

COVER SHEET

1 4 8 2 9
S.E.C. Registration Number

P I L I P I N A S S H E L L P E T R O L E U M
C O R P O R A T I O N

(Company's Full Name)

1 5 6 V A L E R O S T S A L C E D O V I L L A G E
B A R A N G A Y B E L - A I R M A K A T I C I T Y

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

Jose Jerome R. Pascual III
Contact Person

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Company Telephone Number

0 3 3 1
Month Day

1 7 - Q
FORM TYPE

0 5 0 3
Month Day

Fiscal Year

3rd Tuesday of May
Annual General
Meeting as per By-
Laws

CERTIFICATE OF PERMIT
TO OFFER SECURITIES
FOR SALE DATED
14 OCTOBER 2016

Secondary License Type, if
Applicable

C G F D
Dept. Requiring this
Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

315
Total No. of Stockholders
(As of 31 March 2018)

Total Amount of Borrowings

15,866,000,000	
Domestic	Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document I. D.

Cashier

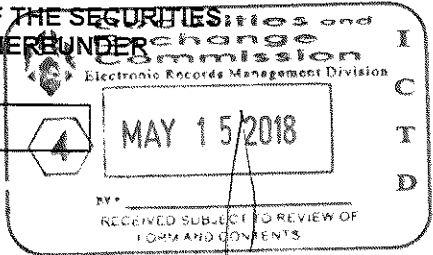
STAMPS

Confidential

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

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



1. For the quarterly period ended
2. Commission identification number
3. BIR Tax Identification Number
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its chapter
5. Province, country, or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization
6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)
7. Address of issuer's principal office *Postal code*
8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code
9. Former name, former address, and formal fiscal year, if changed since last report
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or sections 4 and 8 of RSA

<i>Title of Class</i>	<i>Number of shares common stock outstanding and amount of debt outstanding</i>
Common Stock	1,613,444,202
Total Liabilities	49,796,755,590

11. Are any or all of the securities listed on a Stock Exchange? Yes No
If yes, state the name of such stock exchange and the classes of securities listed therein:
Philippines Stock Exchange - Common Shares

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant
 - (a) has filed all reports required to be filed with Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Sections 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period the registrant was required to file such reports)
Yes No
 - (b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past ninety (90) days
Yes No

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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1

PILIPINAS SHELL PETROLEUM CORPORATION

Statements of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2018

With Comparative Figures for 31 December 2017

(All amounts in thousands Philippine Peso, except par value per share)

	Note	March 2018 Unaudited	December 2017 Audited
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash	2	9,684,577	6,163,261
Trade and other receivables, net	3	12,287,313	10,865,099
Inventories, net	4	23,011,267	21,671,210
Prepayments and other current assets	5	4,757,445	7,176,689
Total Current Assets		49,740,602	45,876,259
Noncurrent Assets			
Long-term receivables, rentals and investments, net	6	4,439,312	4,304,486
Property and equipment, net		25,517,497	25,434,373
Other assets, net	8	6,220,212	6,261,887
Total Noncurrent Assets		36,177,021	36,000,746
TOTAL ASSETS		85,917,623	81,877,005
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	22,900,626	21,163,783
Dividends Payable		7,494,859	14,216
Short term loans	10	6,866,000	4,057,000
Current portion of long-term debt	11	-	6,000,000
Total Current Liabilities		37,261,485	31,234,999
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Long-term debt, net of current portion	11	9,000,000	5,000,000
Deferred tax liabilities, net	7	673,051	702,049
Provisions and other liabilities		2,862,219	2,804,569
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		12,535,270	8,506,618
Total liabilities		49,796,755	39,741,617
Equity			
Share capital - P1 par value	12	1,681,058	1,681,058
Share premium	12	26,161,736	26,161,736
Treasury stock	12	(507,106)	(507,106)
Retained earnings	13	8,326,013	14,339,453
Other reserves		459,167	460,247
Total Equity		36,120,868	42,135,388
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		85,917,623	81,877,005

Certified by:	JOSE JEROME R. PASCUAL III
	Vice President – Finance and Treasurer

PILIPINAS SHELL PETROLEUM CORPORATION
 Unaudited Statement of Income
 For the period ended 31 March 2018 and 2017
 (All amounts in thousands Philippine Peso, except earnings per share)

1Q 2018	1Q 2017		YTD 1Q 2018	YTD 1Q 2017
49,535,111	41,642,919	Net sales	49,535,111	41,642,919
(42,463,793)	(34,384,993)	Cost of sales	(42,463,793)	(34,384,993)
7,071,318	7,257,926	Gross profit	7,071,318	7,257,926
(3,384,962)	(2,977,368)	Selling, general and administrative expenses	(3,384,962)	(2,977,368)
59,414	1,962	Other operating income, net	59,414	1,962
3,745,770	4,282,520	Income from operations	3,745,770	4,282,520
(430,706)	(154,988)	Finance expense, net	(430,706)	(154,988)
3,315,064	4,127,532	Income before income tax	3,315,064	4,127,532
(992,782)	(1,235,366)	Provision for income tax	(992,782)	(1,235,366)
2,322,282	2,892,166	Net income	2,322,282	2,892,166
1.44	1.79	Earnings per share - Basic and Diluted	1.44	1.79

**Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares in issue during the year, excluding common shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares.*

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential common shares.

Weighted average number of Common Shares, excluding Treasury Shares, for 1Q 2018 and for 1Q 2017 is 1,613,444,202 respectively.

Certified by:	JOSE JEROME R. PASCUAL III
	Vice President – Finance and Treasurer

PILIPINAS SHELL PETROLEUM CORPORATION

Unaudited Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the period ended 31 March 2018 and 2017

(All amounts in thousands Philippine Peso)

1Q 2018	1Q 2017		YTD 1Q 2018	YTD 1Q 2017
2,322,282	2,892,166	Net Income	2,322,282	2,892,166
		Other comprehensive income:		
		Items to be reclassified to income or loss in subsequent periods:		
(1,080)	8,460	(Decrease)/Increase in fair value of equity	(1,080)	8,460
2,321,202	2,900,626	Total comprehensive income	2,321,202	2,900,626

Certified by:	JOSE JEROME R. PASCUAL III
	Vice President – Finance and Treasurer

PILIPINAS SHELL PETROLEUM CORPORATION
Unaudited Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Equity
For the period ended 31 March 2018 and 2017
(All amounts in thousands Philippine Peso)

Notes	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury stock	Retained earnings	Other reserves		Total equity
					Share based reserve	Fair value reserve	
	12		12	13		8	
Balance at January 1, 2017	1,681,058	26,161,736	(507,106)	5,111,868	173,260	307,457	32,928,273
Income for the period	-	-	-	2,892,166	-	-	2,892,166
Other comprehensive income:							
Remeasurement gain on retirement benefits (net of tax amounting to P652,086)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in fair value reserve of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	8,460	8,460
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,892,166	-	8,460	2,900,626
Transactions with owners							
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2017	1,681,058	26,161,736	(507,106)	8,004,034	173,260	315,917	35,828,899
Balance at 01 January 2018 (as previously published)	1,681,058	26,161,736	(507,106)	14,339,453	138,200	322,047	42,135,388
Impact of IFRS 9*	-	-	-	(42,619)	-	-	(42,619)
Balance at 01 January 2018 (as revised)	1,681,058	26,161,736	(507,106)	14,296,834	138,200	322,047	42,092,769
Comprehensive income							
Profit for the period	-	-	-	2,322,282	-	-	2,322,282
Other comprehensive income							
Increase in fair value reserve of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	(1,080)	(1,080)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,322,282	-	(1,080)	2,321,202
Transactions with owners							
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(8,293,103)	-	-	(8,293,103)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	(8,293,103)	-	-	(8,293,103)
Balance at 31 March 2018	1,681,058	26,161,736	(507,106)	8,326,013	138,200	320,967	36,120,868

* Refer to "Basis of Preparation"

Certified by:	JOSE JEROME R. PASCUAL III
	Vice President – Finance and Treasurer

PILIPINAS SHELL PETROLEUM CORPORATION

Unaudited Statement of Cash Flows

For the period ended 31 March 2018 and 2017

(All amounts in thousands Philippine Peso)

	March 2018	March 2017
Cash flows from operating activities		
Income before income tax	3,315,064	4,127,532
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization	513,672	478,689
Amortization of prepaid lease payments	400,910	371,119
Interest and finance charges	145,464	114,708
Unrealized mark-to-market loss (gain), net	55,053	75,020
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss, net	(40,116)	(45,758)
Pension expense	52,875	36,175
Accretion expense	21,642	13,550
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of property and equipment	(352)	9,026
Intangibles and fixed assets written off	-	-
Share based compensation	-	-
Reversals of provisions for ARO and remediation and demolition costs	-	-
Interest Income	(2,069)	(62)
Share in profit of associates	(11,108)	(4,270)
(Reversal)/Provision for legal case, net	-	9,369
Operating income before working capital changes	4,451,035	5,185,098
Increase in assets other than cash	(1,814,264)	(2,412,875)
Increase in liabilities other than provisions, dividends payable, short-term borrowings and loans payable	846,663	115,674
Cash generated from operations	3,483,434	2,887,897
Pension contributions paid	(2,408)	(51,891)
Net cash from operating activities	3,481,026	2,836,006
Cash flows from investing activities		
Additions to property and equipment	(628,490)	(976,051)
Increase in long term receivables and rentals, net	(192,242)	(28,306)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	1,964	1,999
Dividend received	-	-
Interest received	2,069	62
Net cash used in investing activities	(816,699)	(1,002,296)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of long term loan	(2,000,000)	-
Dividends payable	-	4,922
Net proceeds (settlements of) from short-term borrowings	2,809,000	642,000
Interest and finance charges paid	(151,797)	(108,538)
Net cash used in financing activities	657,203	538,384
Net increase in cash	3,321,530	2,372,094
Cash at the beginning of the period	6,163,261	4,274,266
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	199,786	38,981
Cash at the end of the period	9,684,577	6,685,341

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	Vice President – Finance and Treasurer

**PILIPINAS SHELL PETROLEUM CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

As at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 and for the three-month period ended 31 March 2018 and 2017
(All amounts in table are shown in thousand Philippine Peso except per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Note 1 - General information

Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on 9 January 1959 primarily to engage in the refining and marketing of petroleum products. On 5 December 2008, the SEC approved the extension of the corporate term of the Company for another fifty (50) years from 9 January 2009 to 8 January 2059.

Prior to its initial public offering (IPO), the Company was 68% owned by Shell Overseas Investments BV ("SOIBV"), a corporation registered under the laws of the Netherlands and 32% owned by Filipino and other foreign shareholders. The ultimate parent of the Company is Royal Dutch Shell plc. ("RDS"), incorporated in the United Kingdom. The Company conducted its IPO to list in Philippine Stock Exchange on 03 November 2016. The offer was composed of a Primary Offer of 27,500,000 Common Shares and Secondary Offer of 247,500,000 Common Shares with an over-allotment option of up to 16,000,000 Common Shares, with an Offer Price of P67.0 (USD1.39) per Share. After the IPO, Shell Overseas Investments BV owns 55% of the total outstanding shares of the Company. The Company used the net proceeds from the Primary Offer to fund capital expenditure, working capital and general corporate expenses. Net proceeds amounted to P1.36 billion (USD 0.03 billion). The IPO proceeds have been fully utilized as at 31 December 2017.

The Company's registered office, which is also its principal place of business, is located at Shell House, 156 Valero Street, Salcedo Village, Makati City. The Company owns an oil refinery in Tabangao, Batangas and various oil depots and installations all over the Philippines. The Company has 706 regular employees as at 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017 - 702).

Note 2 - Cash

The account as at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 consists of cash in banks which are earning interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates. The Company maintains cash deposits with universal and commercial banks in the Philippines. Universal and commercial banks represent the largest single group, resource-wise, of financial institutions in the country.

Cash as at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 is maintained with the following type of financial institutions:

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
Universal banks	2,495,598	2,934,109
Commercial banks	7,188,979	3,229,152
	9,684,577	6,163,261

Note 3 – Trade and other receivables, net

The account as at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 consists of:

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
Trade receivables		
Third parties	10,952,846	9,279,213
Related parties	666,845	593,441
Provision for impairment of trade receivables from third parties	(141,163)	(135,653)
	11,478,528	9,737,001
Non-trade receivables from related parties	30,349	85,566
Other receivables		
Claims from government agencies:		
Creditable Withholding tax	168,121	324,954
Duty drawback and other claims	(66)	21,099
Miscellaneous	692,236	742,318
Provision for impairment of other receivables	(81,855)	(45,839)
	778,436	1,042,532
	12,287,313	10,865,099

Miscellaneous receivables pertain to creditable withholding taxes, rental from co-locators in retail service stations and cost recoveries from affiliates.

The Company holds collaterals for trade receivables from third parties as at 31 March 2018 valued at P3.0 billion (31 December 2017 – P3.2 billion) consisting of cash securities, letters of credit or bank guarantees and Real Estate Mortgages (REM). These securities can be applied once the related customer defaults on settlement of the Company's receivables based on agreed credit terms. The maximum exposure of the Company is P8.5 billion as at 31 March 2018 (31 December 2017 – P6.6 billion) (see Note 19.1.2). These balances relate to a number of independent customers with no recent history of default.

(a) Past due receivables but not impaired

The aging of past due but not impaired trade receivables from third parties as at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 are as follows:

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
Less than 30 days	856,372	129,286
31 - 60 days	254,951	89,006
61 - 90 days	30,178	22,328
91 - 180 days	56,809	110,960
	1,198,310	351,580

These balances relate to a number of independent customers for majority of whom there is no recent history of default.

(b) *Impaired receivables*

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of receivables mentioned above. Impaired receivables are fully provided and movements in the provision for impairment of the receivables are presented in the table below.

	Trade	Others	Total
At 1 January 2017	123,844	46,127	169,971
Provisions (Reversals)	18,989	(288)	18,701
Write Off	(7,180)	-	(7,180)
At 31 December 2017	135,653	45,839	181,492
Provisions (Reversals)*	6,316	36,017	7,070
Write Off	(806)	-	(806)
At 31 March 2018	141,163	81,855	223,019

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018, total trade receivables recovered and directly considered to statement of income amounted to P0.1 million (31 March 2017 – direct write off P4.8 million) based on the Company's assessment of recoverability.

*Provision (reversals) includes the IFRS 9 impact for the period.

(c) *Neither past due nor impaired*

The credit quality of trade receivables from third parties at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 that are neither past due nor impaired has been assessed by reference to historical information about counterparty default rates:

Trade receivables (counterparties with internal credit rating)	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
A	1,664,409	1,691,753
B	2,008,958	3,006,618
C	4,563,047	2,880,566
D	1,376,959	1,213,043
Total trade receivables	9,613,373	8,791,980

- A Customers with strong financial performance and with low probability of default.
- B Customers with good financial strength but with some elements of risk in one or more financial or non-financial inputs.
- C Customers with low credit risk and balance is secured with post-dated checks and other collaterals.
- D Customers with a medium risk of default, however, concerned group of customers have been historically able to faithfully settle their balances. The receivables are deemed performing hence impairment provision is not necessary.

Trade and non-trade receivables from related parties are all current in age. The other classes and remaining balances within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets.

There are no receivables that are neither past due nor impaired that have been renegotiated for the three-month period ended 31 March 2018 and for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Note 4 - Inventories, net

The account as at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 consists of:

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
Crude oil and finished products, net	22,711,584	21,361,758
Materials and supplies, net	299,683	309,452
	23,011,267	21,671,210

Details of and changes in allowance for inventory write-down and obsolescence as at and for the three-month period ended 31 March 2018 and for the year ended 31 December 2017 are as follows

	Crude oil and finished products	Materials and supplies	Total
At 1 January 2017	28,620	11,469	40,089
Reversals, net	(2,168)	(11,469)	(13,637)
At 31 December 2017	26,452	-	26,452
Reversals, net	(6,070)	-	(6,070)
At 31 March 2018	20,382	-	20,382

The provision for inventory resulting from the write-down of crude and finished products to net realizable value amounted to P5.4 million and P15.0 million relates to obsolescence of finished products as at 31 March 2018 (31 December 2017 – P13.9 million and P12.6 million).

Of the total amount of inventories, the inventories with a value of P185.4 million as at 31 March 2018 (31 December 2017 – P125.5 million) are carried at net realizable value, this being lower than cost which approximates the inventories fair value less cost to sell.

Cost of inventories included as part of cost of sales amounted to P36.5 billion for the three-month period ended 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017 – P31.3 billion).

Note 5 - Prepayments and other current assets

The account as at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 consists of:

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
Input value added tax (VAT), net of Output VAT (a)	2,151,746	2,943,233
Prepaid corporate income tax (b)	840,326	1,467,026
Prepaid specific tax (c)	817,321	1,764,018
Advance rentals	628,103	606,113
Derivatives (d)	221,478	289,590
Prepaid duties and taxes	6,178	32,725
Prepaid insurance	680	680
Others	91,613	7,304
	4,757,445	7,176,689

(a) *Input VAT, net of output VAT*

Input VAT represents the taxes paid on purchases of goods and services which can be recovered as tax credit against future output VAT liability of the Company.

(b) *Prepaid corporate income tax*

Creditable withholding taxes, which are claimed against income tax due, represent amounts that were withheld from income tax payments and carried over in the succeeding period for the same purpose.

(c) *Prepaid specific tax*

These are excise tax deposits made to the BIR and utilized upon removal of taxable products from the refinery.

(d) *Derivatives*

The Company enters into commodity forward contracts to hedge the commodity price risks arising from its crude oil and other oil products requirements. As at 31 March 2018, the notional principal amount of the outstanding commodity forward contracts amounted to P2.2 billion (31 December 2017 – P2.1 billion). As at 31 March 2018, the fair value of the derivative assets from outstanding commodity forward contracts amounted to P221.5 million (31 December 2017 – P289.6 million).

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018, the Company's fair value of settled derivatives amounted to loss of P15.7 million (31 March 2017 – gain of P7.8 million).

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018, net fair value changes of the outstanding commodity forward contracts amounting to a loss of P55.1 million (31 March 2017 – loss of P75.0 million) were recognized in 'Other operating income, net'.

Note 6 - Long-term receivables, rentals and investments, net

The account as at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 consists of:

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
Advance rentals	1,129,085	1,023,156
Customer Grants (b)	63,459	69,561
Investments in associates (c)	76,636	65,528
	1,269,180	1,158,245
Long-term receivables (a)	3,667,649	3,644,008
Provision for impairment of long-term receivables	(497,517)	(497,767)
	3,170,132	3,146,241
	4,439,312	4,304,486

(a) *Long-term receivables and advances to a related party*

Long-term receivables include claims from government agencies amounting to P3.6 billion as at 31 March 2018 (31 December 2017 - P3.5 billion) representing the amount to be recovered from the government on various taxes paid. Included in this P3.5 billion is P1.1 billion of excise duties and VAT paid under protest for certain Alkylate shipment. The management has assessed that the recoverability of the same is beyond 12 months from the reporting date and hence the same has been reclassified from current to non-current for the three-month period ended 31 March 2018 and year ended 31 December 2017.

As at 31 March 2018, long-term receivables of P497.5million (31 December 2017 – P497.8 million) were impaired and fully provided.

Movements in provision for impairment of long-term receivable is as follows:

	Other long-term receivables
At 1 January 2017	359,036
Provision	383,996
Reclassification	(244,615)
Reversal	(650)
At 31 December 2017	497,767
Reversal	(250)
At 31 March 2018	497,517

As at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017, there are no other long-term receivables that are past due but not impaired. The other classes and balances within long-term receivables, rental and investments are fully performing.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The carrying amount of long-term receivables approximate their fair value.

(b) *Customer Grants*

Customer grants consist of business development funds used to help customers expand their operations. The payments of the funds are secured by long-term sales contracts with the customers. The carrying amount of customer grant approximate their fair value.

(c) *Investments in associates*

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
Cost	23,073	23,073

The details of assets, liabilities and results of operations of associates, all of which are incorporated in the Philippines, are as follows:

	Interest	Assets	Liabilities	Net Assets	Income	Share of Profit
31 March 2018						
Bonifacio Gas Corporation	43.6%	167,527	97,248	70,279	24,141	10,622
Kamayán Realty Corporation	40.0%	45,891	7,884	38,007	1,887	755
31 December 2017						
Bonifacio Gas Corporation	43.6%	219,379	94,013	125,365	80,022	35,210
Kamayán Realty Corporation	40.0%	40,829	4,697	36,132	24,925	9,970

Bonifacio Gas Corporation is an entity engaged in wholesale distribution of LPG and was established to operate a centralized gas distribution system within the Bonifacio Global City. Kamayan Realty Corporation is an entity engaged in leasing and selling of real properties.

There are no contingent liabilities relating to the Company's interest in the associates.

Note 7 - Provision for income tax; deferred tax liabilities

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority. The offset amounts at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 are as follows:

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
Deferred income tax assets (liabilities)		
Asset retirement obligation	355,879	332,390
Unamortized past service cost, net	293,317	311,784
Operating lease - effect of straight lining	285,675	293,816
Provision for remediation costs	131,195	142,720
Provision for doubtful debts	220,037	199,000
Share-based compensation	62,496	61,357
Provision for inventory losses	6,582	8,574
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	(97,495)	(92,074)
Unrealized mark-to-market gain	(51,327)	(67,842)
Prepaid duties and taxes	(425,449)	(419,658)
Retirement benefit asset	(1,714,814)	(1,713,383)
Other provisions	260,853	241,267
	(673,051)	(702,049)
NOLCO	-	-
MCIT	-	-
Deferred income tax (liabilities) assets, net	(673,051)	(702,049)

The gross movements in net deferred income tax (liabilities) assets are as follows:

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
At 1 January	(702,049)	330,310
Credited to profit and loss	25,122	100,103
Credited to other comprehensive income	3,876	(652,086)
Application of excess MCIT	-	(480,376)
At 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017	(673,051)	(702,049)

Realization of the future benefits related to the deferred income tax assets is dependent on many factors, including the Company's ability to generate taxable income in the future. The Company's management has considered these factors in arriving at its conclusion that the deferred income tax assets as at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 are fully realizable.

Year of incurrence	Year of expiration	NOLCO			MCIT				
		2016	2015	2014	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
2013	2016	-	-	-	-	182,328	182,328	182,328	182,328
2014	2017	6,857,670	9,984,281	9,984,281	22,876	22,876	22,876	22,876	-
2015	2018	-	-	-	330,340	330,340	330,340	-	-
2016	2019	-	-	-	127,160	127,160	-	-	-
2017	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		6,857,670	9,984,281	9,984,281	480,376	662,704	535,544	205,204	182,328
Expired		-	-	-	-	(182,328)	-	-	-
Applied		(6,857,670)	(3,126,611)	-	(480,376)	-	-	-	-
		-	6,857,670	9,984,281	-	480,376	535,544	205,204	182,328
Tax rate		30%	30%	30%	-	-	-	-	-
		-	2,057,301	2,995,284	-	480,376	535,544	205,204	182,328

The details of provision for income tax for the three-month period ended 31 March 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Current	1,017,904	1,164,011
Deferred	(25,122)	71,355
	992,782	1,235,366

The reconciliation of provision for income tax computed at the statutory rate to actual provision for income tax shown in the statements of income is shown below:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Income tax at statutory income tax rate at 30%	994,519	1,238,259
Income tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	72	1,488
Limitation on deductible interest expense	34	5
Interest income subjected to final tax	(104)	(16)
Non-taxable income	(3,345)	(1,344)
Income subjected to 8% final tax	(1,658)	(5,268)
Provision for income tax before final taxes	989,518	1,233,124
Final taxes on interest and other charges	3,264	2,242
Provision for income tax at effective tax rate	992,782	1,235,366

Note 8 - Other assets, net

The account as at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 consists of:

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
Pension asset	5,673,925	5,716,045
Equity through OCI (a)	347,167	348,247
Deferred input VAT (b)	139,807	136,688
Intangible assets (c)	59,313	60,907
	6,220,212	6,261,887

(a) Equity through OCI

Equity through OCI mainly represent equity securities and proprietary club shares which are carried at fair value. Details of the account as at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 are as follows:

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
Cost	27,994	27,994
Fair value adjustments recognized directly in other comprehensive income		
1 January	322,047	307,457
IFRS 9 impact	(1,080)	-
	320,967	322,047
31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017	348,961	350,041
Current portion	(1,794)	(1,794)
Non-current portion	347,167	348,247

As of 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017, the Company intends to sell equity instrument with fair value of P1.8 million within 12 months. Correspondingly, such amount was reclassified to current assets.

(b) *Deferred Input VAT*

Deferred input VAT will be recovered 12 months after reporting date. Hence, the same is presented as non-current asset as at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017.

(c) *Intangible asset*

Intangible asset consists of program software and others. As at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 the movements in the accounts for the years consist of:

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
At cost		
1 January	949,129	916,682
Reclassifications from AUC	-	55,757
Write off	-	(23,310)
Balance at the end	949,129	949,129
Accumulated amortization		
1 January	(888,222)	(906,072)
Amortization for the period	(1,594)	(5,460)
Write off	-	23,310
Balance at the end	(889,816)	(888,222)
Net book value	59,313	60,907

Note 9 – Trade and other payables

The account as at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 consists of:

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
Trade Payables		
Third parties	6,143,615	5,150,064
Related parties	11,452,054	10,864,331
	17,595,669	16,014,395
Non-trade payables from related parties	519,742	351,917
Other payables		
Rent and utilities	1,247,563	1,482,961
Project-related costs and advances	816,750	736,729
Employee benefits	211,591	412,371
Provision for remediation	356,079	395,384
Supply and distribution	141,930	148,187
Advertising and promotions	314,485	429,222
Duties and taxes	983,481	179,629
Derivatives (a)	50,389	63,448
Others (b)	662,947	949,540
	22,900,626	21,163,783

(a) As at 31 March 2018, the fair value of the derivative liabilities from outstanding commodity forward contracts amounted to P50.4 million (31 December 2017 – P63.4 million).

(b) Others include the current portion of asset retirement obligation and various other accruals.

There are no collaterals pledged as security against these borrowings.

Under the loan agreements, the Company is required to comply with certain covenants, as follows:

- Maintenance of the Company's legal status.
- Ensure that at all times the loans rank at least *pari passu* with the claims of all other unsecured and in subordinated creditors except those whose claims are preferred by any bankruptcy, insolvency, liquidation or other similar laws of general application.
- The Company shall not create or permit to subsist any encumbrance over all or any of its present or future revenues or assets other than permitted encumbrance as defined in the loan agreements.
- The Company shall duly pay and discharge all taxes, assessment and charges of whatsoever nature levied upon or against it, or against its properties, revenues and assets prior to the date on which penalties attach thereto, and to the extent only that the same shall be contested in good faith and by appropriate legal proceedings.

The Company is in compliance with the covenants as at reporting periods presented.

Note 12 - Share capital; Treasury shares; Share premium

Capital stock and treasury shares as at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 consist of:

	31 March 2018		31 December 2017	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Authorized capital stock, common shares at P1 par value per share	2.5 billion	2,500,000	2.5 billion	2,500,000
Issued shares	1,681,058,291	1,681,058	1,681,058,291	1,681,058
Treasury shares	(67,614,089)	(507,106)	(67,614,089)	(507,106)
Issued and outstanding shares	1,613,444,202	1,173,952	1,613,444,202	1,173,952

During its IPO, the Company issued 27,500,000 shares with a par value of P1 per share for a total consideration of P1.8 billion. Transaction costs relating to the issue of shares and other costs of initial public offer that were accounted for as a deduction from equity, through share premium, amounted to P49.3 million composed of underwriting and selling fees, professional consultancy cost stamp duties and others. Transaction costs that relate jointly to more than one transaction (e.g. Professional and consultancy costs) are allocated to those transactions based on the proportion of the number of new shares sold compared to the total number of outstanding shares immediately after the new share issuance.

As at 31 March 2018, the Company has 313 shareholders, excluding treasury shares, (31 December 2017 - 319), 279 of whom hold at least 100 shares of the Company's common shares (31 December 2017 - 285).

Note 13 - Retained earnings; Dividends

Retained earnings as at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 consists of:

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
Unappropriated retained earnings, unadjusted	5,878,706	11,892,146
Re-measurement gains on net defined benefit obligation, net of tax, closed to retained earnings	2,447,307	2,447,307
Unappropriated retained	8,326,013	14,339,453

Cash dividends declared and paid in 2018 and 2017

Date					
Declared	Paid	Per share	2018	2017	
14 March 2018	19 April 2018	5.14	8,293,103	-	
20 April 2017	18 May 2017	1.65	-	2,662,183	
			8,293,103	2,662,183	

As at 31 March 2018, cost of treasury shares, the accumulated earnings of its associates and unrealised mark-to-market gains are not available for dividend declaration. As at 31 March 2018, the dividend declared is unpaid and presented as part of dividend payable, the same has been paid on 19 April 2018.

Note 14 - Earnings per share

Computation of earnings per share (EPS) for the three-month period ended 31 March follow:

	YTD 1Q 2018	YTD 1Q 2017
Earnings available to stockholders:		
Profit for the period	2,322,282	2,892,166
Weighted average number of shares	1,681,058,291	1,681,058,291
Treasury shares	(67,614,089)	(67,614,089)
	1,613,444,202	1,613,444,202
Basic and diluted EPS	1.44	1.79

As at 31 March 2018 and 2017, the Company does not have any potentially dilutive stocks.

Trailing Earnings per share

	2018 (Trailing 12 months)	2017 (Trailing 12 months)
Earnings available to stockholders:		
Profit for the period	13,190,337	8,061,735
Weighted average number of shares	1,681,058,291	1,665,085,688
Treasury shares	(67,614,089)	(67,614,089)
	1,613,444,202	1,597,471,599
Basic and diluted EPS	8.18	5.05

Trailing 12 months Earnings/(Loss) per Share (Basic) = Trailing 12 months Net Income/(Loss) – Dividends Paid on Preferred Stock/Weighted Ave. No. of Common Shares Outstanding.

Trailing 12 months Net Income/(Loss) = Current Year-to-date Net Income/(Loss) + Latest Annual Net Income/(Loss) – Previous Year-to-date Net Income/(Loss).

Note 15 – Classification of other operating and non-operating income and finance expense

	YTD 1Q 2018	YTD 1Q 2017
Other operating income	166,689	147,204
Other operating expense	(107,275)	(145,242)
Other operating income, net	59,414	1,962
Finance income	42,186	45,820
Finance expenses	(472,892)	(200,808)
Finance expenses, net	(430,706)	(154,988)

Note 16 – Contingencies

- (a) *Excise tax on Importations of Catalytic Cracked Gasoline (CCG) and Light Catalytic Cracked Gasoline (LCCG)*

Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation vs. Commissioner of Customs, Collector of Customs of the Port of Batangas, Bureau of Customs and Bureau of Internal Revenue
SC G.R. Nos. 227651 & 227087

Matter Summary:

From 2004 to 2009, the Company imported shipments of CCG and LCCG into the Philippines in accordance with the BIR Authority to Release Imported Goods (ATRIG) stating that the importation of CCG and LCCG is not subject to excise tax. Upon payment of VAT as assessed in the ATRIGs, the Bureau of Customs (BOC) allowed the entry of the imported CCG and LCCG without payment of excise tax. CCG and LCCG, being intermediate or raw gasoline components, are then blended with refinery products to produce unleaded gasoline that is compliant with applicable Philippine regulatory standards, particularly the Clean Air Act of 1999 and the Philippine National Standards (the “resulting product”). Prior to the withdrawal of the resulting product from the Company’s refinery, the Company paid the corresponding excise taxes.

In 2009, the District Collector of the Port of Batangas issued a letter demanding from the Company the payment of deficiency excise tax, VAT and penalties covering importation entries from 2006 to 2008. The Company requested the cancellation of the demand letter for lack of factual and legal basis. The District Collector of the Port of Batangas denied the request of the Company and declared that the law mandated the payment of excise tax on importation of unleaded gasoline and that it made no distinction or qualification on whether or not it was for consumption or sale to the domestic market. The District Collector of the Port of Batangas then reiterated his previous demand and threatened enforcement of Section 1508 of the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines (TCCP) which would hold the delivery or release of imported articles when an importer has an outstanding and demandable account.

The Company appealed before the Commissioner of Customs (COC). In the meantime, the Director of the DOE-Oil Industry Management Bureau issued a letter reiterating the earlier DOE finding that CCG and LCCG imports were raw materials or blending components in the production or processing of gasoline in its finished form. The then BIR Commissioner issued a memorandum confirming and reiterating the initial ruling in 2004 to the effect that CCG and LCCG are intermediate products or blending components which are not subject to excise tax under Section 148 of the NIRC.

The COC denied the appeal of the Company and demanded the payment of excise tax and VAT for the Company’s CCG and LCCG importations this time from 2004 to 2009. The Company filed a motion for reconsideration of the Letter-Decision, which was denied by the COC. The COC then ordered the Company to pay the principal amount of P7.35 billion and pay the excise tax and VAT on all incoming CCG and LCCG shipments.

The Company thereafter filed a petition for review with the Court of Tax Appeals (CTA) for the purpose of appealing the ruling of the COC as well as to apply for the issuance of a temporary restraining order (TRO) to immediately prevent the COC from seizing future shipments of the Company pursuant to Section 1508 of the TCCP. The Company likewise applied for the issuance of a suspension order for the purpose of ensuring the preservation of the status quo while the merits of the appeal are being heard by the CTA.

While the case was pending in the CTA, the BIR Commissioner at that time issued on 15 December 2009 a Letter-Ruling declaring that the CCG and LCCG imports of the Company were subject to excise tax on the ground that the law did not make any distinction or qualification on whether or not the imports were intended for consumption or for blending with other substances. The ruling effectively reversed the earlier rulings of former BIR Commissioners.

Following the reversal of the ruling by the BIR Commissioner, the BOC started collecting excise taxes in January 2010 on shipments of the Company. The Company paid the BOC assessments under protest and on 27 January 2010, filed a Supplemental Petition seeking to annul the 15 December 2009 ruling by the BIR Commissioner.

In view of the paramount public interest, the government agreed not to exercise Section 1508 of the TCCP on condition that the Company posts a surety bond.

On 04 March 2010, the CTA approved the surety bond posted by the Company and enjoined the COC, the Collector of Customs at the Port of Batangas, the BOC and all persons acting under their direction or authority from undertaking any actions under Section 1508 of the TCCP and/or from all remedies to collect from petitioner the excise taxes and VAT, with increments, subject of the case.

On 27 November 2012, the CTA 3rd Division issued a Resolution granting the Company's Motion for Summary Judgment. The Court deemed that BOC's demand for the payment of excise taxes on importations of LCCG/CCG during the period 2004 to 2009 without merit, rendering the discussion on whether the CCG/LCCG are properly classified (under Section 148(e) or Section 148(f) of the NIRC, as amended) moot and academic. The CTA 3rd Division ruled in favour of the Company and respondent was prohibited from collecting the alleged unpaid excise taxes and VAT thereon, on the Company's importations of CCG/LCCG for the relevant periods in 2004 to 2009.

The BOC filed a Petition for Review with the CTA en banc. Meanwhile, the Company filed its own Petition for Review with the CTA en banc because the CTA did not invalidate the 15 December 2009 Ruling of the CIR with respect to double taxation - first, upon importation and the other upon withdrawal of the finished grade products from the refinery.

In its 28 September 2015 decision, the CTA en banc reversed the CTA Third Division, ruled partially in favour of the BOC and the BIR and held that the Company is liable to pay excise taxes and VAT on the importation of CCG and LCCG but only for the period from 2006 to 2009. The CTA en banc recognized the Company's defense of amnesty applied for periods from 2004 to 2005, thereby partially reducing the liability to shipments made from 2006 to 2009. Both parties filed motions for reconsideration of the CTA en banc decision. The BIR and BOC filed an Omnibus Motion for Partial Reconsideration and Clarification to question the decision of the CTA en banc in relation to the assessment of the unpaid excise taxes, VAT and penalties for the years 2004 and 2005. The Company, in turn, filed an Opposition to the said motion. The Company likewise filed a motion for reconsideration of the CTA en banc decision in relation to the assessment of the unpaid excise taxes, VAT and penalties for the years 2006 to 2009.

On 21 September 2016, the Company received an Amended Decision of the CTA en banc upholding its 28 September 2015 ruling and holding that the Company is liable to pay the Government for alleged unpaid taxes for the importation of CCG and LCCG for the period from 2006 to 2009 totalling P5.72 billion.

On 06 October 2016, the Company filed the appropriate appeal with the Supreme Court. The BOC and the BIR also filed their Petition for Review on Certiorari seeking to bring back the liability of the company to P7.35 billion plus interest and surcharges.

Status:

The Supreme Court consolidated the said petitions and the parties have filed their respective Comments. The Company sought leave to file its Reply within 10 days from the Court's Resolution granting leave. The Government has filed its Reply on 22 January 2018 and the Company awaits the Court's grant of leave.

Management believes that provision should not be recognized as at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 since it is the Company's assessment that liability arising is not probable because the Company's factual and legal positions are strong. The Company continues to take appropriate legal action and remediation with respect to such case.

(b) *Excise tax on Importations of Alkylate*

Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation vs. Commissioner of Internal Revenue et al.

CTA Case No. 8535, Court of Tax Appeals, 1st Division

Filed 24 August 2012

Matter Summary:

Following the ruling of the BIR authorizing the collection of excise taxes on CCG/LCCG importations, the Company began importing Alkylate as its blending component. The COC issued Customs Memorandum Circular No. 164-2012 directing the BOC and its officers to take the "appropriate action" in relation to BIR Ruling dated 29 June 2012 (Ruling No. M-059-2012) issued by the BIR Commissioner. In the ruling dated 29 June 2012, the BIR Commissioner held that Alkylate is also subject to excise tax upon importation. The BIR Ruling further held that the Company is liable for the amount of P1.9 billion representing the unpaid taxes, on the importations of Alkylate from 2010.

A Petition for Review of the BIR ruling was filed with the CTA. On 18 September 2012, the Company filed a Motion for the Issuance of a Suspension Order to stop the implementation of Ruling No. M-059-2012.

On 22 October 2012, the CTA issued a Resolution approving the issuance of a Suspension Order stopping the collection of alleged deficiency excise taxes (and VAT) for the period from 2010 to June 2012, upon the posting by the Company of a surety bond. Said bond was duly filed and the CTA approved the same on 30 October 2012.

In a Resolution dated 28 January 2013, the CTA denied the BIR/BOC Motion to Dismiss the case. Subsequent appeals (Petitions for Certiorari) from the denial of the Motion to Dismiss have been filed by the BOC and the BIR with Supreme Court.

On 02 June 2014, the Company filed a Petition for Certiorari with Application for the Issuance of a Temporary Restraining Order and/or Writ of Preliminary Injunction with the SC questioning the denial of its application for the issuance of a suspension order against the assessment and collection of excise taxes on its March 2014 alkylate shipment. On 7 July 2014, the SC issued a temporary restraining order enjoining the CTA and the tax-collecting agencies of the government from imposing excise taxes on incoming alkylate importations of the Company.

Meanwhile, in the main case before the CTA, on 31 July 2014, the Company filed a Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings. This Motion was denied by the tax court on 13 February 2015. On 16 March 2015, the Company filed a Motion for Reconsideration from this denial of the Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings.

As disclosed in Note 6, the Company has excise duties and VAT paid under protest amounting to P1.1 billion for certain Alkylate shipments.

Status:

Trial continues with the presentation of the Company's witnesses. Next hearing is set on 21 June 2018.

Management believes that provision should not be recognized as at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 since it is the Company's assessment that liability arising is not probable because the Company's factual and legal positions are strong.

(c) *Tax Credit Certificates Cases*

Commissioner of Internal Revenue vs. Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation
SC GR No. 204119-20, Supreme Court 2nd Division

Filed 05 December 2012

Matter Summary:

This is an appeal from the Decision of the Court of Appeals which affirmed the Court of Tax Appeals in setting aside the CIR's demand for payment of the sum of P1.7 billion as the Company's excise tax liabilities for the years 1992, 1994-1997, which were paid by the Company through TCCs and TDMs.

Status:

Awaiting action by the Supreme Court.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue vs. Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation
SC-G.R. No. 197945, Supreme Court

Filed 04 October 2011

Matter Summary:

From 1988 to 1997, the Company paid some of its excise tax liabilities with Tax Credit Certificates duly assigned and transferred to it by other BOI-registered entities. In 1998, the BIR sent a collection letter to the Company demanding payment of allegedly unpaid excise taxes. CIR sought to collect from the Company the amount of P235 million. This became the subject of several protests which led to various cases before the CTA.

This is an appeal from the Decision dated 22 February 2011 of the Court of Tax Appeals in CTA EB Case No. 535 which denied the CIR's petition for lack of merit and ruling that the Company has duly settled its excise tax liabilities by utilizing valid and genuine TCC/TDMs, obtained in good faith and for value, and in accordance with the applicable laws and rules.

Status:

Awaiting further action by the court.

Republic of the Philippines rep. by Bureau of Customs vs. Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation & Filipino Way Industries

SC G.R. No. 209324 Supreme Court

Civil Case No. 02-103191, Regional Trial Court of Manila

Matter Summary:

Sometime in March 1996, TCCs were issued to Filway Industries for customs duties and taxes allegedly paid on raw materials used in the manufacture, processing or production of knitted fabrics. In 1997, Filway executed a deed of assignment over the TCCs in favour of the company. The Company then utilized said TCCs to settle its customs duties and taxes on oil importations.

According to the government, it was discovered that the said credit memos were fake and spurious as they did not conform to the records. Thus, the TCCS were cancelled and BOC is demanding anew for the payment of custom duties and taxes for the Company's importations.

The Court of Appeals had earlier upheld the dismissal of the case by the RTC Manila Branch 49 that dismissed the case. In a Decision dated 09 December 2015, the Supreme Court remanded the case to the RTC for the conduct of the trial proceedings so that the Bureau of Customs could attempt to prove the alleged fraudulent acquisition and use of TCCs.

Status:

The Regional Trial Court has terminated the Resolution proceeding and pre-trial is expected to be set.

(d) *Excise Tax Refund Case*

There are also tax cases filed by the Company for its claims from the government amounting to P733.1 million that are pending as at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 in the CTA and SC. Management believes that the ultimate outcome of such cases will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(e) *Other significant cases*

(i) Cases Filed by the West Tower Condominium Corporation (WTCC)

(a) *West Tower Condominium Corp. et al. vs. Judge Elpidio R. Calis et al*
SC G.R. No. 215901, Supreme Court

Matter Summary:

The Company is a respondent in this Petition for Certiorari filed by West Tower Condominium Corp, et al. to challenge the ruling of Judge Calis requiring the payment of filing fees in the civil case for damages earlier brought by WTCC in connection with the leak in White Oil Pipeline. The issue is whether the case filed with the lower court is exempt from payment of filing fees. The trial court judge earlier ruled that the claim is an ordinary claim for damages.

Status:

In a Decision dated 30 June 2014, the Court of Appeals affirmed the ruling of the Regional Trial Court requiring the payment of filing fees. FPIC and its Board of Directors and Officers asked the Court of Appeals to reconsider the part of its Decision retaining the party-complainants previously dropped as parties to the case arguing that the court has no jurisdiction to reinstate these party-complainants. West Tower Condominium Corporation, et al. filed its Motion for Reconsideration arguing that they have satisfied all the requirements in order that this case may be treated as an environmental case which does not necessitate the payment of the filing fees.

On 26 September 2014, the Company asked the Court of Appeals to deny the motion for reconsideration filed by West Tower Condominium Corporation, et al. for lack of merit. In its resolution dated 11 December 2014, the Court of Appeals denied the motion for reconsideration filed by the West Tower Condominium Corporation, et al. West Tower Condominium Corporation, et al.'s filed with the Supreme Court the present petition dated 11 February 2015 seeking a review of the decision of the Court of Appeals. The Company has filed its Comment with Opposition dated 18 September 2015 asking the Supreme Court to dismiss the petition and to deny the application for a temporary restraining order. Awaiting Supreme Court's action.

(b) *West Tower Condominium Corp. vs. Garde, et al (Criminal Negligence)*
PS No. XV-05-INV-11J-02709, Department of Justice
Filed 25 October 2011

Matter Summary:

This is a complaint for criminal negligence against the 11 Directors of the Company and 2 Officers of the Company who were also directors of FPIC at the time of the pipeline leak incident. Aside from the other Directors and Officers of FPIC, also charged were Directors of First Gen Corp. and Directors of Chevron.

Each of the Company's Directors (11) and Officers (2) filed their respective Counter-affidavits on the 19 January 2011. The Directors asserted that there is no basis to find them culpable for negligence. The City Prosecutor will make a determination as to the existence of probable cause, which is necessary before the Respondents can be indicted.

Status:

In its Resolution dated 22 February 2018, the Office of the City Prosecutor of Manila dismissed the Complaint for lack of probable cause. The Resolution stated that the directors and officers of the Corporation were not under obligation to operate and maintain the pipeline belonging to FPIC.

(iii) Others

Cecilio Abenion, et al vs. Dow Chemical Co, et al.
SC G.R. No. 202295, Supreme Court, 1st Division
SC-G.R. Case 199182-89, Supreme Court, 2nd Division
Filed 23 December 2011

Matter Summary:

In 1996, an action for damages was filed against several U.S. corporations, including Shell Oil Company, alleged to be manufacturers and users of pesticides used in plantations in Davao City. A global compromise agreement was reached between Shell Oil Company (among others) and the claimants.

In August 2009, a Davao City trial court issued a Notice of Garnishment of the Company's funds in a bank. The Company sought and obtained protective relief from the Court of Appeals on the basis that it was not a party to the case nor to the compromise agreement subject of the case. The Court of Appeals further ordered the judge who issued the execution and garnishment against the Company's assets to recuse himself from further presiding in the proceedings in the trial court.

Status:

Two separate petitions for review of the Court of Appeals' decision were filed by the claimants with the Supreme Court. One of the petitions (SC G.R. No. 202295) was dismissed by the Supreme Court in 2012 and the company recently received the Supreme Court's Resolution dated 5 June 2017 which also dismisses the other set of petitions (SC G.R. No. 199182-89).

Note 17 - Deregulation Law

On 10 February 1998, RA No. 8479, otherwise known as the Downstream Oil Industry Deregulation Act of 1998 (the "Act") was signed into law. The law provides, among others, for oil refiners to list and offer at least 10% of their shares to the public within three years from the effectivity of the said law.

In a letter to the Department of Energy (DOE) dated 12 February 2001, the Department of Justice (DOJ) rendered an opinion that the 3 year period in Section 22 of RA 8479 for oil refineries to make a public offering is only directory and not mandatory. As to when it should be accomplished is subject of reasonable regulation by the DOE.

On 3 November 2016, the Company became a public listed company with the Philippine Stock Exchange, in compliance with Philippine Republic Act No. 8479, otherwise known as the Downstream Oil Industry Deregulation Act of 1998 and it's implementing rules and regulations."

Note 18 - Summary of significant accounting policies

18.1 Basis of preparation

Basis of Preparation:

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for available-for-sale financial assets and derivatives which have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, the functional and presentation currency of the Company. All amounts are rounded off to the nearest thousand peso unit unless otherwise indicated.

IFRS 9 sets out the requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and certain contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. Furthermore, the standard facilitates use of hedge accounting and also results in different income recognition upon the sale of certain investments in securities. The adoption of IFRS 9 resulted in a decrease of Php42.6 million in equity at January 1, 2018, mainly representing the recognition of additional provisions for impairment of receivables under the expected loss model.

Statement of Compliance:

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

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 amendments to previously issued PAS and PFRS, which were adopted as at 01 January 2018.

- Amendments to PFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, Clarification of the Scope of the Standard (Part of Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2014 - 2016 Cycle)*
- Amendments to PAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows, Disclosure Initiative*
- Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Taxes, Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses*

Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are listed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective. Adoption of these standards and interpretations are not expected to have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Effective beginning on or after 01 January 2018

- Amendments to PFRS 2, *Share-based Payment, Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions*
- PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*
- Amendments to PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts, Applying PFRS 9, Financial Instruments, with PFRS 4*
- PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*
- Amendments to PAS 28, *Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value (Part of Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2014 - 2016 Cycle)*
- Amendments to PAS 40, *Investment Property, Transfers of Investment Property*
- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-22, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*

Effective beginning on or after 01 January 2019

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*
- Amendments to PAS 28, *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*
- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-23, *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*

Deferred effectivity

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

The impact of the major standards that are effective on or after 01 January 2018 is as below:

PFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

PFRS 15 establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under PFRS 15, revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in PFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognizing revenue.

The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under PFRSs. Either a full retrospective application or a modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Company plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date using the full retrospective method.

Based on its initial assessment, the requirements of PFRS 15 on the following may have an impact on the Company's financial position, performance and disclosures:

- Identification of performance obligations, particularly on the loyalty programs offered by the Company
- Variable considerations such as volume rebates

The impact is however assessed to be immaterial to the Company.

In addition, as the presentation and disclosure requirements in PFRS 15 are more detailed than under current PFRSs, the Company is currently assessing what necessary changes it needs to make on its current systems, internal controls, policies and procedures to enable the Company to collect and disclose the required information.

The recognition and measurement requirements in PFRS 15 also apply to gains or losses on disposal of non-financial assets (such as items of property and equipment and intangible assets), when that disposal is not in the ordinary course of business. However, on transition, the effect of these changes is not expected to be material for the Company.

Standards issued but not yet effective:

The standards and interpretations that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

PFRS 16 Leases

PFRS 16 will replace PAS 17 Leases, and the related interpretations. PFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under PAS 17.

At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term. Lessees will be required to recognise interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessor accounting under PFRS 16 is substantially the same as the accounting under PAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in PAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

PFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019. Early application is permitted but not before an entity applies PFRS 15. A lessee can choose to apply the standard using either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach. The Company will assess the impact of adoption of the new standard and will adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

(a) Classification and measurement

Debt securities currently held as available-for-sale (AFS) under PAS 39 are expected to be classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) as these are held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell. Trade and other receivables are held to collect contractual cash flows and thus qualify for amortized cost measurement. However, the Company is still finalizing its assessment on whether the contractual cash flows of these debt financial assets are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) to be able to conclude that these instruments are eligible for amortized cost or FVOCI measurement.

Investments in unquoted equity shares currently carried at cost under PAS 39 are intended to be held for the foreseeable future. As such, the Company intends to apply the option to present fair value changes for these investments in OCI. The Company is in the process of determining how to measure the fair value of these unquoted investments.

Quoted equity shares currently held as AFS are expected to be measured at fair value through profit or loss, which will increase volatility in profit or loss.

(b) Impairment

PFRS 9 requires the Company to record expected credit losses on all of its debt financial assets. The Company plans to apply the simplified approach and to record lifetime expected losses on all trade receivables that do not contain significant financing component. For the Company's debt securities and other receivables that will be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, the general approach for measuring expected credit losses is required to be applied. Thus, credit losses for these financial assets will be measured either on 12-month or lifetime basis depending on the extent of the deterioration of their credit quality. The Company is currently quantifying the impact of the change in measuring credit losses.

(c) Hedge accounting

The Company has determined that all existing hedge relationships that are currently designated in effective hedging relationships under PAS 39 will continue to qualify for hedge accounting under PFRS 9. On transition, the Company will not retrospectively apply PFRS 9 to the hedges where the Company excluded the forward points from the hedge designation under PAS 39.

As PFRS 9 does not change the general principles of how an entity accounts for effective hedges, applying the hedging requirements of PFRS 9 will not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

18.2 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Company 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 Company and all of the counterparties. As at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017, there are no financial assets and financial liabilities that were offset.

Note 19 - Financial risk management

19.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, cash flow and fair value interest risk, and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by its Regional Treasury - Shell Treasury Centre East (STCE) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. STCE identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Company's operating units. The Board of Directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investing excess liquidity.

19.1.1 Market risk

Market risk is the possibility that changes in currency exchange rates, interest rates or the prices of crude oil and refined products will adversely affect the value of the Company's assets, liabilities or expected future cash flows.

i. Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk arising from currency fluctuations, primarily with respect to the importations of crude and finished products denominated in US dollar. Foreign currency exchange risk may also arise from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency.

Foreign exchange currency risks are not hedged and the Company does not enter into significant derivative contracts to manage foreign currency risks. Since foreign currency exposure is significantly concentrated on purchase of crude, the Company manages foreign currency risk by planning the timing of its importation settlements with related parties and considering the forecast of foreign exchange rates.

Management considers that there are no significant foreign exchange risks with respect to other currencies.

ii. Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Cash flow and fair value interest risk is the risk that future cash flows and fair value, respectively, of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company has no significant exposure to fair value interest rate risk as the Company has no significant interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities subject to fixed interest rates.

The Company's interest-rate risk arises from its borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest-rate risk. As at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017, the Company's short-term borrowings and loans payable carry floating rates based on a certain index plus applicable premium.

The Company does not enter into significant hedging activities or derivative contracts to cover risk associated with borrowings.

For the year ended 31 March 2018, if interest rates on Philippine peso-denominated borrowings had been 100 basis points (assessment threshold used by management) higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been P111.1 million (31 December 2017 – P105.4 million) lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings. Management uses 100 basis points as threshold in assessing the potential impact of interest rate movements in its operations.

iii. Commodity and Other Price risks

Commodity price risk is the risk that future cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is affected by price volatility of certain commodities such as crude oil required in its operating activities. To minimize the Company's risk of potential losses due to volatility of international crude and petroleum product prices, the Company may implement commodity hedging for crude and petroleum products. The hedges are intended to protect crude inventories from risk of downward prices and squeezing margins. This allows stability in prices, thus offsetting the risk of volatile market fluctuations. Through hedging, prices of commodities are fixed at levels acceptable to the Company, thus protecting raw material cost and preserving margins. For consumer (buy) hedging transactions, if prices go down, hedge positions may show marked-to-market losses; however, any loss in the marked-to-market position is offset by the resulting lower physical raw material cost. While for producer (sell) hedges, if prices go down, hedge positions may show marked-to-market gains; however, any gain in the marked-to-market position is offset by the resulting lower selling price.

The Company is not significantly exposed to price risk on equity securities and proprietary club shares as investments held by the Company classified in the statement of financial position as available-for-sale financial assets are not considered material in the financial statements.

19.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to trade and non-trade receivables.

The Company maintains cash and certain other financial instruments with various major financial institutions. To minimize this risk, the Company performs periodic evaluations of the relative credit standing of these financial institutions and where appropriate, places limits on the amount of credit exposure with any one institution. Additional information is presented in Note 2.

The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales of products are made to customers with acceptable creditworthiness. Counterparty credit risk is managed within a framework of individual credit limits with utilization being regularly reviewed. Credit checks are performed by a department independent of sales department, and are undertaken before contractual commitment. Where appropriate, cash on delivery terms are used to manage the specific credit risk. Also, there are collaterals and security deposits from customers taken which enables to manage the risk.

There is no concentration of credit risks as at statement of financial position dates as the Company deals with a large number of homogenous trade customers. Additional information is presented in Note 3.

Where there is a legally enforceable right to offset under trading agreements and net settlement is regularly applied, the net asset or liability is recognized in the statement of financial position, otherwise assets and liabilities are presented at gross. As at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017, the Company has the following:

	Gross amounts before offset	Amounts offset	Net Amounts as presented	Credit enhancement	Net amount
31 March 2018					
<u>Financial assets:</u>					
Receivables	11,508,877	-	11,508,877	2,960,278	8,548,600
31 December 2017					
<u>Financial assets:</u>					
Receivables	9,822,567	-	9,822,567	3,217,839	6,604,728

19.1.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that suitable sources of funding for the Company's business activities may not be available. The Company has access to sufficient external debt funding sources (banks credit lines) to meet currently foreseeable borrowing requirements. The Treasury group centrally monitors bank borrowings, foreign exchange requirements and cash flow position.

Surplus cash is invested into a range of short-dated money market instruments, time deposits and money funds, which seek to ensure the security and liquidity of investments while optimizing yield.

Availability of funding to settle the Company's payables are ensured since the Company has unused credit lines of P65.6 billion as at 31 March 2018 (31 December 2017 – P70.7 billion) and undrawn borrowing facilities at floating rate amounting to P65.6 billion (31 December 2017 – P70.7 billion), which is expiring within one year.

Given the adequacy of the Company's short-term credit facilities, it has assessed that it no longer requires its short-term credit facility with STCE. The Company's master agreement with STCE was terminated on 04 April 2016.

19.2 Capital management

The Company manages its business to deliver strong cash flows to fund capital expenditures and growth based on cautious assumptions relating to crude oil prices. Strong cash position and operational cash flow provide the Company financial flexibility both to fund capital investment and return on equity. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the balance sheet less other reserves plus net debt.

i. Cash flow from operating activities

Cash flow from operating activities is considered a measure that reflects the Company's ability to generate funding from operations for its investing and financing activities and is representative of the realization of value for shareholders from the Company's operations. The statement of cash flows shows the components of cash flow. Management uses this analysis to decide whether to obtain additional borrowings or additional capital infusion to manage its capital requirements.

ii. Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio is a measure of the Company's financial leverage reflecting the degree to which the operations of the Company are financed by debt. The amount of debt that the Company will commit depends on cash inflow from operations, divestment proceeds and cash outflow in the form of capital investment, dividend payments and share repurchases. The Company aims to maintain an efficient statement of financial position to be able to finance investment and growth, after the funding of dividends.

The gearing ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

The Company does not have a fixed gearing target and management considers whether the present gearing level is commercially acceptable based on the ability of the Company to operate on a stand-alone basis and is set after appropriate advice has been taken from Tax, Treasury and Legal advisors.

The gearing ratios at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 are as follows:

	Note	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
Total loans and borrowings	10,11	15,866,000	15,057,000
Less: cash	2	9,684,577	6,163,261
Net debt		6,181,423	8,893,739
Total equity (excluding other reserves)	12,13	35,661,701	41,675,144
Total Capital		41,843,124	50,568,883
Gearing ratio		15%	18%

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirement.

19.3 Fair value estimation

The table below presents the carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities, which approximates its fair values, as at 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017:

	Notes	31 March 2018	31 December 2017
Financial assets			
Loans and receivables			
Cash	2	9,684,577	6,163,261
Receivables	3	11,508,877	9,822,567
Derivatives	5	221,478	289,590
Customer grants	6	63,459	69,561
Long-term receivables	6	99,806	116,369
Equity through OCI	8	347,168	350,041
Total financial assets		21,925,365	16,811,389
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	21,866,756	20,920,706
Dividends payable		7,494,859	14,216
Derivatives	9	50,389	63,448
Cash security deposits		292,542	294,582
Short-term loans	10	6,866,000	4,057,000
Current portion of long-term debt	11	-	6,000,000
Long-term debt, net of current portion	11	9,000,000	5,000,000
Total financial liabilities		45,570,546	36,349,952

Receivables in the table above exclude miscellaneous receivables and Long-term receivables exclude claims from the government while accounts payable and accrued expenses exclude amounts payable to the government and its related agencies.

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

i. Current financial assets and liabilities

Due to the short-term nature of the accounts, the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, deposits, accounts payable (excluding derivative financial liabilities) and short-term borrowings approximate the amount of consideration at the time of initial recognition.

ii. Financial assets and liabilities carried at cost

Staff car loans, market investment loans, other long-term receivables and payables, are carried at cost which is the repayable amount.

iii. Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value

The Company's equity securities classified as available-for-sale financial assets are marked-to-market if traded and quoted. The predominant source used in the determining the fair value of the available-for-sale financial assets is the quoted price and is considered categorized under Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

For unquoted equity securities, the fair values could not be reliably determined due to the unpredictable nature of future cash flows and the lack of suitable methods of carrying at a reliable fair value. These are carried at cost less any allowance for impairment losses. These are not significant in relation to the Company's portfolio of financial instruments.

Fair values of derivative assets and liabilities are calculated by reference to the fixed price and the relevant index price as of the statement of financial position date. The fair values of the derivatives are categorized under Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

iv. Loans payable

The carrying values of long-term loans payable approximates their fair value because of regular interest reprising based on market conditions.

Note 20 – Changes in estimates of amounts

There were no changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim periods of the current financial year or changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior financial years that would have a material effect in the current interim period.

Note 21 – Issuances, repurchases, and repayments of debt and equity securities

There were no issuances, repurchases of debt and equity securities during the quarter.

Note 22 – Material events subsequent to the end of the interim period that have not been reflected in the financial statements for the interim period

There were no material events subsequent to the end of the interim period that has not been reflected in the financial statements for the interim period.

Note 23 – Changes in the composition of the issuer during the interim period, including business combinations, acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructurings, and discontinuing operations

There were no changes of material amount in the composition of the Company during the interim period.

Note 24 – Changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets

There were no changes of material amount in contingent liabilities or contingent assets since the last annual balance sheet date.

Note 25 – Existence of material contingencies

There were no material contingencies, events or transactions that existed that materially impact the current interim period except those disclosed in the contingencies note.

Note 26 – Other Matters

- a. There were no seasonal aspects during the interim period that have a material effect on the financial results of operations.
- b. The Company has reviewed the known trends, demands, developments, commitments, events or uncertainties during the reporting period and is of the opinion that there are no items which will have a material impact on the issuer's liquidity.
- c. There were no material or significant events during the reporting period that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligations that are material to Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation except for the cases enumerated under Note 16 - Contingencies.
- d. There were no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations and other relationships of the company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.
- e. For the year 2018, a budget of P4.3 billion has been approved for capital expenditures. Bulk of the capital expenditures will be allocated mainly for establishment of new retail service stations and growth projects, and the improvement of existing supply and distribution sites.
- f. Global developments, particularly the volatility in oil prices, will continue to impact crude oil supply, both internationally and in the domestic market.
- g. There were no significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from the Company's continuing operations.

ITEM 2

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Performance and Financial Condition

The Statements of Financial Position and Statements of Income for the period ended 2018 and 2017, are shown in Million Philippine Pesos.

Financial condition as of the three-month period ended 31 March 2018 compared with the period ended 31 December 2017

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	%Increase (decrease)
Current assets	49,740.6	45,876.3	8.4%
Non-Current assets	36,177.0	36,000.7	0.5%
Total assets	85,917.6	81,877.0	4.9%
Current Liabilities	37,261.5	31,235.0	19.3%
Non-Current Liabilities	12,535.3	8,506.6	47.4%
Total Liabilities	49,796.8	39,741.6	25.3%
Equity	36,120.9	42,135.4	(14.3)%

Current assets

PSPC's current assets increased from P45,876.3 million as of 31 December 2017 to P49,740.6 million as of 31 March 2018 primarily due to the following:

Cash increased by 3,521.3 million, or 57.1% from P6,163.3 million as of 31 December 2017 to 9,684.6 million as of 31 March 2018 primarily as a result of strong cash generated from operations and financing activities partially offset by strategic spend on capital projects.

Trade and other receivables, net increased by P1,422.2 million, or 13.1% from P10,865.1 million as of 31 December 2017 to P12,287.3 million as of 31 March 2018 primarily due to increase in trade receivables in line with increasing trend in oil prices.

Inventories, net increased by P1,340.1 million, or 6.2% from P21,671.2 million as of 31 December 2017 to P23,011.3 million as of 31 March 2018 primarily as a result of increase in oil prices and in stocks intended to meet demand from the marketing business.

Prepayments and other current assets decreased by P2,419.3 million, or 33.7% from P7,176.7 million as of 31 December 2017 to P4,757.4 million as of 31 March 2018 as a result of lower prepaid corporate taxes, lower prepaid excise tax deposits and utilization of a portion of the accumulated excess input VAT from prior years.

Non-Current Assets

PSPC's non-current assets increased from P36,000.7 million as of 31 December 2017 to P36,177.0 million as of 31 March 2018 primarily due to the following:

Long-term Receivables, rentals and investments, net increased by P134.8 million, or 3.1% from P4,304.5 million as of 31 December 2017 to P4,439.3 million as of 31 March 2018 primarily as a result of increase in advance rentals due to increase in retail sites during the quarter.

Property and equipment, net marginally increased by P83.1 million, or 0.3% from P25,434.4 million as of 31 December 2017 to P25,517.5 million as of 31 March 2018 primarily due to the increase in refinery capital spend and additional retail stations.

Current Liabilities

PSPC's current liabilities increased from P31,235.0 million as of 31 December 2017 to P37,261.5 million as of 31 March 2018 primarily due to the following:

Trade and other payables increased by P1,736.8 million, or 8.2% from P21,163.8 million as of 31 December 2017 to P22,900.6 million as of 31 March 2018 primarily due to increase in trade payables as a result of increase in average crude prices.

Short-term loans increased by P2,809.0 million, or 69.2% from P4,057.0 million as of 31 December 2017 to P6,866.0 million as of 31 March 2018 primarily due to higher short-term borrowings for working capital requirements.

Dividends payable increased by P7,480.6 million from P14.22 million as of 31 December 2017 to P7,494.9 million as of 31 March 2018 primarily due to cash dividend declared on 14 March 2018 payable on 19 April 2018.

Current portion of long-term debt decreased by P6,000.0 million, or 100% as of 31 March 2018 mainly due to repayment of loan in 1Q 2018.

Non-Current Liabilities

PSPC's non-current liabilities increased from P8,506.6 million as of 31 December 2017 to P12,535.3 million as of 31 March 2018 primarily due to the following:

Long-term debt, net of current portion increased by P4,000.0 million or 80.0% from P5,000.0 million as of 31 December 2017 to P9,000.0 million as of 31 March 2018 mainly due to the repayment of P5,000.0 million long-term loan refinanced with P9,000.0 million long-term loan in 1Q 2018.

Equity

PSPC's total equity decreased from P42,135.4 million as of 31 December 2017 to P36,120.9 million as of 31 March 2018 primarily due to the decrease in retained earnings from P14,339.4 million as of 31 December 2017 to P8,326.0 million as of 31 March 2018. The 41.9% or P6,013.4 decrease in retained earnings is mainly driven by cash dividend declared during the period amounting to P8,293.1 million partially offset by profits earned during the period.

Financial Performance

	YTD 1Q 2018	YTD 1Q 2017	%Increase (decrease)
Net Sales	49,535.1	41,642.9	18.9%
Sales Volumes (M liters)	1,369	1,322	3.6%
Cost of sales	42,463.8	34,385.0	23.5%
Gross profit	7,017.3	7,257.9	(3.3)%
Selling, General and administrative expenses	3,385.0	2,977.4	13.7%
Other operating income, net	59.4	2.0	2,931.1%
Finance expenses, net	430.7	155.0	177.9%
EBITDA Adjusted for COSA	2,454.5	3,692.3	(33.5)%
EBITDA	3,993.8	4,733.4	(15.6)%
Provision for income tax	992.8	1,235.4	(19.6)%
Net Income	2,322.3	2,892.2	(19.7)%

Results of operations for the period ended 31 March 2018 compared with the period ended 31 March 2017

Net sales increased by P7,892.2 million, or 18.9%, from P41,642.9 million for the period ended 31 March 2017 to P49,535.1 million for the period ended 31 March 2018, primarily as a result of higher product prices driven by the increase in average global oil prices as against YTD 1Q 2017.

Cost of sales increased by P8,078.8 million, or 23.5%, from P34,385.0 million for the period ended 31 March 2017 to P42,463.8 million for the period ended 31 March 2018, primarily as a result of the higher purchase cost due to increase in average global oil prices.

Selling, General and Administrative expenses increased by P407.6 million, or 13.7% from P2,977.4 million for the year ended 31 March 2017 to P3,385.0 million for the year ended 31 March 2018 mainly due to increase in marketing and advertising cost, throughput fees and higher depreciation and amortization from additional capital investments.

Other operating income, net increased by P57.4 million from P2.0 million for the period ended 31 March 2017 to P59.4 million for the period ended 31 March 2018 primarily driven by growth of rental income from lube bays and co-locators and lower commission expense in 1Q 2018.

Finance expense, net increased by P275.7 million, or 177.9%, from P155.0 million for the period ended 31 March 2017 to P430.7 million for the period ended 31 March 2018. This increase is driven by higher foreign exchange losses in YTD 1Q 2018 as compared to YTD 1Q 2017 due to weakening of Philippine Peso against YTD 1Q 2017.

Provision for income tax decreased by P242.6 million, or 19.6% from P1,235.4 million for the period ended 31 March 2017 to P992.8 million for the period ended 31 March 2018, mainly due to decrease in pre-tax income.

EBITDA Adjusted for COSA decreased by P1,237.7 million or 33.5% from P3,692.3 million for the period ended 31 March 2017 to P2,454.5 million for the period ended 31 March 2018 primarily driven by lower refining margin environment in 1Q 2018 vs 1Q 2017. This is partially offset by sustained margin growth from the marketing businesses despite the TRAIN law implementation. Total non-fuels retailing business grew 21% vs prior year now contributing 12% of retail's gross margin.

EBITDA decreased by P739.6 million or 15.6% from P4,733.4 million for the period ended 31 March 2017 to P3,993.8 million for the period ended 31 March 2018 mainly due to decrease in EBITDA adjusted for COSA and impact of pre-tax inventory holding gains of P1,539.2 million in YTD 1Q 2018 as against P1,041.1 million in YTD 1Q 2017.

Key financial ratios

	YTD 1Q 2018 (unaudited)	FY 2017 (Audited)
Current Ratio (a)	1.33	1.47
Debt Ratio (b)	0.07	0.11
Debt to Equity (c)	0.17	0.21
Asset to equity ratio (d)	2.41	1.96
Interest coverage ratio (e)	23.79	28.72
Return on Assets (f)	2.70%	12.66%
Return on Equity (g)	6.51%	24.88%
Return on average capital employed (h)	6.37%	26.9%

- a. Current ratio is computed by dividing current assets over current liabilities.
- b. Debt ratio is computed by dividing net debt (short-term and long-term borrowings less cash) over total assets.
- c. Debt to equity ratio is derived by dividing net debt (short-term and long-term borrowings less cash) over stockholder's equity (exclusive of Other Reserves).
- d. Asset to equity ratio is derived by dividing total assets over stockholder's equity (exclusive of Other Reserves).
- e. Interest coverage ratio is derived by dividing earnings before interest expense and taxes over interest expense.
- f. Return on assets is computed as Profit (Loss) for the year divided by total assets.
- g. Return on equity is computed as Profit (Loss) for the year divided by stockholder's equity (exclusive of Other Reserves).
- h. Return on average capital employed is defined as EBIT as a percentage of the average capital employed for the period. Capital employed consists of total equity, short-term borrowings and loans payable. Average capital is calculated as the mean of the opening and closing balances of capital employed for that period.

(Please note that the numbers for 2018 are only for YTD 1Q 2018 while those for 2017 are for the full year, as audited).

OTHER FINANCIAL DATA

Reconciliation from statutory profit for the year to EBIT and EBITDA

	YTD 1Q 2018	YTD 1Q 2017
Profit for the period	2,322.3	2,892.2
Add:		
Provision for income tax	992.8	1,234.4
Finance expense	167.1	129.8
Depreciation and amortization	513.7	477.7
Less:		
Finance income	2.1	1.6
EBITDA¹	3,993.8	4,733.4
Less:		
Depreciation and amortization	513.7	477.7
EBIT¹	3,480.1	4,255.7
	YTD 1Q 2018	YTD 1Q 2017
EBITDA	3,993.8	4,733.4
Less:		
Cost of Sales Adjustment (COSA) ²	1,539.3	1,041.1
EBITDA (adjusted for COSA) ³	2,454.5	3,692.3
Less:		
Depreciation and amortization	513.7	477.7
EBIT (adjusted for COSA) ³	1,940.8	3,214.6

¹ EBIT indicates profit for the period excluding interest income, interest and finance charges (and accretion) expense and benefit from (provision for) income tax. EBITDA indicates profit for the period excluding interest income, interest and finance charges (and accretion) expense, benefit from (provision for) income tax and depreciation and amortization. EBIT and EBITDA are not measurements of financial performance under PFRS and investors should not consider them in isolation or as an alternative to profit or loss for the period, income or loss from operations, an indicator of PSPC's operating performance, cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities, or as a measure of liquidity or any other measures of performance under PFRS. Because there are various EBIT and EBITDA calculation methods, PSPC's presentation of this measure may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies. EBIT and EBITDA above are both unaudited figures for YTD 1Q 2018.

² The COSA provides an approximate measure of PSPC's performance on a current cost of supplies basis, and is a financial measure used by PSPC in managing its day-to-day operations such as (but not limited to) allocating resources and assessing performance. The COSA is an adjustment that reflects PSPC's cost of sales using the current cost of supplies sold, rather than FIFO inventory accounting which is the actual standard applied by PSPC in preparing its PFRS financial statements. As such, the COSA excludes the accounting effect of changes in the oil price on inventory carrying amounts. The COSA as applied to EBIT and EBITA is applied on a pre-tax basis to arrive at adjusted EBIT and adjusted EBITDA. Prospective investors are cautioned that COSA, EBITDA, and EBIT (and any adjustments thereto) are in all cases not measurements of financial performance under PFRS and investors should not consider them in isolation or as an alternative to profit or loss for the year, income or loss from operations, or as an indicator of PSPC's operating performance, cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities, or as a measure of liquidity or any other measures of performance under PFRS. Although other oil refiners use similar measures, prospective investors are cautioned that there are various calculation methods, and PSPC's presentation of COSA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.


³ These figures have been adjusted to remove the effects of changes in oil prices on inventory carrying amounts, which adjustment is referred to herein as the cost of sales adjustment.


SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Code and Section 141 of PSPC Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Makati on 11th day of May 2018.

Issuer:

Signature and Title: 
ATTY. ERWIN R. OROCIO
Corporate Secretary

Signature and Title: 
JOSE JEROME R. PASCUAL III
Vice President – Finance and Treasurer

Signature and Title: 
ANGELICA M. CASTILLO
Corporate Controller


SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this MAY 11 2018 at Makati City, affiant/s exhibiting to me the following Community Tax Certificate and/or Competent Evidence of Identification:

Name	Competent Evidence of Identification		
	Passport Number	Date of Issue	Place of Issue
ANGELICA M. CASTILLO	EC6608624	25 th January 2016	DFA Manila
ERWIN R. OROCIO	EC0601639	3 rd April 2014	DFA Manila
JOSE JEROME R. PASCUAL III	EC6677175	7 th February 2016	DFA Manila

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto affixed my signature and Notarial Seal.

NOTARY PUBLIC

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Page No. 94;
Book No. XIX;
Series of 2018.


RUBIN G. CURA
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR & IN MAKATI CITY
156 VALERO ST., SALCEDO VILLAGE, MAKATI CITY
ROLL NO. 53981 IBP NO. 05934-PPLM CHAPTER-LIFETIME
UNTIL DEC. 31, 2018 / APPOINTMENT NO. M-169
PTR NO. MKT6607780 MAKATI CITY 03 JANUARY 2018
MCLE COMPLIANCE V-0016411/28 MARCH 2016