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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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Company Information

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Industry Classification
Company Type Stock Corporation

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S.E.C. Registration Number

ASIAN TERMINALS INC.

(Company's Full Name)

ATTI HEAD OFFICE A. BONIFACIO

DRIVE , PORT AREA , MANILA 1018

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

ATTY. RODOLFO G. CORVITE, JR.

Contact Person

5286000

Company Telephone Number

0 8

Month

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Day

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FORM TYPE

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Month

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Day

2019 Annual Meeting

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

8 2 4

As of July 31, 2019
Total No. of Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document I.D.

Cashier

STAMPS

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SEC Number: 133653

File Number: _____

ASIAN TERMINALS, INC.
(Company's Full Name)

A. Bonifacio Drive, Port Area Manila, Philippines
(Company's Address)

(632) 528-6000
(Telephone Number)

December 31
Calendar Year Ending
(Month & Day)

SEC Form 17-Q
Form Type

Amendment Designation (if applicable)

June 30, 2019
Period Ended Date

(Secondary License Type and File Number)

cc: Philippine Stock Exchange

ASIAN TERMINALS, INCORPORATED

Securities and Exchange Commission

SEC FORM 17-Q

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Regulation Code and SRC Rule 17-2(b) thereunder

1. For the quarter ended : **June 30, 2019**
2. Commission identification Number : **133653**
3. BIR Tax Identification No. : **330-000-132-413-V**
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter : **ASIAN TERMINALS, INC.**
5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization: **Manila, Philippines**
6. Industry Classification Code : _____ (SEC Use Only)
7. Address of issuer's principal office : **A. Bonifacio Drive South Harbor, Port Area, Manila**
8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code : **528-6000 (telephone number), 1018 (area code)**
9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report: **A. Bonifacio Drive, South Harbor Port Area, Manila**

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

Title of Each Class	Number of shares of common stock outstanding and amount of debt outstanding
Capital stock – common	2,000,000,000 shares

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

Yes [X] No []

If yes, state the name of such Stock Exchange and the class/es of securities listed therein:

Philippine Stock Exchange Common Shares

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

(a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder 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 [X] No []

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

Yes [X] No []

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

With reference to the attached interim financial statements:

- There were no common stock equivalents issued during the period. As such, basic and diluted earnings per share were the same. Earnings per share for the period is shown in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.
- The Company applied Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) in preparing the consolidated financial statements.
- The same accounting policies and methods of computations were followed in the interim financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statements.
- Information regarding the business segment is reported under item 1 of the attached Selected Explanatory Notes.
- There was no material event subsequent to the end of this interim that had not been reflected in the financial statements of this interim period.
- There had been no uncertainties known to management that would cause the financial information not to be indicative of future operating results and financial condition.

New Standards, Amendments to Standards and Interpretations

The following are the new standards, amendment to standards, and interpretations, which are effective January 1, 2019 and are applicable to the Company and none of these is expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements:

Effective January 1, 2019

- PFRS 16, *Leases* supersedes PAS 17, *Leases* and the related Philippine Interpretations. The new standard introduces a single lease accounting model for lessees under which all major leases are recognized on-balance sheet, removing the lease classification test. Lease accounting for lessors essentially remains unchanged except for a number of details including the application of the new lease definition, new sale-and-leaseback guidance, new sub-lease guidance and new disclosure requirements.

Practical expedients and targeted reliefs were introduced including an optional lessee exemption for short-term leases (leases with a term of 12 months or less) and low-value items, as well as the permission of portfolio-level accounting instead of applying the requirements to individual leases. New estimates and judgmental thresholds that affect the identification, classification and measurement of lease transactions, as well as requirements to reassess certain key estimates and judgments at each reporting date were introduced.

PFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted for entities that apply PFRS 15 at or before the date of initial application of PFRS 16.

The Company has decided it will apply the modified retrospective adoption method in PFRS 16, and, therefore, will only recognize leases on balance sheet as at January 1, 2019. In addition, it has decided to measure right-of-use assets by reference to the measurement of the lease liability on that date. This will ensure there is no immediate impact to net assets on that date.

- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-23, *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments* clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in PAS 12, *Income Taxes* when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. Under the interpretation, whether the amounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements will differ to that in the tax return, and whether the uncertainty is disclosed or reflected in the measurement, depends on whether it is probable that the tax authority will accept the Company chosen tax treatment. If it is not probable that the tax authority will accept the Company chosen tax treatment, the uncertainty is reflected using the measure that provides the better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty - either the most likely amount or the expected value.

The interpretation also requires the reassessment of judgements and estimates applied if facts and circumstances change - e.g., as a result of examination or action by tax authorities, following changes in tax rules or when a tax authority's right to challenge a treatment expires.

The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted. The interpretation can be initially applied retrospectively applying PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* if possible without the use of hindsight, or retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognized at the date of initial application without restating comparative information.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of the Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-23.

- *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to PFRS 9)*. The amendments cover the following areas:
 - Prepayment features with negative compensation. The amendment clarifies that a financial asset with a prepayment feature could be eligible for measurement at amortized cost or FVOCI irrespective of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract, which may be within or beyond the control of the parties, and a party may either pay or receive reasonable compensation for that early termination.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted. Retrospective application is required, subject to relevant transitional reliefs.

- Modification of financial liabilities. The amendment to the Basis for Conclusions on PFRS 9 clarifies that the standard provide an adequate basis for an entity to account for modifications and exchanges of financial liabilities that do not result in derecognition and the treatment is consistent with the requirements for adjusting the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when a modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial asset - i.e., the amortized cost of the modified financial liability is recalculated by discounting the modified contractual cash flows using the original effective interest rate and any adjustment is recognized in profit or loss.

- *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to PAS 28).* The amendment requires the application of PFRS 9 to other financial instruments in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied. These include long-term interests (LTIs) that, in substance, form part of the entity's net investment in an associate or joint venture.

The amendment explains the annual sequence in which PFRS 9 and PAS 28 are to be applied. In effect, PFRS 9 is first applied ignoring any prior years' PAS 28 loss absorption. If necessary, prior years' PAS 28 loss allocation is trued-up in the current year which may involve recognizing more prior years' losses, reversing these losses or re-allocating them between different LTI instruments. Any current year PAS 28 losses are allocated to the extent that the remaining LTI balance allows and any current year PAS 28 profits reverse any unrecognized prior years' losses and then allocations against LTI.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted. Retrospective application is required, subject to relevant transitional reliefs.

- *Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to PAS 19, Employee Benefits).* The amendments clarify that on amendment, curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit pension plan, an entity now uses updated actuarial assumptions to determine its current service cost and net interest for the period. The effect of the asset ceiling is disregarded when calculating the gain or loss on any settlement of the plan and is dealt with separately in other comprehensive income.

The amendments apply for plan amendments, curtailments or settlements that occur on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted.

- *Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2015 - 2017 Cycle.* This cycle of improvements contains amendments to four standards:
 - Previously held interest in a joint operation (Amendments to PFRS 3, *Business Combinations* and PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*). The amendments clarify how a company accounts for increasing its interest in a joint operation that meets the definition of a business. If a party maintains or obtains joint control, then the previously held interest is not remeasured. If a party obtains control, then the transaction is a business combination achieved in stages and the acquiring party remeasures the previously held interest at fair value.

The amendments apply to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Earlier application is permitted.

- Income tax consequences of payments on financial instruments classified as equity (Amendments to PAS 12). The amendments clarify that all income tax consequences of dividends, including payments on financial instruments classified as equity, are recognized consistently with the transactions that generated the distributable profits, i.e. in profit or loss, Other Comprehensive Income or equity.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted. When an entity first applies those amendments, it shall apply them to the income tax consequences of dividends recognized on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period.

- *Borrowing Costs Eligible for Capitalization (Amendments to PAS 23, Borrowing Costs).* The amendments clarify that the general borrowings pool used to calculate eligible

borrowing costs excludes only borrowings that specifically finance qualifying assets that are still under development or construction. Borrowings that were intended to specifically finance qualifying assets that are now ready for their intended use or sale are included in that general pool.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are applied to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments.

Effective January 1, 2020

- *Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in PFRS Standards* sets out amendments to PFRS Standards, their accompanying documents and PFRS practice statements to reflect the issuance of the revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting in 2018 (2018 Conceptual Framework). The 2018 Conceptual Framework includes:
 - a new chapter on measurement;
 - guidance on reporting financial performance;
 - improved definitions of an asset and a liability, and guidance supporting these definitions; and
 - clarifications in important areas, such as the roles of stewardship, prudence and measurement uncertainty in financial reporting.

Some Standards, their accompanying documents and PFRS practice statements contain references to, or quotations from, the International Accounting Standards Committee's Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements adopted by the IASB in 2001 or the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in 2010. The amendments update some of those references and quotations so that they refer to the 2018 Conceptual Framework, and makes other amendments to clarify which version of the Conceptual Framework is referred to in particular documents.

These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

- *Definition of a Business (Amendments to PFRS 3)*. The amendments narrowed and clarified the definition of a business. They also permit a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a group of assets rather than a business. The amendments:
 - confirmed that a business must include inputs and a process, and clarified that:
 - the process must be substantive; and
 - the inputs and process must together significantly contribute to creating outputs;
 - narrowed the definitions of a business by focusing the definition of outputs on goods and services provided to customers and other income from ordinary activities, rather than on providing dividends or other economic benefits directly to investors or lowering costs; and
 - added a test that makes it easier to conclude that a company has acquired a group of assets, rather than a business, if the value of the assets acquired is substantially all concentrated in a single asset or group of similar assets.

The amendments apply to business combinations and asset acquisitions in annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

- *Definition of Material (Amendments to PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements and PAS 8).* The amendments refine the definition of material. The amended definition of material states that information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity. The amendments clarify the definition of material and its application by:
 - (a) raising the threshold at which information becomes material by replacing the term ‘could influence’ with ‘could reasonably be expected to influence’;
 - (b) including the concept of ‘obscuring information’ alongside the concept of ‘omitting’ and ‘misstating’ information in the definition;
 - (c) clarifying that the users to which the definition refers are the primary users of general purpose financial statements referred to in the Conceptual Framework;
 - (d) clarifying the explanatory paragraphs accompanying the definition; and
 - (e) aligning the wording of the definition of material across PFRS Standards and other publications.

The amendments are expected to help entities make better materiality judgements without substantively changing existing requirements.

The amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition

Consolidated Results of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2019

Revenues for the first half of 2019 of P7,037.4 million went up by 23.5% from P5,696.9 million in the same period last year. Revenues from South Harbor international containerized cargo operations and Batangas Container Terminal increased from last year by 16.8% and 90.6%, respectively, on account of higher container volumes, which grew by 15.3% and 45.3%, respectively.

Government share in revenues for the first six months of 2019 amounted to P1,254.1 million increased by 21.2% from P1,034.5 million last year as a result of higher revenues subject to port authorities’ share.

Cost and expenses rose by 15.3% to P2,725.6 million in the first six months of 2019 from P2,363.6 million in the same period last year. Labor costs of P779.9 million this year were up by 13.6% compared to P686.8 million last year due to salary rate increases, higher overtime costs and additional headcount related to higher volumes. Depreciation and amortization in 2019 increased by 30.7% to P733.8 million from P561.5 million in 2018. Equipment running costs went up by 7.7% to P413.0 million this year from P383.6 million last year due to higher usage of equipment spare parts and tyres, higher electricity and higher fuel costs resulting from higher prices and higher consumption. Taxes and licenses in 2019 of P180.5 million were higher by 27.3% compared to P141.8 million in 2018 due to higher real property taxes and business taxes. Management fees of P132.7 million in 2019 were higher by 55.6% than P85.3 million in 2018 following higher net income. Security, health, environment and safety increased by 4.9% to P104.8 million in 2019 from P99.9 million in 2018 due to increase in safety initiatives. Insurance of P50.2 million in 2019 increased by 17.2% compared to P42.8 million last year due to higher insurance premiums. General transport of P62.4 million in 2019 were higher by 181.3% than P22.2 million in 2018 on account of higher trucking costs. Facilities-related expenses in 2019 was P107.3 million, 2.4% up from P104.9 million in 2018 due to higher repair and maintenance costs for buildings and lightings.

Professional fees in 2019 of P13.6 million went down by 48.3% from P26.4 million last year due to lower consultancy fees. Rentals of P19.8 million in 2019 declined by 72.6% from P72.3 million in the same period last year due to reclassification of facility rent under PFRS 16. Entertainment, amusement and recreation in 2019 of P3.8 million went down by 3.8% from P4.0 million last year. Other expenses in 2019 amounted to P123.8 million 6.4% lower compared to P132.3 million last year due to lower travel and accommodation, corporate sustainability, provision for claims and miscellaneous expenses.

Finance income in 2019 of P96.6 million was higher by 133.3% against P41.4 million last year due to higher interest rates for money market placements and higher cash balance. Finance costs in 2019 of P280.1 million were higher by 5.1% against P266.4 million last year. Others-net was at P125.9 million in 2019 from negative P126.4 million in 2018 mainly due to last year's fair value losses on cash flow hedge and forex losses on port concession rights payable following the depreciation of the Philippine Peso against the US Dollar.

Income before income tax in the first half of 2019 of P3,000.1 million grew by 54.1% from P1,947.4 million in the same period last year. Provision for income tax increased by 56.8% to P856.0 million in 2019 from P545.8 million in the same period last year.

Net income of P2,144.1 million for the first half of 2019 was 53.0% higher than P1,401.6 million for the same period last year. Earnings per share this year was P1.07, last year was P0.70.

The Company's businesses are affected by the local and global trade environment. Factors that could cause actual results of the Company to differ materially include, but are not limited to:

- material adverse change in the Philippine and the global economic and industry conditions;
- natural events (earthquake, typhoons and other major calamities); and
- material changes in foreign exchange rates.

In the first six months of 2019:

- There had been no known trend, demand, commitment, event or uncertainty that had or are reasonably expected to have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on the Company's liquidity or revenues from continuing operations, other than those discussed in this report.
- There had been no significant element of income that did not arise from the Company's continuing operations.
- There had been no seasonal factor that had a material effect on the financial condition and results of operations.
- There had been no event known to management that could trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.
- There had been no material off-balance sheet transaction, arrangement, obligation (including contingent obligation), and other relationship of the Company with unconsolidated entity or other person created during the period that would address the past and would have a material impact on future operations.

Consolidated Financial Condition

Total assets as of June 30, 2019 increased by 4.0% to P30,274.0 million from P29,123.2 million as of December 31, 2018. Current assets decline by 2.2% to P8,883.7 million as of June 30, 2019 from P9,080.4 million as of December 31, 2018. Cash and cash equivalents of P6,468.6 million as of June 30, 2019 was lower by 5.8% compared to P6,868.5 million as of December 31, 2018. Trade and other receivables-net of P640.2 million as of June 30, 2019 decreased by 13.7% from P742.0 million as of December 31, 2018. Spare parts and supplies-net as of June 30, 2019 rose by 15.4% to P585.8 million from P507.5 million as of December 31, 2018. Prepaid expenses as of June 30, 2019 of P1,189.1 million were higher by 23.6% than P962.4 million as of December 31, 2018 on account of the unamortized portion of prepaid real property and business taxes for the year and also prepaid insurance and bonds.

Total noncurrent assets of P21,390.2 million as of June 30, 2019 was higher by 6.7% compared to P20,042.7 million as of December 31, 2018. Investment in an associate increased by 34.3% to P112.3 million as of June 30, 2019 from P83.6 million as of December 31, 2018. Property and equipment – net amounted to P871.3 million, down by 1.4% from P883.9 million as of December 31, 2018. Intangible assets – net of P18,653.2 million was higher by 3.8% than P17,962.6 million as of December 31, 2018. The acquisitions of property and equipment and intangible assets, which amounted to P94.1 million and P1.3 billion, respectively, was partially offset by the increase in depreciation and amortization. PFRS 16 Right of Use Asset – net of P720.5 million as of June 30, 2019 based on new accounting standard PFRS 16 effective January 1, 2019. Deferred tax assets – net amounted to P928.1 million as of June 30, 2019, was lower by 2.4% compared to P951.3 million as of December 31, 2018. Other noncurrent assets decreased by 35.0% to P104.8 million as of June 30, 2019 from P161.3 million as of December 31, 2018 due to lower input taxes on additions to property and equipment and intangible assets.

Total liabilities increased by 1.1% to P13,413.2 million as of June 30, 2019 from P13,269.3 million as of December 31, 2018. Trade and other payables decreased by 3.6% to P3,659.0 million as of June 30, 2019 from P3,797.4 million as of December 31, 2018. Trade and other payables are covered by agreed payment schedules. Provisions for claims of P165.2 million as of June 30, 2019 decreased by 24.7% from P219.4 million as of December 31, 2018. Concession rights payable (current and noncurrent) as of June 30, 2019 totaled P8,533.8 million and decreased by 3.8% from P8,866.9 million as of December 31, 2018. Income and other taxes payable of P338.7 million as of June 30, 2019 was higher by 2.4% compared to P330.9 million as of December 31, 2018. Pension liability of P22.0 million was down by 59.8% as of June 30, 2019 from P54.8 million as of December 31, 2018. PFRS 16 Lease Liability was at P694.4 million as of June 30, 2019, based on new accounting standard PFRS 16 effective January 1, 2019.

Consolidated Cash Flows

Net cash provided by operating activities in the first six months of 2019 was P1,880.5 million, 4.9% lower than P1,977.0 million in the same period last year due to decrease in trade and other payables and higher income tax paid mitigated by higher income before tax.

Net cash used in investing activities in the first six months of 2019 of P635.8 million was lower by 46.4% versus the P1,186.5 million in the same period last year due to lower acquisition of intangible assets.

Net cash used in financing activities in the first six months of 2019 was P1,572.0 million, 21.7% higher than P1,291.5 million in the same period last year due to higher payments of cash dividends.

Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

KPIs discussed below were based on consolidated amounts as portions pertaining to the Company's subsidiary ATI Batangas, Inc. (ATIB) were not material. As of end June 2019:

- ATIB's total assets were only 9.1% of the consolidated total assets
- Income before other income and expense for ATIB was only 4.5% of consolidated income before other income and expenses¹.

Consolidated KPI	Manner of Calculation	As of June 30		Discussion
		2019	2018	
Return on Capital Employed	Percentage of income before interest and tax over capital employed	20.8%	19.8%	Increase resulted from higher income before interest and tax during the period.
Return on Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	Percentage of annualized net income over equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	26.2%	20.3%	Improved due to increase in net income.
Current ratio	Ratio of current assets over current liabilities	1.99 : 1.00	2.34 : 1.00	Decrease due to higher current liabilities.
Asset to equity ratio	Ratio of total assets over equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	1.80 : 1.00	1.90 : 1.00	Decreased due to increase in retained earnings.
Debt to equity ratio	Ratio of total liabilities over equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	0.80 : 1.00	0.90 : 1.00	Improved due to increase in stockholders' equity
Days Sales in Receivables (DSR)	Gross trade receivables over revenues multiplied by number of days	12 days	11 days	Increase in receivables due to higher revenues.
Net Income Margin	Net income over revenues less government share in revenues	37.1%	28.4%	Increase due to higher net income growth.
Reportable Injury Frequency Rate (RIFR) ²	Number of reportable injuries within a given accounting period relative to the total number of hours worked in the same accounting period.	0.23	0.56	Improved as a result of extensive safety campaign and strict implementation of HSES policies.

¹ Income before other income and expenses is defined as income before net financing costs, forex gains or losses and others.

² RIFR is the new KPI for injuries introduced in 2014 to replace LTIFR. RIFR is a more stringent KPI as it covers not only Lost Time Injuries (LTIs) but also Medical Treatment Injuries (MTIs) and Fatalities incidents.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

On April 25, 2019, the Board of Directors of ATI approved a cash dividend of P0.5625 per share to stockholders on record as of May 24, 2019 payable on June 18, 2019. As of date of this report, the Company has ordinary shares only.

Submissions of SEC Form 17-C:

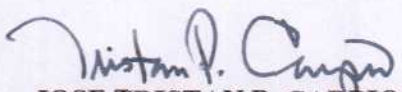
Date Filed	Reference	Particulars
February 15, 2019	SEC 17-C	Notice of Guidelines for Nominations for Election to the Board of Directors
February 27, 2019	SEC 17-C	Setting the date, venue, agenda and record date of the 2019 Annual Stockholders' Meeting and closing of stock and transfer book; Approval of the <i>2018 Audited Financial Statements</i> ; Appointment of the independent auditors for 2019
April 29, 2019	SEC 17-C	Results of the 2019 Annual Stockholders' Meeting, Declaration of Cash Dividends, Record and Payment Dates and Results of the Organizational Meeting

ASIAN TERMINALS, INCORPORATED
Securities and Exchange Commission Form 17-Q

SIGNATURES

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

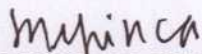
ASIAN TERMINALS, INCORPORATED
by:



JOSE TRISTAN P. CARPIO
Vice President for Finance and Chief Financial Officer

Date: August 13, 2019

Principal Financial/Accounting Officer:



MARISSA R. PINCA
Senior Manager for Accounting and Financial Planning

Date: August 13, 2019

ASIAN TERMINALS, INC. AND A SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(In Thousands)

	June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2018 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	P6,468,610	P6,868,485
Trade and other receivables - net	640,217	742,027
Spare parts and supplies	585,808	507,538
Prepaid expenses	1,189,087	962,362
Total Current Assets	8,883,722	9,080,412
Noncurrent Assets		
Investment in an associate	112,343	83,636
Property and equipment - net	871,254	883,945
Intangible assets - net	18,653,242	17,962,561
PFRS 16 right of use asset - net	720,464	-
Deferred tax assets - net	928,138	951,305
Other noncurrent assets	104,796	161,291
Total Noncurrent Assets	21,390,237	20,042,738
TOTAL ASSETS	P30,273,959	P29,123,150
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	P3,659,045	P3,797,432
Provisions for claims	165,204	219,359
Port concession rights payable - current portion	303,483	296,234
Income and other taxes payable	338,732	330,873
Total Current Liabilities	4,466,464	4,643,898
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Port concession rights payable - net of current portion	8,230,322	8,570,648
Pension liability	22,000	54,753
PFRS 16 lease liability	694,410	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	8,946,732	8,625,401
Total Liabilities	13,413,196	13,269,299
Equity		
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company		
Capital stock	2,000,000	2,000,000
Additional paid-in capital	264,300	264,300
Retained earnings	14,591,800	13,585,013
Hedging reserve	-	-
Fair value reserve	(5,820)	(5,820)
	16,850,280	15,843,493
Non-controlling Interest	10,483	10,358
Total Equity	16,860,763	15,853,851
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	P30,273,959	P29,123,150

ASIAN TERMINALS, INC. AND A SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	For the 2nd quarter ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
REVENUES FROM OPERATIONS	P3,409,663	P3,049,564	P7,037,423	P5,696,920
GOVERNMENT SHARE IN REVENUES	(583,845)	(566,851)	(1,254,064)	(1,034,536)
	2,825,818	2,482,713	5,783,359	4,662,384
COSTS AND EXPENSES EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT SHARE IN REVENUES	(1,403,001)	(1,203,477)	(2,725,627)	(2,363,568)
OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Finance income	42,532	25,501	96,583	41,404
Finance cost	(140,716)	(127,003)	(280,131)	(266,443)
Others - net	120,664	(35,089)	125,917	(126,424)
	22,480	(136,591)	(57,631)	(351,463)
CONSTRUCTION REVENUES	497,436	763,563	1,263,349	1,030,527
CONSTRUCTION COSTS	(497,436)	(763,563)	(1,263,349)	(1,030,527)
	-	-	-	-
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	1,445,297	1,142,645	3,000,101	1,947,353
INCOME TAX EXPENSE				
Current	390,151	328,539	832,828	595,465
Deferred	22,329	(5,566)	23,164	(49,692)
	412,480	322,973	855,992	545,773
NET INCOME	P1,032,818	P819,672	P2,144,109	P1,401,580
Income Attributable to				
Equity Holders of the Parent Company	P1,032,378	P819,078	P2,143,402	P1,400,443
Non - controlling interest	440	594	707	1,137
	P1,032,818	P819,672	P2,144,109	P1,401,580
Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company	P0.52	P0.41	P1.07	P0.70

ASIAN TERMINALS, INC. AND A SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In Thousands)

	For the 2nd quarter ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	P1,032,818	P 819,672	P2,144,109	P1,401,580
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss				
Cash flow hedge - effective portion	-	(168,797)	-	(490,943)
Cash flow hedge - reclassified to profit or loss	-	87,914	-	172,613
Tax on items taken directly to equity	-	24,265	-	95,499
	-	(56,618)	-	(222,831)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD -				
Net of tax	-	(56,618)	-	(222,831)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	P1,032,818	P763,054	P2,144,109	P1,178,749
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to				
Equity Holders of the Parent Company	P1,032,378	P 762,460	P2,143,402	P1,177,612
Non - controlling interest	440	594	707	1,137
	P1,032,818	P 763,054	P2,144,109	P1,178,749

ASIAN TERMINALS, INC. AND A SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company								Total Equity
	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings			Fair Value Reserves	Non-controlling Interest	Total	
			Additional Paid-in Capital	Appropriated for Port Development	Unappropriated				
Balance at January 1, 2019	P2,000,000	P264,300	P10,500,000	P3,085,013	P-	(P 5,820)	P10,358	P15,853,851	
Cash dividends - P0.5625 a share for ATI	-	-	-	(1,125,000)	-	-	(580)	(1,125,580)	
Net income for the period	-	-	-	2,143,402	-	-	707	2,144,109	
PFRS 16 Adjustments	-	-	-	(11,616)	-	-	-	(11,616)	
Balance at June 30, 2019	P2,000,000	P264,300	P10,500,000	P4,091,799	P-	(P 5,820)	P10,484	P16,860,763	
Balance at January 1, 2018	P2,000,000	P264,300	P9,700,000	P1,875,652	(P 207,620)	(5,820)	P9,029	P13,635,541	
Cash dividends - P0.45 a share for ATI	-	-	-	(900,000)	-	-	(580)	(900,580)	
Net income for the period	-	-	-	1,400,443	-	-	1,137	1,401,580	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cash flow hedge - effective portion - net of tax	-	-	-	-	(343,660)	-	-	(343,660)	
Cash flow hedge - reclassified to profit or loss - net of tax	-	-	-	-	120,829	-	-	120,829	
Balance at June 30, 2018	P2,000,000	P264,300	P9,700,000	P2,376,095	(P 430,451)	(P 5,820)	P9,585	P13,913,709	

ASIAN TERMINALS, INC. AND A SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In Thousands)

	For the second quarter ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Income before income tax	P1,445,297	P1,142,645	P3,000,101	P1,947,353
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization	384,457	274,540	733,809	561,519
Finance cost	140,716	127,003	280,131	266,443
Finance income	(42,532)	(25,501)	(96,583)	(41,404)
Contribution to retirement funds	(48,787)	(60,469)	(48,787)	(60,469)
Net unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses)	(142,927)	15,519	(139,155)	99,776
Equity in net earnings of an associate	(15,990)	(12,172)	(28,707)	(25,769)
Gain on disposals of:				
Property and equipment	2,819	(13)	3,016	(409)
Intangible assets	4,003	-	4,081	-
Provisions for inventory obsolescence	6,000	-	12,000	-
PFRS 16 adjustment	(282)	-	(43,740)	-
Operating income before working capital changes	1,732,774	1,461,552	3,676,166	2,747,040
Decrease (increase) in:				
Trade and other receivables	107,347	(68,000)	91,687	(52,023)
Spare parts and supplies	(30,393)	(27,742)	(90,270)	(86,266)
Prepaid expenses	26,844	149,504	(226,725)	(174,836)
Increase (decrease) in:				
Trade and other payables	(566,950)	416,114	(797,821)	70,614
Provisions for claims	364	9,438	(54,155)	17,683
Income and other taxes payable	92,740	74,195	21,480	12,381
Cash generated from operations	1,362,726	2,015,061	2,620,362	2,534,593
Finance income received	59,913	19,947	106,706	32,501
Finance cost paid	(58)	(46)	(103)	(245)
Income tax paid	(846,449)	(589,820)	(846,449)	(589,820)
Net cash provided by operating activities	576,132	1,445,142	1,880,516	1,977,029
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Acquisitions of:				
Property and Equipment	(82,756)	(56,932)	(94,115)	(92,583)
Intangible assets	(478,817)	(763,563)	(591,114)	(1,030,527)
Decrease (increase) in other noncurrent assets	49,217	(43,673)	53,267	(121,480)
Proceeds from disposals of:				
Property and Equipment	(2,819)	13	(3,016)	409
Intangible assets	(4,003)	-	(4,081)	-
Decrease (increase) in deposits	(4,233)	(4,819)	3,228	(4,985)
Dividends received	-	23,285	-	62,690
Net cash used in investing activities	(523,411)	(845,689)	(635,831)	(1,186,476)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Payments of:				
Cash dividends	(1,125,000)	(900,000)	(1,125,000)	(900,000)
Cash dividend to non-controlling interest	(580)	(580)	(580)	(580)
PFRS 16 lease liability	(42,464)	-	(60,627)	-
Port concession rights payable	(170,332)	(195,447)	(385,755)	(390,895)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,338,376)	(1,096,027)	(1,571,962)	(1,291,475)
NET DECREASE IN CASH				
AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1,285,655)	(496,574)	(327,277)	(500,922)
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH				
AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(68,826)	72,392	(72,598)	72,834
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS				
AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	7,823,091	6,941,283	6,868,485	6,945,189
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS				
AT END OF YEAR	P6,468,610	P 6,517,101	P6,468,610	P6,517,101

**SELECTED
EXPLANATORY NOTES
June 30, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)**

1. Segment Information

Information with regard to the Company's Port business segment is presented below:

	For the six months ended June 30	
	2019	2018
Revenue	P7,037,423	P5,696,920
Intangible Assets (excluding goodwill)	18,611,183	16,235,390
Property and equipment - net	871,254	602,916
Total assets	30,273,959	26,455,504
Total liabilities	13,413,196	12,541,795
Capital expenditures		
Intangible Assets	1,263,349	1,030,527
Property and equipment	94,115	92,583
Depreciation and amortization	733,809	561,519
Noncash expenses (income) other than depreciation and amortization	12,000	-

2. Trade and Other Receivables

	As of June 30, 2019	As of December 31, 2018 (Audited)
Trade receivables	P525,448	P658,794
Receivable from insurance	41,592	19,357
Due from related parties	29,897	11,246
Advances to officers and employees	15,858	19,546
Receivable from escrow fund	13,635	13,635
Interest receivable	6,538	16,661
Other receivables	19,901	15,440
	652,869	754,679
Allowance for impairment losses	(12,652)	(12,652)
	P640,217	P742,027

Trade and other receivables are noninterest-bearing and generally have credit term of thirty (30) days.

3. Property and Equipment

A summary of property and equipment follows:

	Port facilities and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Furnitures, fixtures and equipment	Transportation and other equipment	Construction In-progress	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018 (Audited)
Cost							
Balance at beginning of year	P 164,443	P 599,967	P 668,665	P 205,541	P 254,505	P 1,893,121	P 1,501,700
Additions	21,420	6,452	17,031	24,285	5,008	74,196	436,192
Disposals	(34,501)	-	(571)	(4,604)	-	(39,676)	(44,771)
Reclassifications	52,736	-	20,000	275	(53,092)	19,919	-
Balance at end of year	204,098	606,419	705,125	225,497	206,421	1,947,560	1,893,121
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at beginning of year	132,668	392,342	363,444	120,722	-	1,009,176	936,082
Depreciation	5,222	10,478	45,551	14,560	-	75,811	117,865
Disposals	(34,501)	-	(571)	(4,604)	-	(39,676)	(44,771)
Balance at end of year	103,389	402,820	439,419	130,678	-	1,076,306	1,009,176
Carrying Amount	P 100,709	P 203,599	P 265,706	P 94,819	P 206,421	P 871,254	P 883,945

4. Intangible Assets

As of June 30, 2019

	Port Concession Rights				Goodwill	Total
	Upfront Fees	Fixed Fees	Port Infrastructure	SubTotal		
Cost						
Balance at beginning of year	P282,000	P9,279,694	P18,251,073	P27,812,767	P42,060	P27,854,827
Additions	-	-	1,263,349	1,263,349	-	1,263,349
Disposals	-	-	(51,696)	(51,696)	-	(51,696)
Balance at end of year	282,000	9,279,694	19,462,726	29,024,421	42,060	29,066,480
Accumulated amortization						
Balance at beginning of year	63,374	3,172,774	6,656,117	9,892,265	-	9,892,265
Amortization	5,640	193,298	373,731	572,669	-	572,669
Disposals	-	-	(51,696)	(51,696)	-	(51,696)
Balance at end of year	69,014	3,366,072	6,978,152	10,413,238	-	10,413,238
Carrying Amount	P212,986	P5,913,622	P12,484,574	P18,611,183	P42,060	P18,653,242

As of December 31, 2018 (Audited)

	Port Concession Rights				Goodwill	Total
	Upfront Fees	Fixed Fees	Port Infrastructure	SubTotal		
Cost						
Balance at beginning of year	P282,000	P9,279,694	P15,084,610	P24,646,304	P42,060	P24,688,364
Additions	-	-	3,222,423	3,222,423	-	3,222,423
Disposals	-	-	(55,960)	(55,960)	-	(55,960)
Balance at end of year	282,000	9,279,694	18,251,073	27,812,767	42,060	27,854,826
Accumulated amortization						
Balance at beginning of year	52,094	2,786,178	6,096,935	8,935,207	-	8,935,207
Additions	11,280	386,596	615,141	1,013,017	-	1,013,017
Disposals	-	-	(55,958)	(55,958)	-	(55,958)
Balance at end of year	63,374	3,172,774	6,656,117	9,892,265	-	9,892,265
Carrying Amount	P218,626	P6,106,920	P11,594,956	P17,920,502	P42,060	P17,962,561

5. Trade and Other Payables

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018 (Audited)
Trade	P270,211	P370,635
Accrued expenses:		
Marketing, commercial and promotion	887,953	518,798
Personnel costs	269,739	222,876
Finance costs	145,257	151,091
Repairs and maintenance	126,566	86,111
Professional fees	118,277	147,924
Rental	39,311	65,089
Trucking Expenses	37,081	30,790
Security expenses	27,970	45,344
Utilities	15,274	14,210
Corporate social responsibility	13,009	11,842
Safety and environment	4,050	4,723
Miscellaneous accrued expenses	29,041	61,638
Due to government agencies	715,712	696,023
Equipment acquisitions	696,914	1,133,236
Shippers' and brokers' deposits	57,980	110,403
Due to related parties	21,921	10,489
Other Payables	182,779	116,210
	P3,659,045	P3,797,432

6. Other Income and Expenses

Finance cost is broken down as follows:

	For the six months ended June 30	
	2019	2018
Interest on port concession rights payable	P266,556	P262,920
Interest component of pension expense	1,110	3,278
Interest on bank loans/credit facilities	104	245
Interest on PFRS 16 lease liability	12,361	-
	P280,131	P266,443

Finance income is broken down as follows:

	For the six months ended June 30	
	2019	2018
Interest on cash in banks and short-term investments	P96,583	P40,384
Accretion of rental deposits	-	1,020
	P96,583	P41,404

Others consisted of the following:

	For the six months ended June 30	
	2019	2018
Foreign exchange gains (losses) - port concession rights payable	P143,242	(P 58,162)
Equity in net earnings of an associate	28,707	25,769
Lease and other income - net	13,212	1,052
Management income	5,112	4,618
Foreign exchange gains (losses) - others	(64,356)	72,912
Foreign exchange losses -cash flow hedge	-	(172,613)
	P125,917	(P 126,424)

Foreign exchange gains (losses) – port concession rights payable resulted from revaluation of foreign currency denominated port concession rights payable.

7. Financial Risk and Capital Management Objectives and Policies

The Company has various financial assets and liabilities such as cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, deposits, equity securities, trade and other payables, and port concession rights payable which arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise financing for the Company's capital expenditures and operations.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and foreign currency risk. The BOD reviews and agrees on policies for managing each of these risks.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's interest rate risk management policy centers on reducing the Company's overall interest expense and exposure to changes in interest rates. Changes in market interest rates relate primarily to the Company's cash in banks and cash equivalents.

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instrument is as follows:

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018 (Audited)
Fixed Rate Instruments		
Cash and cash equivalents	P6,467,929	P6,867,826

Excluding cash on hand amounting to P0.7 million as at June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Fair Value Sensitivity Analysis for Fixed Rate Instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Liquidity Risk

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool. This tool considers the maturity of both the Company's financial investments and financial assets and projected cash flows from operations, among others. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

As of June 30, 2019	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows					Total
		On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	
Trade and other payables*	P2,943,333	P296,953	P316,477	P2,329,903	P-	P-	P2,943,333
Port concession rights payable	8,533,805	-	197,711	593,135	3,995,247	7,985,014	12,771,107
Total	P11,477,138	P296,953	P514,188	P2,923,038	P3,995,247	P7,985,014	P15,714,440

* excluding due to government agencies amounting to P715.7 million

As of December 31, 2018 (Audited)	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows					Total
		On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	
Trade and other payables*	P3,101,409	P345,689	P492,020	P2,263,700	P-	P-	P3,101,409
Port concession rights payable	8,866,882	-	197,152	591,457	4,003,742	8,373,061	13,165,412
Total	P11,968,291	P345,689	P689,172	P2,855,157	P4,003,742	P8,373,061	P16,266,821

* excluding due to government agencies amounting to P696.0 million

Credit Risk

Credit risk on trade and other receivables represents the risk of loss the Company would incur if credit customers and counterparties fail to perform their contractual obligations.

The Company trades only with recognized and creditworthy third parties. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant. A regular/annual review and evaluation of accounts is being implemented to assess the credit standing of customers.

The Company does not require collateral in respect of trade and other receivables. The Company does not have trade and other receivables for which no loss allowance is recognized because of collateral. The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables represent the maximum credit exposure.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Company, which comprise cash in bank and cash equivalents, deposits and FVOCI - equity, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The Company trades only with reputable banks and recognized third parties.

Exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit checks are being performed on all clients requesting credit over certain amounts. Credit is not extended beyond authorized limits, established where appropriate through consultation with a professional credit vetting organization. Credit granted is subject to regular review, to ensure it remains consistent with the clients' current credit worthiness and appropriate to the anticipated volume of business.

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

	As of June 30, 2019	As of December 31, 2018 (Audited)
Cash and cash equivalents*	P6,467,929	P6,867,826
Trade and other receivables - net	640,217	742,027
Deposits	37,814	41,040
Equity securities	2,652	2,652
	P7,148,612	P7,653,545

*excluding cash on hand amounting to P0.7 million as at June 30, 2019 and 2018.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Company.

The table below shows the credit quality of the Company's financial assets based on their historical experience with the corresponding debtor.

	As at June 30, 2019			Total
	Grade A	Grade B	Grade C	
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	P6,467,929	P -	P -	P6,467,929
Trade and other receivables - net	426,402	213,815	-	640,217
Deposits	37,814	-	-	37,814
Equity securities	2,652	-	-	2,652
	P6,934,797	P213,815	P -	P7,148,612

	As at December 31, 2018 (Audited)			Total
	Grade A	Grade B	Grade C	
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	P6,867,826	P -	P -	P6,867,826
Trade and other receivables - net	407,285	334,742	-	742,027
Deposits	41,040	-	-	41,040
Equity securities	2,652	-	-	2,652
	P7,318,803	P334,742	P -	P7,653,545

Grade A receivables pertain to those receivables from customers that always pay on time or even before the maturity date. Grade B includes receivables that are collected on their due dates provided that they were reminded or followed up by the Company. Those receivables which are collected consistently beyond their due dates and require persistent effort from the Company are included under Grade C.

Cash in banks is considered good quality (Grade A) as this pertains to deposits in reputable banks.

Expected Credit Loss Assessment as at June 30, 2019

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (including but not limited to external ratings, audited financial statements, management accounts and cash flow projections and available press information about customers) and applying expected credit judgment. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default.

Exposures within each credit risk grade are segmented by industry classification and an ECL rate is calculated for each segment based on delinquency and actual credit loss experience.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables as at June 30, 2019:

	Gross Carrying Amount	Impairment Loss Allowance	Credit- impaired
Current (not past due)	P580,933	P -	No
1 - 30 days past due	4,617	-	No
31 - 60 days past due	6,590	-	No
61- 90 days past due	47,040	-	No
More than 90 days past due	13,689	12,652	Yes
Balance at June 30, 2019	P652,869	P12,652	

Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience over three years considering circumstances at the reporting date. Any adjustment to the loss rates for forecasts of future economic conditions are not expected to be material. The Company applies the simplified approach in providing for expected credit losses prescribed by PFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision and applies a provision matrix. The application of the expected loss rates to the receivables of the Company does not have a material impact on the financial statements.

The maturity of the Company's trade and other receivables is less than one year so the lifetime expected credit losses and the 12-month expected credit losses are similar.

Cash in Banks and Cash Equivalents

The Company held cash in banks and cash equivalents of P6.5 billion and P6.9 billion as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties, which are rated Grade A.

Impairment on cash in banks and cash equivalents has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its cash in bank and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties and any ECL is expected to be immaterial.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company has foreign currency financial assets and liabilities arising from US dollar denominated revenues, lease payments, government share, and other foreign currency-denominated purchases by operating units.

The Company's policy is to manage its foreign currency risk by using a combination of natural hedges and selling foreign currencies at spot rates where necessary to address short-term imbalances.

The Company's foreign currency-denominated accounts are as follows:

	As of June 30, 2019	As of December 31, 2018
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	US\$59,593	US\$45,648
	59,593	45,648
Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	11,630	2,998
Port concession rights payable	140,742	142,611
	152,372	145,609
Net foreign currency-denominated liabilities	(US\$92,779)	(US\$99,961)
Peso equivalent	(P4,753,996)	(P5,255,949)

The exchange rates applicable for US dollar as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are P51.24 and P52.58, respectively.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US dollar exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's income before income tax and equity.

Increase/Decrease in U.S. dollar Exchange Rate	Effect on Income	
	Before Income Tax	Effect on Equity
June 30, 2019		
5%	(P237,700)	(P166,390)
-5%	237,700	166,390
December 31, 2018		
5%	(P262,797)	(P183,958)
-5%	262,797	183,958

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Company considers capital to include capital stock, additional paid-in capital, retained earnings, fair value reserve and hedging reserves. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return to capital shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the period ended June 30, 2019.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The table below shows the capital structure of the Company.

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018 (Audited)
Capital Stock	P2,000,000	P2,000,000
Additional paid-in capital	264,300	264,300
Retained Earnings	14,591,800	13,585,013
Fair value reserve	(5,820)	(5,820)
Total	P16,850,280	P15,843,493

8. Financial Instruments

The table below presents a comparison by category of carrying amounts and estimated fair values of all the Company's financial instruments.

	As of June 30, 2019		As of December 31, 2018 (Audited)	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Values	Carrying Amount	Fair Values
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	P6,468,610	P6,468,610	P6,868,485	P6,868,485
Trade and other receivables - net	640,217	640,217	742,027	742,027
Deposits	37,814	42,525	41,040	44,298
	7,146,641	7,151,352	7,651,552	7,654,810
Equity securities	2,652	2,652	2,652	2,652
	P7,149,293	P7,154,004	P7,654,204	P7,657,462
Financial Liabilities				
Other Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables*	P2,943,333	P2,943,333	P3,101,409	P3,101,409
Port concession rights payable	8,533,805	10,117,742	8,866,882	9,060,531
IFRS 16 Lease Liability	694,410	694,410	-	-
	P12,171,548	P13,755,485	P11,968,291	P12,161,940

* excluding due to government agencies amounting to P715.7 million and P696.0 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables are approximately equal to their carrying amounts due to their relatively short-term nature.

Nonderivative Financial Instruments

Quoted market prices have been used to determine the fair values of listed equity securities. The fair values of unquoted equity securities are not reliably determinable.

For noninterest-bearing deposits, the fair value is estimated as the present value of all future cash discounted using the prevailing market rate on interest for a similar instrument. The discount rates used are 5.7% in 2019 and 7.0% in 2018.

The fair value of port concession rights payable was estimated at the present value of all future cash flows discounted using the applicable rates for similar types of loans ranging from 4.76% to 4.98% in 2019 and 6.61% to 7.13% in 2018.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The table below presents the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments:

Fair Value Hierarchy

As of June 30, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equity securities	P933	P -	P1,719
Port concession rights payable	-	10,117,742	-
	P933	P10,117,742	P1,719
<hr/>			
As of December 31, 2018 (Audited)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equity securities	P933	P -	P1,719
Port concession rights payable	-	9,060,531	-
	P933	P9,060,531	P1,719

There have been no transfers from one level to another in 2019 and 2018.