land and Building	Total
Cost				
Balance at beginning of year		₱105,600,885	₱107,228,339	₱212,829,224
Additions		-	-	-
Termination of lease		-	-	-
Balance at end of year		105,600,885	107,228,339	212,829,224
Accumulated Amortization				
Balance at beginning of year		35,279,796	45,842,622	81,122,418
Amortization	10	14,073,464	9,820,234	23,893,698
Termination of lease		-	-	-
Balance at end of year		49,353,260	55,662,856	105,016,116
Carrying Amount		₱63,284,357	₱56,475,600	₱107,813,108

		Dec-2021		
	Note	Outlets Spaces	Land and Building	Total
Cost				
Balance at beginning of year		₱47,654,844	₱80,740,644	₱128,395,488
Additions		73,174,837	28,947,895	102,122,732
Termination of lease		(15,228,796)	(2,460,200)	(17,688,996)
Balance at end of year		105,600,885	107,228,339	212,829,224
Accumulated Amortization				
Balance at beginning of year		20,079,349	27,441,259	47,520,608
Amortization	10	22,484,717	19,631,463	42,116,180
Termination of lease		(7,284,270)	(1,230,100)	(8,514,370)
Balance at end of year		35,279,796	45,842,622	81,122,418
Carrying Amount		₱70,321,089	₱61,385,717	₱131,706,806

The balance of and movements in lease liabilities follows:

	Note	Jun-2022		
		Outlets Spaces	Land and Building	Total
Balance at beginning of year		₱77,812,333	₱71,972,672	₱149,785,005
Additions		-	-	-
Rental payments		(16,367,155)	(10,736,177)	(27,103,332)
Termination of lease		-	-	-
Interest	13	2,838,119	2,449,796	5,287,915
Gain from rent concessions		-	-	-
Balance at end of year		64,283,297	63,686,291	127,969,588
Less current portion		27,001,758	25,841,162	52,842,920
Noncurrent portion		₱37,281,539	₱37,845,130	₱ 75,126,668

	Note	Dec-2021	
		Outlets Spaces	Land and Building
Balance at beginning of year		₱31,471,177	₱57,750,127
Additions		69,752,971	28,947,895
Rental payments		(15,703,125)	(15,852,025)
Termination of lease		(10,530,269)	(1,078,830)
Interest	13	3,253,832	4,057,051
Gain from rent concessions		(432,253)	(1,851,546)
Balance at end of year		77,812,333	71,972,672
Less current portion		24,001,758	19,339,933
Noncurrent portion		₱53,810,575	₱52,632,739
			₱106,443,314

The incremental borrowing rates applied to the lease liabilities range from 10.87% to 11.00%, depending on the lease term. ROU assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments.

COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions - amendment to PFRS 16 Leases

In 2021 and 2020, many lessors have provided rent concessions to the Group as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Rent concessions include rent holidays or rent reductions for a certain period of time. The Group elected not to assess whether a COVID-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification but has applied the practical expedient to all rent concessions that meet the conditions for the practical expedient.

Group as Lessor

In 2017, the Group entered into several sublease agreements with third parties for the lease of spaces in food parks for varying periods up to one year.

In 2021, the Group leased out certain commercial spaces of its building to several parties under various noncancellable operating lease agreements with a term of one year to five years, renewable upon mutual agreement by the parties.

Security deposits amounting to ₱642,799 as at December 31, 2021 are noninterest-bearing and will be refunded at the end of the lease term.

Rental income amounted to ₱1.3 million and ₱1.5 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 18).

Franchise Agreements

The Group has granted its franchisees the right to operate outlets under various brands for acquired periods and subject to the terms and conditions specified in the franchise agreements. The agreements are renewable at the option of the Group. The agreements provide for an initial franchise fee payable upon execution of the agreements. The non-refundable initial franchise fee payment covers the renovation of franchisee's unit, signage, promotional materials and equipment. Franchise revenue recognized as part of "Revenue" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income amounted to ₱.270 million, and ₱1.53 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 18).

24. Financial Instruments Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, due from related parties, construction bond, trade and other payables (excluding statutory payable), notes payable, mortgage payable, lease liabilities, and due to related parties. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations.

The Group is exposed to credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The Group's management oversees the management of these risks. The Group's BOD reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks as summarized below.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities and from its deposits with banks and financial institutions.

The table below shows the gross maximum exposure of the Group to credit risk before taking into consideration collateral and other credit enhancements:

	Jun-2022	Dec-2021
Cash and cash equivalents	₱609,490,411	₱318,431,017
Trade receivables	91,780,902	93,258,137
Due from related parties	130,428,238	127,428,238
Construction bond	3,189,846	3,159,846
	₱834,889,397	₱542,277,238

The Group deals only with reputable banks and customer to limit this risk. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, the Group assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the management. The compliance with credit limits by customers is regularly monitored by management.

The tables below show the credit quality of financial assets:

	Jun-2022				
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired		Past Due but Not Impaired		Total
	High Grade	Standard Grade		Impaired	
Cash and cash equivalents	₱609,490,411	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱609,490,411
Trade receivables	-	91,780,902	-	3,238,000	95,018,902
Due from related parties	-	130,428,238	-	-	130,428,238
Construction bond	-	3,189,846	-	-	3,189,846
	₱609,490,411	₱225,398,986	₱-	₱3,238,000	₱838,127,397

Dec-2021

	Neither Past Due nor Impaired				
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Past Due but Not Impaired	Impaired	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	₱318,431,017	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱318,431,017
Trade receivables	—	93,258,137	—	3,238,000	96,496,137
Due from related parties	—	127,428,238	—	—	127,428,238
Construction bond	—	3,159,846	—	—	3,159,846
	₱318,431,017	₱223,846,221	₱—	₱3,238,000	₱545,515,238

The credit quality of such financial assets at amortized cost is managed by the Group using the internal credit quality ratings as follows:

- *High Grade.* Pertains to counterparty who is not expected by the Group to default in settling its obligations, thus credit risk exposure is minimal. This normally includes large prime financial institutions and companies. Credit quality was determined based on the credit standing of the counterparty.
- *Standard Grade.* Other financial assets not belonging to high grade financial assets are included in this category.

Impairment. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure ECL. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, product type, customer type and rating, and other forms of credit insurance). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written-off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity.

Trade receivables arise mainly from transactions with its approved franchisees. Franchisees are subject to stringent financial, credit, and legal verification process. In addition, trade receivable balances are monitored on an on-going basis to ensure timely collections. Allowance for expected credit loss for trade receivables amounted to ₱3.2 million and ₱5.0 million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Management assessed that the allowance is sufficient to cover the ECL of trade receivables of the Group.

The Group's franchise agreement provides that in case of breach of agreement which includes significant delay or non-payment of obligations, the franchise will be terminated and the Group will be given the rights to take-over the franchised outlets. Accordingly, this will allow the Group to have the earning rights over the outlets' assets and this credit enhancement allows the Group to reduce its exposure to credit risk.

For other financial assets at amortized cost which is mainly comprised of cash and cash equivalents, due from related parties, and construction bond, the PFRS 9 impairment requirements do not result in significant ECL. The following are considered in the assessment:

- Cash and cash equivalents are deposited with reputable counterparty banks that possess good credit ratings.
- For construction bond and due from related parties, the Group considered the available liquid assets of the related parties.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to its note payable and mortgage payable. The Group obtains additional financing through bank borrowings. The Group's policy is to obtain the most favorable interest rates available.

The management has assessed that any variation in the interest rate will not have a material impact on the net profit or loss of the Group.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Group may encounter difficulties in raising funds to meet commitments from financial instruments. It may result from either the inability to sell assets quickly at fair values or failure to collect from counterparty.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through bank borrowings and related party advances and aims to manage liquidity as follows:

- a. To ensure that adequate funding is available at all times;
- b. To meet commitments as they arise without incurring unnecessary costs; and
- c. To be able to assess funding when needed at the least possible cost.

25. Fair Value Measurement

The table below presents the carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments as follows:

	<u>Jun- 2022</u>		<u>Dec-2021</u>	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	₱609,490,411	₱609,490,411	318,431,017	₱318,431,017
Trade receivables	91,780,902	91,780,902	93,258,137	93,258,137
Due from related parties	130,428,238	130,428,238	127,428,238	127,428,238
Construction bond	3,189,846	3,189,846	3,159,846	3,159,846
	₱834,889,397	₱834,889,397	₱542,277,238	₱542,277,238

	<u>Jun-2022</u>		<u>Dec-2021</u>	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost				
Trade and other payables*	₱ 42,199,408	₱ 42,199,408	₱50,916,318	₱50,916,318
Notes payable	224,580,500	224,580,500	184,580,500	184,580,500
Lease liabilities	127,969,588	127,969,588	149,785,005	148,676,995
Mortgage payable	1,180,136	1,180,136	1,723,368	1,723,368
	₱395,929,632	₱395,929,632	₱387,005,191	₱385,897,181

* Except statutory payable.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of each class of financial instruments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Trade Receivables, Due from Related Parties, Construction Bond, Trade and Other Payables (Except Statutory Payable), Due to Related Parties and Notes Payable. The carrying amounts of these financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

Lease Liabilities and Mortgage Payable. Fair value is determined based on the discounted cash flow analysis using effective interest rates for similar types of instruments. These financial instruments are classified under Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy groups of the financial statements (significant observable inputs). The rate applied to mortgage payable range from 2.42% to 3.76%, while rates applied to lease liabilities range from 7.30% to 8.35%.

26. Operating Segment Information

For management purposes, the Group is organized into operating segments based on brand names. However, due to the similarity in the economic characteristics, such segments have been aggregated into a single operating segment for external reporting purposes.

Outlet stores sales reflected in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income are all from external customers and within the Philippines, which is the Group's domicile and primary place of operations. Additionally, the Group's noncurrent assets are also primarily acquired, located and used within the Philippines.

Outlet stores sales are attributable to revenue from the general public, which are generated through the Group's store outlets. Consequently, the Group has no concentrations of revenue from a single customer in 2022 and 2021.