SEC Number : 216
File Number : ___

MABUHAY VINYL CORPORATION

3rd Floor, Philamlife Building, 126 L. P. Leviste St.
Salcedo Village, Makati City

8817-8971 to 76
(Telephone Numbers)

8816-4785 / 8894-5325
(Fax Numbers)

01 January to March 31
(Calendar Quarter Ending)

2020 Quarterly Report (SEC Form 17-Q)
(Form Type)

For The Quarter Ended March 31, 2020
(Period Ended Date)

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	**March 31, 2020**
2. Commission Identification Number	**216**
3. BIR Tax Identification Number	**000-164-009-000**
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter	**MABUHAY VINYL CORPORATION**
5. Province or country of incorporation	**Philippines**
6. Industry Classification Code (for SEC use only)	______________
7. Address of issuer's principal office	**3rd Floor, Philamlife Building 126 L.P. Leviste St., Salcedo Village Makati City**
8. Issuer's telephone Number	**(632) 8817-8971 to 76**
9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year	**N/A**

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

Title of Each Class:	*Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding:*
Common Shares	**661,309,398 shares as of March 31, 2020**

11. Are any or all of the securities listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange?

Yes **(/)** No ( )

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17.1 thereunder or Section 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports).

Yes **(/)** No ( )

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

Yes **(/)** No ( )

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM I - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Balance Sheet

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET (In P000)
As of March 31, 2020 and 2019
(Note: Dec. 31, 2019 and Dec. 31, 2018 are based on audited figures)

	Current YEAR			Prior YEAR		
	31-Mar 2020	31-Dec 2019	Diff	31-Mar 2019	31-Dec 2018	Diff
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,005,702	753,575	252,127	434,706	234,456	200,250
Short-term investments	-	422,375	(422,375)	620,178	594,904	25,274
Accounts receivable - net	469,057	451,472	17,585	464,784	562,217	(97,433)
Loans receivable	240,000	-	240,000	-	-	-
Inventory - Finished goods	178,784	161,096	17,688	183,905	145,636	38,269
- Work in process	6,815	6,943	(128)	6,077	3,875	2,202
- Raw materials and supplies	96,160	65,725	30,435	81,637	103,258	(21,621)
Other current assets	49,642	26,105	23,537	72,732	33,605	39,127
Total Current Assets	2,046,160	1,887,291	158,869	1,864,019	1,677,951	186,068
Noncurrent Assets						
Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	26,763	26,763	-	29,704	29,704	-
Property, plant and equipment - net	426,864	429,235	(2,371)	362,268	364,986	(2,718)
Land at appraised value	499,736	499,736	-	494,670	494,670	-
Net retirement benefits asset	881	-	881	4,539	2,599	1,940
Other noncurrent assets	20,125	29,160	(9,035)	21,868	28,894	(7,026)
Total Noncurrent Assets	974,369	984,894	(10,525)	913,049	920,853	(7,804)
TOTAL ASSETS	**3,020,529**	**2,872,185**	**148,344**	**2,777,068**	**2,598,804**	**178,264**

Balance Sheet (continued)

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET (In P000)
As of March 31, 2020 and 2019
(Note: Dec. 31, 2019 and Dec. 31, 2018 are based on audited figures)

	Current YEAR			Prior YEAR		
	31-Mar 2020	31-Dec 2019	Diff	31-Mar 2019	31-Dec 2018	Diff
Current Liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	145,099	139,572	5,527	221,947	204,856	17,091
Customers deposit	22,718	22,568	150	22,257	22,257	-
Income tax payable	77,539	35,304	42,235	86,537	39,211	47,326
Current portion of lease liabilities	4,973	4,818	155	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	250,329	202,262	48,067	330,741	266,324	64,417
Noncurrent Liabilities						
Lease lliability - net of current portion	23,843	25,158	(1,315)	-	-	-
Retirement benefits payable	-	617	(617)	-	-	-
Deferred tax liability	135,423	135,423	-	134,578	134,578	-
Asset retirement obligation	1,794	1,794	-	1,794	1,794	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	161,060	162,992	(1,932)	136,372	136,372	-
Stockholders' Equity						
Common stock	661,309	661,309	-	661,309	661,309	-
Additional paid-in capital	176,594	176,594	-	176,594	176,594	-
Appraisal capital	340,361	340,361	-	336,815	336,815	-
Reserve for fluctuation in investments in equity instruments	(5,031)	(5,031)	-	(2,090)	(2,090)	-
Remeasurement gains (losses) on retirement benefits	(2,775)	(2,775)	-	4,907	4,907	-
Retained earnings, Unappropriated	428,915	626,830	(197,915)	423,346	309,689	113,657
Retained earnings, Appropriated	1,000,000	700,000	300,000	700,000	700,000	-
Noncontrolling interest	9,767	9,643	124	9,074	8,884	190
Total Stockholders' Equity	2,609,140	2,506,931	102,209	2,309,955	2,196,108	113,847
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	**3,020,529**	**2,872,185**	**148,344**	**2,777,068**	**2,598,804**	**178,264**
	-	-		-	-	

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (In P000)
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED March 31, 2020 and 2019
(Note: Dec. 31, 2019 and Dec. 31, 2018 are based on audited figures)

	Capital Stock	Capital Paid In Excess Par	Revaluation Increment	Reserve investments in equity instruments	Remeasurement G/L on retirement	Retained Earnings Unappropriated	Retained Earnings Appropriated	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Stock. Equity
JANUARY TO MARCH 2020									
Balances, December 31, 2019	661,309	176,594	340,361	(5,031)	(2,775)	626,830	700,000	9,643	2,506,931
Net Income, January to March 2020	-	-	-	-	-	102,085	-	124	102,209
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in Retained Earnings, Appropriated	-	-	-	-	-	(300,000)	300,000	-	-
Prior's years adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances, March 31, 2020	**661,309**	**176,594**	**340,361**	**(5,031)**	**(2,775)**	**428,915**	**1,000,000**	**9,767**	**2,609,140**
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Capital Stock	Capital Paid In Excess Par	Revaluation Increment	Reserve investments in equity instruments	Remeasurement G/L on retirement	Retained Earnings Unappropriated	Retained Earnings Appropriated	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Stock. Equity
JANUARY TO MARCH 2019									
Balances, December 31, 2018	661,309	176,594	336,815	(2,090)	4,907	309,689	700,000	8,884	2,196,108
Net Income, January to March 2019	-	-	-	-	-	113,657	-	190	113,847
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in Retained Earnings, Appropriated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior's years adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances, March 31, 2019	**661,309**	**176,594**	**336,815**	**(2,090)**	**4,907**	**423,346**	**700,000**	**9,074**	**2,309,955**
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Profit and Loss Statement

COMPARATIVE PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT (In P000)
For The First Quarter and Three Months Ending March 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018

	1st Quarter			YTD - January to March		
	2020	**2019**	**Dif.**	**2019**	**2018**	**Dif.**
REVENUE	561,507	651,530	(90,023)	651,530	683,946	(32,416)
Less: Cost Of Sales	299,513	384,806	(85,293)	384,806	480,963	(96,157)
GROSS PROFIT	261,994	266,724	(4,730)	266,724	202,983	63,741
Less: Administrative Expenses	22,533	21,128	1,405	21,128	16,783	4,345
Selling Expenses	4,185	3,759	426	3,759	3,143	616
Distribution Expenses	97,345	89,124	8,221	89,124	83,777	5,347
Total Operating Expenses	124,063	114,011	10,052	114,011	103,703	10,308
NET OPERATING INCOME	137,931	152,713	(14,782)	152,713	99,280	53,433
Add : Interest and Other Income	9,052	10,035	(983)	10,035	3,569	6,466
Less: Interest Expense and Other Expenses	608	62	546	62	31	31
NET INCOME BEFORE TAX	146,375	162,686	(16,311)	162,686	102,818	59,868
Less: Provision For Income Tax	44,166	48,839	(4,673)	48,839	30,896	17,943
Income From Continuing Operations	102,209	113,847	(11,638)	113,847	71,922	41,925
Income attributable to noncontrollling interest	124	190	(66)	190	117	73
Income attributable to equity holders of the Company	102,085	113,657	(11,572)	113,657	71,805	41,852
RETAINED EARNINGS						
Beginning balance, Unappropriated	626,830	309,689	317,141	309,689	634,524	(324,835)
Beginning balance, Appropriated	700,000	700,000	-	700,000	-	700,000
Less: Cash Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAINED EARNINGS - Ending	**1,428,915**	**1,123,346**	**305,569**	**1,123,346**	**706,329**	**417,017**
	-	-		-		

	1st Quarter			1st Quarter		
	2020	2019	Dif.	2019	2018	Dif.
a. Earnings per share						
(Net income(loss) / 661,309,398 outstanding shares) - 2020	0.1546	0.1722	(0.0176)			
(Net income(loss) / 661,309,398 outstanding shares) - 2019				0.1722	0.1088	0.0634
b. Dividends declared per share	-	-	-	-	-	-

4. Statement of Cash Flows

MABUHAY VINYL CORPORATION
COMPARATIVE CASHFLOW STATEMENT (In P000)
For the Quarter ending March 31, 2020 and 2019

	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	Diff
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net Income - from continuing operations	102,209	113,847	(11,638)
Adjustments for: Depreciation & amortization	22,181	15,459	6,722
Loss (gain) on retirement of asset	-	-	-
(Increase) Decrease In:			
Accounts receivable	(17,585)	97,433	(115,018)
Finished goods	(17,688)	(38,269)	20,581
Work in process	128	(2,202)	2,330
Raw materials and supplies	(30,435)	21,621	(52,056)
Other current assets	(23,537)	(39,127)	15,590
Increase (Decrease) In:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	49,730	65,930	(16,200)
Customers' deposit payable	150	-	150
Retirement benefits payable / Net retirement benefits asset	(1,498)	(1,940)	442
Cash Provided By (Used In) Operations	83,655	232,752	(149,097)
Tax payments	(1,968)	(1,513)	(455)
Net Cash Flows Generated From Operations	**81,687**	**231,239**	**(149,552)**
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Short-term investments	422,375	(25,274)	447,649
Movement in loans receivable	(240,000)	-	(240,000)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(19,810)	(12,741)	(7,069)
Proceeds from sale of equipment	-	-	-
Decrease (Increase) in other assets	9,035	7,026	2,009
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	**171,600**	**(30,989)**	**202,589**

Statement of Cash Flows (continued)

	Jan-Mar 2020	Jan-Mar 2019	Diff
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(1,160)	-	(1,160)
Payment of cash dividend	-	-	-
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities	(1,160)	-	(1,160)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT	**252,127**	**200,250**	**51,877**
ADD: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	753,575	234,456	519,119
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT - ENDING	**1,005,702**	**434,706**	**570,996**
	-	**-**	

5. Disclosure Of Events Subsequent To Fiscal Year December 31, 2019 (January 1, 2020 to March 31, 2020)

23 January 2020	Setting of the AGM Date and Fixing of Record Date
27 February 2020	Approval of the Y2019 Audited Financial Statements and its release/issuance Appropriation for Expansion Projects
16 March 2020	Risk and impact of COVID-19 pandemic to business operations and Preventive measures implemented by the Company to reduce impact of COVID 19
03 April 2020	Notice of Postponement of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting

6. Disclosure Of Compliance With Philippine Financial Reporting Standards

The interim financial statement was prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS), particularly the pronouncements of recognized bodies such as the Philippine Stock and Exchange Commission, Accounting Standards Council, and International Standards Committee.

7. Notes To The Interim Financial Statements

a. The same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed as with the annual financial statements as of December 31, 2019.

b. The interim operation is under normal business condition and is unaffected by any seasonal or cyclical nature.

c. Significant items in the financial statements (as of March 31, 2020):

Accounts receivable - net	- P469M represents claim from customers for products sold with credit terms of 30 to 90 days. Included in the account are non-trade receivable of P6.87M.
Property, Plant & Equipment - net	- P427M consists of buildings, machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, leasehold improvements, office furniture and equipment, right-of-use assets, and construction in progress.
Accounts payable and Accrued exp.	- P145M includes liabilities due to various suppliers and expenses accrued during the period.

d. There are no changes in estimates of amounts reported in the prior interim period or prior financial year that have a material effect in the current interim period.

e. There is no segment revenue and segment result to be reported. The Company is primarily engaged in its continuing core business operations of manufacturing and selling chemicals.

f. There are no known trends, contingency or event that have material impact on liquidity and affecting the current interim period.

g. The financial instruments of the Company as of March 31, 2020 are limited to loans and receivables which includes cash in bank and cash equivalents, short-term investments, trade and other receivables, and security and rental deposits, financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income consisting of quoted and unquoted equity instruments, and other liabilities comprised of trade and other payables, and customer deposits.

The quoted equity instruments represent investments in preferred redeemable non-convertible non-voting shares and golf shares. Unquoted equity instruments is comprised of 7.75% of the authorized capital stock of Tosoh Polyvin Corporation. It is the intention of the Company to hold on to these until they are redeemed.

Equity Instruments Designated at Fair Value Through OCI

	March 31 2020	December 31 2019	Diff.
Quoted equity instruments:			
Capital Stock	0.400	0.400	-
Golf Shares	0.600	0.600	-
Unquoted equity instruments:	25.763	25.763	-
Total	26.763	26.763	-

-

h. Additional Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements is hereto attached as "**ANNEX B**".

Financial Risk:

1. Interest Rate Risk

The Company has minimal interest rate risk. Outstanding loans, if any, have maturity of less than 180 days bearing interest rates that are projected to remain stable until its maturity.

2. Foreign Currency Risk

Exposure of the Company to foreign currency risk arises from importation of finished goods, raw materials and spare parts. Its purchases are subject to an open account with foreign suppliers and are settled immediately (within 30 days) through purchase of dollars from a local bank at spot rate once all documentation requirements are complete. The Group manages this exposure by matching its receipts and payments for each individual currency.

3. Credit Risk

The Company has the policy to require customers, who wish to trade on credit terms, to comply and undergo the credit verification process. This process emphasizes on the customer's capacity, character and willingness to pay.

Receivables are also closely monitored to ensure that changes in credit quality is recognized and exposure to bad debts is minimized.

The Company transacts only with legitimate and duly accredited customers.

4. Liquidity Risk

The Company maintains a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility using bank loans and purchase contracts. Loans, through trust receipts, are availed for operating requirements which usually mature within 180 days while trade and other payables usually mature within 60 days. The Company also has existing credit lines with local banks which could be drawn when necessary.

5. The Company has no investment in foreign securities.

6. Risk in the Valuation of Assets or Liabilities

The assets of the Company are valued using historical cost convention but real properties notably land and improvements therein are stated at appraised value. Appraisal by an independent appraiser is done regularly at 2-year intervals and the financial statements of the Company are updated using this appraisal.

Trade receivables are also stated at cost. However, allowance for bad debts are provided based on the age of receivables.

Allowance for obsolescence is also provided for inventories consisting of finished goods, work-in-process, raw materials, supplies and other materials.

Long Term Liabilities such as loans are covered by mortgage participation certificates which in turn is backed by a mortgage trust indenture.

7. The criteria used in determining whether the market for a financial instrument is active or inactive are the prices available from regular market transactions. In the absence of available market transactions, the item is carried at cost.

ITEM II - MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

		Mar. 31 2020	Mar.31 2019	Increase (Decrease)
A. Liquidity				
1. Quick ratio -	capacity to cover its short-term obligations using only its more liquid assets. [(cash + cash equiv. + A/R) / current liabilities]	5.86:1	4.59:1	2.26
	Remarks: **The quick ratio for the period is higher than prior year due to higher cash and cash equivalents due to sustained collection drive.**			
2. Current ratio -	capacity to meet current obligations out of its liquid assets. (current assets / current liabilities)	8.17:1	5.64:1	2.53
	Remarks: **The current ratio for the period is higher than prior year due to higher cash and short term investments on money market placements.**			
B. Profitability				
3. Net profit margin -	ability to generate surplus for stockholders. (net income / sales)	18%	17%	1%
	Remarks: **Net profit margin was higher than last year due to lower cost of production.**			

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (continued…)

		Mar. 31 2020	Mar.31 2019	Increase (Decrease)
4. Return on equity -	ability to generate returns on investment of stockholders. (net income / stockholders equity) Remarks: **Return on equity was lower due to lower net income for the period.**	4%	5%	(1%)
C. Leverage **5. Debt to total asset ratio** -	the proportion of total assets financed by creditors (total debt / total assets) Remarks: **Debt to asset ratio was lower than last year due to higher liabilities recognized due to PFRS 16.**	0.14:1	0.17:1	(0.03)
6. Debt to equity ratio -	an indicator of which group has the greater representation in the assets of the Company (total liabilities / total equity) Remarks: **There is minimal exposure to long term debt.**	0.16:1	0.17:1	(0.01)

1.A - MATERIAL CHANGES IN FINANCIAL CONDITION

From January 1, 2020 to March 31, 2020	*From January 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019*	*From January 1, 2018 to March 31, 2018*
a. Money market securities increased by P61.46M due to investment of excess cash from collection in placements with shorter terms.	**a. Money market securities increased by P181.04M** The Company has invested excess cash from collection in short term money market securities.	**a. Money market securities increased by P127.64M** Excess cash from collection were invested in short term money market securities.
b. Short-term investments decreased by P422.38M due to investment of excess cash to placements with shorter maturity.	**b. Short-term investments increased by P25.27M** due to excess cash invested to short term placements with maturity of more than three months but less than one year.	**b. Short-term investments** (Nil)
c. Accounts Receivable increased by P17.59M due to lower collection resulting from the enhanced community quarantine.	**c. Accounts Receivable decreased by P97.43M** due to sustained collection drive.	**c. Accounts Receivable increased by P22.59M** due to higher sales.
d. Loans receivable increased by P240.0M due to loans granted during the period.	**d. Loans receivable (nil)** No change	**d. Loans receivable (nil)** No change
e. Finished goods increased by P17.69M due to goods produced during the period and receipt of importation net of products sold to customers.	**e. Finished goods increased by P38.27M** due to goods produced during the period and receipt of importation net of products sold to customers.	**e. Finished goods decreased by P129.18M** due to sales to customers net of goods produced during the period and receipt of importation.
f. Raw materials increased by P30.44M due to receipt of imported materials.	**f. Raw materials decreased by P21.62M** due to normal depletion of raw materials and supplies used for production.	**f. Raw materials decreased by P15.31M** due to normal depletion of raw materials and supplies used for production.

From January 1, 2020 to March 31, 2020	***From January 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019***	***From January 1, 2018 to March 31, 2018***
g. Other current assets increased by P23.54M due made to advances to suppliers, input taxes from importations and recognized prepayments.	**g. Other current assets increased by P39.13M** due to advances to suppliers and recognized prepayments.	**g. Other current assets decreased by P9.20M** due to closing of advances to suppliers and utilization of input taxes against VAT payable.
h. Property, plant and equipment decreased by P2.37M due to depreciation net of acquisitions of various machineries, equipment and construction in progress.	**h. Property, plant and equipment decreased by P2.72M** due to depreciation net of acquisitions of various machineries, equipment and construction in progress.	**h. Property, plant and equipment decreased by P3.32M** due to depreciation net of acquisitions of various machineries, equipments and construction in progress.
i. Accounts payable and accrual increased by P5.53M due to accrual of imported goods and accrual of various expenses.	**i. Accounts payable and accrual increased by P17.09M** due to accrual of imported goods and accrual of various expenses.	**i. Accounts payable and accrual decreased by P20.85M** due to settlement of payables to various suppliers.

1.B - CHANGES IN OPERATING RESULTS

1st Quarter 2020 vs. 1st Quarter 2019	*1st Quarter 2019 vs. 1st Quarter 2018 vs.*	*1st Quarter 2018 vs. 1st Quarter 2017*
a. Net Sales is lower by P90.02M due to lower volume and lower selling prices.	**a. Net Sales is lower by P32.42M** due to lower selling prices.	**a. Net Sales is higher by P215.02M** due to higher sales volume. Selling prices of all products are also higher than the prior year.
b. Cost of sales lower by P85.29M due to lower cost of production.	**b. Cost of sales lower by P96.16M** due to lower cost of production.	**b. Cost of sales higher by P116.88M** due to higher importation cost.
c. Operating expense increased by P10.05M due to higher administrative and distribution expenses.	**c. Operating expense increased by P10.31M** due to higher administrative and distribution expenses.	**c. Operating expense increased by P5.07M** due to higher volume sold.
d. Interest and other income decreased by P0.98M due to lower miscellaneous income.	**d. Interest and other income increased by P6.47M** due to higher interest income.	**d. Interest and other income decreased by P6.93M** due to lower income from spent caustic treatment services.
e. Net income decreased by by P11.64M due to lower volume and lower selling prices.	**e. Net income increased by by P41.93M** due to higher margin.	**e. Net income increased by by P60.54M** due to higher volume sold.

2 - DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF MATERIAL EVENTS / UNCERTAINTIES WITH IMPACT ON FUTURE OPERATIONS

a. Impact On Issuer's Liquidity

The Ion-Exchange Membrane plants 1 and 2 are expected to sustain the cost competitiveness of the Company in the face of increased volume of importation of Finished goods.

b. There is no event that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.

c. There is no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations) and other relationships of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.

d. The approved capex for the year amounts to P73 Million. It will be used generally for the improvement of Distribution and Manufacturing facilities. These capital expenditures are expected to be financed using cash from operations.

e. Impact On Net Sales/Income

Revenues of the Company is directly influenced by caustic soda prices in the world market. To mitigate the price risk, MVC imports more caustic soda and set local production at its allowable minimum level in times of low prices while caustic soda production is maximized when price of imported caustic soda is high.

f. There were no significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from continuing operations.

g. Causes For Material Changes In Line Items Of Financial Statements

(Please refer to pages 11 to 13.)

h. The financial condition or results of operations of the Company is not affected by any seasonal change.

i. On 16 March 2020, the President of the Philippines issued Proclamation No. 929 declaring a state of calamity throughout the Philippines due to COVID-19 which resulted to the imposition of an Enhanced Community Quarantine throughout Luzon starting midnight of 16 March 2020 until 12 April 2020 and was further extended until 15 May 2020, unless earlier lifted or extended as circumstances may warrant. The Company considers the measure taken by the government as a non-adjusting subsequent event. However, the outbreak may have an impact on our 2020 financial results. Considering the evolving nature of the outbreak, we cannot determine at this time the impact to our financial position, performance and cash flows.

As of date, the Company is operating continuously with reduced manpower at offices, plants and warehouses. Inventory of raw materials and traded commodities are at normal levels and deliveries to customers are completed successfully. The Company shall continue to monitor the situation and take additional measures as mandated by the National and Local Governments.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

1. Disclosure not made under SEC Form 17-C

None.

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

EDWIN LL. UMALI	14-May-20	**MICHAEL S. YU**	14-May-20
President and COO		Treasurer	

Mabuhay Vinyl Corporation

ANNEX A

Aging of Accounts Receivable
As of March 31, 2020

1) Aging of Accounts Receivable (In Million Pesos)

Type of Accounts Receivable	Total	Current	1 to 60 days over due	61 to 90 days over due	Over 90days	Past Due In Litigation
a) Trade Receivables	470.883	318.250	151.814	0.819	-	
Less: Allow. for Doubtful Accounts	8.692					
Net Trade Receivable	**462.191**					
b) Non - Trade Receivables						
1) Administrative	1.031					
2) Advances to suppliers and others receivables	5.835					
Subtotal	6.866					
Less: Allow. for Doubtful Accounts	-					
Net Non-trade Receivable	**6.866**					
Net Receivables (a + b + c)	**469.057**					

2) Accounts Receivable Description

Type of Accounts Receivable	***Nature / Description***	***Collection Period***
a) Trade Receivables		
1) Luzon	Sale of products	30 - 90 days
2) Visayas	Sale of products	30 - 90 days
3) Mindanao	Sale of products	30 - 90 days
b) Non - Trade Receivables	Advances to suppliers, receivable from truckers and other receivables	30 - 60 days

MABUHAY VINYL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY

SELECTED NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (ANNEX B)

For the First Quarter and Three Months Ended March 31, 2020

(Amounts in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

1. **Corporate Information**

Mabuhay Vinyl Corporation (the Company) and its subsidiary, MVC Properties Inc. (MPI), collectively referred to as the "Group", were incorporated in the Philippines on July 20, 1934 and November 26, 2008, respectively. In 1984, the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Company approved the amendment of its Articles of Incorporation to extend the corporate life of the Company, which expired on July 20, 1984, for another 50 years up to July 20, 2034. The amended Articles of Incorporation was approved by the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the same year. The Company's primary purpose is to engage in the business of manufacturing and distributing basic and intermediate chemicals with a wide range of household and industrial applications, including caustic soda, hydrochloric acid, liquid chlorine and sodium hypochlorite (chlor-alkali). MPI's principal activity is to lease its parcels of land to the Company. Primary purpose of the subsidiary also includes investing in, purchase or otherwise hold, use, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge, exchange, or otherwise dispose of real and personal property of every kind and description, including shares of stock, bonds, debentures, notes, evidence of indebtedness, and other securities or obligations of any corporation, association, domestic or foreign, for whatever lawful purpose the same may have been organized.

The Company is 87.97% owned by Tosoh Corporation, the parent company.

The Company operates manufacturing plants in Assumption Heights, Buru-un, Iligan City and Laguna Technopark, Biñan, Laguna. The Company's registered address is 3rd Floor, Philamlife Building, 126 L. P. Leviste Street, Salcedo Village, Makati City.

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

<u>Basis of Preparation</u>

The interim consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared using the historical cost convention, except for land which is carried at revalued amount and equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets, which are carried at fair value.

The interim consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso (Peso), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand Pesos, unless otherwise indicated.

<u>Statement of Compliance</u>

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

Basis of Consolidation

The interim consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary, MPI, a 40%-owned entity over which the Company has control. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Company controls an investee if and only if the Company has all the following:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and,
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over the investee, including:

- Any contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Company's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

The financial statements of the subsidiary are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. All intra-group balances, transactions and gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Company and to the noncontrolling interests, even if this results in the noncontrolling interests having a deficit balance.

A change in the ownership interest in a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. When the Company loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognizes the carrying amount of any noncontrolling interests
- Derecognizes the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Recognizes the Company's share of components previously recognized in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Company has directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Noncontrolling Interest
Noncontrolling interest represents the portion (60%) of income and expense and net assets in MPI not held by the Company and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated balance sheet, separate from the equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures
The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the adoption of the following new standards, amendments and improvements to existing standards effective beginning January 1, 2020.

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Definition of a Business*

  The amendments to PFRS 3 clarify the minimum requirements to be a business, remove the assessment of a market participant's ability to replace missing elements, and narrow the definition of outputs. The amendments also add guidance to assess whether an acquired process is substantive and add illustrative examples. An optional fair value concentration test is introduced which permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

  An entity applies those amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted.

  These amendments will apply on future business combinations of the Group, if any, and is expected to have no significant impact to the consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, *Definition of Material*

  The amendments refine the definition of material in PAS 1 and align the definitions used across PFRSs and other pronouncements. They are intended to improve the understanding of the existing requirements rather than to significantly impact an entity's materiality judgements.

  An entity applies those amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted. These amendments have no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Standards issued but not yet effective

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Group does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. The Group intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2021

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

  PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

The overall objective of PFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted. This new accounting standard has no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Deferred effectivity

- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

  The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

  On January 13, 2016, the Financial Reporting Standards Council deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) completes its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

<u>Current versus Noncurrent Classification</u>
The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:
- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a nonfinancial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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

Financial Instruments

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

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through OCI, and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at transaction price determined under PFRS 15. Refer to the *Accounting Policy in Section "Revenue"*.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

The Group has no financial assets at FVPL and financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments).

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments). This category is most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective 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

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost includes cash in banks and cash equivalents, short-term investments, trade and other receivables and security and rental deposits included under "Other noncurrent assets".

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments). Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity instruments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under PAS 32, *Financial Instruments, Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably its quoted and unquoted equity instruments under this category.

Impairment of financial assets
The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are 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, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. (a) For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months (a 12-month ECL). (b) For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to debtors and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual cash flows in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. The probability of default and loss given defaults are publicly available and are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Group's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. To estimate the ECL, the Group uses the ratings published by a reputable rating agency

For other financial assets such as security and rental deposits and notes receivable, ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of default (a lifetime ECL).

<u>Financial Liabilities</u>
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and customers' deposits. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income when these other financial liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the amortization process.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings). This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

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

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

Where the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset.

Financial liabilities. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability has been discharged, cancelled or has expired.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Group assesses that it has a currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event, and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group and all of the counterparties.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, with original maturities of three months or less from dates of acquisition, and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Short-term investments are made for varying periods of more than three months but less than one year depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term placements rates.

Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues, taking into account the effective interest yield of the asset.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the moving average method. Net realizable value for finished goods, merchandise, work-in-process and raw materials is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Net realizable value for materials and supplies is the replacement cost. In determining the net realizable value, the Group considers any adjustment necessary for obsolescence.

Value-added Tax (VAT)

Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT, if applicable.

When VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT) exceeds VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT), the excess is recognized as payable in the consolidated balance sheets. When VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT) exceeds VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT), the excess is recognized as an asset in the consolidated balance sheets to the extent of the recoverable amount. The net amount of VAT recoverable from or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of "Other current assets" or "Trade and other payables," respectively, in the consolidated balance sheets.

Prepayments

Prepayments are expenses paid in advance and are recorded as an asset before they are utilized. This account comprises prepaid income tax, and other prepaid items. Prepaid income tax is deducted from income tax payable on the same year the revenue was recognized. Other prepaid items are apportioned over the period covered by the payment and charged to the appropriate accounts in profit or loss when incurred.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment, except for land that is carried at revalued amount, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment consists of its purchase price, including import duties, taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Cost also includes: (a) interest and other financing charges on borrowed funds used to finance the acquisition of property, plant and equipment to the extent incurred during the period of installation and construction; and (b) asset retirement obligation specifically for property and equipment installed/constructed on the leased properties. Expenditures incurred after the fixed assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to income in the period in which 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, plant and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property, plant and equipment.

Land is stated at revalued amount based on the fair market value of the property as determined by an independent firm of appraisers. The increase in the valuation of land, net of deferred income tax liability, is credited to "Revaluation increment" and presented in the equity section of the consolidated balance sheet. Upon disposal, the relevant portion of the revaluation increment realized in respect of the previous valuation will be released from the revaluation increment directly to retained earnings. Decreases that offset previous increases in respect of the same property are charged against the revaluation increment; all other decreases are charged against current operations. The Group obtains an updated appraisal report if there are indicators that the value of the properties may have significantly changed.

The accounting policy on right-of-use assets are discussed under "Leases" section.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Land improvements	10 years
Buildings and structures	10 years
Machinery and equipment	10 years
Transportation equipment	5-10 years
Office furniture and equipment	3-5 years

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the term of the lease or the life of the assets (average of 10 years), whichever is shorter.

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

When items of property, plant and equipment are sold or retired, their cost and related accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the consolidated statement of income.

Construction in progress represents projects under construction and is stated at cost (includes cost of construction, machinery and equipment under installation and other related costs). Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and ready for its intended use. Interest costs on borrowings used to finance the construction of the project are accumulated under this account. Interest costs are capitalized until the project is completed and becomes operational. The capitalized interest is amortized over the estimated useful life of the related assets.

Investment in a Subsidiary

Investment in a subsidiary is accounted for using the cost method less any impairment in value. Under the cost method, distributions from accumulated profits of the investee are recognized as dividend income from the investments.

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by another entity. An investor controls an investee when the investor is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. Control is exercised over a structured entity, when the purpose and design of the structured entity indicates that the entity is the primary beneficiary of the structured entity.

MPI qualifies as a structured entity. MPI's purpose and design indicates that the Company is the primary beneficiary, thus, it is considered a subsidiary of MVC.

The investment account is derecognized when the Company loses control over the subsidiary.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment, investment properties and other nonfinancial assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash generating units are written down to their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of these assets is the greater of fair value less cost to sell and value-in-use. 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 assessment 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, if any, are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Capital Stock

Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued. When the shares are sold at premium, the difference between the proceeds and the par value is credited to "Capital paid in excess of par". When shares are issued for a consideration other than cash, the proceeds are measured by the fair value of the consideration received. In case the shares are issued to extinguish or settle the liability of the Company, the shares shall be measured either at the fair value of the shares issued or fair value of the liability settled, whichever is more readily determinable.

Cash Dividend

The Company recognizes a liability to pay a dividend when the distribution is authorized by the BOD and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. A corresponding amount is deducted against retained earnings.

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of net income or loss, net of any dividend declaration and other capital adjustments.

Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. The Group has generally concluded that it is principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods and services before transferring them to the customer.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally when the goods are delivered to and accepted by the customer. The normal credit term is 30 to 60 days upon delivery.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing component, noncash considerations, and considerations payable to the customer, if any.

Shipping Revenue
The Group offers shipping services that are included with the sale of goods to the customer. The services can be obtained from other providers and therefore represent distinct services. The Group recognizes revenue upon completion of the related services, which coincides upon the delivery and acceptance of the goods by the customer.

Other services
The Group provides other services to certain customers. The Group recognizes revenue upon completion of the related services.

Contract Balances
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 consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade 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). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets under *Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments).*

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 the customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)
OCI comprises items of income and expense (including items previously presented under the consolidated statement of changes in equity) that are not recognized in profit or loss for the year in accordance with PFRS. OCI of the Group includes changes in revaluation increment on land, fair value fluctuations in investments in equity instruments and remeasurement gains or losses on retirement benefits.

Cost of Sales and Operating Expenses
Cost of sales
Cost of sales is recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the related goods are sold. These are measured at the fair value of the consideration paid or payable.

Cost of shipping and other services
Cost of shipping and other services are recognized as expense upon completion of the related services, which coincides upon the delivery and acceptance of the goods by the customer.

Operating expenses
Operating expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income upon utilization of the services or materials or at the date that these expenses are incurred. These are measured at the fair value of the consideration paid or payable.

Leases (Effective January 1, 2019)
The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group as a lessee
The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets. It is the Group's policy to classify right-of-use assets as part of property, plant and equipment. Prior to that date, all of the Group's leases are accounted for as operating leases in accordance with PAS 17, hence, not recorded on the consolidated balance sheet. The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the underlying leased assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities. At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases
The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of parking rental (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term

Leases (Effective Prior to January 1, 2019)
The Group as a lessee
A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Group is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and the reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to the consolidated statement of income.

Operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except for contingent rental payments which are expensed when they arise.

Leases (Effective for All Periods Presented)

The Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Retirement Benefit Costs

Retirement benefits payable, as presented in the consolidated balance sheet, is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation reduced by the fair value of plan assets, adjusted for the effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling, each at the end of the reporting period. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method. The retirement benefit costs comprise of the service cost, net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset and remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset.

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in the consolidated statement of income. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs. These amounts are calculated periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

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

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

Plan assets are assets that are held in trust and managed by a trustee bank. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Group, nor can they be paid directly to the Group. The fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited by the ceiling equivalent to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized if they are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred. Capitalization of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset are in progress and expenditures and borrowing costs are being incurred. Capitalization of borrowing cost is suspended when the active development of a qualifying asset is suspended for an extended period. Borrowing costs are capitalized until the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recorded.

Foreign Currency-denominated Transactions and Translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Outstanding monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the closing exchange rate at balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains or losses are credited to or charged against current operations.

Income Tax

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and the prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting period.

Deferred income tax

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

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, including asset revaluations. Deferred income tax liabilities are also recognized for all taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries unless the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred income tax, however, is not recognized when it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor the taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates 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 at the reporting period.

Income tax relating to items recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and directly in equity is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and not included in the calculation of net income for the year.

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

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net income for the year by the weighted-average number of issued and outstanding shares of stock during the year, excluding ordinary shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares. The Company has no potential dilutive common shares.

Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when: (a) the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, (b) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and (c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at the pretax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risk specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Segment Information

For management reporting purposes, the Group considers the manufacturing and distribution of basic and intermediate chemicals as its primary business activity and only operating segment. Such business segment is the basis upon which the Group reports its operating segment information. The operating segments are reported in a manner that is more consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the BOD that makes strategic decisions. The Group has no inter-segment sales and transactions.

Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Group’s position at the balance sheet 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 financial statements when material.

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3. Significant Accounting Judgments, Assumptions and Estimates

The preparation of the interim consolidated financial statements in compliance with PFRS requires management to make judgments, assumptions and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. The estimates and assumptions used in the consolidated financial statements are based upon management’s evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates. Future events may occur which will cause the judgments and assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in judgments and estimates are reflected in the consolidated financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

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

Evaluation of control over a structured entity
MVC has 40% investment in MPI. The Company leases parcels of land from MPI where its manufacturing plants are situated.

Based on the contractual terms, MVC assessed that the voting rights in MPI are not dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity. Also, it is assessed that there is insufficient equity financing to allow MPI to finance its activities without the non-equity financial support of the Company. Therefore, MVC concluded that MPI is a structured entity under PFRS 10. Moreover, the purpose and design of MPI indicates that MVC is the primary beneficiary, thus, it is considered as a subsidiary of MVC.

Consolidation of MPI
An investee is included in consolidation even in cases where the Company owns less than one-half of the investee’s equity, when the substance of the relationship between the Company and the investee indicates that the investee is controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. While the Company has only 40% equity interest in MPI, the Company has majority representation in MPI’s BOD. The Company is also designated to appoint personnel to manage the day-to-day operations of MPI. Moreover, the only activity of MPI is to lease out its parcels of land to the Company. Based on these facts and circumstances, management concluded that the Company controls MPI and, therefore, included MPI in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options
The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include renewal options subject to mutual agreement of both parties and termination options. The Group believes that renewal options are not enforceable as both parties still need to agree to renew, including the terms of the renewal. A renewal that is still subject to mutual agreement of the parties is legally unenforceable under the Philippine laws until both parties come to an agreement on the terms. The periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Assessment of impairment of nonfinancial assets
The Group assesses the impairment of nonfinancial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Group considers important which could trigger an impairment review include: significant under performance relative to expected historical or projected operating results, significant changes in the manner of use of acquired assets or the strategy for overall business and significant negative industry or economic trends. Management assessed that there was no indication of impairment on the Group’s property, plant and equipment as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Estimates and Assumptions
The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation and uncertainty at the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Determination of inventory *quantities and cost allocation*
The Company determines the physical quantities of inventories on hand, in process or consumed through quantity surveys, soundings and a set percentage of raw material usage based on output. The determination of quantities considers factors such as concentration, density and split of inputs and outputs at different stages in the production process, which involve management estimates. Also, valuation of inventories at cost include various cost components and involve estimation of the split of inputs and the allocation of costs to the different stages in the production process and to outputs. The quantities of inventories and the cost allocation could vary significantly as a result of changes in the management's estimate of the factors considered in determining the physical quantities and the allocation of costs of the inventory.

Revaluation of land
The land, included in property, plant and equipment, is stated at revalued amount based on the fair market value of the property as determined by an independent firm of appraisers as of December 2019 and December 2018, respectively. The valuation was made on the basis of the fair market value determined by referring to the character and utility of the properties, comparable property which have been sold or offered for sale recently, and the land's highest and best use in the locality where the property is located. As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the carrying value of land amounted to ₱499.74 million.

Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment
The Group estimated the useful lives of its property, plant and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The Group reviews annually the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on factors that include asset utilization, internal technical evaluation, technological changes, environmental factors and anticipated use of the assets.

Provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables
The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group calibrates the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The assessment of the correlation between observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of the customer's actual default in the future.

Determination of fair value of investment in unquoted equity instruments
The Group determines the fair value of unquoted equity instruments using acceptable valuation technique. The Group has investment in unquoted equity instruments which is measured at fair value using the adjusted net asset value method. Under this method, the fair value is derived by determining the fair values of identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee company.

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate in measuring lease liabilities
The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires

estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

Estimation of retirement benefits cost
The determination of the obligation and cost of retirement benefits is dependent on certain assumptions used by the actuary in calculating such amounts. 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 cost and obligations.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash on hand and in banks	**₱291,157**	₱100,489
Short-term placements	**714,545**	653,086
	₱1,005,702	₱753,575

Cash in banks earn interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Short-term placements are made for varying periods of up to three months. These placements earn interest at the respective short-term placement rates. Average interest rate for the period of the short-term placements was 2.92% in 2020 and 3.87% in 2019.

5. Trade and Other Receivables

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Trade	**₱470,883**	₱450,559
Others	**6,866**	9,605
	477,749	460,164
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	**8,692**	8,692
	₱ 469,057	₱451,472

Trade receivables are noninterest-bearing and are generally on 30-60 days' terms.

The allowance for doubtful accounts relates to trade receivables. No allowance has been provided on other receivables. Movements in the allowance for doubtful accounts follow:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Balance at beginning of year	**₱8,692**	₱8,692
Write off	**–**	–
Reversal	**–**	–
Balance at end of year	**₱8,692**	₱8,692

6. Equity Instruments Designated at Fair Value Through OCI

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Quoted equity instruments at fair value:		
Listed companies	**₱400**	₱400
Golf shares	**600**	600
	1,000	1,000
Unquoted equity instruments at cost	**25,763**	25,763
Less allowance for impairment loss	**–**	–
	25,763	25,763
	₱26,763	₱26,763

The fair value of investments in listed company shares was based on their bid prices as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019. Fair value of golf shares was based on club share quotes that are publicly available from the local dailies and websites of club share brokers.

The investment in unquoted equity instruments consists of investments in 3,813 preferred, redeemable, non-convertible, non-voting shares of Tosoh Polyvin Corporation (TPC), representing 3% of total preferred shares and 10% of TPC's issued capital stock equivalent to 22,478 common shares. The fair value of the investment in unquoted equity instruments was based on the adjusted net asset value approach.

The following table presents the movements in "Reserve for fluctuations in investments in equity instruments":

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Balance at beginning of year	**(₱5,031)**	(₱2,090)	(₱80)
Adoption of PFRS 9 (see Note 2)	**–**		(4,444)
Mark-to-market gain (loss) for the year	**–**	(2,941)	2,434
Balance at end of year	**(₱5,031)**	(₱5,031)	(₱2,090)

The Group follows the specific identification method in determining the cost of any investment in equity securities sold.

7. Other Noncurrent Assets

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Security and rental deposits	**₱16,276**	₱16,276
Others	**3,849**	12,884
	₱20,125	₱29,160

8. Unused Credit Lines

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Company has unused credit lines amounting to ₱920.78 million and ₱920.53 million, respectively.

9. Asset Retirement Obligation

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Balance at beginning of year	**₱1,794**	₱1,794
Accretion for the year	**–**	–
Balance at end of year	**₱1,794**	₱1,794

10. Equity

<u>Capital stock</u>

The Company's number of shares authorized, issued and outstanding are as follows:

Authorized at ₱1 par value per share	1,072,942,532
Issued and outstanding	661,309,398

<u>Track record of registration of securities</u>

Authorized capital stock

Date	Activity	Par Value	No. of Common Shares	Balance
February 5, 1997	Authorized	₱1.00	–	1,200,000,000
December 28, 2007	Retirement of capital stock	1.00	(100,057,468)	1,099,942,532
August 31, 2011	Retirement of capital stock	1.00	(27,000,000)	1,072,942,532

Issued and outstanding

Date	Activity	Offer Price	No. of Common Shares	Balance
February 5, 1997	Issued and outstanding before listing	₱–	–	433,785,389
February 5, 1997	Issued during offer	1.90	223,187,000	656,972,389
June 15, 1997	Stock dividend	–	131,394,477	788,366,866
December 28, 2007	Retirement of capital stock	–	(100,057,468)	688,309,398
August 31, 2011	Retirement of capital stock	–	(27,000,000)	661,309,398

The Company's shares are listed and traded at the PSE and the number of equity holders of the Company was 2,282 and 2,283 as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

<u>Retained earnings</u>

Below is a summary of the dividends declared for the period ending March 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and 2018:

Date of Declaration	Date of Record	Dividend rate	Dividend per share
April 26, 2018	May 21, 2018	7%	0.07
April 25, 2019	May 23, 2019	7%	0.07

On November 21, 2018, the BOD issued a resolution to appropriate retained earnings of ₱700 million for future projects and capital expenditures. On February 27, 2020, the BOD issued a resolution to make an additional appropriation on retained earnings of ₱300 million for future projects and capital expenditures. Details of the appropriated retained earnings as at March 31, 2020 follows:

Projects	Time Line	Amount
Future projects and capital expenditures	2020 - 2023	₱1,000,000,000

11. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments that are derived directly from operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Group's operating requirements. The other financial assets and financial liabilities arising directly from its operations are trade receivables and payables. The Group does not engage in any trading of financial instruments.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's exposure to equity price risk resulting from changes in the fair value of its investment in equity securities is not significant. The BOD reviews and approves the policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarized below.

Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows from the Group's foreign-currency denominated assets or liabilities may fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk primarily arises from deposits and placements in foreign currency and importation of finished goods and raw materials and equipment. The Group manages this exposure by matching its receipts and payments for each individual currency. Purchases of finished goods and raw materials are subject to an open account from foreign suppliers and is settled immediately through a peso trust receipts financing from a local bank once all the documentation requirements are complete. The Group may also enter into currency forward contracts to manage the currency risks. There are no currency forward contracts outstanding as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

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 (primarily trade receivables), including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

The Group is not exposed to concentration of credit risk. The Group does not have any customer that accounts for more than 10% of its total revenue. It is the Group's policy to require all customers, who wish to trade on credit terms, to comply with and undergo the credit verification process. This process emphasizes on the customer's capacity and willingness to pay. In addition, receivables are closely monitored so that exposure to bad debts is minimized. The Group deals only with legitimate and duly accredited parties. The maximum credit exposure of the Group's financial assets is equal to their carrying values. These financial assets are not supported by any collateral from the counterparties, except for notes receivable which are secured by certain motor vehicles owned by the borrowers.

Impairment analysis is performed 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. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions. Based on historical experience, the Group's trade receivables are fully collected and no history of write-offs.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's Finance department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Group's Credit Committee on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to the approval of the Group's Vice President for Finance. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through a counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk arises when a company encounters difficulties in meeting commitments associated with financial instruments. Such risk may result from inadequate market depth, disruption or refinancing problems.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans and purchase contracts. The Group also has existing credit lines with local banks which could be drawn when necessary.

Capital Management
The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

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

12. Fair Value

Fair Value
Due to the short-term nature of the transactions, the carrying value of cash in banks and cash equivalents, short-term investments, trade and other receivables, customers' deposits, and trade and other payables approximate their fair values.

The following table sets forth the carrying values and estimated fair values of the Group's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of fair values as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019:

March 31, 2020

	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant Observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Measured at fair value					
Equity instruments designated at FVOCI					
Quoted	**₱1,000**	**₱1,000**	**₱–**	**₱1,000**	**₱–**
Unquoted	**25,763**	**25,763**	**–**	**–**	**25,763**
Land at appraised value	**499,736**	**499,736**	**–**	**–**	**499,736**
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Debt instruments at amortized cost					
Security and rental deposits*	**4,692**	**4,183**	**–**	**4,183**	**–**
Notes receivable	**5,855**	**5,883**	**–**	**5,883**	**–**
	₱537,046	**₱536,565**	**₱–**	**₱11,066**	**₱525,499**

**Excluding nonfinancial deposits amounting to ₱11,583,463 as of March 31, 2020.*

December 31, 2019					
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant Observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Measured at fair value					
Equity instruments designated at FVOCI					
Quoted	₱1,000	₱1,000	₱–	₱1,000	₱–
Unquoted	25,763	25,763	–	–	25,763
Land at appraised value	499,736	499,736	–	–	499,736
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Debt instruments at amortized cost					
Security and rental deposits*	4,692	4,183	–	4,183	–
Notes receivable	6,409	6,436	–	6,436	–
	₱537,600	₱537,118	₱–	₱11,619	₱525,499

**Excluding nonfinancial deposits amounting to ₱11,583,463 as of December 31, 2019.*

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

Security and rental deposits
The fair value of security and rental deposits have been calculated as the sum of all future cash flows, discounted using prevailing market rate of interest for instruments with similar maturities (Level 3).

Quoted financial assets
The fair values of publicly traded instruments and similar investments are based on quoted bid prices (Level 1). For investments in golf shares, fair value is based on any prices within the lower selling quotes and higher buyer quotes as of balance sheet dates (Level 2).

Unquoted financial assets
The fair value of the investment in unquoted equity instruments as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 was based on adjusted net asset value approach (Level 3). The Company believes that the net asset value represents the fair value as of balance sheet date. The unobservable inputs used in the valuation pertain to the fair values of identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee company.

Land of a subsidiary at appraised value
The fair value of the land is determined by external, independent property appraisers, having appropriate recognized professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being appraised. The appraised value was determined using the Market Approach wherein the market prices for comparable property listings are adjusted to account for the marketability, nature, bargaining allowance, location and size of the specific properties (Level 3). Significant increases (decreases) in the estimated price per square meter in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value. The valuation considers an industrial land development as the highest and best use of the properties.

The Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting date. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 in 2020, 2019 and 2018.

13. **Leases**

The Company has various noncancellable operating lease agreements covering its office spaces, parking slots, warehouse, storage tanks, piping system, pumps, and bulk storage and handling facilities for a period of three to 15 years and expiring on various dates up to 2021. These leases are renewable upon mutual agreement of the parties and subject to escalation rate of 2.5% to 6.5% annually.

The covering agreements of these leases require the Company to pay certain amounts of security and rental deposits, which are included under “Other noncurrent assets” in the consolidated balance sheets. The related security deposits amounted to ₱16.28 million as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

14. Related Party Transactions

Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationships also exist between and/or among entities which are under common control with the reporting entity and its key management personnel, directors or stockholders. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely the legal form.

Transactions between related parties are accounted for at arm’s length prices or on terms similar to those offered to non-related entities in an economically comparable market.

a. The Company purchases inventories from Tosoh and Mitsubishi based on agreed commercial terms and conditions. Total purchases from Tosoh amounted to ₱45.64 million and ₱431.82 million as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. Total purchases from Mitsubishi amounted to ₱49.17 million and ₱117.36 million as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

b. The Company has a 10-year lease agreement with MPI. Outstanding balances from these transactions amounted to ₱13.21 million and ₱2.75 million liability as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. These intercompany transactions were eliminated upon consolidation.

c. As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Company’s defined benefit retirement fund has investments in the shares of stock of MPI with a cost of ₱7.75 million. No gain was recognized by the fund in relation to the investment. The Company’s retirement fund is being managed by a trustee bank. All of the fund’s investing decisions are made by the trustee bank. The power to exercise the voting rights rests with the representative from the trustee bank.

   On December 18, 2009, the Company and Mabuhay Vinyl Corporation - Retirement Fund (MVC-RF) executed a Shareholder’s Agreement (the Agreement) with respect to their investment in MPI. Among others, the Agreement provides for the following:

   i. MPI’s authorized capital stock comprises (a) 5,140,000 Common A shares with par value of ₱30.00 and (b) 7,800,000 Common B shares with ₱1.00 par value. The Company will own shares not exceeding 40% of the outstanding capital stock of MPI and MVC-RF will own at least 60%.

   ii. The Common A and Common B shares have full voting rights and shall enjoy the same rights and privileges, except as follows:

      - Each common B shares earns a fixed annual dividend (Guaranteed Preferred Dividend or GPD) which, upon declaration of MPI’s BOD, is payable within 60 days from the close of the calendar year. The annual GPD is computed using PDST-R2 one year Treasury Bill rate plus 300 basis points upon payment by MVC-RF of its subscription.

- Undeclared/unpaid GPD shall, in addition to and on top of the GPD, earn a bonus dividend.
- The GPD shall be guaranteed and cumulative.
- The Common B shares, other than the GPD and other payments related thereto, shall not participate in net earnings of MPI.
- MVC-RF, as holder of Common B shares, shall be entitled to be paid in full in the event that MPI is liquidated or dissolved.

iii. The right of MVC-RF, as holder of Common B shares, to petition for the redemption of the shares is recognized and guaranteed.

iv. The Company shall designate or appoint the personnel who will be responsible for the day-to-day operations of MPI.

v. The Common B shares are redeemable at the option of MPI (the issuer).