



LEPANTO  
CONSOLIDATED  
MINING  
COMPANY

ANNUAL  
REPORT  
2019



## COMPANY PROFILE

Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company is a Filipino producer of gold, copper, and silver. Lepanto has been a proud resident of Mankayan, Benguet, Philippines since 1936. At present, Lepanto operates the Victoria gold and the Enargite gold-copper deposits.

Lepanto is listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange under the symbols LC and LCB.

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## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN AND THE PRESIDENT

2019 proved to be a challenging year. Despite the increase in tonnage mined, we were affected by lower than expected metal grades and complex metallurgical issues from the combined mining of the copper/gold ore from the QPG deposits and gold ore from the Victoria/Teresa.

We produced a total of 10,028 dry metric tons of concentrates, 25,958 ounces gold, 2,912,623 lbs. copper, and 86,888 ounces silver. Consolidated revenues reached ₱2.05 billion, and net loss, ₱1.03 billion.

In the last quarter of 2019, we studied various scenarios on separately processing our copper ore and gold ore. However, these would require modifications of both our mine and mill operations, including additional capital equipment, but without guaranteed outcomes. We opted therefore to temporarily phase out our copper concentrate production and focus on improving and increasing our gold/silver dore output buoyed by the general bullishness on the rising prices of these precious metals (Gold is currently trading in the high \$1800's /oz.). In line with this thrust, we brought back several key people who were involved during the development and operation of the Victoria mine as consultants.

In the first half of 2020, we struggled like the rest of the country with the effects of the Covid 19 pandemic. Being part of an export-oriented industry, we were allowed by the government to operate albeit under stringent conditions. Almost every aspect of our operations was affected, from exploration and development to milling and mining due to manpower mobility, shortage of essential supplies, transport, and other logistical problems. We have been able to cope with the evolving norm which fortunately has allowed us to continue operating to the present time.



FELIPE U. YAP  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer



*The Chairman and the President*

While the socio-economic landscape continues to change and the “new normal” has yet to be established, we will continue to meet the challenges we face by improving our production, reducing our costs, and moving towards profitability.

We would be remiss if we did not express our profound gratitude to you our shareholders for your enduring patience and support, to our Board of Directors for their guidance and counsel and to our officers and employees for their loyalty and perseverance. We also express our thanks to our other stakeholders: legal counsels, external auditors, the Mankayan community, suppliers, and partners in government for soldiering with us through this difficult time.

Thank you and may we exhort everyone to please “Stay safe”.



BRYAN U. YAP  
President and Chief Operating Officer



## FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

	2019	2018	Percent Increase (Decrease)
<b>AVERAGE SELLING PRICES</b>			
Gold -per ounce	\$ 1,381.21	\$ 1,261.59	9
Silver -per ounce	16.05	15.65	3
Copper -per pound	2.72	2.96	(8)
<b>OPERATIONS</b>			
Copper production -DMT	10,029	10,726	(7)
Gold production -ounces	25,958	28,147	(8)
Silver production -ounces	86,888	87,365	(1)
Copper production -pounds	2,912,623	3,171,060	(8)
<b>FINANCIAL RESULTS ( In million pesos )</b>			
Revenue			
Sale of metals	P 2,030	P 2,082	(2)
Sales by subsidiaries, etc.	17	39	(56)
Total revenue	2,047	2,121	(3)
Net Loss	(1,027)	(775)	33
Deficit	(5,173)	(4,175)	24
<b>INVESTMENT IN ASSETS ( In million pesos )</b>			
Total assets	P 16,556	P 17,046	(3)
Property, plant and equipment, net	P 6,859	P 7,495	(8)
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' DATA</b>			
Stockholders' equity ( in million pesos )	P 6,593	P 7,640	(14)
Number of stockholders	27,760	27,779	(0)
Citizenship-% of ownership			
Philippines	86	86	0
U.S.A. and others	14	14	(2)
<b>PER- SHARE DATA ( in pesos )</b>			
Par value	P 0.10	P 0.10	-
Basic/Diluted Loss (a)	(0.01548)	(0.01165)	33
Book value (b)	0.08920	0.10417	(14)
<b>NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES</b>			
	2,257	2,305	(2)

a. Computed on the basis of the weighted average number of shares subscribed and issued during the year.

b. Computed on the basis of the total shares outstanding as of December 31.

## OPERATIONS

### Financial highlights

Metal sales decreased slightly from ₱2.09 billion to ₱2.04 billion this year due to lower metal production. Gold production decreased to 25,958 oz. from last year's 28,147 oz. Silver production decreased to 86,888 oz. from 87,365 oz. Copper production decreased from 3,171,060 lbs to 2,912,623 lbs. Average gold price went up from US\$1,261.59/oz. to US\$1,381.21/oz. and silver price, from US\$15.65/oz. to US\$16.05/oz, while average copper price dropped from US\$2.96/lb to US\$2.72/lb. Operating loss was ₱916.38 million versus last year's loss of ₱728.12 million.

Total capital expenditures for the year reached ₱312.50 million consisting of: mine development, ₱2.78 million; mine exploration, ₱25.96 million; TSF 5A maintenance, ₱6.82 million; and machineries, equipment and other depreciable assets, ₱280.03 million.

### Mine Operations

The Mine continued to ramp up its breaking capacity averaging 2,170 tonnes per day or 790,231 tonnes of rock for the year.

The Mine completed the 60P Ramp, 55S Decline and 80U Decline accessing 980L and 850L of QPG Northwest. This area, being the most proximal to the underground crusher, became the main granary for the year.

On top of these raw drives, the 1150 mainline from the Nayak Shaft Complex to the Carmen Ramp was also completely rehabilitated. This access has made it possible to bring surface vehicles from the Nayak Portal down to the Nayak Shaft 1000L.

Mine Geology implemented different sampling techniques in order to capture better samples for mine grade computation.



*The final step in gold dore production*

On ventilation, 15 pairs of axial fans arrived in the last quarter of year and were distributed across the mine and improved the working conditions in the underground working places.

With underground exposures and development intercepts, new targets were delineated for further interpretation and evaluation. Felicia East has remained of primary interest due to its virginity and high metal potential as observed in the fringes of the current mine. The 107 cluster has been proven to cut across all elevations from 1150L to 890L, providing expansion potential to the West of Teresa Main.



*Lepanto's young mining engineers at the Nayak Portal*

## Exploration

The company initiated a drilling program in the last quarter of 2019 to probe the lateral as well as vertical extensions of veins in six areas: Teresa, FW Florence South, FW Carmen, HW BV 900L, HW Elsa and a new exploratory target, and also to discover new veins. The program consisted of 32 drill holes with a total length of 6,535 meters.

Twelve underground diamond holes were completed with a total length of 1,986.70 meters.

The three holes at Teresa 1130 level confirmed the projected extensions of the veins with the third hole also intercepting four new veins at Felicia ranging in width from 0.38 to 1.0 meter with grades of 1.30 to 39.70 g/t Au.

Similarly, the four completed holes at 890 level Teresa (with one hole still active) also confirmed the projected extensions and intercepted five new veins at Felicia ranging in width from 0.48 to 4.10 meters.

The new veins shall be pursued if warranted by assay results.

ORE RESERVES	CATEGORY	TONNES	g/t Au	% Cu	M Oz. Au	M lb. Cu
VICTORIA @ USD 50 NSR Cut-off	Proved	390,000	3.63	0.07	0.05	0.61
	Probable	850,000	3.37	3.37	0.09	1.44
	Sub-total	1,240,000	3.45	0.07	0.14	2.05
TERESA @ USD 50 NSR Cut-off	Proved	880,000	4.04	0.09	0.08	1.12
	Probable	1,330,000	3.24	0.09	0.14	2.70
	Sub-total	1,910,000	3.48	0.09	0.21	3.38
Total Victoria/Teresa		3,150,000	3.47	0.08	0.35	5.88
ENARGITE-QPG @ USD 50 NSR Cut-off	Proved	1,710,000	2.16	2.26	0.12	85.41
	Probable	3,490,000	2.54	1.71	0.28	131.67
	Sub-total	5,200,000	2.41	1.89	0.40	217.08
GRAND TOTAL		8,350,000	2.81	1.21	0.76	222.96

The Ore Reserve estimates were certified by Engr. Art S. Anongos, a competent person under the Philippine Mineral Reporting Code.

## Mill operations

The mill attained its full capacity of 2,500 metric tonnes per day with the installation of two new Falcon concentrators; a Gekko In-line leach reactor (ILR) to leach the gold from the gravity concentration circuit; and two new Symons' cone crushers with hydraulic clamping devices; refurbishment of the Jaw Crusher at L100 as line no. 2 primary crushing circuit; and rehabilitation of three rod mills and six ball mills.

Total milled ore was 683,438 tonnes, an increase of 18% from the previous year, with average grades of 0.26% Cu, 1.68 g/t Au and 7.71 g/t Ag. The mill produced a total of 6,032 oz of gold and 1,421 of silver in dore and 10,028 dry metric tons of copper concentrate containing 2,912,623 lbs of copper, 19,926 oz of gold and 85,467 oz silver.

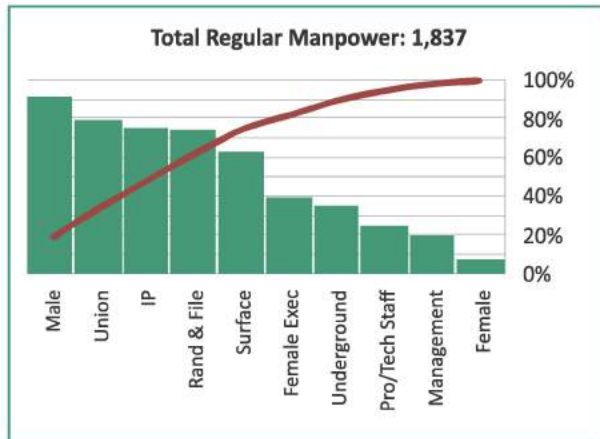
## Human Resource

### Manpower Statistics

Total Regular Manpower	1,837
Male	92%
Female	8%
Female in Executive Role	40%
Underground	36%
Surface	64%
Unionized Labor	80%
Management	20%
Professional / Technical Staff	25%
Rank and File	75%
From Indigenous Communities (IP)	76%

**Total training man-hours: 39, 381 MHRS**





IN-HOUSE TRAININGS	
-	Mining 101
-	Underground Sampler Training Workshop
-	Basic Miners Skills Training
-	Basic Life Support & First Aid Training
-	Orientation on Explosives
-	Falcon Operations Training
-	Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Control
-	Accident Investigation Training
-	Hazardous Chemical & Solid Waste Management
-	Radiation Safety
-	LHD/LPT Operators Training
-	Biodiversity Conservation Training
-	Rock drill Machine Operations & Maintenance
-	Accounting & Finance Fundamentals
-	DOLE Orientation on Workplace Cooperation & Partnership
-	SEC Updates and Economic Briefing



Lepanto empowers its surrounding communities through various community projects and programs:

## Infrastructure Projects

### Multi-purpose buildings for LGUs

- Improvement of Bedbed Multipurpose Building
- Construction of Paalaban Livelihood Center at barangay Paco
- Improvement of Mankayan Municipal Hall- 1st floor
- Improvement of Livelihood Facilities at barangay Poblacion, Mankayan
- Construction of Multipurpose building with Livelihood Center Phase II at Marivic, Sapid
- Completion of Executive and Legislative Offices (Lepanto Building) at Quirino, Ilocos Sur

### Road Improvement:

- Construction of Proper Paco Road Pavement

### School facilities:

- Batbato Child Development Center, Barangay Cabiten
- Mantiyeng Child Development, Barangay Cabiten
- Camanpaguey Child Development Center, Barangay Cabiten
- Maduto Child Development Center, Barangay Cabiten
- School Building (Cosalan) at Lepanto National High School
- Child Development Center Phase III at Kayan, Pilipil, Cervantes, Ilocos Sur
- Pathway Shade at Cervantes National High School
- Child Development Center at Camay, Comillas North, Cervantes, Ilocos Sur

#### **Improvement of water systems at:**

- Upper Colalo and Busan of Barangay Colalo
- Palasa-an, Suyoc
- Sitios Mayangyang & Dong-as, Suyoc
- Sitio Liten, Suyoc
- Sitio Pacda, Suyoc

#### **Construction of Flood Control Facility:**

- Concepcion, Cervantes, Ilocos Sur

## **Education**

### **Scholarship Programs**

- ✓ 387 scholars enrolled in the Lepanto Educational Assistance Program (LEAP) for SY 2019 – 2020
- ✓ 106 graduates for year 2019
- ✓ 718 total number of graduates since 2002
- ✓ 5 enrolled in Lepanto's Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences (DMTG) full scholarship program
- ✓ 14 total number of Mining Engineers and Geologists produced since 2012

The company also sponsored a two-day journalism workshop for over 100 high school students and teachers from the nine secondary schools in Mankayan. Dubbed "Brewing Journos", the workshop which was facilitated by seasoned journalists Pia Gutierrez, Senior Reporter of ABS-CBN; and Cecille Lardizabal, former ABS-CBN and CNN Philippines Senior Correspondent, offered skills training in essential journalism techniques including writing for tri-media (print, radio, TV), broadcast

## **Livelihood**

- Rice retailing livelihood project for the Bulalacao Women's Association
- Farm equipment for rent project for the Bulalacao Farmer's Association

- Rice & LPG retailing livelihood project for the Barangay Guinaoang Women's Association
- Lepanto BREW Livelihood project
- Information & Communication Technology Project (ICT)
- Swine raising project - Provision of piglets with feeds & biologics to members of the Solo Parents Organization of brgy.Tabio.
- Farm inputs livelihood project for the Taneg Farmer's Federation



*Mankayan Mayor Frenzel Ayong proudly presented the 25 graduates of the DigitalJobsPh program at the Mankayan Municipal Hall. He was joined by representatives from the DICT Benguet led by their provincial head Engr. Alicia M. Placas, ICT Industry Development Bureau focal person Mr. Rufo S. Sotelo Jr., representatives from Far Southeast Gold Resources Inc. and Lepanto*

## **Cultural Preservation**

Lepanto Crafts, the weaving project of wives of Lepanto miners, broadened its product base and market with the Company's support.

Lepanto ensures that the Cordillera culture is well appreciated and understood by the community children through the annual Theater Arts Summer Workshop.

Over 400 community children from barangays Bulalacao, Suyoc, Colalo, Cabiten, Sapid, Bedbed, Taneg, Tabio and Paco of Mankayan Benguet learned traditional dances like "taway" and "sadong", and playing of cultural instruments like gongs and solibao. Lepanto National High School's Gambang Theater Guild helped facilitate the program.





*Summer Theater Arts Workshop*

## Health and Wellness

The company-owned Lepanto Hospital has maintained its Level 1 hospital status, as certified by the Department of Health and PhilHealth, with recent upgrades on its facilities like the replacement of its 100 mA X-Ray unit to 300 mA, among others.



*The Lepanto Hospital*

**10, 701 OPD  
consultations**

**1, 069 Hospital  
admissions**

**268 surgical operations**

Lepanto augmented its medical team with the hiring of two more anesthesiologists and one internal medicine physician.

### COMMUNITY HEALTH CAMPAIGNS IN SCHOOLS AND MANKAYAN BARANGAYS:

- Dengue Prevention
- Hand-Foot-Mouth Disease
- Proper Dental Care and Hygiene

## Emergency Preparedness

Lepanto's Emergency Response Team comprises highly-qualified, experienced and fully trained emergency service response personnel.

They were among the first responders to the fire that razed one building of the Lepanto National High School in August.

### Emergency Drills Implemented

Fire and evacuation
Earthquake
Fire and earthquake
Landslide/land subsidence
Vehicular Accidents resulting to hazardous material spill
Bomb threats
Hazard trees
Plane crash
Chemical spill
Underground flooding, fire and cave-ins/rock fall
Explosion within Industrial area
Fuel spill
Radiation device emergency
Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) emergency

## Information. Education. Communication. (IEC)

Hundreds of local government unit (LGU) representatives from at least 20 municipalities in the Cordillera and Ilocos regions visited Lepanto Mining in Mankayan in 2019, to learn about the company's Engineered Sanitary Landfill (ESL) and make it a benchmark for solid waste management (SWM) in their respective localities.



*Media executives at the mine site*

## Community Engagement

More community engagements were carried out in the form of public consultations, updating participants on the company's operations and programs, and active participation in community affairs like town fiesta celebrations of Mankayan, Benguet and Cervantes and Quirino, Ilocos Sur.



*Lepanto Mine Division employees actively participated in Mankayan's 106<sup>th</sup> Founding Anniversary.*

## Promotion Thru Exhibits

EMB- Cordillera invited Lepanto to be an exhibitor and presenter at the 4th Cordillera Environmental Summit to showcase the company's Engineered Sanitary Landfill (ESL).

DENR Undersecretary and Chairman of the National Solid Waste Management Commission Benny Antiporda declared Lepanto's ESL as the benchmark in solid waste management for LGUs in the Cordillera.



Lepanto proudly showcased some products of Lepanto Crafts during the 2019 Mining Philippines International Conference at Sofitel Manila. The company brought to the exhibit one of its vintage looms and a few local weavers from Mankayan, Benguet. Crowds flocked to the booth not just to buy the products, but also to experience how to weave using the loom.



*Mining Philippines delegate trying out Lepanto's weaving loom*

## Environmental Management System

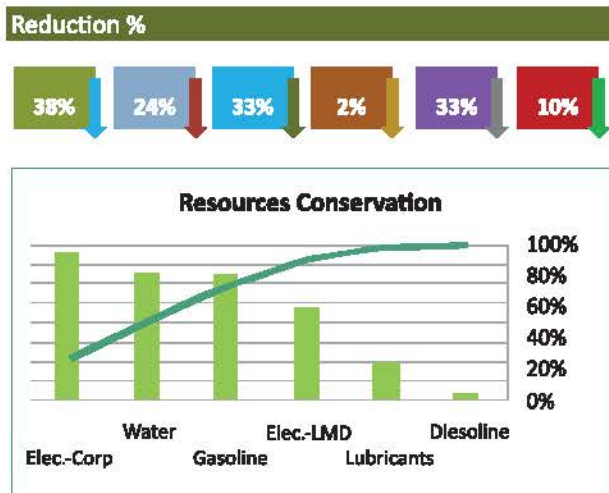
Environmental protection and enhancement are key to sustainable development.

## ISO Certification

TUV Rheinland Inc. reconfirmed on April 25, 2019 Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company's ISO 14001:2015 certification with four-peat zero nonconformity.



## Sustainable Use of Resources



## Biodiversity Conservation

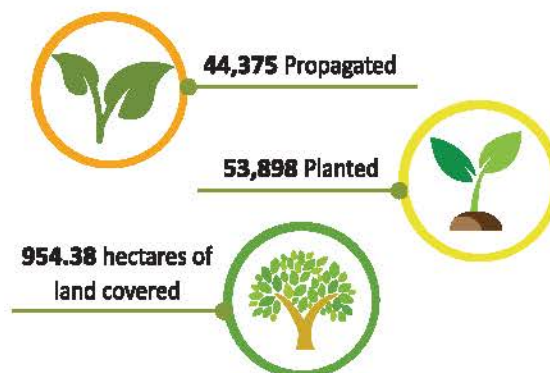
Lepanto has managed to preserve the natural landscape and protect the ecosystems in its turf.



*Flora and fauna inside Lepanto mine camp*



*Tree planting activity during National Arbor day*



## Pollution Prevention

Monitoring of air emissions and effluent is undertaken on a regular basis in-house, by regulatory bureaus, and by DENR accredited service providers to ensure that national environmental standards are all met. Pollution control devices and facilities are also regularly maintained and monitored to ensure efficiency and effectiveness.

## Tailings Storage Facility and Waste Management

The rehabilitation of the 3-km 18-inch diameter HDPE twin tailings pipeline from the CIP to tail-end of TSF 5A has been completed. An open canal was constructed at the 1150L Buaki Waste Dump to divert surface water from deposited muck wastes during the rainy season. Meanwhile the rehabilitation of the toe wall of the 900L Waste Dump was progressively done to ensure slope stabilization. The company also embarked on a special study to test the growth performance and survival of *Acacia mangium* in mine tailings and muck waste dumpsite.

All hazardous and toxic wastes generated were disposed through DENR accredited 3<sup>rd</sup>-party Treatment Storage and Disposal facilities.



*Tailings Storage Facility 5A*

## Compliance Obligations

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Republic Act No. 7942</b> Philippine Mining Act of 1995</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Republic Act No. 8749</b> Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Executive Order No. 26</b> National Greening Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Republic Act No. 9275</b> Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Republic Act No. 9003</b> Ecological Solid Waste Mgmt. System</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Republic Act No. 9371</b> Indigenous People's Right Act</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>PD 856</b> Code of Sanitation in the Philippines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>DENR DAO 2004-52</b> Tree Cutting Permit</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>PD 1067</b> Water Code of the Philippines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>DENR DAO 2015-07</b> Securing ISO 14001 Certification</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Republic Act 9175</b> Chainsaw Act of 2002</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>PD 1586</b> Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System (PEISS) of 1978</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Republic Act No. 6969 and DENR Administrative Order 2013-22</b> Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control of 1990 and its revised IRR; Revised Procedures and Standards for Management of Hazardous Wastes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>DAO 2000-101</b> Amendments to the Rules and Regulations of the National Pollution Control Commission (1978) Incorporating Permit Regulations Governing Mine Wastes and Mill Tailings Storage Structures</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>DAO 2010-21</b> Consolidated DENR Administrative Order for IRR of RA No. 7942</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>DAO 2015-02</b> Harmonization of the Implementation of the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System and the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 in Relation to Mining Projects</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>DAO 99-32</b> Policy Guidelines and Standards for Mine Wastes and Tailings Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Republic Act 10173</b> Data Privacy Act of 2012</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>DENR DMO 1999-32</b> Policy Guidelines and Standards for Mine Waste and Mill Tailings Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>RA9514 Revised IRR Rev 2019</b> The Fire Code</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>DENR Memorandum Circular 001 Series of 2020</b> Suspension on the Implementation of Advanced Training Modules for PCOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>IRR of RA 11166</b> Philippine HIV and AIDS Policy Act</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Republic Act 10173</b> Data Privacy Act of 2012</li> </ul>

## SUBSIDIARIES

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### DIAMOND DRILLING CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES

Gross revenue decreased by 92.1% to ₱12.9 million as there were no drilling projects during the first three quarters of 2019. A net loss of ₱47.5 million was incurred versus last year's net income of ₱25.2.

## LIDC

### LEPANTO INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (LIDC)

Lepanto Investment and Development Corporation reported a net loss of ₱0.16 million compared with last year's net loss of ₱0.31 million.



### SHIPSIDE, INCORPORATED (SSI)

Total revenue increased to ₱37.1 million from ₱35.9 million last year. SSI posted a net income of ₱3.3 million, up from last year's ₱2.9 million.



### FAR SOUTHEAST GOLD RESOURCES, INC.

This year's net income amounted to ₱.068 million compared with last year's income of ₱4.2 million on account of scrap sales.



## DIVIDEND RECORD AND STOCK PRICES

STOCK DIVIDED RECORD		
Record Date	Rate (%)	Amount
November 28, 1949	50.00	₱ 1,000,000.00
August 22, 1950	66.66	2,000,000.00
April 4, 1954	100.00	5,000,000.00
April 6, 1957	33.33	3,458,333.40
April 30, 1962	4.51	1,630,999.42
April 30, 1964	43.00	6,000,000.00
December 19, 1966	40.00	8,000,000.00
December 27, 1968	50.00	14,000,000.00
September 13, 1969	33.33	14,038,900.00
November 20, 1970	20.00	11,265,439.70
April 28, 1972	25.00	16,928,759.50
April 27, 1973	25.00	21,250,359.40
November 16, 1973	75.00	79,876,497.75
January 10, 1975	25.00	46,688,310.33
September 30, 1975	20.00	46,712,804.70
May 2, 1978	12.50	35,193,442.25
May 16, 1980	20.00	63,674,667.10
May 16, 1983	20.00	77,002,748.00
September 26, 1986	20.00	92,421,009.60
February 23, 1989	50.00	277,263,028.90
October 13, 2000	25.00	423,271,296.10
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>₱ 1,246,676,596.15</b>

### QUARTERLY HIGH AND LOW MARKET PRICES OF LEPANTO "A" AND "B" SHARES. 2018-2019

LEPANTO "A" (P/Share)				
	1Q'18	2Q'18	3Q'18	4Q'18
<b>High</b>	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.11
<b>Low</b>	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.10
	1Q'19	2Q'19	3Q'19	4Q'19
<b>High</b>	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.10
<b>Low</b>	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.09
LEPANTO "B" (P/Share)				
	1Q'18	2Q'18	3Q'18	4Q'18
<b>High</b>	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.12
<b>Low</b>	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.11
	1Q'19	2Q'19	3Q'19	4Q'19
<b>High</b>	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.10
<b>Low</b>	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.11

CASH DIVIDED RECORD			
Dividend Nos.	Year Declared	Per Share	Amount
1	1939	0.005	₱ 52,500.00
2-5	1940	0.035	577,500.00
6-7	1941	0.02	350,000.00
8	1949	0.01	200,000.00
9-11	1950	0.04	1,800,000.00
12-15	1951	0.10	5,000,000.00
16-20	1952	0.10	5,000,000.00
21-23	1953	0.08	4,000,000.00
24-27	1954	0.06	5,000,000.00
28-32	1955	0.06	6,000,000.00
33-37	1956	0.06	6,000,000.00
38-39	1957	0.02	2,418,333.34
40-41	1958	0.03	4,150,000.02
42-43	1959	0.02	2,766,666.68
44-48	1960	0.05	6,928,666.67
49-51	1961	0.04	5,405,333.38
52-56	1962	0.05	6,939,566.71
57-61	1963	0.07	9,800,000.00
62-65	1964	0.05	9,400,000.00
66-69	1965	0.06	12,000,000.00
70-73	1966	0.10	20,000,000.00
74-77	1967	0.12	33,600,000.00
78-81	1968	0.12	33,600,000.00
82-85	1969	0.10	45,597,250.00
86-89	1970	0.10	56,284,298.80
90-93	1971	0.085	57,527,182.40
94-96	1972	0.045	38,149,138.92
97-100	1973	0.055	63,309,214.88
101-103	1974	0.0225	41,982,124.95
104	1978	0.005	15,844,913.85
105-106	1979	0.01	31,763,953.36
107-110	1980	0.02	70,019,939.43
111	1981	0.005	19,140,369.90
112	1986	0.0025	11,552,654.39
113-116	1987	0.02	110,905,279.45
117-118	1988	0.015	83,178,952.05
119-120	1989	0.005	41,158,324.98
121	1998	0.004	66,613,920.76
122	1999	0.004	66,918,503.47
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>₱ 1,000,934,588.39</b>

## STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of **Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended **December 31, 2019 and 2018**, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as going concern, disclosing, as applicable matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidated the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the appointed by the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, and submits the same to the stockholders.

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co., the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders, has audited financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.



**FELIPE U. YAP**  
Chairman of the Board  
SSS#06-0091101-0



**BRYAN U. YAP**  
President  
SSS#33-3067339-5



**MA. LOURDES B. TUASON**  
Vice President - Treasurer  
SSS#03-2082979-6

Signed this 15<sup>th</sup> day of June 2020

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company

### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company and its Subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019, in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

#### *Recoverability of Property, Plant and Equipment*

The Group has property, plant and equipment amounting to ₱6.9 billion, which includes mine and mining properties of ₱5.4 billion as at December 31, 2019, comprising about 41% of the Group's consolidated total assets. The Group has been incurring net losses which is an impairment indicator requiring an assessment of the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment. We considered this as a key audit matter because of the materiality of the amount involved, and the impairment assessment requires significant judgment and involves estimation and assumptions about future production levels and costs, as well as external inputs such as commodity prices, discount rate, and foreign currency exchange rate.

The disclosures in relation to property, plant and equipment are included in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

#### *Audit Response*

We involved our internal specialists in evaluating the reasonableness of the methodologies and the assumptions used in determining the value-in-use, such as future production levels and costs, as well as external inputs such as commodity prices, discount rate and foreign currency exchange rate. We compared the key assumptions used against external data such as analysts' reports and industry benchmarks. We tested the parameters used in the determination of the discount rate against market data. We also reviewed the Group's disclosures about those assumptions to which the outcome of the impairment test is most sensitive; specifically, those that have the most significant effect on the determination of the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment.

#### *Recoverability of Mine Exploration Costs*

As at December 31, 2019, the carrying value of the Group's mine exploration costs amounted to ₱6.7 billion, which pertain to the expenditures incurred by the Group for the Far Southeast Project. Under PFRS 6, *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, these mine exploration costs shall be assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The ability of the Group to recover its mine exploration costs would depend on the commercial viability of extracting the reserves. We considered this as a key audit matter because of the materiality of the amount involved, and the significant management judgment required in assessing whether there is any indication of impairment.

The Group's disclosures about mine exploration costs are included in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

#### **Audit Response**

We obtained management's assessment on whether there is any indication that mine exploration costs may be impaired. We reviewed contracts and agreements, and the Group's budget for exploration and development costs. We inspected the licenses/permits of each exploration project to determine that the period for which the Group has the right to explore in the specific area has not expired, will not expire in the near future, and will be renewed accordingly, and compared these licenses and permits with the disclosures of regulatory agencies. We also inquired about the existing mining areas that are expected to be abandoned or any exploration activities that are planned to be discontinued in those areas.

#### **Other Information**

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2019, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2019 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

#### **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with PFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with PSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

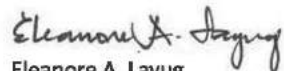
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Eleanore A. Layug.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Eleanore A. Layug

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 0100794

SEC Accreditation No. 1250-AR-2 (Group A),

February 28, 2019, valid until February 27, 2022

Tax Identification No. 163-069-453

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-97-2018,

February 2, 2018, valid until February 1, 2021

PTR No. 8125246, January 7, 2020, Makati City

June 15, 2020

**LEPANTO CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
(Amounts in Thousands)

December 31

	2019	2018
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash (Note 4)	P 62,623	P 123,597
Receivables (Note 5)	71,073	42,288
Contract asset (Note 5)	18,732	18,732
Inventories (Note 6)	524,477	585,871
Advances to suppliers and contractors (Note 7)	225,869	206,033
Other current assets (Note 8)	938,434	780,313
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1,841,208</b>	<b>1,756,834</b>
<b>Noncurrent Assets</b>		
Property, plant and equipment - net (Note 9)	6,858,669	7,495,316
Mine exploration costs (Note 12)	6,746,644	6,683,763
Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (Note 10)	161,937	211,951
Investments in and advances to associates (Note 11)	564,256	565,214
Deferred tax assets - net (Note 18)	293,071	246,829
Other noncurrent assets	89,794	86,075
<b>Total Noncurrent Assets</b>	<b>14,714,371</b>	<b>15,289,148</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>P 16,555,579</b>	<b>P 17,045,982</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables (Note 13)	P 1,779,991	P 1,382,075
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Note 14)	202,542	242,541
Current portion of lease liabilities (Note 31g)	7,714	-
Income tax payable	649	354
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>1,990,896</b>	<b>1,624,970</b>
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities</b>		
Advances from Far Southeast Services Limited (FSE; Note 31a)	6,074,657	6,020,552
Long-term borrowings (Note 14)	-	14,167
Lease liabilities - net of current portion (Note 31g)	4,108	-
Liability for mine rehabilitation cost (Note 16)	159,974	101,383
Retirement benefits liability (Note 17)	1,205,852	1,104,764
Deferred tax liabilities - net (Note 18)	215,547	217,880
Deposit for future subscriptions	69,200	69,220
Stock subscriptions payable (Note 10)	-	11,443
<b>Total Noncurrent Liabilities</b>	<b>7,729,338</b>	<b>7,539,389</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>9,720,234</b>	<b>9,164,359</b>
<b>Equity Attributable to the Equity Holders of the Parent Company</b>		
Capital stock (Note 19)	6,635,685	6,635,685
Additional paid-in capital (APIC)	5,077,033	5,077,033
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement benefits liability	(4,729)	40,986
Fair value reserve of financial assets designated at FVOCI (Note 10)	58,603	61,288
Deficit	(5,173,166)	(4,175,261)
	6,593,426	7,639,731
Non-controlling interest (NCI; Note 20)	241,919	241,892
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>6,835,345</b>	<b>7,881,623</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<b>P 16,555,579</b>	<b>P 17,045,982</b>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

**LEPANTO CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
(Amounts in Thousands, Except Loss per Share)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2019	2018	2017
<b>REVENUES</b> (Note 29)	<b>₱ 2,047,384</b>	<b>₱ 2,120,642</b>	<b>₱ 1,621,302</b>
<b>COST OF SALES</b> (Note 22)	<b>(2,699,878)</b>	<b>(2,425,246)</b>	<b>(2,110,790)</b>
<b>COST OF SERVICES</b> (Note 23)	<b>(25,339)</b>	<b>(149,689)</b>	<b>(66,980)</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b> (Note 24)	<b>(315,032)</b>	<b>(235,802)</b>	<b>(240,249)</b>
<b>FINANCE COSTS</b> (Note 27)	<b>(99,378)</b>	<b>(107,731)</b>	<b>(103,874)</b>
<b>SHARE IN NET LOSSES OF ASSOCIATES</b> (Note 11)	<b>(2,972)</b>	<b>(2,104)</b>	<b>(5,307)</b>
<b>FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS (LOSSES) - net</b>	<b>5,326</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>(64,189)</b>
<b>OTHER INCOME - net</b> (Note 28)	<b>33,149</b>	<b>12,502</b>	<b>2,046</b>
<b>LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX</b>	<b>(1,056,740)</b>	<b>(786,711)</b>	<b>(968,041)</b>
<b>PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM)</b> <b>INCOME TAX</b> (Note 18)			
Current	<b>2,124</b>	<b>5,293</b>	<b>938</b>
Deferred	<b>(31,500)</b>	<b>(17,034)</b>	<b>(20,366)</b>
	<b>(29,376)</b>	<b>(11,741)</b>	<b>(19,428)</b>
<b>NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>(₱ 1,027,364)</b>	<b>(₱ 774,970)</b>	<b>(₱ 948,613)</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME,</b> <b>NET OF TAX</b>			
<i>Item that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Changes in fair values on AFS financial assets (Note 10)	<b>₱ -</b>	<b>₱ -</b>	<b>₱ 9,191</b>
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Changes in fair values of financial assets designated at FVOCI (Note 10)	<b>26,801</b>	<b>13,432</b>	<b>-</b>
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement benefits liability - net of tax (Note 17)	<b>(45,715)</b>	<b>338,610</b>	<b>121,300</b>
	<b>(18,914)</b>	<b>352,042</b>	<b>130,491</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS</b>	<b>(₱ 1,046,278)</b>	<b>(₱ 422,928)</b>	<b>(₱ 818,122)</b>
<b>Net income (loss) attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	<b>(₱ 1,027,391)</b>	<b>(₱ 776,729)</b>	<b>(₱ 930,527)</b>
NCI (Note 20)	<b>27</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>(18,086)</b>
	<b>(₱ 1,027,364)</b>	<b>(₱ 774,970)</b>	<b>(₱ 948,613)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	<b>(₱ 1,046,305)</b>	<b>(₱ 425,258)</b>	<b>(₱ 800,086)</b>
NCI (Note 20)	<b>27</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>(18,036)</b>
	<b>(₱ 1,046,278)</b>	<b>(₱ 422,928)</b>	<b>(₱ 818,122)</b>
<b>BASIC/DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE</b> (Note 21)	<b>(₱ 0.0155)</b>	<b>(₱ 0.0122)</b>	<b>(₱ 0.0171)</b>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

**LEPANTO CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2019	2018	2017
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Loss before income tax	(P= 1,056,740)	(P= 786,711)	(P= 968,041)
Adjustments for:			
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	880,462	783,730	773,758
Finance costs (Note 27)	99,378	107,731	103,874
Movement in retirement benefits liability	(39,258)	(22,330)	(50,816)
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment (Note 28)	(13,372)	739	(2,375)
Unrealized foreign exchange losses (gains) - net	(5,325)	(720)	64,188
Share in net losses of associates (Note 11)	2,972	2,104	5,307
Interest income (Note 28)	(2,324)	(274)	(277)
Loss on deconsolidation of subsidiary (Note 30)	-	-	1,782
Operating income (loss) before working capital changes	(134,207)	84,269	(72,600)
Decrease (increase) in:			
Receivables and Contract assets	(28,363)	34,252	124,085
Inventories	61,394	(49,027)	(115,218)
Advances to suppliers and contractors	(19,836)	51,217	128,883
Other current assets	(158,299)	(68,825)	(70,652)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	397,324	119,098	(223,737)
Cash generated from (used in) operations	118,013	68,550	(229,239)
Interest received	2,324	274	277
Income taxes paid	(2,417)	(5,375)	(938)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	117,920	(63,449)	(229,900)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Additions to:			
Property, plant and equipment	(197,354)	(596,278)	(704,887)
Mine exploration costs	(40,813)	(336,066)	(579,570)
Investments in associates	-	-	(26)
Proceeds from disposal of investment designated at FVOCI (Note 10)	77,135	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	21,126	6,976	2,658
Payment of subscription payable (Note 10)	(11,443)	-	-
Increase in other noncurrent assets	(5,519)	(9,527)	(3,318)
Extension of advances to an associate	(2,334)	(13)	(584)
Net cash outflow from deconsolidation of subsidiary (Note 30)	-	-	(1,639)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(159,202)	(934,908)	(1,287,366)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Advances from FSE (Note 31a)	54,105	37,723	49,608
Payments of:			
Borrowings (Note 26)	(51,594)	(90,633)	(102,151)
Interest	(12,330)	(18,947)	(19,401)
Principal portion of lease liability (Note 31g)	(8,668)	-	-
Proceeds from:			
Issuance of shares of stocks	-	802,299	1,439,482
Availment of additional loans	-	-	340,000
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(18,487)	730,442	1,707,538
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH</b>	<b>(59,769)</b>	<b>(141,017)</b>	<b>190,272</b>
<b>CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>123,597</b>	<b>266,117</b>	<b>86,234</b>
<b>EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH</b>	<b>(1,205)</b>	<b>(1,503)</b>	<b>(10,389)</b>
<b>CASH AT END OF YEAR (Note 4)</b>	<b>P= 62,623</b>	<b>P= 123,597</b>	<b>P= 266,117</b>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

**LEPANTO CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019, 2018 AND 2017**  
**(Amounts in Thousands)**

Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company										
	Capital Stock (Note 19)			Additional Paid-in Capital	Remeasurement Gain (Loss) on Retirement Benefits Liability (Note 17)	Fair Value Reserves of Financial Asset Designated at FVOCI (Note 10)	Deficit	Sub-total	NCI (Note 20)	Total
	Issued	Subscribed	Sub-total							
Balances at January 1, 2019)	₱ 5,136,596	₱ 1,499,089	₱ 6,635,685	₱ 5,077,033	₱ 40,986	₱ 61,288	(₱ 4,175,261)	₱ 7,639,731	₱ 241,892	₱ 7,881,623
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,027,391)	(1,027,391)	27	(1,027,364)
Other comprehensive income (loss) net of tax	-	-	-	-	(45,715)	26,801	-	(18,914)	-	(18,914)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(45,715)	26,801	(1,027,391)	(1,046,305)	27	(1,046,278)
Transfer of fair value reserve of financial assets designated at FVOCI (Note 10)	-	-	-	-	-	(29,486)	29,486	-	-	-
Balances at December 31, 2019	₱ 5,136,596	₱ 1,499,089	₱ 6,635,685	₱ 5,077,033	(₱ 4,729)	₱ 58,603	(₱ 5,173,166)	₱ 6,593,426	₱ 241,919	₱ 6,835,345
Balances at January 1, 2018	₱ 5,136,596	₱ 696,790	₱ 5,833,386	₱ 5,077,033	(₱ 297,053)	₱ 47,856	(₱ 3,398,532)	₱ 7,262,690	₱ 239,562	₱ 7,502,252
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(776,729)	(776,729)	1,759	(774,970)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	338,039	13,432	-	351,471	571	352,042
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	338,039	13,432	(776,729)	(425,258)	2,330	(422,298)
Issuance/subscription of shares (Note 19)	-	802,299	802,299	-	-	-	-	802,299	-	802,299
Balances at December 31, 2018	₱ 5,136,596	₱ 1,499,089	₱ 6,635,685	₱ 5,077,033	₱ 40,986	₱ 61,288	(₱ 4,175,261)	₱ 7,639,731	₱ 241,892	₱ 7,881,623
Balances at January 1, 2017	₱ 5,136,596	(₱ 1,890)	₱ 5,134,706	₱ 4,336,231	(₱ 416,988)	(₱ 38,665)	(₱ 2,469,320)	₱ 6,623,294	₱ 257,598	₱ 6,880,892
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(930,527)	(930,527)	(18,086)	(948,613)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	121,250	9,191	-	130,441	50	130,491
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	121,250	9,191	(930,527)	(800,086)	(18,036)	(818,122)
Issuance/subscription of shares	-	698,680	698,680	740,802	-	-	-	1,439,482	-	1,439,482
Effect of deconsolidating a subsidiary (Note 30)	-	-	-	-	(1,315)	-	1,315	-	-	-
Balances at December 31, 2017	₱ 5,136,596	₱ 696,790	₱ 5,833,386	₱ 5,077,033	(₱ 297,053)	₱ 47,856	(₱ 3,398,532)	₱ 7,262,690	₱ 239,562	₱ 7,502,252

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



## LEPANTO CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in Thousands, Except Amounts Per Unit and Number of Shares)

#### 1. General Information and Authorization for Issuance of the Consolidated Financial Statements

##### Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company

Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company (Parent Company) was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on September 8, 1936, primarily to engage in the exploration and mining of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and all kinds of ores, metals, minerals, oil, gas and coal and their related by-products. On January 29, 1985, the Philippine SEC approved the extension of the Parent Company's corporate term for another 50 years after the expiration of its original term on September 8, 1986.

The Parent Company's shares are listed and traded on the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

On January 14, 1997, the Parent Company was registered with the Board of Investments (BOI) under Executive Order (EO) No. 226 as a new export producer of gold bullion on a preferred non-pioneer status. This registration entitled the Parent Company to a four (4) year income tax holiday (ITH), which can be further extended for another three (3) years subject to compliance with certain conditions, and lower tariff rates on acquisition of capital equipment. It is required to maintain a base equity of at least 25% as one of the conditions of the registration.

On April 1, 1997, the Parent Company started the commercial operations of its gold mine (Victoria Project) located in Mankayan, Benguet, Philippines and suspended its copper mining operations. Consequently, in October 1997, the Parent Company temporarily ceased operating its roasting plant facilities in Isabel, Leyte, Philippines for an indefinite period. The roasting plant facility was registered with the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) on December 17, 1985 pursuant to the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 66, as amended, and EO No. 567 as a zone export enterprise to operate a roasting plant for the manufacture of copper calcine at the Isabel Special Export Processing Zone.

On March 30, 2000, the Parent Company registered its copper flotation project with the BOI as a new producer of copper concentrates on a preferred non-pioneer status. This registration entitled the Parent Company to a four (4) year ITH, subject to compliance with certain conditions, simplified customs procedures, additional deduction for labor expense and unrestricted use of consigned equipment for a period of ten (10) years. It is required to maintain a base equity of at least 25% as one of the conditions of the registration. The copper flotation project was suspended at the end of 2001; the BOI registration was cancelled on July 11, 2006.

On January 5, 2004, the Parent Company was registered with the BOI under EO No. 226 as new export producer of gold bullion on a non-pioneer status for its Victoria II (renamed Teresa) Project located also in Mankayan, Benguet, Philippines. This registration entitles the Parent Company to ITH with the same incentives that were granted on their registration with BOI on January 14, 1997. The Teresa Project commenced its commercial operations in April 2004.

On November 21, 2006, the Parent Company was registered with the BOI under EO No. 226 as new export producer of copper-gold concentrate on a non-pioneer status for its copper-gold flotation project located also in Mankayan, Benguet, Philippines. This registration entitles the Parent Company to ITH for four (4) years, which can be further extended for another three (3) years subject to compliance with certain conditions, and duty-free importation of equipment, spare parts and accessories for five (5) years. The copper-gold flotation operations were suspended in 2009 in view of the sharp decline in copper prices, of which the BOI was notified. In August 2017, the Parent Company notified the BOI that it will resume copper-gold flotation operations in the fourth quarter of 2017.

The registrations mentioned above enable the Parent Company to avail of the rights, privileges and incentives granted to all registered enterprises.

The Parent Company continues to operate the Victoria Project from which it produces gold dore. It commenced commercial operation of the Copper-Gold Project, producing copper-gold concentrate, in October 2017.

The Parent Company has two Mineral Production Sharing Agreements (MPSA), referred to as MPSA No. 001-090-CAR and MPSA No. 151-2000-CAR, both in Mankayan, Benguet.

MPSA No. 001-090-CAR was jointly executed by the Parent Company and a subsidiary, Far Southeast Gold Resources, Inc. (FSGRI) on March 3, 1990 with the Philippine Government, through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. This MPSA has a term of 25 years, renewable for another term not exceeding 25 years under the same terms and conditions. The Parent Company and FSGRI filed an application for its renewal on June 4, 2014. The application for renewal of this MPSA is still pending approval as at December 31, 2019 (Note 31c).

The Parent Company has its principal office at the 21st Floor, Lepanto Building, Paseo de Roxas, Makati City.

#### Diamond Drilling Corporation of the Philippines (DDCP)

DDCP is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Parent Company and was incorporated and registered with the Philippine SEC on August 8, 1971, primarily to provide technical, engineering and management services for the purpose of engaging in mining, mineral or oil exploration, construction or other business activity, particularly but not limited to drilling, boring and sinking holes for the purposes of mineral exploration.

In 1994, DDCP's Articles of Incorporation was amended to include in Article II the following secondary purpose: to engage in the business of exploration, development, processing and marketing of minerals that may be found anywhere in the Philippines either by original acquisition, joint venture or operating agreements with other holders of existing mining rights. On April 21, 2008, the stockholders of the DDCP passed a resolution authorizing it to engage directly in the business of mining or otherwise make investments in mining projects.

DDCP primarily provides drilling services to the Parent Company and Manila Mining Corporation (MMC), an associate.

DDCP's principal office was previously located at 344 South Superhighway, Brgy. Sun Valley, Parañaque City. Starting 2020, DDCP's registered office, which is also its principal office, is 20th Floor, Lepanto Building, Paseo de Roxas, Makati City. The amendments of its Articles of Incorporation to change its principal office was approved by Board of Directors (BOD) and shareholders of the Corporation on January 20, 2020 and by the SEC on April 7, 2020

#### Shipside, Incorporated (SI)

SI, a Company existing and incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Philippine SEC on November 13, 1958, is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Parent Company and was originally organized to engage in handling all kinds of materials, products and supplies in bulk and maintaining and operating terminal facilities such as pier and warehouses.

In 1985, SI included in its activities the leasing of its properties which include apartments/guesthouses and warehouses. Pier-related activities continued to be limited to handling materials and supplies.

On July 18, 2008, the Philippine SEC approved the extension of SI's corporate term for another 50 years after the expiration of its original term on November 13, 2008.

SI's principal office is located at 21st Floor, Lepanto Building, Paseo de Roxas, Makati City.

#### Lepanto Investment & Development Corporation (LIDC)

LIDC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Parent Company, was incorporated and registered with the Philippine SEC on April 8, 1969, primarily to act as a general agent, broker or factor of any insurance company, whether domestic or foreign, or as a commercial broker, real estate dealer or broker, agent or factor of any person, partnership, corporation or association engaged in any lawful business, industry or enterprise.

LIDC's principal office is located at 21st Floor, Lepanto Building, Paseo de Roxas, Makati City.

#### Far Southeast Gold Resources, Inc. (the Project)

FSGRI was incorporated and registered with the Philippine SEC on February 2, 1989, primarily to operate mines and prospect, explore, mine and deal with all kinds of ores, metals and minerals.

FSGRI, a 60%-owned subsidiary of the Parent Company and 40%-owned by Gold Fields Switzerland Holding AG (GFS), a company incorporated in Switzerland.

The Parent Company continues to provide financial and administrative support to FSGRI. As at December 31, 2019, FSGRI is still in the pre-operating stage.

Deferred exploration costs incurred for all exploration projects are expected to be recovered upon the start of commercial operations. Despite technical difficulties in developing the ore body, the current improving trend in metal prices and integration of recent breakthroughs in both mining and milling technologies enhance the economic feasibility of the Project. This project is considered one of the priority mining projects of the Philippine Government.

FSGRI's principal office is located at 19th Floor, Lepanto Building, Paseo de Roxas, Barangay Bel-Air, Makati City.

#### Diamant Manufacturing and Trading Corporation (DMTC)

DMTC, which was incorporated and registered with the Philippine SEC on September 7, 1972, is primarily engaged in manufacturing, distributing, selling and buying machinery and equipment of all kinds and descriptions, general merchandise and articles of every nature, particularly but not limited to diamond core and non-core bits, reamer shells, casing bits, diamond circular segmental and diamond gang saws, tubular and other products allied to the diamond core drilling industry.

On June 26, 2012, the Philippine SEC approved the Company's application for change in name from Diamant Boart Philippines, Inc. to Diamant Manufacturing and Trading Corporation.



On August 11, 2017, the Philippine SEC approved the Company's application on January 11, 2017 for the decrease in par value of its shares from ₱100 to ₱30 decreasing the authorized capital shares from ₱36.0 million to ₱10.8 million. Further, the Philippine SEC approved the increase in number of authorized capital shares from ₱10.8 million divided into 360,000 shares to ₱120 million divided into 4,000,000 shares or an increase of 3,640,000 shares. DMTC entered into a subscription agreement with Caliper Corporation on March 20, 2017 for the latter to subscribe to 910,000 common shares of capital stock at the par value of ₱30. Total price of the subscription amounts to ₱27.3 million, wherein 25% has been fully paid on March 20, 2017. The remaining subscription of 75% is to be paid upon notice or demand from the Board of Directors.

As of August 11, 2017, DMTC is effectively 74.56% owned by Caliper and 25.44% by LIDC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Parent Company.

DMTC's principal office was previously located at Km. 14 344 West Service, Brgy. Sun Valley, Parañaque City. Starting 2020, DMTC's registered office, which is also its principal office, is 20th Floor, Lepanto Building, Paseo de Roxas, Makati City. The amendments of its Articles of Incorporation to change its principal office was approved by Board of Directors (BOD) and shareholders on January 9, 2020 and by the SEC on February 6, 2020.

#### Authorization for Issue of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019 were authorized for issue by the BOD on June 15, 2020.

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## **2. Basis of Preparation, Statement of Compliance and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Financial Reporting Policies**

### Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for AFS financial assets and financial assets designated at FVOCI that have been measured at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position. Disclosures have not been illustrated for standards that are either not relevant to the Group's consolidated financial instruments and are not applicable to the Group's circumstances. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, the Group's functional and presentation currency in compliance with accounting principles generally accepted in the Philippines. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand (₱000), except when otherwise indicated.

### Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with PFRSs.

### Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as at December 31, 2019 and 2018. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the Parent Company using consistent accounting policies.

Control exists when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has all of the following:

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

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

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The relevant activities are those which significantly affect the subsidiary's returns. The ability to approve the operating and capital budget of a subsidiary and the ability to appoint key management personnel are decisions that demonstrate that the Group has the existing rights to direct the relevant activities of a subsidiary.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary. Where the Group's interest is less than 100%, the interest attributable to outside shareholders is reflected in Non-controlling Interest (NCI).

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent Company of the Group and to the NCI, even if this results in the NCI having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

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

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, NCI and other components of equity, while any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

Subsidiaries are deconsolidated from the date on which control ceases.

#### *Subsidiaries*

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Parent Company has control.

#### **NCI**

Where the ownership of a subsidiary is less than 100%, and therefore an NCI exists, any losses of that subsidiary are attributed to the NCI even if that results in a deficit balance.

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

- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- Derecognizes the carrying amount of any NCI;
- Derecognizes the cumulative translation differences, recognized in equity;
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- Reclassifies the Parent Company's share of components previously recognized in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Parent Company and the following subsidiaries:

Subsidiaries	Nature of Business	2019	2018
		% of Ownership	% of Ownership
		Direct	Direct
DDCP	Service	100	100
SI	Service	100	100
LIDC	Investment	100	100
FSGRI*	Mining	60	60

\*Pre-operating subsidiary

#### Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except that the Group adopted the following new accounting pronouncements starting January 1, 2019. The adoption of these pronouncements did not have a significant impact on the Group's financial position or performance unless otherwise indicated.

#### • PFRS 16, *Leases*

PFRS 16 supersedes PAS 17, *Leases*, Philippine Interpretation based on International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) 4, *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, Philippine Interpretation based on Standard Interpretation Committee (SIC)-15, *Operating Leases-Incentives* and Philippine Interpretation SIC-27, *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognize most leases on the balance sheet.

Lessor accounting under PFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from today's 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. Therefore, PFRS 16 did not have an impact for leases where the Group is the lessor.

The Group adopted PFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach upon adoption of PFRS 16 in 2019 and elected to apply the standard to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying PAS 17 and Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-4. The Group will therefore not apply the standard to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying PAS 17 and Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-4. Under the modified retrospective approach, the Group measured lease liability based on the remaining lease payments discounted using the incremental borrowing rate as of the date of initial application. Right-of-use assets are recognized based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognized.

The effects of adopting PFRS 16 as at January 1, 2019 follow:

	Increase (decrease)
<b>Assets:</b>	
Property and equipment - right-of-use assets-warehouse and building	P20,669
Deferred tax assets	2,363
Other current assets	(178)
<b>Liabilities:</b>	
Lease liabilities	20,490
Deferred tax liabilities	2,416

The Group has lease contracts for its warehouse, plant and office space. Before the adoption of PFRS 16, the Group classified each of its leases at the inception date as either a finance lease or an operating lease. Refer to the leases accounting policy prior to January 1, 2019.

Upon adoption of IFRS 16, the Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Refer to the leases accounting policy beginning January 1, 2019.

*Leases previously accounted for as operating leases*

The Group recognized right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets were recognized based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognized. Lease liabilities were recognized based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate (IBR) at the date of initial application.

The Group also applied the available practical expedient wherein it applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application.

Based on the above, as at January 1, 2019:

- Property, plant and equipment was amounted to P20,669 representing the amount of right-of-use assets set-up on transition date.
- Other current assets decreased by P178.
- Deferred tax assets increased by P2,363.
- Lease liabilities of P20,490 were recognized.
- Deferred tax liabilities increased by P2,416.

The lease liability at as January 1, 2019 can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of December 31, 2018 as follows:

	Parent Company	FSGRI
<b>Operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018</b>	<b>P 13,655</b>	<b>P 13,362</b>
Weighted average IBR at January 1, 2019	8.00%	4.87%
<b>Discounted operating lease commitments at January 1, 2019</b>	<b>12,737</b>	<b>12,614</b>
Less: Commitments relating to short term leases	(4,861)	-
<b>Lease liabilities recognized at January 1, 2019</b>	<b>P 7,876</b>	<b>P 12,614</b>

Due to the adoption of PFRS 16, the Group's operating loss in 2019 will improve, while its interest expense will increase. This is due to the change in the accounting for rent expense related to leases that were classified as operating leases under PAS 17.

The adoption of PFRS 16 will not have an impact on equity in 2019, since the Group elected to measure the right-of-use assets at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position immediately before the date of initial application.

• *Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment*

The Interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of PAS 12, Income Taxes. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of PAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments.

The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

The entity is required to determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and use the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. The entity shall assume that the taxation authority will examine amounts that it has a right to examine and have full knowledge of all related information when making those examinations. If an entity concludes that it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, it shall reflect the effect of the uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment using the method the entity expects to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty.

Based on the Group's assessment, it has no material uncertain tax treatments, accordingly, the adoption of this Interpretation has no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*
- Amendments to PAS 19, *Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*
- Amendments to PAS 28, *Long-Term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*
- *Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle*
  - Amendments to PFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, and PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements, Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation*
  - Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity*
  - Amendments to PAS 23, *Borrowing Costs, Borrowing Costs Eligible for Capitalization*

#### Standards and Interpretations Issued but not yet Effective

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

#### *Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2020*

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Definition of a Business*
- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, Definition of Material*

#### *Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2021*

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

#### *Deferred effectivity*

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

#### Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

##### Presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group has elected to present all items of recognized income and expense in one single consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

##### Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current or noncurrent classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purposes of trading
- Expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period



The Group classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

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

#### Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash in banks is stated at face value and earns interest at respective bank deposit rates.

#### Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement (Prior to January 1, 2018)

Financial instruments are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the trade date.

#### *Initial Recognition and Classification of Financial Instruments*

Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value. The initial measurement of financial instruments, except for those designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), includes transaction cost.

On initial recognition, the Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at FVPL, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity (HTM) investments, and AFS financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments are acquired and whether they are quoted in an active market. Financial liabilities, on the other hand, are classified into the following categories: financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and other financial liabilities, as appropriate. Management determines the classification of its financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at every reporting date.

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

As at December 31, 2017, the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities consist of loans and receivables, AFS financial assets and other financial liabilities.

#### *Subsequent Measurement*

The subsequent measurement of financial instruments depends on their classification as follows:

#### *Loans and Receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are not entered into with the intention of immediate or short-term resale and are not classified as financial assets held for trading designated as AFS financial assets or designated as at FVPL. This accounting policy relates to the consolidated statements of financial position captions "Cash" and "Receivables", which arise primarily from sale and other types of receivables. Loans and receivables are classified as current when these are expected to be realized within one year, after the end of the reporting period or within the Group's normal operating cycle, whichever is longer. All others are classified as noncurrent.

Receivables are recognized initially at fair value, which normally pertains to the billable amount. After initial measurement, receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less allowance for impairment losses. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization, if any, is included in "Finance costs" caption in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The losses arising from impairment of receivables are recognized in "Provision for impairment losses on receivables" account on "Operating expenses" caption in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The level of allowance for impairment losses is evaluated by management on the basis of factors that affect the collectability of accounts (see accounting policy on Impairment of Financial Assets).

#### *AFS Financial Assets*

AFS financial assets include investments in equity and debt securities. Equity investments classified as AFS financial assets are those which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at FVPL. Debt securities in this category are those which are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

After initial measurement, AFS financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in OCI and credited in the "Fair value reserve of AFS financial assets" until the investment is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, or the investment is determined to be impaired, when the cumulative loss is reclassified from "Fair value reserve of AFS financial assets" to profit or loss.

The Group evaluates its AFS financial assets whether the ability and intention to sell its AFS financial assets in the near term is still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, the Group is unable to trade these financial assets in active markets, the Group may elect to reclassify these financial assets if management has the ability and intention to hold the assets for foreseeable future until maturity.

Reclassification to loans and receivables is permitted when the financial assets meet the definition of loans and receivables and the Group has the intent and ability to hold these assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity. Reclassification to the HTM category is permitted only when the entity has the ability and intention to hold the financial asset accordingly.

For a financial asset reclassified from AFS financial assets category, any previous gain or loss on that asset that has been recognized in equity and is amortized to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the EIR and the fair value carrying amount of the date of reclassification becomes its new amortized cost. Any difference between the new amortized cost and the maturity amount is also amortized over the remaining life of the asset using the EIR. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to the profit or loss.

The Group's AFS financial assets pertain to its investment in equity shares as at December 31, 2017.

#### *Loans and Borrowings, and Trade and Other Payables*

Issued financial instruments or their components, which are not designated as at FVPL, are classified as loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Group having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares. The components of issued financial instruments that contain both liability and equity elements are accounted for separately, with the equity component being assigned the residual amount after deducting from the instrument as a whole, the amount separately determined as the fair value of the liability component on the date of issue.

After initial measurement, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and OCI. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the amortization process. Any effects of restatement of foreign currency-denominated liabilities are also recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables are classified as current when these are expected to be settled within one year after the end of reporting period or within the Group's normal operating cycle, whichever is longer. All others are classified as noncurrent liabilities.

This accounting policy applies primarily to the Group's trade and other payables, borrowings and other interest-bearing liabilities.

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

#### *Embedded Derivatives*

Embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract, with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative is separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative if all of the following conditions are met: a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract; b) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and c) the hybrid or combined instrument is not recognized as at FVPL.

Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value and, are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. The Group has opted not to designate any embedded derivative transactions as accounting hedges. Consequently, changes in fair values are recognized directly through the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. The Group assesses whether embedded derivatives are required to be separated to the host contracts when the Group first become a party to the contract. Reassessment of embedded derivatives is only done when there are change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of FVPL.

#### Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event'), has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

#### *Assets Carried at Amortized Cost*

The Group first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collective duly assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of any impairment loss identified is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original EIR.

The factors in determining whether objective evidence of impairment exist, include, but are not limited to, the length of the Group's relationship with the debtors, their payment behavior and known market factors. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty; breach of contract such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; the granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider; the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortized cost (e.g. receivables) has been incurred, the amount of any impairment loss identified is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original EIR. The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Receivables together with the associated allowance are written-off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment losses are estimated by taking into consideration the following information: current economic conditions, the approximate delay between the time a loss is likely to have been incurred and the time it will be identified as requiring an individually assessed impairment allowance and, expected receipts and recoveries once impaired. Management is responsible for deciding the length of this period which can extend for as long as one year.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the estimated impairment loss decreases or increases because of an asset occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account.

#### *AFS Financial Assets*

For AFS financial assets, the Group assesses at each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. In case of equity investments classified as AFS financial assets, this would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investments below its cost. 'Significant' is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. The Group treats "significant" generally as 20% or more and "prolonged" as greater than 12 months for quoted equity securities. When there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss-measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized-is removed from OCI and recognized in consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through statement of comprehensive income; increases in their fair value after impairment are recognized in OCI.

The determination of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgment. In making this judgment, the Group evaluates, among other factors, the duration or extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

#### Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

##### *Financial Asset*

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

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

Where the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Where continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Group may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

##### *Financial Liabilities*

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.



The difference in the respective carrying amounts of a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or the liabilities assumed is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

#### **Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement (Upon adoption of PFRS 9 on January 1, 2018)**

Financial instruments are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

##### ***Initial recognition and measurement***

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortized cost, FVOCI and FVPL.

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

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

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

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

##### ***Subsequent measurement***

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

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- FVOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at FVPL

##### ***Financial assets at amortized cost***

The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

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

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost include trade receivables (not subject to provisional pricing), nontrade receivables and advances to officers and employees.

##### ***Financial assets at FVPL***

Financial assets at FVPL include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at FVPL, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at FVPL are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the FVPL loss category.

As PFRS 9 now has the SPPI test for financial assets, the requirements relating to the separation of embedded derivatives is no longer needed for financial assets. An embedded derivative will often make a financial asset fail the solely for payments of principal and interest test thereby requiring the instrument to be measured at FVPL in its entirety. This is applicable to the Group's trade receivables subject to provisional pricing. These receivables relate to sales contracts where the selling price is determined after delivery to the customer, based on the market price at the relevant quotational period (QP) stipulated in the contract. This exposure to the commodity price causes such trade receivables to fail the SPPI test. As a result, these receivables are measured at FVPL or loss from the date of recognition of the corresponding sale, with subsequent movements being recognized in mark-to-market gains (losses) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

#### *Financial assets at FVOCI*

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

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

The Group elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

#### Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the consolidated statement of financial position) when:

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

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

#### Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit loss (ECL) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECL are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original EIR. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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

For any other financial assets carried at amortized cost (which are due in more than 12 months), the ECL is based on the 12-month ECL. The 12-month ECL is the proportion of lifetime expected credit losses that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment including forward-looking information.

For cash, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Group reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

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

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking it into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows and usually occurs when past due for more than one year and not subject to enforcement activity.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

### **Financial Liabilities**

#### ***Initial recognition and measurement***

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Group's financial liabilities include payables and loans and borrowings.

#### ***Subsequent measurement***

##### ***Payables and loans and borrowings***

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in the profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the consolidated statements comprehensive income.

This category generally applies to trade and other payables and borrowings and other interest-bearing liabilities.

#### ***Derecognition***

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

#### ***Reclassifications of financial instruments***

The Group reclassifies its financial assets when, and only when, there is a change in the business model for managing the financial assets. Reclassifications shall be applied prospectively by the Group and any previously recognized gains, losses or interest shall not be restated. The Group does not reclassify its financial liabilities.

The Group does not reclassify its financial assets when:

- A financial asset that was previously a designated and effective hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge or net investment hedge no longer qualifies as such;
- A financial asset becomes a designated and effective hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge or net investment hedge; and
- There is a change in measurement on credit exposures measured at fair value through profit or loss.

#### ***Financial liabilities***

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

#### ***Offsetting Financial Instruments***

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



### Fair Value Measurement

Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarized in the following notes:

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| • Significant estimates and assumptions | Note 3  |
| • Financial assets at FVOCI             | Note 10 |
| • Financial instruments                 | Note 32 |

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability assuming, that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset taken-into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefit by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

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

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

### Business Segment

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments.

A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a distinct economic environment that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

For management purposes, the Group is organized into three major operating segments (mining, services and others) according to the nature of products and the services provided with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The Group reports its primary segment information based on business segments which are the main revenue generating activities. Financial information on business segments is presented in Note 34.

### Inventories

Mine products inventory, which consist of copper concentrates containing copper, gold and silver, are stated lower of cost or net realizable value (NRV). Parts and supplies are valued at the lower of cost and NRV.

NRV for mine products inventory is the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. In the case of parts and supplies, NRV is the value of the inventories when sold at their condition at the consolidated statements of financial position date. In determining the NRV, the Group considers any adjustments necessary for obsolescence. Provision for obsolescence is determined by reference to specific items of stock.

Costs of parts and supplies comprise all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the materials and supplies to their present location and condition. The purchase cost is determined on a moving average basis. Parts and supplies in-transit is valued at Invoice cost.

### Advances to Suppliers and Contractors

Advances to suppliers and contractors are non-financial assets arising from payments made by the Group to its suppliers and contractors before goods or services have been received or rendered. These are classified as current since these are expected to be offset against future short-term billings and are recognized in the books at amounts initially paid.



#### Other Current Assets

The Group's other current assets include various prepayments, deferred costs and excess input value-added tax (VAT). These are classified as current since the Group expects to realize or consume the assets within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

#### Input VAT

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

When VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT) exceeds VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT), the excess is recognized as payable in the statement of financial position. When VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT) exceeds VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT), the excess is recognized as an asset in the consolidated statement of financial position to the extent of the recoverable amount.

Input VAT represents the VAT paid on purchases of applicable goods and services, net of output tax, which can be claimed for refund or recovered as tax credit against future tax liability of the Group upon approval by the Philippine Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) and/or the Philippine Bureau of Customs (BOC).

Input VAT on capitalized goods exceeding ₱1,000,000 is subject to amortization and any excess may be utilized against output VAT, if any, beyond 12 months from the reporting period or can be claimed for refund or as tax credits with the Philippine Department of Finance. The current portion is presented as part of "Other noncurrent assets" and the noncurrent portion under "Other noncurrent assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position and stated at its estimated NRV.

#### Investments in and Advances to Associates

The Group's investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. These are entities in which the Group has significant influence and, which are neither subsidiaries nor joint ventures of the Group.

Under the equity method, the investments in associates are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associates, less any allowance for impairment losses. Goodwill relating to an associate included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The carrying amount of an investment in associate also includes other long-term interests in an associate, such as loans and advances. Advances and loans granted by the Group are within the nature of cash advances or expenses paid by the Group on behalf of its associates. These are based on normal credit terms, unsecured, interest-free and are recognized and carried at original amounts advanced.

The consolidated statements of comprehensive income reflect the Group's share of the results of operations of the associates. Where there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associates, the Group recognizes its share of any changes. Profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associates are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associates.

The following are the Group's associates with the corresponding percentage of ownership:

	Percentage of Ownership	
	2019	2018
MMC	19.60%	19.60%
DMTC	25.44%	25.44%

The financial statements of the associates are prepared for the same financial reporting period of the Group. Where necessary, adjustments are made, bringing the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

The Group discontinues the use of equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate, such as:

- when the investment becomes a subsidiary,
- If the retained interest in the former associate or joint venture is a financial asset, the Group shall measure the retained interest at fair value. The fair value of the retained interest shall be regarded as its fair value on initial recognition, as a financial asset in accordance with the relevant standards.

The Group shall recognize the profit or loss the difference in:

- the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate; and
  - the carrying amount of the investment at the date the equity method was discontinued.
- b) The Group shall account for all amounts previously recognized in OCI in relation to that investment on the same basis as would have been required if the investee had directly disposed of the related assets.

### Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment, except land, are carried at cost less accumulated depletion, depreciation, amortization, and impairment in value, if any.

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset into operation, the initial estimate of the rehabilitation obligation, and, for qualifying assets (where relevant), borrowing costs. The purchase price or construction cost is aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of such property, plant and equipment when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met. Expenditures incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to expense in the period when the costs are incurred.

In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property, plant and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of property, plant and equipment. Major maintenance and major overhaul costs that are capitalized as part of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives, typically the period until the next major maintenance or inspection, and the estimated useful lives of the related property, plant and equipment.

Land is stated at cost, less any impairment in value.

Effective January 1, 2019, it is the Group's policy to classify right-of-use assets as part of property, plant and equipment. Prior to that date, all leases of the Group are accounted for as operating leases in accordance with PAS 17, hence, not recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date of the underlying assets is available for use). Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The initial cost of right-of-use-assets includes the amounts of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful life and lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying assets are capitalized during the period which is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Other borrowing costs are charged to expense.

Construction in-progress is recorded at cost and the related depreciation starts upon transfer to the appropriate account of the completed project.

Mine and mining properties also consist of the fair value attributable to mineral reserves and the portion of mineral resources considered to be probable of economic extraction at the time of an acquisition. When a mine construction project moves into the production phase, the capitalization of certain mine construction costs ceases, and costs are either regarded as part of the cost of inventory or expensed, except for costs which qualify for capitalization relating to mining asset additions, improvements or new developments, underground mine development or mineable reserve development.

Depreciation on assets are calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of each property, plant and equipment less its residual value, if any, over its estimated useful life, as follows:

Type of asset	Estimated useful life in years
Buildings and improvements	2-15
Plant machinery and equipment	2-20
Office furniture and fixtures	3-5

Mine exploration and development costs of mineral properties already in operations are capitalized as mine and mining property and are included in "Property, plant and equipment" account.

Depletion of mine and mining properties is computed based on ore extraction over the estimated volume of proved and probable ore reserves as estimated by the Parent Company's mining engineer or geologist and certified by a competent person.

The estimated recoverable reserves, depreciation and depletion methods applied are reviewed at the end of reporting period to ensure that the estimated recoverable reserves, depreciation and depletion methods are in line with expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits from property plant and equipment. If there has been significant change, the method shall be changed to reflect the changed pattern.

The property, plant and equipment's residual values, if any, and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of the reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the property, plant and equipment's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

When assets are sold or retired, the cost and related accumulated depletion, amortization, and depreciation, and accumulated impairment in value are removed from the accounts. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with carrying amount and are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are maintained in the accounts until these are no longer in use.

#### Mine Exploration Costs

Pre-license costs incurred before the Group has obtained legal rights to explore in a specific area are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, exploration and evaluation expenditure is deferred as asset when future economic benefit is more likely than not to be realized. These costs include materials and fuels used, surveying costs, drilling costs and payments made to contractors. The Group capitalizes any further evaluation costs incurred to exploration and evaluation assets up to the point when a commercial reserve is established.

In evaluating whether expenditures meet the criteria to be capitalized, several different sources of information are utilized. The information that is used to determine the possibility of future benefits depends on the extent of exploration and evaluation that has been performed.

Once commercial reserves are established, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and transferred to mine and mining properties. No amortization is charged during the exploration and evaluation phase. If the area is found to contain no commercial reserves, the accumulated costs are expensed.

#### Other Noncurrent Assets

Other noncurrent assets of the Group include the Mine Rehabilitation Fund (MRF) and funds to satisfy environmental obligations, intangible assets, deferred charges and various deposits. These are classified as noncurrent since the Group expects to utilize the assets beyond 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

#### Mine Rehabilitation Fund

MRF are funds deposited in banks, which is stated at face value, and is allotted for use in satisfying the Group's environmental and rehabilitation obligations. The funds earn interest based on the respective bank deposit rates.

#### Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite useful life are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in profit or loss in the amortization expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

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

The Group's accounting software is calculated using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life of five years.

#### Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

##### Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Nonfinancial Assets

Property, plant and equipment and other nonfinancial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, as when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) is written down to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. The fair value less cost to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's-length transaction less the costs of disposal while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case, the asset is tested as part of a larger CGU to which it belongs.



If the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Management has assessed its CGUs as being individual mines, which is the lowest level for which cash inflows are largely independent of those of other assets. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. In calculating value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset/CGU. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators. The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecasts, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated based on the life-of-mine plans. The estimated cash flows are based on expected future production, metal selling prices, operating costs and forecast capital expenditure, and cash flows beyond six years are based on life-of-mine plans.

Value in use does not reflect future cash flows associated with improving or enhancing an asset's performance, whereas anticipated enhancements to assets are included in fair value less costs of disposal calculations.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's/CGU's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset/CGU does not exceed either its recoverable amount, or the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset/CGU in prior years. Such a reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

#### *Investments in and Advances to Associates*

After application of the equity method for investment in associates, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize an additional impairment loss of the Group's investments in its associates, including long-term interests, that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in associates. The Group determines at the end of the reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that the investment and advances in associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as being the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and the acquisition cost and recognizes the amount in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Recoverable amount is determined as the higher between fair value less cost of disposal and value in use.

#### *Mine Exploration Costs*

An impairment review is performed, either individually or at the CGU level, when there are indicators that the carrying amount of the assets may exceed their recoverable amounts. To the extent that this occurs, the excess is fully provided against, in the financial period in which this is determined. Exploration assets are reassessed on a regular basis and these costs are carried forward provided that at least one of the following conditions is met:

- such costs are expected to be recouped in full through successful development and exploration of the area of interest or alternatively, by its sale; or
- exploration and evaluation activities within the area of interest have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in relation to the area are continuing or planned in the future.

#### Provisions

##### *General*

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal and constructive) as a result, of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all provisions to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as part of finance costs in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

##### *Liability for Mine Rehabilitation*

Mine rehabilitation costs will be incurred by the Group either while operating, or at the end of the operating life of, the Group's facilities and mine properties. The Group assesses its liability for mine rehabilitation at each reporting date. The Group recognizes a liability for mine rehabilitation where it has a legal and constructive obligation as a result, of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made. The nature of these restoration activities includes: dismantling and removing structures; rehabilitating mines and tailings dams; dismantling operating facilities; closing plant and waste sites; and restoring, reclaiming and revegetating affected areas.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or, the ground/environment is disturbed at the mining operation's location. When the liability is initially recognized, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the



related mining assets to the extent that it was incurred as a result, of the development/construction of the mine. Any rehabilitation obligations that arise through the production of inventory are recognized as part of the related inventory item. Additional disturbances which arise due to further development/construction at the mine are recognized as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability when they occur. Costs related to restoration of site damage (subsequently at the start of the commercial production) that is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and recognized in profit or loss as extraction progresses.

Changes in the estimated timing of rehabilitation or changes to the estimated future costs are dealt with prospectively by recognizing an adjustment to the rehabilitation liability and a corresponding adjustment to the asset to which it relates, if the initial estimate was originally recognized as part of an asset measured in accordance with PAS 16.

Any reduction in the rehabilitation liability and, therefore, any deduction from the asset to which it relates, may not exceed the carrying amount of that asset. If it does, any excess over the carrying value is taken immediately to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

If the change in estimate results in an increase in the liability for mine rehabilitation cost and, therefore, an addition to the carrying value of the asset, the Group considers whether this is an indication of impairment of the asset and if so tests for impairment. If, for mature mines, the estimate for the revised mine assets net of liability of mine rehabilitation exceeds the recoverable value, that portion of the increase is charged directly to expense.

Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rates that reflect current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as part of finance costs.

For closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The Group recognizes neither the deferred tax asset in respect of the temporary difference on the decommissioning liability nor the corresponding deferred tax liability in respect of the temporary difference on a decommissioning asset.

Rehabilitation trust funds committed for use in satisfying environmental obligations are included within "Other noncurrent assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

#### Stock Subscriptions Payable

Stock subscriptions payable pertains to the Group's unpaid subscription to shares of stock of other entities. These are recognized and carried in the books at the original subscription price in exchange of which, the shares of stock will be issued.

#### Revenue Recognition (Prior to January 1, 2018)

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

##### *Sale of Metals*

##### *Sale of bullion (i.e., Gold, Silver)*

Income from the sale of gold and silver bullions is recognized upon production. Net revenue is measured based on shipment value price based on quoted metal prices in the London Bullion Market, for both gold and silver, weight and assay content, less smelting and treatment charges. Contract terms for the Group's sale of gold and silver bullion allow for a price adjustment based on final assay results of the metal in concentrate by the customer to determine the content.

Provisional shipment up to 98% of total value for gold and silver based on provisional prices is collected upon shipment, while the remaining 2% for gold and silver is collected upon the determination of the final shipment value based on final weight and assay for metal content and prices during the applicable quotational period less applicable smelting and treatment charges.

##### *Sale of Copper Concentrate*

Income from the sale of copper concentrate is recognized upon shipment. Net revenue is measured based on shipment value price based on quoted metal prices in the London Market Exchange, weight and assay content, less smelting and treatment charges. Contract terms for the Group's sale of copper concentrate allow for a price adjustment based on final assay results of the metal in concentrate by the customer to determine the content.

Provisional shipment up to 100% of total value for copper concentrate based on provisional prices is collected upon shipment, while the final shipment value is collected upon the determination of the final weight and assay for metal content and prices during the applicable quotational period less applicable smelting and treatment charges.

The terms of metal sales contracts with third parties contain provisional pricing arrangements whereby the selling price is based on prevailing spot prices on a specified future date after shipment to the customer (the "quotation period"). Mark-to-market adjustments to the sales price occur based on movements in quoted market prices up to the date of final settlement, and such adjustments are recorded as part of revenue. The period between provisional invoicing and final settlement can be between one and six months.

#### *Service Fees*

Service fees are recognized upon performance of the services.

#### Revenue Recognition (Upon adoption of PFRS 15 on January 1, 2018)

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

#### *Sale of Metals*

##### *Sale of bullion (i.e., Gold, Silver)*

Income is recognized upon actual shipment of bullions. Net revenue is measured based on shipment value price based on quoted metal prices in the London Bullion Market, for both gold and silver, weight and assay content, less smelting and treatment charges. Contract terms for the Parent Company's sale of gold and silver bullion allow for a price adjustment based on final assay results of the metal in concentrate by the customer to determine the content.

Provisional shipment up to 98% of total value for gold and silver based on provisional prices is collected upon shipment, while the remaining 2% for gold and silver is collected upon the determination of the final shipment value based on final weight and assay for metal content and prices during the applicable QP less applicable smelting and treatment charges.

##### *Sale of copper concentrate*

Income from the sale of copper concentrate is recognized upon shipment. Net revenue is measured based on shipment value price based on quoted metal prices in the London Market Exchange, weight and assay content, less smelting and treatment charges. Contract terms for the Group's sale of copper concentrate allow for a price adjustment based on final assay results of the metal in concentrate by the customer to determine the content.

Provisional shipment up to 100% of total value for copper concentrate based on provisional prices is collected upon shipment, while the final shipment value is collected upon the determination of the final weight and assay for metal content and prices during the applicable QP less applicable smelting and treatment charges.

The terms of metal sales contracts with third parties contain provisional pricing arrangements whereby the selling price is based on prevailing spot prices on a specified future date after shipment to the customer (the "quotation period"). Mark-to-market adjustments to the sales price occur based on movements in quoted market prices up to the date of final settlement, and such adjustments are recorded as part of revenue. The period between provisional invoicing and final settlement can be between one and six months.

#### *Contract asset*

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

#### *Bill and Hold Sales*

The Group recognized sale on deliveries classified as bill and hold when there is transfer of risk and reward from the Group to the buyer due to the following:

- It is probable that delivery will be made;
- The item is on hand, identified and ready for delivery to the buyer at the time the sale is recognized;
- The buyer specifically acknowledges the deferred delivery instructions; and
- The usual payment terms apply.

#### *Trade receivables*

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

#### *Service Fees*

Service fees are recognized upon performance of the services.

#### Interest Income

Interest income is recognized as it accrues using EIR method.

#### Rental Income

Rental income arising from operating leases on land is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and included in revenue due to its operating nature.

#### Other Income

Other income are income and expenses which are not directly related to the Group's regular results of operations. These include interest income, rental income, gain (loss) on disposal of assets, gain or loss from deconsolidated subsidiaries, and gain due to retrenchment.

#### Cost and Expenses

Cost and expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows or decrease of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decrease in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. Cost of sales, cost of services and operating expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period these are incurred.

#### Capital Stock and APIC

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in the consolidated statements of changes in equity as a deduction from proceeds. The excess of proceeds from issuance of shares over the par value of shares are credited to APIC.

Where the Parent Company purchases its own shares (treasury shares), the consideration paid including any directly attributable incremental costs is deducted from equity attributable to the Parent Company's stockholders until the shares are cancelled, reissued or disposed of. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Parent Company's stockholders.

#### Deposit for Future Subscriptions

This pertains to the amount of cash and advances from stockholders as payment for future issuance of stocks. This is classified as an equity instrument when the Group will deliver a fixed number of its own equity instruments in exchange for a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset. Otherwise, it is classified under noncurrent liabilities.

#### Deficit

Deficit represents accumulated losses of the Group. A "deficit" is not an asset but a deduction from equity.

#### OCI

OCI comprises items of income and expense (including items previously presented under the consolidated statement of changes in equity) that are not recognized in the profit or loss for the year in accordance with PFRSs.

#### Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net income (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for any stock dividends declared and stock rights during the year.

Diluted earnings (loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net income (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for any stock dividends declared during the year plus weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive ordinary shares into ordinary shares. The Group has no dilutive potential common shares as at December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017.

#### Leases (prior to adoption of PFRS 16)

##### *Determination of Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease*

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the date of inception. The arrangement is assessed to determine whether fulfillment is dependent on the use of a specific asset and the arrangement conveys a right to use the assets, even if those assets are not explicitly specified in an arrangement. The Group is not a lessor in any transactions, it is only lessee. A reassessment is made after inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:

- (a) There is a change in contractual terms, other than a renewal or extension of the arrangement;
- (b) A renewal option is exercised, or extension granted, unless that term of the renewal or extension was initially included in the lease term;
- (c) There is a change in the determination of whether fulfillment is dependent on a specified asset; or
- (d) There is a substantial change to the asset.

Where a reassessment is made, lease accounting shall commence or cease from the date when the change in circumstances gave rise to the reassessment for scenarios (a), (c) or (d) above, and at the date of renewal or extension period for scenario (b).

##### *Operating Lease - Group as a Lessee*

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating lease. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

## Leases (upon adoption of PFRS 16)

### *Determination of Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease*

The Group assesses at contract inception, all arrangements to determine whether they are, or contain, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right of control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

### *Leases - Group as a Lessee*

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

### *Lease Liabilities*

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognized lease liabilities measured the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (and in, some instances, in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its IBR at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

### *Short-term Leases and Leases of Low-value Assets*

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

## Employee Benefit

The net defined retirement benefits liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets (if any), adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:

- Service cost
- Net interest on the net defined retirement benefits liability or asset
- Remeasurements of net defined retirement benefits liability or asset

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

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

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets, and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined retirement benefits liability) are recognized immediately in OCI in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Remeasurements recognized in OCI after the initial adoption of Revised PAS 19 are not closed to any other equity account and is shown as a separate item in equity under "Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement benefits liability".

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

The Group's right to be reimbursed of some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined retirement benefits liability is recognized as a separate asset at fair value when and only when reimbursement is virtually certain.



#### *Termination Benefit*

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee's employment as a result of either an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment.

A liability and expense for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the entity recognizes related restructuring costs. Initial recognition and subsequent changes to termination benefits are measured in accordance with the nature of the employee benefit, as either post-employment benefits, short-term employee benefits, or other long-term employee benefits.

#### *Employee Leave Entitlement*

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they are accrued to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

#### Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the closing rate of exchange at the end of the reporting period. All differences are taken to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

#### Income Taxes

##### *Current Income Tax*

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

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in OCI or equity is recognized in OCI or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations where applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

##### *Deferred Income Tax*

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled by the parent and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized in OCI or equity is recognized in OCI or equity and not in profit or loss.

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

#### Dividend Distribution

Dividend distribution to the Parent Company's stockholders and NCI is recognized as a liability in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved or declared by the Parent Company's BOD.

#### Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. These are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Contingencies, if it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

#### Events After the End of the Reporting Period

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

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### **3. Summary of Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions**

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities. Future events may occur which will cause the judgments assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in judgments and estimates are reflected in the consolidated financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

Judgments, estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcome can differ from these estimates.

#### Judgments

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

#### *Mine Exploration Costs*

The application of the Group's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits are likely either from future exploitation or sale or where activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. The determination of a resource is itself an estimation process that requires varying degrees of uncertainty depending on sub-classification and these estimates directly impact the point of deferral of exploration and evaluation expenditure. The deferral policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances, in particular whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available.

If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available. Mine exploration costs amounted to ₱6,746,644 and ₱6,683,763 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 12).

#### *Assessing Recoverability of Mine Exploration Costs*

Mineral property acquisition costs are capitalized until the viability of the mineral interest is determined. Exploration, evaluation and pre-feasibility costs are charged to "Mine exploration costs" until such time as it has been determined that a property has economically recoverable reserves, in which case subsequent exploration costs and the costs incurred to develop a property are capitalized to mine and mining properties. The Group reviews the carrying values of its mineral property interests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying values may exceed their estimated net recoverable amounts. Mine exploration costs amounted to ₱6,746,644 and ₱6,683,763 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 12).

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, mine exploration costs transferred to mine and mining properties amounted to nil and ₱272,604, respectively. (see Note 12).

#### *Assessing Impairment on Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Nonfinancial Assets*

The Group assesses impairment on property, plant and equipment and other nonfinancial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The factors that the Group considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.

In determining the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of the assets, the Group is required to make estimates and assumptions such as commodity prices, discount rates and foreign currency exchange rates that can materially affect the consolidated financial statements. Commodity prices and foreign exchange rates are based on the current and forecasts in different banks. Discount rate estimate is computed using the weighted average cost of capital.

An impairment loss would be recognized whenever evidence exists that the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount. For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

The recoverable amount of the asset is determined as the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value less costs to sell is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's-length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties, net of direct costs of selling the asset. When value in use has been undertaken, fair value is estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows using a discount factor that reflects the market rate for a term consistent with the period of expected cash flows.

The aggregate net book values of property, plant and equipment amounted to ₱6,858,669 and ₱7,495,316 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 9).

The carrying amount of other nonfinancial assets, which include advances to officers and employees, advances to suppliers and contractors, other current assets and other noncurrent assets amounted to ₱1,256,786 and ₱1,074,068 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

#### *Assessing Existence of Significant Influence*

In assessing whether significant influence still exists, the Group considered not only its percentage ownership but other factors such as the board seat representations it has in the associate's governing body, its interchange of managerial personnel with the associate, and material transactions between the Group and its investee, among others.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group assessed that it has significant influence over DMTC and MMC and has accounted for the investments as associates (see Note 11).

#### *Assessing Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets*

The Group reviews the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets at the end of the reporting period and reduces the amounts to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profit and taxable temporary timing differences will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized.

The Group has deferred tax assets amounting to ₱293,071 and ₱246,829 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 18). No deferred tax assets were recognized for temporary differences amounting to ₱2,465,921 and ₱2,083,149 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, since there is no assurance that the Group will generate sufficient future taxable income to allow all or part of its deferred tax assets to be utilized (see Note 18).

#### *Assessing the business models of financial assets*

The Group manages its financial assets based on a business model that maintains adequate level of financial assets to match expected cash outflows.

The Group's business model can be to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows even when sales of certain financial assets occur.

#### *Determining stage of impairment of financial assets*

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life between the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort for this purpose. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and forward-looking analysis.

Quantitative criteria may include downgrade in investment grade, defaulted assets, counterparties with objective evidence of impairment. A significant increase in credit risk is also presumed if a debtor is more than 90 days past due in making a contractual payment. Qualitative criteria may include significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions in which the counterparty operates, actual or expected restructuring.

Exposures that have not deteriorated significantly since origination, or where the deterioration remains within the Group's investment grade criteria are considered to have a low credit risk. The provision for credit losses for these financial assets is based on a 12-month ECL.



An exposure will migrate through the ECL stages as asset quality deteriorates. If, in a subsequent period, asset quality improves and also reverses any previously assessed significant increase in credit risk since origination, then the loss allowance measurement reverts from lifetime ECL to 12-months ECL.

#### Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group's debtors operate, information obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organizations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group's core operations.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; or
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if

- i) the financial instrument has a low risk of default, ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. The Group considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when it has an internal or external credit rating of "investment grade" as per globally understood definition.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

#### Estimates and Assumptions

The consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRSs require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes. The estimates and assumptions used in the consolidated financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

#### *Revenue Recognition*

The Parent Company recognizes revenue from sale of bullion and concentrate at the time these are produced and shipped to buyer smelters, respectively. Revenue is measured based on shipment value based on quoted metal prices in the London Bullion Market and London Market Exchange or Shanghai Gold Exchange, and weight and assay for metal content net of smelting and treatment charges. Provisional shipment values up to 98% bullion and up to 100% concentrate while the remaining balance is collected upon determination of the final shipment value based on final weights and assays for metal content and prices during the applicable QP less deduction for smelting and treatment charges. Total recognized revenue relating to sale of metals amounted to ₱2,030,103, ₱2,081,563 and ₱1,558,191, net of smelting and treatment charges of ₱168,879, ₱152,756 and ₱68,474, in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 29).

#### *Estimating Ore Reserves and Resources*

Mineral reserves and resource estimates for development projects are, to a large extent, based on the interpretation of geological data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques and feasibility studies which derive estimates of costs based upon anticipated tonnage and grades of ores to be mined and processed, the configuration of the ore body, expected recovery rates from the ore, estimated operating costs, estimated climatic conditions and other factors. Proven reserve estimates are attributed to future development projects only where there is a significant commitment to project funding and extraction and for which applicable governmental and regulatory approvals have been secured or are reasonably certain to be secured. All proven reserve estimates are subject to revision, either upward or downward, based on new information, such as from block grading and production activities or from changes in economic factors including product prices, contract terms or development plans.



Estimates of reserves for undeveloped or partially developed areas are subject to greater uncertainty over their future life than estimates of reserves for areas that are substantially developed and depleted. As an area goes into production, the amount of proven reserves will be subject to future revision once additional information becomes available. As those areas are further developed, new information may lead to revisions. The estimated recoverable reserves are used in the calculation of depletion, depreciation, amortization and testing for impairment, the assessment of life of mine, and forecasting the timing of the payment of provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning.

In accordance with its policy, the Company reviews the estimated resources and reserves on an ongoing basis. This review indicated that a portion of resource were part of the ore extracted in prior year. As a result, effective January 1, 2019, the Company added a portion of resources expected to be converted into reserves in the calculation of depletion. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, mine and mining properties presented under property, plant and equipment amounted to ₱5,419,986 and ₱5,946,027, respectively (see Note 9).

#### *Estimating Impairment of Financial Assets (prior to adoption of PFRS 9)*

##### *Receivables*

The provision for impairment losses on receivables is based on the Group's assessment of the collectability of payments from customers, employees, other third parties and associates. This assessment requires judgment regarding the outcome of disputes and the ability of each of the debtors to pay the amounts owed to the Group. The Group assesses individually the receivable based on factors that affect the collectability of the receivables, such as the length of the relationship of the Group with the debtor, the historical payment behavior, a review of the age and status of its receivable, the probability of insolvency of the counterparty, as well as its significant financial difficulties.

In addition to specific allowance against individually significant loans and receivables, the Group also makes a collective impairment allowance against exposures which, although not specifically identified as requiring a specific allowance, have a greater risk of default than when originally granted. This collective allowance is based on any deterioration in the Group's assessment of the accounts since their inception. The Group assessments take into consideration factors such as any deterioration in country risk, industry, and technological obsolescence, as well as identified structural weaknesses or deterioration in cash flows.

Receivables, net of allowance for impairment losses, amounted to ₱88,973 as at December 31, 2017.

##### *AFS Financial Assets*

The Group treats AFS financial assets as impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The determination of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgment.

In addition, the Group evaluates other factors, including normal volatility in share price for quoted equities and the future cash flows and the discount factors for unquoted equities. Fair value of AFS financial assets amounted to ₱197,931 as at December 31, 2017.

#### *Estimating Allowance for Inventory Obsolescence*

Parts and supplies inventories, which are used in the Group's operations, are stated at the lower of cost or NRV. Allowance for inventory obsolescence is established when there is evidence that the equipment where the parts and supplies were originally purchased for are no longer in service. Materials which are non-moving or have become unusable are priced at their recoverable amount.

Inventories carried at lower of cost or NRV, amounted to ₱524,477 and ₱585,871 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 6).

#### *Estimating Impairment of Investments in and Advances to Associates*

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for investments in and advances to associates at the end of the reporting period. These assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the investment is written down to its recoverable amount.

Investments in and advances to associates amounted to ₱564,256 and ₱565,214 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 11).

#### Estimation of Allowance for Impairment of Financial Assets (upon adoption of PFRS 9)

##### *Provision for ECL for Cash, Trade Receivables (not subject to provisional pricing), Non-trade Receivables and Contract Assets*

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables not subject to provisional pricing. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (e.g., by geography, product type, customer type and/or rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions are expected to deteriorate over the next year, which can lead to an increased number of defaults, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

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

The Group measures its ECL on cash, non-trade receivables and contract asset in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and the time value of money. In measuring ECL, the Group consider whether there is a significant increase in credit risk. The Group uses an ECL model that considers the Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD). In estimating the ECL, the Group uses all available information in measuring ECL, such as available credit rating of the instruments and the debtor, default assessment on the debtor, and history of experience with the debtor. A forward-looking information, such as interest rate, inflation rate and changes in the gross domestic product, is incorporated and its relationship with the credit loss is analyzed at each reporting date.

The correlation of forecast economic conditions and ECL is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of the debtor's actual default in the future.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, total financial assets of the Group amounted to ₱310,993 and ₱393,347, respectively. Allowance for ECL on financial assets amounted to ₱18,955 and ₱14,809 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

#### *Inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques*

The ECL is measured on either a 12-month or lifetime basis depending on whether there is a significant increase in credit risk or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. The ECL model considers the PD, LGD, and EAD, defined as follows:

- **Probability of default**

The PD represents the likelihood of a customer defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months, or over the remaining life of the obligation. PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on statistical rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These statistical models are based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. Where it is available, market data may also be used to derive the PD for large corporate counterparties. If a counterparty or exposure migrates between rating classes, then this will lead to a change in the estimate of the associated PD. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures and estimated prepayment rates.

The 12-months and lifetime PD represent the expected point-in-time probability of a default over the next 12 months and remaining lifetime of the financial instrument, respectively, based on conditions existing at the balance sheet date and future economic conditions that affect credit risk.

- **Loss given default**

Loss Given Default represents the Group's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure, taking into account the mitigating effect of collateral, its expected value when realized and the time value of money. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type of seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

- **Exposure at default**

EAD is based on the amounts the Group expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime. For example, for a revolving commitment, the Group includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD, and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original EIR or an approximation thereof.

The lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12-month PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the loans. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band. This is supported by historical analysis.

The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the contractual repayments owed by the customer. Early repayment/refinance assumptions, when allowed, are also incorporated into the calculation.

There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period December 31, 2019 and 2018.

#### *Incorporation of forward-looking information*

The Group incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. The Group has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses of each financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables identified and credit risk and credit losses. Predicted relationship between the key indicators and default and loss rates on financial assets have been developed based on analyzing historical data.

#### *Leases - Estimating IBR*

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its IBR to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating). The Group's lease liabilities amounted ₱11,822 as of December 31, 2019 (see Note 31g).

#### *Estimation of Retirement Benefit Expense*

The cost of defined retirement obligation as well as the present value of the defined benefit obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future retirement increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, defined benefit obligation are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each end of the reporting period. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the retirement benefits liability of the Group amounted to ₱1,205,852 and ₱1,104,764, respectively. Net retirement costs amounted to ₱122,432, ₱142,666 and ₱135,791 in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 17).

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. Further details about the assumptions used are provided in Note 17.

#### *Estimating Liability for Mine Rehabilitation Cost*

The ultimate cost of mine rehabilitation and decommissioning is uncertain and cost estimates can vary in response to many factors including changes to the relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques or experience. The expected timing of expenditure can also change, for example in response to changes in ore reserves or production rates. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning, which would affect future financial results.

The provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning costs is based on estimated future costs using information available at the end of the reporting period. To the extent the actual costs differ from these estimates, adjustments will be recorded and, the profit or loss may be impacted. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, liability for mine rehabilitation cost amounted to ₱159,974 and ₱101,383, respectively (see Note 16).

#### *Estimating Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities*

PFRSs require that certain financial assets and liabilities be carried at fair value, which requires the use of accounting judgment and estimates. While significant components of fair value measurement are determined using verifiable objective evidence (e.g. foreign exchange rates, interest rates, volatility rates), the timing and amount of changes in fair value would differ with the valuation methodology used. Any change in the fair value of these financial assets and liabilities would directly affect the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The carrying values and corresponding fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as well as the manner, in which fair values were determined are discussed (see Note 32).

#### *Estimating Contingencies*

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events (see Note 31).

#### 4. Cash

	2019	2018
Cash on hand	P 6,118	P 2,781
Cash with banks	56,505	120,816
	P 62,623	P 123,597

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

Interest income earned from cash in banks amounted to ₱198, ₱274 and ₱277 in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The Group has United States dollar(US\$)-denominated cash in banks amounting to US\$407 and US\$1,914 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 32).

#### 5. Receivables and Contract Assets

##### *Receivables*

	2019	2018
Trade	P 53,970	P 51,519
Nontrade	33,412	3,931
Officers and employees	2,646	1,647
	90,028	57,097
Less allowance for expected credit losses	18,955	14,809
	P 71,073	P 42,288

Trade receivables include the Parent Company's receivables arising from its shipments of gold, silver and concentrate to refinery and smelter customer under the Refining Agreements (RA; see Note 29) and receivables from third party customers for drilling, hauling and rental services.

Nontrade receivables comprise mainly of receivables from related parties and other third parties, while receivables from officers and employees pertain to cash advances made by employees for the operations of the Group subject for liquidation. Unliquidated receivables from officers and employees are collectible on demand or considered as salary deduction.

Trade, nontrade and receivables from officers and employees are noninterest-bearing and are generally collectible on demand.

Provision for expected credit losses on receivables amounting to ₱4,146, ₱86 and nil were recognized by the Group in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 24).

Movements of allowance for expected credit losses are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year		
Trade	P 14,295	P 14,216
Nontrade	514	518
Provision (Note 24)	4,146	86
Reversals	-	(11)
Balance at end of year	P 18,955	P 14,809

The Group has US\$-denominated trade receivables amounting to US\$595 and US\$480 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 32).

##### *Contract assets*

Contract assets are initially recognized revenue earned from unbilled charges to MMC for drilling services rendered in 2018. Contract assets recognized as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to ₱18,732.



## 6. Inventories

	2019	2018
Parts and supplies:		
At NRV	P 484,611	P 512,373
At cost	359	2,093
Mine products at NRV	39,507	71,405
	P 524,477	P 585,871

Parts and supplies on hand include materials and supplies stored in Metro Manila, Bulacan, Mankayan and Leyte. Cost of parts and supplies on hand amounted to P544,673 and P555,937 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Mine products inventory includes copper concentrates stored in a concentrate bodega owned by SSI located compound in Poro, San Fernando City, La Union. Cost of mine products amounted to P39,507 and P81,561 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Movements in allowance for inventory obsolescence on parts and supplies on hand as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	P 41,471	P 41,471
Provision (Note 22)	18,232	-
Balance at end of year	P 59,703	P 41,471

Parts and supplies inventories charged to profit and loss under "Consumables and supplies" account amounted to P575,844, P560,708 and P370,608 in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Notes 22, 23 and 24).

## 7. Advances to Suppliers and Contractors

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group has advances to suppliers and contractors amounting to P225,869 and P206,033, respectively. These advances will be offset against future billings. Advances to suppliers and contractors are non-financial assets arising from advanced payments made by the Group to its suppliers and contractors before goods and services have been received or rendered. These are classified as current since these are expected to be offset against future short-term billings and are recognized in the books at the amounts initially paid.

Advances to suppliers and contractors are attributable to contracts generally requiring advance payments. Amounts deposited will be applied as part of the full payment of the contract price upon completion of the contract.

## 8. Other Current Assets

	2019	2018
Input VAT	P 773,581	P 743,137
Prepaid expenses	153,182	25,973
Deferred costs	11,221	10,282
Rental deposits	450	921
	P 938,434	P 780,313

By virtue of Revenue Memorandum Order 9-2000 dated March 29, 2000, all sales of goods, property and services made by a VAT-registered person to the Parent Company, being a 100% exporter, are automatically zero-rated for VAT purposes effective August 8, 2001.

Input VAT represents VAT paid on purchases of applicable goods and services, net of output tax, which can be claimed for refund or recovered as tax credit against certain future tax liability of the Group upon approval by the BIR and/or the Philippine Bureau of Customs.

Prepaid expenses include advance payments for taxes, insurance, rent and other services and costs incurred under operating development drives.

Deferred costs represent withdrawal of tubings to be used in drilling operations. Costs of which is amortized based on meters drilled.

Rental deposits are refundable at the end of the lease term.

## 9. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment	2019						
	Mine and mining properties	Buildings and improvements	Plant, machinery, equipment, and office furniture and fixtures	Land	Construction in-progress	Right-of-use assets—warehouse and building	Total
Cost:							
Balances at December 31, 2019, as previously reported	₱ 11,836,491	₱ 551,530	₱ 3,345,918	₱ 713,469	₱ 226,969	₱ -	₱ 16,674,377
Adoption of PFRS 16 (Note 2)	-	-	-	-	-	20,669	20,669
Balances at January 1, 2019, as restated	11,836,491	551,530	3,345,918	713,469	226,969	20,669	16,695,046
Additions	41,233	9,851	24,476	-	121,794	-	197,354
Transfers	(7,666)	200	241,519	-	(234,053)	-	-
Capitalized cost of mine and mining properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment to capitalized cost of mine rehabilitation and decommissioning (Note 16)	53,314	-	-	-	-	-	53,314
Retirements/disposals	-	(1,883)	(340,602)	-	-	-	(342,485)
Balances at end of year	11,923,372	559,698	3,271,311	713,469	114,710	20,669	16,603,229
Accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization:							
Balances at beginning of year	5,890,464	397,868	2,866,797	-	-	-	9,155,129
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	612,922	28,375	249,572	-	-	9,361	900,230
Retirement and disposals	-	(1,157)	(333,574)	-	-	-	(334,731)
Balances at end of year	6,503,386	425,086	2,782,795	-	-	9,361	9,720,628
Allowance for impairment:							
Balances at beginning and end of year	-	19,241	4,691	-	-	-	23,932
Net book values	₱ 5,419,986	₱ 115,371	₱ 483,825	₱ 713,469	₱ 114,710	₱ 11,308	₱ 6,858,669

	2018					
	Mine and mining properties	Buildings and improvements	Plant, machinery, equipment, and office furniture and fixtures	Land	Construction in-progress	Total
Cost:						
Balances at beginning of year	₱ 11,300,951	₱ 482,029	₱ 3,191,005	₱ 713,469	₱ 219,225	₱ 15,906,679
Additions	234,549	69,501	123,180	-	170,563	597,793
Transfers	35,548	-	127,271	-	(162,819)	-
Capitalized cost of mine and mining properties (Note 12)	272,604	-				272,604
Adjustment to capitalized cost of mine rehabilitation and decommissioning (Note 16)	(7,161)	-	-	-	-	(7,161)
Retirements disposals	-	-	(95,538)	-	-	(95,538)
Balances at end of year	11,836,491	551,530	3,345,918	713,469	226,969	16,674,377
Accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization:						
Balances at beginning of year	5,328,896	370,283	2,760,291	-	-	8,459,470
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	561,568	27,585	192,821	-	-	781,974
Retirements and disposals	-	-	(86,315)	-	-	(86,315)
Balances at end of year	5,890,464	397,868	2,866,797	-	-	9,155,129
Allowance for impairment:						
Balances at beginning and end of year	-	19,241	4,691	-	-	23,932
Net book values	₱ 5,946,027	₱ 134,421	₱ 474,430	₱ 713,469	₱ 226,969	₱ 7,495,316

Prior to 2005, the Group adopted the revaluation model and engaged an independent firm of appraisers to determine the fair value of its land classified under "Property, plant and equipment" in the consolidated statement of financial position, which is equal to the amount in terms of money at which the property would exchange in the current real estate market, between willing parties both having knowledge of all relevant facts. The fair value was estimated using the market data approach, which is based on sales and listings of comparable property registered within the vicinity that considered factors such as location, size and shape of the properties.

In adopting the revaluation model, the Group applied the fair value as deemed cost exemption under PFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of PFRS*, to measure the Group's land at fair value at January 1, 2004. In 2012, the Group closed out the revaluation increment amounting to ₱511,504 as at January 1, 2010 to retained earnings. The revaluation reserve pertains to the remaining deemed cost adjustment on its land when the Group transitioned to PFRSs in 2005 (see Note 31k).

The Parent Company re-estimated its provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning as at June 14, 2020. Mine and mining properties include provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning amounting to ₱105,972 and ₱60,836 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The rates used by the Parent Company in computing depletion are ₱2,838, ₱2,464 and ₱2,193 per ton in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively, as a result of the costs capitalized under "Mine and mining properties" for the development of the Victoria and Quartz Pyrite Gold (QPG) Project.

Certain drilling equipment under "Plant, machinery, equipment, and office furniture and fixtures" were used as collateral for the Group's short-term and long-term loans with a local bank (see Note 14).

Construction in-progress pertains to various mining operations requirements that undergo in-house constructions and fabrications in Mankayan. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group transferred construction in-progress amounting to ₱234,053 and ₱162,819, respectively, to mine and mining properties, and plant, machinery, equipment, office furniture and fixtures.

## 10. Financial Assets Designated at FVOCI

As at December 31, 2018, the financial assets designated at FVOCI consists of investments in:

	2019	2018
Quoted equity shares	₱ 31,652	₱ 81,666
Unquoted equity shares	130,285	130,285
	<b>₱ 161,937</b>	<b>₱ 211,951</b>

Movements in financial assets designated at FVOCI are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	₱ 211,951	₱ 197,931
Changes in fair values of financial assets designated at FVOCI	27,121	14,020
Disposals	(77,135)	-
Balance at end of year	<b>₱ 161,937</b>	<b>₱ 211,951</b>

The following table shows the movement on fair value reserves for financial assets designated at FVOCI shown as a separate component of equity.

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	₱ 61,288	₱ 47,856
Changes in fair values of financial assets designated at FVOCI	26,801	13,432
Transfer of fair value reserve of financial assets designated at FVOCI to retained earnings	(29,486)	-
Balance at end of year	<b>₱ 58,603</b>	<b>₱ 61,288</b>

Investments in quoted equity shares pertain to investment in common shares of various local public companies and golf club shares.

Investments assets in unquoted equity shares pertain to investments in private local companies and therefore have no fixed maturity date or coupon rate.

Dividend income earned by the Group amounted to nil in 2019, 2018 and 2017.

The Parent Company executed a deed of assignment in favor of LCMC Employee Pension Plan ("the Plan") on December 22, 2016 covering 160,568,775 of 180,000,000 of its Prime Orion Philippines, Inc. (POPI) shares for a total consideration of ₱308,292.

The obligation to pay the balance of stocks subscriptions payable of ₱96,341 has been agreed and accepted by the Plan. In May 2019, the Parent Company paid its remaining stock subscriptions payable amounting to ₱11,443. The outstanding balance of stock subscription payable amounted to nil and ₱11,443 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

In 2017, the Parent Company recorded an unrealized gain on changes in fair values on available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets amounting to ₱9,191.

In May 2019, the Parent Company disposed its shares in POPI with total shares of 19,431,225 for ₱69,234. On July 2019, SSI disposed its shares in POPI with total shares of 2,060,000 for ₱7,901.

As at December 31, 2019, the Group has no intention to dispose its unquoted equity shares. The aggregate cost of these investments amounted to ₱130,285 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

## 11. Investments in and Advances to Associates

2019	DMTC	MMC	Total
<b>Acquisition cost:</b>			
Balances at beginning and end of year	₱ 11,800	₱ 518,426	₱ 530,226
<b>Accumulated equity:</b>			
Share in net earnings (loss):			
Balances at beginning of year	81	32,295	32,376
Equity in net loss	(1,231)	(1,741)	(2,972)
Actuarial gain on retirement obligation	-	72	72
Unrealized loss on financial assets designated at FVOCI	₱ -	(₱ 320)	(₱ 320)
Balances at end of year	(1,150)	30,306	29,156
Investments in associates	10,650	548,732	559,382
Advances to associate (Note 15)	-	4,874	4,874
	₱ 10,650	₱ 553,606	₱ 564,256

2018	DMTC	MMC	Total
<b>Acquisition cost:</b>			
Balances at beginning and end of year	₱ 11,800	₱ 518,426	₱ 530,226
<b>Accumulated equity:</b>			
Share in net earnings (loss):			
Balances at beginning of year	-	34,863	34,863
Equity in net income (loss)	93	(2,197)	(2,104)
Actuarial gain (loss) on retirement obligation	(12)	224	212
Unrealized loss on financial assets designated at FVOCI	-	(595)	(595)
Balances at the end of year	81	32,295	32,376
Investments in associates	11,881	550,721	562,602
Advances to associate (Note 15)	-	2,612	2,612
	₱ 11,881	₱ 553,333	₱ 565,214

### Investment in MMC

The Group effectively has 19.60% ownership in MMC in 2019 and 2018. Thus, the Group assessed that it has significant influence over MMC due to the following:

- (a) The Group has four out of nine board seats and three out of nine representations; and
- (b) The Group has at least nine executive officers and one managerial personnel serving as part of MMC's corporate management.

As at December 31, 2019, the fair value per share of MMC shares A and B amounted to ₱0.0079 and ₱0.0080, respectively. As at December 31, 2018, the fair value per share of MMC shares A and B amounted to ₱0.007 and ₱0.0065. Fair market value of the investment in MMC amounted to ₱412,391 and ₱351,858 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

### Investment in DMTC

The Group assessed that it has significant influence over DMTC due to the following:

- (a) The Group has ownership interest of 25.44% over its outstanding capital shares; and
- (b) The Group, through DDCP, has at least ₱15.1 million or 54.71% contribution in the total assets of the DMTC.

The Group measures the investments under the equity method and prepares financial statements for the same financial reporting period as the Group.



The following table illustrates summarized financial information of the Group's investments in associates:

2019	DMTC	MMC	Total
<b>Assets:</b>			
Current Assets	P 26,333	P 81,679	P 108,012
Noncurrent Assets	1,216	3,101,451	3,102,667
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>27,549</b>	<b>3,183,130</b>	<b>3,210,679</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>			
Current Liabilities	10,619	181,551	192,170
Noncurrent Liabilities	3,994	71,322	75,316
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>14,613</b>	<b>252,873</b>	<b>267,486</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>P 12,936</b>	<b>P 2,930,257</b>	<b>P 2,943,193</b>
<b>Net Loss</b>	<b>(P 4,839)</b>	<b>(P 8,880)</b>	<b>(P 13,719)</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>DMTC</b>	<b>MMC</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets:</b>			
Current Assets	P 31,459	P 93,839	P 125,298
Noncurrent Assets	3,608	3,057,356	3,060,964
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>35,067</b>	<b>3,151,195</b>	<b>3,186,262</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>			
Current Liabilities	8,947	140,646	149,593
Noncurrent Liabilities	6,078	69,907	75,985
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>15,025</b>	<b>210,553</b>	<b>225,578</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>P 20,042</b>	<b>P 2,940,642</b>	<b>P 2,960,684</b>
<b>Net Income (Loss)</b>	<b>P 365</b>	<b>(P 11,207)</b>	<b>(P 10,842)</b>

## 12. Mine Exploration Costs

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	P 6,683,763	P 6,620,301
Additions	62,881	336,066
	<b>6,746,644</b>	<b>6,956,367</b>
Transferred to mine and mining properties (Note 9)	-	(272,604)
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>P 6,746,644</b>	<b>P 6,683,763</b>

Pursuant to the agreement between Gold Fields Limited, FSGRI and the Parent Company, ongoing exploration and pre-development expenses are being incurred on the Far Southeast Project (see Note 31a).

Depreciation expense capitalized as part of mine exploration costs in 2019, 2018 and 2017 amounted to P21,568, P17,315 and P20,464, respectively.

No allowance for impairment losses on mine exploration costs was recognized in 2019 and 2018.

## 13. Trade and Other Payables

	2019	2018
Trade	P 562,032	P 767,258
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	929,397	370,619
Employee related expenses	80,174	56,339
Accrued utilities	28,920	15,037
Unclaimed dividends	26,695	26,695
Payable to regulatory authorities	27,135	26,490
Accrued production tax	19,884	23,119
Trust receipts	1,847	24,544
Due to related parties (Note 15)	103,907	71,974
	<b>P 1,779,991</b>	<b>P 1,382,075</b>

**Nature, terms and conditions of the Group's liabilities:**

- Trade payables include import and local purchases of equipment and inventories such various parts and supplies used in the operations of the Group. These are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60 days' terms.
- Accrued expenses and other liabilities are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled on a 30 to 60 days' term. These include other operating expenses that are payable to various suppliers and contractors.
- Employee related expenses include unclaimed wages, accrued vacation and sick leave and accrued payroll. These are non-interest bearing and are payable in 30 days' term.
- Accrued utilities pertain to unpaid billings for power, communication, light and water charges. These are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 to 90 days.
- Unclaimed dividends pertain to unpaid cash dividends declared by the Parent Company to its stockholders. These are non-interest bearing and are payable upon demand of the payee.
- Payable to regulatory agencies include withholding taxes and other government contributions related to employees of the Group. These are non-interest bearing and are normally remitted within 10 days from the close of each month.
- Accrued production taxes pertain to excise taxes on metal sales. These are non-interest bearing and are settled within 15 days after the end of each quarter.
- Trust receipts refer to arrangements of the Group with banks related to its importations of inventories and various equipment which are interest bearing and have an average term of 90 to 120 days.

Interest incurred on trust receipts amounted to ₱1,274, ₱1,411 and ₱5,195 in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 27).

The Group has US\$-denominated trade and other payables amounting to US\$2,821 and US\$499 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 32).

#### 14. Short-term and Long-term Debt and Other Interest-bearing Liabilities

	2019	2018
Gold delivery agreement (US\$1,000 in 2019 and 2018)	₱ 50,635	₱ 52,580
Obtained loan from banks:		
Peso-denominated loans	149,384	195,677
US\$-denominated loans	2,523	8,451
Total borrowings	202,542	256,708
Less current portion of long-term borrowings	202,542	242,541
	₱ -	₱ 14,167

**Gold Delivery Agreement (GDA):**

In December 1998, the Parent Company entered into a Loan and Hedging Facilities Agreement (the Agreement) with NM Rothschild & Sons (Australia) Ltd. (Rothschild) and Dresdner Bank AG (Dresdner) which provides for borrowings up to US\$30 million and hedging facility up to 300,000 ounces of gold as may be agreed upon by the parties up to December 2002. A minimum hedging amount of 250,000 ounces was imposed to secure the payment of the loan. The loan was intended to finance the working capital requirements of the Victoria Project (see Note 1).

The Agreement was first amended in 2000, and further amended in 2002 principally with respect to the repayment of the loan. The 2002 deed of amendment provides for the extension of the loan agreement up to September 2007. As at December 31, 2004, the loans obtained from Rothschild and Dresdner have been fully paid.

In accordance with the hedging facility, the Parent Company entered into various forward gold contracts with Rothschild and Dresdner (Lenders) which provide for the buying or selling of gold in fixed quantities at certain fixed prices for delivery in various maturity dates in the future. Any gains or losses on the forward sales contracts are recognized upon closing of the pertinent contracts.

At December 31, 2004, the Parent Company's forward gold contracts to sell 169,043 ounces of gold at an average price of US\$295 per ounce will mature on various dates in the future and are being rolled forward relative to the ongoing discussion with Lenders. These contracts had a negative mark-to-market valuation of US\$24 million based on the spot rate of US\$437 per ounce as at December 31, 2004.

The Parent Company does not recognize any derivative financial liability under the hedging contracts with Dresdner. After months of discussion and negotiations, the Parent Company and Dresdner agreed in December 2005 on a commercial resolution to their controversy which was formalized through a GDA that was signed on January 25, 2006. Under the GDA, a gold loan of about US\$14 million shall be repaid by way of minimum monthly installments starting from February 1, 2006 up to September 30, 2009 of the cash equivalent in US\$ of 200 ounces of gold computed at the spot price in the market and any remaining balance to be fully repaid by the final delivery on September 30, 2009. The Parent Company also has an option to settle by delivery of quantity of gold.

The GDA contains certain covenants, which include, among others, payment of interest, strict compliance with regulatory provisions regarding internal revenue taxes and environmental requirements, restrictions in the incurrence of indebtedness and certain derivative transactions, limitation in the disposal and transfer of assets and prohibitions in the purchase of issued shares, reduction in capital and issuance of shares other than for cash or make a distribution of assets or other capital to its stockholders.

As from September 28, 2010, the rights of Commerzbank AG (Commerzbank; formerly constituted as Dresdner Bank AG) under the GDA have been transferred to Statham Capital Corporation (Statham). Accordingly, Statham is substituted for Commerzbank as the financier under the GDA.

An amendment to the GDA was entered into by the Parent Company. On October 5, 2010, a moratorium was agreed on, providing for the resumption of monthly deliveries of 200 ounces in January 2011 and a final delivery date of December 31, 2011. Total amount under the GDA is US\$10,027.

On February 10, 2011, another moratorium and restructure agreement were entered into by the Parent Company. This resulted in a reduction in the total outstanding liability, with the corresponding gain included in "Service fees and other operating income" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. In 2014, the Parent Company and Statham entered into another restructure agreement wherein the due date was extended to 2017. The due date has been extended again to 2019 and, in 2019, the due date has been further extended to 2021. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the remaining obligation owing to Statham under the GDA amounting to US\$1,000 with Peso equivalents of ₱50,635 and ₱52,580, respectively, is payable on December 31, 2021 as the final delivery date based on latest restructuring.

The Parent Company filed a civil case against Rothschild for the declaration of the nullity of the forward gold contracts to sell 97,476 ounces of gold. Rothschild filed a motion to dismiss and this was denied by the Regional Trial Court (RTC) and subsequently by the Court of Appeals in December 2006. Rothschild elevated the matter to the Supreme Court (SC) in February 2007. On November 28, 2011, the SC denied the Motion to Dismiss of Rothschild and upheld the jurisdiction of the RTC over the person of Rothschild in the case for nullity of hedging contracts filed by the Parent Company in 2005. Trial of the case was completed by the RTC in 2017. In a decision dated February 5, 2018, the RTC ruled in favor of the Parent Company, declaring the forward gold contracts null and void. Defendant Rothschild has filed an appeal with the Court of Appeals.

#### Bank Loans

Borrowings from a local bank are all clean loans with interest rates ranging from 5.50% to 8.75% in 2019 and 5.50% to 7.00% in 2018.

In September 2016, the Parent Company obtained credit accommodations from the Bank of Commerce which turned past due and had an outstanding principal balance in the total amount of US\$432, exclusive of interest and penalties as of May 31, 2016, evidenced by trust receipts. During 2017, the Parent Company settled the full amount of the outstanding loan balance. Total interest on the above-mentioned loan for the year 2017 amounted to ₱424 (see Note 27).

In March 1, 2017, DDCP entered into a loan agreement with United Coconut Planters Bank for additional working capital. The proceeds of the loans amounted to ₱20,000. The loan carries interest per annum of 6.5%. This loan is payable in eight (8) equal quarterly installments of ₱2,500. The loan is secured by a chattel mortgage of drilling equipment. The carrying value of the loan amounted to nil and ₱2,500 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The loan was paid on March 8, 2019. The interest expense recognized related to this loan amounted to ₱45, ₱536 and ₱861 in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 27).

In March 30, 2017, the Parent Company entered into an Omnibus Loan agreement amounting to ₱150,000 with United Coconut Planters Bank (UCPB). Maturity date of the said loan is on July 28, 2017. The loan carries interest per annum of 6.50%. The loan is payable in full on maturity date and, is secured by chattel mortgage of drilling equipment which covers 200% of the loan. The loan was rolled over at maturity date after the Parent Company paid ₱12,400 of principal amount, therefore carrying an outstanding balance of ₱137,600. Same terms and conditions apply for the rolled over loan. The new maturity date of the loan is November 24, 2017 but was rolled over again during 2017. The carrying value of the loan amounted to ₱106,885 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018. Total interest incurred related to the said loan in 2019, 2018 and 2017 amounted to ₱9,005, ₱7,785 and ₱6,870, respectively (see Note 27).

In March 30, 2017, the Parent Company entered into a Term Loan agreement amounting to ₱170,000 with UCPB. The loan carries an interest rate of 6.50% and will vary after the first payment depending on prevailing market rate and is payable in 12 equal and continuous quarterly amortizations. The loan is secured by a chattel mortgage of drilling equipment (see Note 9). The carrying value of the short-term portion of the loan amounted to ₱42,500 and ₱70,833 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the long-term portion of this loan amounted to nil and ₱14,168, respectively. Total interest incurred for the said loan in 2019, 2018 and 2017 amounted to ₱5,340, ₱7,235 and ₱7,673, respectively (see Note 27).

In July 31, 2017, the Parent Company entered into an agreement with Philippine Bank of Communications (PBCOM) to restructure its outstanding trust receipts into long-term bank loans. The outstanding balance of Peso and USD trust receipts on the date of restructuring amounted to ₱3,080 and ₱25,788, respectively, as at December 31, 2019. The Peso and USD loans bear interest at 8.75% and 5.50%, respectively, and are due on April 18, 2019. The carrying values of the Peso and USD loan amounted to nil and ₱1,292, respectively and ₱1,292 and ₱8,457, as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Total interest incurred amounted to ₱25 and ₱304 for Peso and USD loans for 2019, respectively, ₱143 and ₱990 for 2018, respectively and ₱109 and ₱714 for 2017, respectively (see Note 27).

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## 15. Related Party Disclosures

Related party relationships exist when one party has the ability to control, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationships also exist between and/or among entities which are under common control with the reporting enterprise, or between and/or among the reporting enterprise and their key management personnel, directors, or its stockholders.

The Parent Company has a Board-approved Material Related Party Transactions (Material RPTs) Policy defining Material RPTs and setting forth the approval procedure for the same in compliance with the requirements of Revised SRC Rule 68 and SEC Memorandum Circular 10, series of 2019.

Under the said policy, Material RPTs, that is, transactions which, either individually, or in aggregate over a twelve (12)-month period with the same related party, amount to at least ten percent (10%) of the Company's consolidated total assets based on its latest audited financial statements, need to be approved by at least a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the board of directors prior to execution.



Intercompany transactions are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. The Group's related party transactions, which are under terms that are no less favorable than those arranged with third parties, are as follows:

2019				
	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance	Terms	Conditions
<b><i>Subsidiaries Receivables</i></b>				
DDCP	₱ -	₱ 144,695	On demand; non-interest-bearing and collectible in cash	Unsecured, no impairment, not guaranteed
LIDC	225	89,721	On demand; non-interest-bearing and collectible in cash	Unsecured, no impairment, not guaranteed
<b><i>Advances</i></b>				
FSGRI	-	94,140	On demand; non-interest bearing and collectible in cash	Unsecured, no impairment, not guaranteed
<b><i>Payables</i></b>				
DDCP	-	-	On demand; non-interest bearing and collectible in cash	Unsecured, not guaranteed
SI	15,381	(166,585)	On demand; non-interest bearing and collectible in cash	Unsecured, not guaranteed
FSGRI	2,749	(1,344)	On demand; non-interest bearing and collectible in cash	Unsecured, not guaranteed
<b><i>Rental</i></b>				
FSGRI	2,274	-	Non-interest-bearing and normally settled on 30-day term	Unsecured, not guaranteed
<b><i>Services</i></b>				
SI	2,664	-	Non-interest-bearing and normally settled on 30-day term	Unsecured, not guaranteed

	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance	Terms	Conditions
<i>Subsidiaries Receivables</i>				
DDCP	₱ 258,900	₱ 108,630	On demand; non-interest-bearing and collectible in cash	Unsecured, no impairment, not guaranteed
LIDC	389	89,496	On demand; non-interest-bearing and collectible in cash	Unsecured, no impairment, not guaranteed
SI	29,872	-	On demand; non-interest-bearing and collectible in cash	Unsecured, no impairment, not guaranteed
<i>Advances</i>				
FSGRI	-	94,140	On demand; non-interest bearing and collectible in cash	Unsecured, no impairment, not guaranteed
<i>Payables</i>				
DDCP	(144,586)	-	On demand; non-interest bearing and collectible in cash	Unsecured, not guaranteed
SI	(38,025)	(151,204)	On demand; non-interest bearing and collectible in cash	Unsecured, not guaranteed
FSGRI	3,502	(4,093)	On demand; non-interest bearing and collectible in cash	Unsecured, not guaranteed
<i>Rental</i>				
SI	1,818	-	Non-interest-bearing and normally settled on 30-day term	Unsecured, not guaranteed
<i>Services</i>				
DDCP	147,537	-	Non-interest-bearing and normally settled on 30-day term	Unsecured, not guaranteed
SI	29,923	-	Non-interest-bearing and normally settled on 30-day term	Unsecured, not guaranteed
<i>(Forward)</i>				
<i>Other Expense</i>				
SI	₱2,012	₱ -	Non-interest-bearing and normally settled on 30-day term	Unsecured, not guaranteed

- a. In the normal course of business, the Group grants and receives advances to and from its associates and stockholders, which are considered related parties.

The corresponding receivables and payables arising from the said transactions, including operational support as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

2019				
	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance	Terms	Conditions
<b>Associates</b>				
<b>Receivables</b>				
DMTC	₱ 3,254	₱ 3,254	On demand; non-interest-bearing and collectible in cash	Unsecured, no impairment, not guaranteed
<b>Payables:</b>				
DMTC (Note 13)	1,198	(16,606)	On demand; non-interest-bearing and collectible in cash	Unsecured, no impairment, not guaranteed
MMC (Note 13)	-	(31,218)	On demand; non-interest-bearing and collectible in cash	Unsecured, no impairment, not guaranteed
<b>Advances:</b>				
MMC (Note 11)	6,426	4,874	Non-interest-bearing and normally settled on 30-day term	Unsecured, no impairment, not guaranteed
<b>Stockholders</b>				
<b>Payables:</b>				
Various (Note 13)	-	(56,083)	Non-interest-bearing and are normally settled in cash on 30-day term	Unsecured, no guarantee

2018				
	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance	Terms	Conditions
<b>Associates</b>				
<b>Receivable:</b>				
DMTC	₱ -	₱ 2	On demand; non-interest-bearing and collectible in cash	Unsecured, no impairment, not guaranteed
<b>Payable:</b>				
DMTC (Note 13)	-	(15,890)	On demand; non-interest-bearing and collectible in cash	Unsecured, no impairment, not guaranteed
<b>Advances:</b>				
MMC (Note 11)	62,748	2,612	Non-interest-bearing and normally settled on 30-day term	Unsecured, no impairment, not guaranteed
<b>Stockholders</b>				
<b>Payables:</b>				
Various (Note 13)	-	(56,084)	Non-interest-bearing and are normally settled in cash on 30-day term	Unsecured, no guarantee

- b. On April 17, 2000, the Parent Company entered into a Trust Agreement with LIDC for the latter to serve as a second trustee for the Parent Company's retirement fund.

On March 31, 2003, the Parent Company entered into a separate Trust Agreement with LIDC whereby the latter ceased to be the second trustee of the Plans and instead to become the principal trustee. Prior to the Trust Agreement, the actual disbursements of the fund for the Plans, or payments to the retiree or beneficiaries, had been the responsibility of a local bank as the principal trustee. The Parent Company has decided to terminate the services of the local bank and consolidated to LIDC the administration of the Plans.

The carrying amount and fair value of the retirement fund amounted to ₱478,881 and ₱295,349 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 17).

The retirement fund consists of cash in banks, short-term investments, investments in quoted and unquoted equity securities which accounts for 0.52% and 87.12% and 8.06% and 4.30% of the trust fund, respectively, as at December 31, 2019 (see Note 17).

The voting rights on the shares of stock rest on the trustees of the retirement fund, who are also the key management personnel of the Parent Company.

The Group made contributions to the trust fund amounting to ₱72,399 and ₱81,213 in 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 17).

- c. Compensation of key management personnel are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Short-term benefits	₱51,100	₱51,100	₱51,000
Post-employment benefits	13,200	13,200	10,100
	<b>₱64,300</b>	<b>₱64,300</b>	<b>₱61,100</b>

#### 16. Liability for Mine Rehabilitation Cost

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	<b>₱101,383</b>	₱102,690
Effect of change in estimate (Note 9)	<b>53,314</b>	(7,161)
	<b>154,697</b>	95,529
Accretion of interest (Note 27)	<b>5,277</b>	5,854
Balance at end of year	<b>₱159,974</b>	<b>₱101,383</b>

The Parent Company makes a full provision for the future cost of rehabilitating the mine site and other future costs on a discounted basis amounting to ₱159,974 and ₱101,383 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning represents the present value of future rehabilitation and other costs. These provisions have been created based on the Parent Company's internal estimates. Assumptions, based on the current economic environment, have been made which management believes are reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates are reviewed regularly to take-into account any material changes to the assumptions. However, actual costs will ultimately depend upon future market prices for the necessary works required which will reflect market conditions at the relevant time. Furthermore, the timing of the rehabilitation and expenditure of other costs is likely to depend on when the mine ceases to produce at economically viable rates, and the timing that the event for which the other provisions provided for will occur.

Discount rate used by the Parent Company is 1.49% and 7.04% in 2019 and 2018, respectively.



## 17. Retirement Plans

The Parent Company has funded, noncontributory defined benefit retirement plans covering substantially all regular employees, while DDCP, FSGRI and SI have unfunded defined benefit retirement plans. Benefits are dependent on the years of service and the respective employee's compensation. The defined benefit retirement obligation is determined using the projected unit credit method.

The amounts of defined benefit retirement expense recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income follow:

	2019			2018			2017		
	Funded	Unfunded	Total	Funded	Unfunded	Total	Funded	Unfunded	Total
Current service cost (Note 25)	₱ 42,197	₱ 2,437	₱ 44,634	₱ 57,420	₱ 1,522	₱ 58,942	₱ 52,859	₱ 3,640	₱ 56,499
Interest cost - net (Note 27)	73,486	4,312	77,798	81,994	1,730	83,724	75,568	3,724	79,292
	<b>₱115,683</b>	<b>₱6,749</b>	<b>₱122,432</b>	<b>₱139,414</b>	<b>₱3,252</b>	<b>₱142,666</b>	<b>₱128,427</b>	<b>₱ 7,364</b>	<b>₱ 135,791</b>

The Group has current service costs capitalized to mine exploration costs amounted to ₱696, ₱915 and ₱803 in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Further, interest costs capitalized to mine exploration costs in 2019, 2018 and 2017 amounted to ₱243, ₱284 and ₱262, respectively.

The amounts of remeasurement gain (loss) recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income follow:

	2019	2018	2017
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement	(₱65,308)	₱483,729	₱173,286
Less deferred tax	19,593	(145,119)	(51,986)
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement liability - net of tax	<b>(₱45,715)</b>	<b>₱338,610</b>	<b>₱121,300</b>

The amounts of defined benefit retirement obligation recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position follow:

	Defined Benefit Liability	Funded Fair Value of Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liability	Unfunded Defined Benefit Liability	Total
<b>2019</b>					
Balances at beginning of year	₱ 1,340,815	₱ 295,349	₱ 1,045,466	₱ 59,298	₱ 1,104,764
Interest cost/income	94,527	21,041	73,486	4,312	77,798
Current service cost	42,197	-	42,197	2,437	44,634
Benefits paid	(72,577)	(72,577)	-	(3,654)	(3,654)
Gains due to retrenchment	-	-	-	(10,703)	(10,703)
Actuarial gain/loss:					
Change in demographic assumptions	288,319	162,669	125,650	8,500	134,150
Change in financial assumptions	(21,431)	-	(21,431)	(388)	(21,819)
Experience adjustment	(47,622)	-	(47,622)	703	(46,919)
Contributions	-	72,399	(72,399)	-	(72,399)
Balances at end of year	₱ 1,624,228	₱ 478,881	₱ 1,145,347	₱ 60,505	₱ 1,205,852

	Defined Benefit Liability	Funded Fair Value of Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liability	Unfunded Defined Benefit Liability	Total
<b>2018</b>					
Balances at beginning of year	₱ 1,692,532	₱ 228,200	₱ 1,464,332	₱ 66,641	₱ 1,530,973
Interest cost/income	94,613	12,619	81,994	1,730	83,724
Current service cost	57,420	-	57,420	1,522	58,942
Benefits paid	(86,262)	(86,262)	-	(3,933)	(3,933)
Actuarial gain/loss:					
Change in demographic assumptions	(203,062)	59,579	(262,641)	(8,745)	(271,386)
Change in financial assumptions	(123,683)	-	(123,683)	306	(123,377)
Experience adjustment	(90,743)	-	(90,743)	1,777	(88,966)
Contributions	-	81,213	(81,213)	-	(81,213)
Balances at end of year	₱ 1,340,815	₱ 295,349	₱ 1,045,466	₱ 59,298	₱ 1,104,764

The overall expected return on plan assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

The major categories of the Group's plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets follow:

	2019	2018	2017
Cash in banks	0.52%	0.93%	1.00%
Short-term investments	87.12%	-	-
Equity investments:			
Quoted	8.06%	99.00%	98.93%
Unquoted	4.30%	0.07%	0.07%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

The principal assumptions used in determining pension and post-employment benefits for the Group's plan assets in 2019, 2018 and 2017 follow:

	2019	2018	2017
Discount rate	4.30%	7.05%	4.23%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	4.30%	4.23%	4.23%
Salary increase rate	2.00%	2.00%	3.00%
Turnover rate	Across the board 8.50% rate	Across the board 8.00% rate	Across the board 5.00% rate
Mortality rate	1994 US Group Annuity Mortality	1994 US Group Annuity Mortality	1983 US Group Annuity Mortality

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined retirement benefits liability as of the end of the reporting period, assuming all other assumptions were held constant:

	Increase (decrease)	2019	2018
Discount rates	+0.25%	(P1,264,303)	(P1,416,678)
	-0.25%	1,322,141	1,484,680
Salary increase rate	+1.00%	571,082	1,695,612
	-1.00%	(510,555)	(1,493,695)

The average future working years of service covered by the Group's retirement benefit plan is eight to 13 years in 2019 and eight to 12 years in 2018.

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted benefit payments as at December 31, 2019:

Less than one year	₱ 1,455,403
More than one year to five years	2,172,477
More than five years to 10 years	16,570,397
More than 10 years to 15 years	5,314,068
More than 15 years to 20 years	31,498,072
More than 20 years	37,581,565
	₱ 94,591,982

The actuarial valuation report was certified by the Actuarial Society of the Philippines on March 13, 2020 as presenting fairly the fair value of plan assets and defined benefit liability as of December 31, 2019.

## 18. Income Taxes

Current provision for income tax in 2019 pertains to DDCP's Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) and SI's and FSGRI's Regular Corporate Income Tax (RCIT) amounting to ₱412 and ₱1,712, respectively. Current provision for income tax in 2018 pertains to FSGRI's MCIT and DDCP's, DMTC's and SI's RCIT amounting to ₱106 and ₱5,187, respectively. Current provision for income tax in 2017 pertains to FSGRI's MCIT and DDCP's, DMTC's and SI's RCIT amounting to ₱15 and ₱938, respectively.

The components of the Group's deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2019 and 2018 follow:

	Deferred Tax Assets - net		Deferred Tax Liabilities - net	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
<i>Recognized directly in profit or loss:</i>				
Accrual of:				
Retirement benefits liability	₱316,378	₱297,646	₱-	₱-
Liability for mine rehabilitation cost	47,992	30,415	-	-
Lease liability	1,317	-	-	-
Provisions for:				
Inventory obsolescence	11,402	11,399	345	312
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	7,180	7,180	-	-
Impairment losses on receivables	4,744	4,307	93	93
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	145	2,848	-	-
NOLCO	17,980	11,882	-	-
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	941	-	-	-
<i>Recognized directly in other comprehensive income:</i>				
Retirement benefits liability	-	-	10,618	8,359
Deferred tax assets	408,079	365,677	11,056	8,764

	Deferred Tax Assets - net		Deferred Tax Liabilities - net	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
<i>Recognized directly in profit or loss:</i>				
Revaluation increment on land	(₱74,550)	(₱74,550)	(₱107,600)	(₱107,600)
Cost of mine rehabilitation and decommissioning	(31,792)	(18,251)	-	-
Right-of-use assets	(1,290)	-	-	-
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	-	(1,664)	(119,003)	(119,044)
<i>Recognized directly in other comprehensive income:</i>				
Retirement benefits liability	(7,376)	(24,383)	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	(115,008)	(118,848)	(226,603)	(226,644)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	₱293,071	₱246,829	(₱215,547)	(₱217,880)

The Group did not recognize deferred income tax assets on certain NOLCO and excess MCIT over RCIT because management believes that it is more likely than not that the carry forward benefits will not be realized in the near future.

	2019	2018
NOLCO	₱2,454,136	₱2,076,998
Provisions	11,645	6,112
Excess MCIT over RCIT	140	39

As at December 31, 2019, the Group has NOLCO that can be claimed as deduction from future taxable income and income tax payable and, excess MCIT over RCIT that can be claimed as tax credit, respectively, as follows:

Year Incurred	Year of Expiration	NOLCO	Excess MCIT over RCIT
2017	2020	₱ 761,419	₱ 15
2018	2021	898,532	13
2019	2022	794,185	112
		₱ 2,454,136	₱ 140

Movements of NOLCO and excess MCIT over RCIT for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

NOLCO	2019	2018
Balances at beginning of year	₱ 2,076,998	₱ 1,751,121
Additions	794,185	898,532
Expirations	(417,047)	(572,655)
Balances at end of year	₱ 2,454,136	₱ 2,076,998

Excess MCIT over RCIT	2019	2018
Balances at beginning of year	₱ 39	₱ 79
Additions	112	13
Expirations	(11)	(53)
Balances at end of year	₱ 140	₱ 39

The reconciliation of the Group's provision for income tax for the three years ended December 31, 2019 computed at the statutory tax rates to the provision for (benefit from) income tax shown in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income follow:

	2019	2018	2017
Tax at statutory income tax rates	(P= 317,022)	(P= 236,013)	(P= 290,412)
Additions to (reductions in) income taxes resulting from tax effects of:			
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	249,907	210,104	209,805
NOLCO Application	-	4,078	-
Share in operating results of associates	892	631	1,711
Nondeductible expenses	37,492	17,961	59,627
Interest income subjected to final tax	(34)	(82)	(82)
Others	(611)	(8,420)	(77)
Tax at effective income tax rates	(P= 29,376)	(P= 11,741)	(P= 19,428)

## 19. Capital Stock

The Parent Company's authorized share capital is P=6.64 billion divided into 66.4 billion shares at P=0.10 par value each, consisting of 39.8 billion Class "A" and 26.6 billion Class "B" common shares.

Only Philippine nationals are qualified to acquire, own, or hold Class "A" shares. The total number of Class "B" shares of stock subscribed, issued or outstanding at any time shall in no case exceed two-thirds (2/3) of the number of Class "A" shares or 40 of the aggregate number of Class "A" and Class "B" shares then subscribed, issued or outstanding.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Parent Company's capital stock is as follows:

	No. of shares	Amount
Issued		
Class "A"	39,821,417,656	P=3,982,142
Class "B"	26,552,508,993	2,655,251
	66,373,926,649	6,637,393
Subscribed		
Class "A"	1,451,540	145
Class "B"	379,908	38
	1,831,448	183
Total shares issued and subscribed	66,375,758,097	6,637,576
Less subscription receivable		1,891
		P=6,635,685

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, subscriptions receivable amounted to P=1,891 and was presented as a deduction to capital stock.

On July 17, 2017, the BOD approved an offer to shareholders, on record as at November 6, 2017, the right to subscribe to one share of common stock for every 4.685 shares held on such record date at the price of P=0.15 per share from the Parent Company's unissued capital stock. Proceeds from the offering were/will be utilized for the further exploration and development of the Copper-Gold project and settlement of debts and pension obligations. As at December 31, 2017, the Parent Company's proceeds from the said offering amounted to P=118,425.

Further to the Parent Company's SRO last November 6, 2017, proceeds from the offering amounted to P=1,633,420 as at January 15, 2018.

Subscription Receivable amounting to P=802,299 pertaining to the uncollected balance from the offering as of December 31, 2017 were fully collected as at January 15, 2018.

The Parent Company had 27,777, 27,835, and 27,835 stockholders as at December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.



## 20. Noncontrolling Interests (NCI)

NCI represent third parties' interests in FSGRI.

Financial information of subsidiary that has material NCI is provided below:

	Principal Place of Business	2019	2018
FSGRI	Philippines	40%	40%
Equity attributable to material NCI:			
		2019	2018
FSGRI		₱ 241,919	₱ 241,892
Net income and OCI attributable to material NCI:			
		2019	2018
FSGRI			2017
Net income	₱ 27	₱ 1,759	(₱ 18,086)
OCI	-	571	-

The summarized financial information of this subsidiary is provided below. This information is based on amounts before intercompany eliminations.

	2019	2018
Operating expenses	(₱ 296)	(₱ 531)
Finance income (charge)	(441)	15
Other income	975	5,296
Income before income tax	238	4,780
Benefit from (provision for) income tax	(171)	(381)
Net income	67	4,399
Other comprehensive income	-	1,426
Total comprehensive income	₱ 67	₱ 5,825
Attributable to NCI	₱ 27	₱ 2,330

Summarized statements of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Current assets	₱ 355,743	₱ 354,831
Noncurrent assets	6,804,612	6,743,418
Current liabilities	(176,921)	(171,996)
Noncurrent liabilities	(6,202,391)	(6,145,279)
Total equity	₱ 781,043	₱ 780,974
Attributable to:		
	2019	2018
Equity holders of the Parent Company	₱ 539,124	₱ 539,082
NCI	241,919	241,892

Summarized cash flow information for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Operating	(₱ 6,871)	₱ 235,053
Investing	(38,531)	(299,108)
Financing	46,146	48,569
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(26)	756
Net increase (decrease) in cash	₱ 718	(₱ 14,730)

## 21. Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of common shares in issue during the year.

In computing for the diluted loss per share, the Parent Company considered the effect of any potentially dilutive stock options outstanding as at December 31, 2019 and 2018. There were no outstanding stock options as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

	2019	2018	2017
Net loss attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	(P 1,027,391)	(P 776,729)	(P 930,527)
Weighted average number of common shares for basic and diluted loss per share	66,373,926,649	63,650,959,130	54,344,290,383
Basic/Diluted loss per share	(P 0.0155)	(P 0.0122)	(P 0.0171)

## 22. Cost of Sales

	2019	2018	2017
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	P 818,341	P 695,075	P 684,647
Consumables and supplies (Note 6)	560,415	522,799	360,934
Personnel costs (Note 25)	467,780	408,927	340,923
Repairs and maintenance	274,470	278,609	241,512
Utilities	253,373	256,311	215,073
Production tax	81,563	84,512	32,384
Contractual services	75,578	30,462	145,465
Professional fees	33,077	13,953	9,899
Freight and handling charges	26,623	40,171	42,430
Provision for inventory obsolescence (Note 6)	18,232	-	4
Taxes, duties and licenses	14,748	14,124	17,245
Insurance expense	12,384	10,961	10,646
Transportation and travel	-	-	45
Others	63,294	69,342	9,583
Total	P 2,699,878	P 2,425,246	P 2,110,790

Depletion, depreciation and amortization includes amortization for intangible assets under "Other noncurrent assets" amounting to P1,800 and P1,756 and P1,719 in December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

## 23. Cost of Services

	2019	2018	2017
Consumables and supplies (Note 6)	P 13,234	29,679	P 1,914
Personnel costs (Note 25)	4,638	32,778	9,058
Depreciation and amortization	3,989	59,769	12,007
Taxes, duties and license fees	1,923	3,740	2,903
Utilities	496	8,279	7,930
Repairs and maintenance	480	8,767	466
Professional fees	217	1,260	23,398
Transportation and travel	128	706	1,895
Contractor's fee	-	-	6,231
Others	234	4,711	1,178
	P 25,339	149,689	P 66,980

## 24. Operating Expenses

	2019	2018	2017
Personnel costs (Note 25)	₱ 109,836	₱ 95,398	₱ 94,949
Depreciation and amortization	58,132	9,815	18,318
Outside services	52,425	48,609	35,821
Taxes, duties and license fees	19,994	21,636	11,258
Professional fees	10,680	12,078	12,053
Transportation and travel	8,139	7,594	8,627
Consultancy and directors' fees	6,161	6,331	3,226
Security and janitorial fees	5,674	5,365	4,562
Rentals	4,771	2,684	5,787
Representation and entertainment	4,500	1,529	6,595
Provision for expected credit losses on receivables (Note 5)	4,146	86	-
Utilities	4,086	4,568	5,217
Insurance expense	3,021	3,255	6,362
Stockholders' meeting and expenses	2,824	2,262	4,755
Consumables and supplies (Note 6)	2,195	8,230	7,760
Bank charges	1,413	2,198	1,121
Repairs and maintenance	1,406	1,307	4,002
Contribution and donation	104	55	531
Others	15,525	2,802	9,305
	₱ 315,032	₱ 235,802	₱ 240,249

## 25. Personnel Costs

	2019	2018	2017
Cost of sales (Note 22)	₱ 467,780	₱ 408,927	₱ 340,923
Cost of services (Note 23)	4,638	32,778	9,058
Operating expenses (Note 24)	109,836	95,398	94,949
	₱ 582,254	₱ 537,103	₱ 444,930

Details of personnel costs follow:

	2019	2018	2017
Salaries and wages	₱ 359,897	₱ 360,200	₱ 269,262
Retirement benefits (Note 17)	43,938	58,942	55,696
Others	178,419	117,961	119,972
	₱ 582,254	₱ 537,103	₱ 444,930

## 26. Supplemental Disclosure to Statements of Cash Flows

Noncash investing activities pertain to the following:

	2019	2018	2017
Increase (decrease) in:			
Liability for mine rehabilitation costs	₱ 53,314	(₱ 7,161)	₱ -
FVOCI	(50,014)	13,432	-
Mine exploration costs	-	(272,604)	(261,530)
AFS financial assets	-	-	9,191
Investment in and advances to associates	-	-	6,123
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	750,186

Movements on the reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities are as follows:

## 2019

	January 1, 2019	Cash Flows	Foreign exchange movement	Adoption of PFRS 16	Others	December 31, 2019
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	₱ 242,541	(₱ 51,594)	(₱ 2,572)	₱ -	₱ 14,167	₱ 202,542
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	14,167	-	-	-	(14,167)	-
Current lease liabilities	-	(9,659)	-	8,668	5,099	4,108
Noncurrent lease liabilities	-	-	-	11,822	(4,108)	7,714
Total liabilities from financing activities	₱ 256,708	(₱ 61,253)	(₱ 2,572)	₱ 20,490	₱ 991	₱ 214,364

## 2018

	January 1, 2018	Cash Flows	Foreign exchange movement	Others	December 31, 2018
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	₱ 213,607	(₱ 90,633)	₱ 3,253	₱ 116,314	₱ 242,541
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	130,481	-	-	(116,314)	14,167
Total liabilities from financing activities	₱ 344,088	(₱ 90,633)	₱ 3,253	₱ -	₱ 256,708

## 2017

	January 1, 2017	Cash Flows	Foreign exchange movement	Others	December 31, 2017
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	₱ 68,065	₱ 213,607	₱ -	(₱ 68,065)	₱ 213,607
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	24,242	(31)	106,270	130,481
Total liabilities from financing activities	₱ 68,065	₱ 237,849	(₱ 31)	₱ 38,205	₱ 344,088

## 27. Finance Costs

	2019	2018	2017
Interest cost on retirement liability - net (Note 17)	₱ 77,555	₱ 83,724	₱ 79,031
Interest expense:			
Short-term and long-term borrowings (Note 14)	14,719	16,689	16,651
Trust receipts (Note 13)	1,274	1,411	5,195
Accretion of interest on mine rehabilitation costs (Note 16)	5,277	5,854	2,997
Interest cost on lease liability (Note 31g)	490	-	-
Others	63	53	-
	₱ 99,378	₱ 107,731	₱ 103,874

## 28. Other Income

	2019	2018	2017
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment - net	₱ 13,372	(₱ 739)	₱ 2,375
Gain due to retrenchment	10,703	-	-
Miscellaneous income	5,785	1,570	1,503
Interest income	2,324	274	277
Gain (Loss) from insurance claim	965	-	(418)
Discount	-	9,629	-
Sale of scrap	-	1,768	91
Loss on deconsolidation of a subsidiary (Note 30)	-	-	(1,782)
	₱ 33,149	₱ 12,502	₱ 2,046



## 29. Revenues

	2019	2018	2017
Revenue from contracts with customers:			
Sale of bullion	₱ 435,365	₱ 429,463	₱ 1,445,251
Sale of concentrate	1,594,738	1,652,100	112,940
Services	33,750	46,767	58,707
	<b>2,063,853</b>	<b>2,128,330</b>	<b>1,616,898</b>
Other revenues:			
Rent income	3,962	7,704	4,404
Mark-to-market losses	(20,431)	(15,392)	-
	<b>₱ 2,047,384</b>	<b>₱ 2,120,642</b>	<b>₱ 1,621,302</b>

### *Sale of Bullion*

The Parent Company entered into RA with Heraeus Limited (Heraeus) in 2005 for the refining of the former's gold and silver bullion production. Each shipment of materials under the agreement will consist of no less than 20 kilograms of materials.

At settlement, the prices for all sales are as follows:

- Gold - the London Bullion Market Association PM fixing in US\$
- Silver - the London Bullion Market Association fixing in US\$

Heraeus shall settle the metal payables initially up to 98% of the provisional values less smelting and treatment charges while the remaining balance shall be paid after determining the final assayed gold and silver contents of refined materials for each shipment.

Smelting and refining charges include refining, transportation and insurance charges incurred by Heraeus. These charges are deducted from the amount receivable from Heraeus. On January 1, 2008, the RA was renewed under the same terms. A further renewal was made on October 1, 2013, effective for two years. Heraeus confirmed purchase of gold and silver for the year 2015, also under the same and existing terms, in their letter dated April 1, 2015. During 2017, the refining agreement was renewed under the same terms of the previous year contract that expired on 2019. On October 1, 2019, the Parent Company renewed the refining agreement under the same terms.

### *Sale of Concentrate*

On September 21, 2017, the Parent Company entered into a copper-gold concentrate contract with Louis Dreyfus Company Metals Suisse of the former's copper-gold concentrate production. Each shipment of materials under the agreement consist of no less than 20 containers with a minimum of container loading quality of 23 wet metric tons. The contract will terminate upon performance of all obligations stated in the agreement.

Moreover, on December 13, 2017, the Parent Company entered into a copper-gold concentrate contract with Cliveden Trading AG (Cliveden). The Material shall be shipped in big bags on wooden pallets and stuffed in containers, in lots of 500 dry metric tons plus/minus ten percent (+/- 10%), in Parent Company's option. The Parent Company has the option to increase the committed quantity by up to another 500 dry metric tons plus/minus ten percent (+/- 10%) under the same terms and conditions. After successful completion of the lot, Cliveden and the Parent Company will agree to enter into a discussion for possible deliveries from the Parent Company's 2018 production.

At settlement, the prices for all sales are as follows, following the month after shipment:

- Gold - the London Bullion Market Association AM and PM monthly average fixing in US\$
- Silver - the London Bullion Market Association monthly average fixing in US\$
- Copper - the London Metal Exchange monthly average settlement prices in US\$

As at December 31, 2017, the Group's embedded derivatives on provisionally priced sales is immaterial.

Smelting and refining charges in 2019, 2018, and 2017 related to sale of bullion and concentrates amounted to ₱168,879, ₱152,756 and ₱68,474, respectively.

### 30. Deconsolidation of a Subsidiary

Starting October 2017, the Group has no power to govern the financial and operating policies of DMTC due to the loss of power to direct the relevant activities of the latter. Accordingly, the Group derecognized the related assets and liabilities of DMTC.

(a) Consideration received. The Group did not receive any consideration in the deconsolidation of DMTC.

(b) Analysis of assets and liabilities of DMTC over which the Group lost control

	August 31, 2017
Current Assets:	
Cash	₱ 1,639
Receivables – net	27,646
Inventories – net	8,382
Advances to suppliers	454
Prepayments and other current assets	657
Noncurrent Assets:	
Property, plant and equipment – net	1,582
Deferred tax asset – net	2,097
Other assets	468
Total Assets	42,925
Liabilities:	
Trade and other payables	(22,261)
Retirement benefits liability	(7,082)
Total Liabilities	(29,343)
Net Assets	₱ 13,582

(c) Loss on deconsolidation of a subsidiary

	Eight months ended August 31, 2017
Fair value of retained interest	₱ 11,800
Carrying amount of net assets deconsolidated	(13,582)
Loss on deconsolidation of a subsidiary	(₱ 1,782)

Loss on deconsolidation of a subsidiary was included in the “Other Income” for the year ended December 31, 2017 (see Note 28).

(d) The Group transferred the remeasurement loss on retirement benefits liability of DMTC amounting to ₱1,315 into retained earnings at the date control ceases.

(e) Net cash outflow arising from deconsolidation of subsidiary

	Eight months ended August 31, 2017
The balance of cash and cash equivalents deconsolidated	₱ 1,639

### 31. Commitments, Agreements, Contingent Liabilities and Other Matters

(a) The Parent Company’s BOD approved its execution of an Option and Shareholders’ Agreement (“Agreement”) with Gold Fields Switzerland Holding AG (“GFS”), a wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Fields Limited, in relation to the development and operation of the Far Southeast Project.

The Agreement grants GFS an option to subscribe to new shares of stock of FSGRI representing a 20% interest in FSGRI within 18 months from the execution of the Agreement or 10 days from the issuance of a Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement (FTAA) over the Project area, whichever comes later. If the option is exercised by GFS, the Parent Company’s interest in FSGRI will be reduced from 60% to 40%.

The Parent Company was paid a non-refundable option fee of US\$10 million. The option requires GFS to sole-fund pre-development expenses including exploration and a feasibility study of the Project and contribute US\$110 million into FSGRI. GFS must also contribute its proportionate share of the development cost at which point GFS will receive its 20% interest in FSGRI.

Advances from GFS to FSGRI are mainly for funding of its ongoing exploration activities. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the advances amounted to ₱6,074,657 and ₱6,020,552, respectively. These advances will be converted to equity upon Gold Field’s exercise of the Option in accordance with the Agreement.

- (b) In an agreement entered into with Philippine Associated Smelting & Refining Corporation (PASAR) on April 21, 1983, the Parent Company committed to deliver to PASAR and PASAR committed to take in a minimum quantity of its calcine production from its roaster plant in accordance with the pricing and payment terms defined in the agreement. The agreement is for an indefinite period unless otherwise terminated or cancelled pursuant to agreed terms or by the parties' mutual consent. In 1998, the agreement was suspended for an indefinite period in view of the temporary cessation of the Parent Company's roaster plant operations.
- (c) On March 3, 1990, FSGRI entered into a MPSA with the Philippine Government through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the Parent Company pursuant to Executive Order No. 279. Under the terms of the agreement, FSGRI shall pay the Philippine Government a production share of 2% on gross mining revenues and 10% on net mining revenues payable within thirty (30) days at the end of each financial reporting year and such will commence upon the start of FSGRI's commercial operations. The said government shares have been effectively revised by Republic Act. No. 7942 or the Philippine Mining Act, Sec. 84 of which states that the excise tax on mineral products provided under Sec. 151 of the National Internal Revenue Code shall be the government share under the MPSA.

The initial term of this agreement shall be 25 contract years from the effective date, subject to termination as provided in the agreement, and renewable for another period of 25 years upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties or as may be provided for by law.

In November 2011, pursuant to the Agreement with GFS, the Parent Company filed a letter of intent with the Mine and Geosciences Bureau to convert portions of MPSA No. 01-90-CAR, MPSA No. 151-2000-CAR and APSA No. 096 with an aggregate area of 424.3477 hectares into an FTAA.

On August 13, 2013, the BOD resolved to renew MPSA No. 001-90 that will be expiring in March 2015. FSGRI joined LCMC in its application for the renewal of the MPSA without prejudice to FSGRI's pending application for conversion to FTAA. The assignment documents whereby the two (2) parties exchanged properties, with FSGRI obtaining about 304.08 hectares of the MPSA and the Parent Company getting the balance remain pending with the DENR.

The Parent Company and co-contractor FSGRI (the "Applicants") filed a joint application for the renewal (the "Application") of MPSA 001-90-CAR with the Mines and Geosciences Bureau-Cordillera Administrative Region (MGB-CAR) on June 4, 2014. In a letter dated August 20, 2014, the MGB-CAR informed the applicants that they had substantially complied with the requirements for the renewal of the said MPSA and that the Application will be indorsed to the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) for appropriate action. The Applicants replied that the imposition of new requirements such as the Free and Prior Informed Consent or the endorsement of the Application to the NCIP impairs the contractors' vested rights under the MPSA, the Mining Act (MA) and the Constitution, including, but not limited to, the contractors' right under Section 32 of the MA to a renewal of the MPSA "under the same terms and conditions." Since, despite good faith efforts of the Applicants, the matter had remained unresolved as of mid-February 2015, a month prior to the expiry of the initial term of the MPSA, the Applicants initiated Arbitration proceedings against the Republic of the Philippines, represented by the DENR, pursuant to Sections 12.1 and 12.2 of the MPSA. Pursuant to the Republic Act (Rep. Act) No. 876, Arbitration Act, Rep. Act No. 9285, the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Act of 2004, and the Special ADR Rules, the applicants filed with the Regional Trial Court a Petition for Interim Measures of Protection whereby their prayed for the issuance of a writ of Preliminary Injunction against the DENR, MGB and the NCIP to be assured of uninterrupted operations during the pendency of the Arbitration.

In December 2015, the Applicants obtained the Arbitral Tribunal's Final Award upholding their position. Specifically, the Final Award confirmed that the Free and Prior Informed Consent and Certification Precondition requirements under the Indigenous Peoples' Rights' Act may not be validly imposed as requirements for the renewal of the MPSA, and the latter should be renewed under the same terms and conditions, without prejudice to changes mutually agreed upon by the parties. In a decision dated April 30, 2018, the Court of Appeals upheld the Final Award of the Arbitral Tribunal. In 1998, the agreement was suspended for an indefinite period in view of the temporary cessation of the Parent Company's roaster plant operations.

Under a memorandum of agreement entered into on October 18, 1991 by FSGRI and the Parent Company among residents of various barangays of Mankayan, Benguet, the municipal government of Mankayan, the Benguet provincial government, the DENR, FSGRI and the Parent Company (collectively as "Group"), among other things, are mandated to abide by certain commitments to the barangays as contained in the said agreement in return for the continued implementation of the Far Southeast Project. The agreement likewise provides that: (1) the implementation of the project is subject to the conditions imposed or may be imposed by the DENR specifically on certain environmental concerns; and the residents shall not hinder the implementation of the project and shall assist the Group and the DENR in the peaceful solution of conflicts relative to the Group's operations.

In April 1998, the Parent Company entered into a separate memorandum of agreement with the Office of Municipal Mayor and Sangguniang Bayan of Mankayan, DENR and MGB. Under the agreement, the Parent Company is mandated to establish and maintain a Monitoring Trust Fund and MRF amounting to ₱50 and ₱5,000, respectively. The funds are to be used for physical and social rehabilitation, reforestation and restoration of areas and communities affected by mining activities and for pollution control, slope stabilization and integrated community development. The rehabilitation fund to be maintained by the Parent Company in a mutually acceptable bank, subject to annual review of MRF committee, is payable in four (4) equal quarterly payments of ₱1,250 up to March 1999. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the rehabilitation fund of ₱5,000, which does not meet the features provided under Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 5, *Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds*, is presented under "Other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

- (e) The Parent Company is either a defendant or co-defendant in certain civil, labor and administrative cases which are now pending before the courts and other governmental bodies. In the opinion of management and the Parent Company's legal counsel, any adverse decision on these cases would not materially affect the Parent Company's financial position as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017.
- (f) The Parent Company filed a petition with the Panel of Arbitrators of the MGB-Cordillera Autonomous Region (CAR), Baguio City for the cancellation of the mining claims of the Gaffneys after discovering that the Gaffneys' 6 patentable mining claims were floating claims in violation of Section (Sec.) 28 of the Philippine Bill of 1902, hence void ab initio. However, the Panel of Arbitrators, relying on a 1991 decision of the 1st Division of the Supreme Court (SC) ("Poe Mining Association vs. Garcia", 202 SCRA 222) which has already been discarded and overruled by the SC En Banc in the 1997 case "Itogon-Suyoc Mines, Inc. vs. DENR Secretary, et al." (which states that "the requirement that a mining claim must have valid tie points, i.e., must be described with reference to a permanent object, cannot be dispensed with and non-compliance therewith renders the mining claims null and void) erroneously sustained the validity of the mining claims of the Gaffneys. The Panel further entertained the monetary counterclaim of the Gaffneys and awarded them damages notwithstanding that it has no jurisdiction whatsoever over money claims. This is clear in Sec. 77 of the Philippine Mining Act and in the case of "Jorge Gonzales and the Panel of Arbitrators vs. Climax Arimco Mining Corp., et al.", G.R. No. 161957, where the SC, reiterating its ruling in "Philex Mining Corp. vs. Zaldivia", 150 PHIL 547 (1972), stated that contractual violations such as fraud, misrepresentation, non-payment of royalties, compensation, validity of contracts and the like, are judicial questions that only the courts, not the Panel of Arbitrators, could hear and decide. The Parent Company appealed this ruling to the Mines Adjudication Board which affirmed the decision of the Panel of Arbitrators in June 2011 but ordered the MGB Central Offices to review and determine the reasonable amounts of monetary awards to which the Gaffneys are entitled. Both parties filed motions for reconsideration. Acting on the said motions, the MAB affirmed its decision in respect of the validity of the mining claims, but reversed itself on the monetary awards, stating that monetary claims can only be determined through a competent court. Both parties appealed, the Parent Company in respect of the validity of the Gaffneys' mining claims and the Gaffneys in respect of the jurisdiction of the Panel of Arbitrators over their monetary claims. The Gaffneys' appeal was dismissed by the Court of Appeals and they have filed a motion for reconsideration. The Parent Company's appeal was granted by the Court of Appeals, declaring as null and void the mining claims of the Gaffneys, which ruling has been affirmed with finality by the Supreme Court.
- (g) The Parent Company leases lands where its roasting plant and central warehouse is constructed. Lease agreement for the roasting plant, which expired in April 2016, was extended to another term of six (6) years while the other lease agreement covering the Parent Company's warehouse will extend until February 2020. FSGRI has lease contracts for office space and building. Leases of the properties have lease terms of three (3) years.

The following amounts recognized in statement of comprehensive income:

	2019
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets included in property, plant and equipment	₱ 3,754
Interest expense on lease liabilities	490
Expenses relating to short-term leases (included in cost of sales)	₱ 2,803
Expenses relating to short-term leases (included in operating expenses)	2,058
	₱ 9,105

The rollforward analysis of lease liabilities follows:

	2019
As at January 1, 2019, as previously reported	₱ -
Effect of adoption of PFRS 16 (Note 2)	₱ 20,490
At January 1, 2019, as restated	20,490
Interest expense	991
Payments of:	
Interest	(991)
Principal portion	(8,668)
As at December 31, 2019	11,822
Current portion of lease liabilities	7,714
Noncurrent portion of lease liabilities	₱ 4,108

Interest expense amounting to ₱501 were capitalized as part of mine exploration costs.

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted lease payments for the period ended December 31, 2019:

	2019
Within one year	₱ 8,227
More than one year to two years	3,584
More than two years to three years	686



The Parent Company leases out some of its properties which include land, a warehouse, guesthouses and other facilities to various entities. Rental income for 2019, 2018 and 2017 amounted to ₱3,962, ₱7,704 and ₱4,404, respectively. Lease term of the rent agreements are valid for one year and are renewable at the discretion of both the contracting parties.

- (h) As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Parent Company has no unused credit lines with various banks. These facilities can be availed of through short-term and long-term loans, opening of import letters of credit and outright purchase of negotiable bills.
- (i) In an execution sale held on December 12, 2001, DDCP acquired a 40% interest in the Guinaoang Project of Crescent Mining and Development Corporation (Crescent) which is covered by MPSA No. 057-096-CAR. The execution sale was done in connection with the case filed by DDCP before the RTC-Makati City against Pacific Falcon Resources Corporation (Pacific Falcon) for the payment of drilling services rendered at the Guinaoang Project amounting to US\$307,187. Per records of the MGB and the Joint Venture Agreement between Crescent and Pacific Falcon (formerly known as Trans Asian Resources Ltd.), Pacific Falcon has a 40% interest in the subject MPSA. DDCP had the pertinent certificate of sale registered with the MGB and requested the MGB for approval of the transfer to DDCP of Pacific Falcon's 40% interest in MPSA No. 057-096-CAR. The MGB having refused to effect, such transfer DDCP, filed a motion with the RTC of Makati praying that an Order be issued directing the MGB and the DENR to amend the MPSA of Crescent to reflect DDCP's 40% interest therein, which the RTC granted, subject to the pertinent provisions of mining law and its Implementing Rules and Regulations ("IRR"). The DENR filed a petition for review of the said Order with the Court of Appeals but the same was dismissed for lack of merit. On the other hand, Crescent filed a Petition for Review with the Court of Appeals, claiming that the Decision of the RTC dated 23 April 2001 could no longer be executed because it was barred by prescription. The CA granted the petition. DDCP elevated the matter to the Supreme Court where it is pending resolution.

(j) SEC Transitional Relief in PAS 39

The SEC, in its Notice (the Notice) dated November 30, 2006 pursuant to Resolution No. 493, provided transitional relief allowing certain commodity derivative contracts of mining companies be "grandfathered" and exempted from the fair value requirements of PAS 39.

The said exemption will apply only if the following requirements are met:

1. Commodity derivative contracts entered into and effective prior to January 1, 2005;
2. Commodity derivative contracts with original maturity of more than one (1) year; and
3. Commodity derivative contracts that would have qualified under PAS 39 hedge accounting rules had these been applied at inception of such contracts.

The Parent Company notified SEC that it is availing of the exemption from compliance with PAS 39 pursuant to the Notice on its letter to SEC dated December 19, 2006.

Had the Parent Company qualified and was not exempted from PAS 39, retained earnings will be reduced and liabilities will be increased as at January 1, 2005 by ₱1,280,000.

(k) Reclassification adjustments

1. The Parent Company and its subsidiary, SI, reclassified the revaluation increment in land account with the balance amounting to ₱511,504 to retained earnings. The revaluation increment pertains to the remaining balance of the deemed cost adjustment on land which arose when the Group transitioned to PFRS in 2005.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the balance of retained earnings which will not be available for dividend distribution, includes the remaining balance of the deemed cost adjustment amounting to ₱471,529.

2. The consolidated financial statements reflected the proper accounting for the Group's revaluation increment in land.
3. There were some reclassifications made in December 31, 2018 balances to facilitate proper classification and conform to the December 31, 2019 consolidated financial statements presentation.

(l) EO No. 79

On July 12, 2012, EO No. 79 was released to lay out the framework for the implementation of mining reforms in the Philippines. The policy highlights several issues that includes area of coverage of mining, small-scale mining, creation of a council, transparency and accountability and reconciling the roles of the national government and local government units. Management believes that EO 79 has no major impact on its current operations since the mine is covered by an existing MPSA with the government. Section 1 of EO No. 79, provides that mining contracts approved before the effectivity of the EO shall continue to be valid, binding, and enforceable so long as they strictly comply with existing laws, rules and regulations and the terms and conditions of their grant.

The EO could, however, delay the processing of the Parent Company's Application for Production Sharing Agreements given the provision of the EO on the moratorium on the granting of new mineral agreements by the government until a legislation rationalizing existing revenue sharing schemes and mechanisms shall have taken effect.

On March 7, 2013, the MGB has recommended with the DENR the lifting of DENR Memorandum Order No. 2011-01 on the suspension of acceptance of all types of mining applications. Effective March 18, 2013, MGB has started accepting mining applications for Exploration Permits (EPs) and Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement (FTAA) pursuant to DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No. 2013-11.

- (m) The Parent Company initiated in 2005 a case for the declaration of nullity of forward gold contracts with Rothschild to sell 97,476 ounces of gold on the ground that they are considered as wagering transactions under Philippine law. In a decision dated February 5, 2018, the Regional Trial Court ("RTC") of Makati City ruled in favor of Lepanto, declaring the subject contracts null and void. Defendant Rothschild has filed an appeal with the Court of Appeals.
- (n) The Parent Company received on February 14, 2017 an Order of Suspension from the then DENR Secretary alleging the Parent Company had violated "certain provisions" of the EIS Law, the Philippine Mining Act, DAO No. 2010-21, and DAO No. 2000-98. On the same date, the Parent Company filed a Notice of Appeal with the Office of the President (OP) pursuant to Administrative Order No. 22, Series of 2011, which filing effectively stayed the execution of the Order. The Parent Company filed its Memorandum on Appeal with the OP a month later. In a decision dated October 12, 2017, the OP provisionally lifted the Suspension Order subject to the following conditions: (i) The Parent Company is given six months from receipt of the decision to implement appropriate mitigating measures and ordered to pay fines to the Mines and Geosciences Bureau and Environmental Management Bureau; and (ii) The appropriate agency of the DENR is directed to conduct a monthly inspection on Company's compliance with the decision and to submit a monthly report to the Office of the President regarding the progress of the corrective measures. The Parent Company has paid the fines and is complying with the said decision.

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## 32. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents and interest-bearing borrowings. The main purpose of the Group's financial instruments is to fund the Group's operations. The Group has other financial instruments such as receivables, AFS financial assets and trade and other payables, which arise directly from operations. The main risks arising from the use of financial instruments are credit risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, equity price risk and liquidity risk.

The Group's BOD reviews and approves the policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarized below.

### Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the potential loss arising from any failure by counterparties to fulfill their obligations, as and when they fall due. It is inherent to the business as potential losses may arise due to the failure of its customers and counterparties to fulfill their obligations on maturity dates or due to adverse market conditions.

All gold exports when priced are practically settled on cash basis. The Parent Company's existing contracts with gold refineries allow for advances of 98% of payable metals paid in two working days from pricing. Full settlement is normally received within three working days. For copper concentrates, Parent Company's existing contracts with smelters allow for advances of 95% of payable metals paid within two to five working days from pricing. Full settlement, however, takes three to six months.

The Parent Company enters into marketing contracts only with refineries and smelters of established international repute. Since the Parent Company became a primary gold and copper concentrates producer, it has entered into exclusive marketing contracts with Heraeus for gold and Cliveden Trading AG and Louis Dreyfus Company Metals Suisse SA for copper concentrates.

The Group has a significant concentration of credit risk in relation to its trade receivables from Heraeus. Such risk is managed by securing the specific approval of the BOD before entering into contracts with refineries and by assessing the creditworthiness of such refineries.

The credit risk arising from these financial assets arises from default of the counterparty, with maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The Group's gross maximum exposure to credit risk is equivalent to the carrying values since there are no collateral agreements for these financial assets.

The table below shows the gross maximum exposure to credit risk without consideration to collaterals or other credit enhancements for the components of the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and 2018.

	2019	2018
Cash in banks (Note 4)	P 56,505	P 120,816
Trade receivables (Note 5)	53,970	51,519
Nontrade receivables (Note 5)	33,412	3,931
MRF under other noncurrent assets	5,169	5,130
Financial assets designated at FVOCI (Note 10)		
Quoted instruments	31,652	81,666
Unquoted instruments	130,285	130,285
	P 310,993	P 393,347

#### Credit Quality and Aging Analysis of Financial Assets

The credit quality and aging analysis of the Group's financial assets as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are summarized in the tables below.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the following tables provide credit information on the Group's financial assets:

2019	Neither Past Due Nor Impaired	Past Due But Not Impaired (30-180 days)	Past Due and Individually Impaired	Total
Cash in banks (Note 4)	P 56,505	P -	P -	P 56,505
Trade receivables (Note 5)	15,330	19,827	18,813	53,970
Nontrade receivables (Note 5)	15,159	18,110	143	33,412
MRF	5,169	-	-	5,169
Financial assets designated at FVOCI (Note 10)				
Quoted	31,652	-	-	31,652
Unquoted	130,285	-	-	130,285
Total	P 254,100	P 37,937	P 18,956	P 310,993

2018	Neither Past Due Nor Impaired	Past Due But Not Impaired (30-180 days)	Past Due and Individually Impaired	Total
Cash in banks (Note 4)	P 120,816	P -	P -	P 120,816
Trade receivables (Note 5)	16,110	20,600	14,809	51,519
Nontrade receivables (Note 5)	3,931	-	-	3,931
MRF	5,130	-	-	5,130
Financial assets designated at FVOCI (Note 10)				
Quoted	81,666	-	-	81,666
Unquoted	130,285	-	-	130,285
Total	P 357,938	P 20,600	P 14,809	P 393,347

Accordingly, the Group has assessed the credit quality of the following financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired:

- Cash in banks are assessed as high grade since the related amounts are deposited with the country's reputable banks duly approved by BOD.
- The carrying amount of MRF approximate their fair values since they are restricted cash with bank. MRF earns interest based on prevailing market rates repriced monthly. Cash with banks and other noncurrent assets are considered high-grade since these are deposited in reputable banks.
- Trade receivables, which pertain mainly to receivables from sale of ore, are assessed as high-grade. These are assessed based on past collection experience of full settlement within three days after invoice date with no history of default.
- Nontrade receivables, which pertains to receivables from subcontractors and other third parties are assessed as high-grade since these have high probability of collection.
- Quoted equity shares are assessed as substandard grade due to the low performance of shares in the local stock market.
- Unquoted equity instruments are assessed as high grade as investees are engaged in lone copper smelter that operates in an industry which has potential growth, deluxe hotels and reputable non-life insurance companies in the country.

The above high-grade credit quality financial assets pertain to financial assets with insignificant risk of default based on historical experience. Substandard grade credit quality financial assets pertain to financial assets with more than insignificant risk of default based on historical experience and/or counterparty credit standing.

*Aging analysis of past due but not impaired financial assets per class*

As of December 31, 2019, the aging analysis of past due but not impaired receivables presented per class, follow (amounts in thousands):

	Past Due but Not Impaired				
	Within 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	Over 90 Days	Total
<b>December 31, 2019</b>					
Trade receivables	P 134	P 91	P 90	P 19,512	P 19,827

*Excessive risk concentration*

Given the Group's diverse base of counterparties in its financial assets, it is not exposed to large or excessive concentrations of credit risk in any geographical region or industry.

*Write-off policy*

The Group writes-off a financial asset, in whole or in part, when the asset is considered uncollectible, it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that it has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Group writes off an account when all of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is in past due for over 120 days or 360 days for special customers, or is already an item-in-litigation with any of the following:
  - a. no properties of the borrower could be attached
  - b. the whereabouts of the client cannot be located
  - c. it would be more expensive for the Group to follow-up and collect the amount, hence the Group has ceased enforcement activity, and
  - d. collections can no longer be made due to insolvency of bankruptcy of the borrower
- restructuring is no longer possible
- filing of legal case is not possible

*Market Risk*

Market risk is the risk of loss to future earnings, to fair values or to future cash flows that may result from changes in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

*Foreign Exchange Risk*

Foreign exchange risk is the risk to earnings or capital arising from changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group takes on exposure to effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its consolidated financial statements and consolidated statements of cash flows.

The Group follows a policy to manage its currency risk by closely monitoring its cash flow position and by providing forecast on all other exposures in non-Philippine Peso currencies. The Group sells its product to the interstates national market. All metal sales are denominated in US\$. Dollar conversion of metal sales to Philippine Peso is based on the prevailing exchange rate at the time of sale.

The Group's US\$ denominated monetary assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 follow:

	2019		2018	
	Original Currency	Peso Equivalent	Original Currency	Peso Equivalent
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash	US\$407	P 20,610	US\$1,914	P 100,649
Trade receivables	595	30,131	480	25,240
	US\$1,002	P 50,741	US\$2,394	P 125,889
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Trade payables and accrued expenses	US\$2,821	P 142,855	US\$499	P 26,261
Borrowings	1,050	53,172	US\$1,161	61,021
	US\$3,871	P 196,027	US\$1,660	87,282
Net assets (liabilities)	( US\$2,869 )	( 145,286 )	US\$734	P 38,607

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the exchange rate of the Philippine Peso to the US\$ is P50.64 and P52.58, respectively to US\$1.



The sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US\$ exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's income before income tax as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

Currency	2019		2018	
	Change in foreign exchange rate	Sensitivity of Pretax Income	Change in foreign exchange rate	Sensitivity of Pretax Income
US\$	P 0.38 (P 0.52)	(P 1,090) P 1,492	P 0.71 (P 0.64)	P 521 (P 470)

There is no other impact on the Group's equity other than those already affecting the consolidated profit or loss.

#### Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Group may encounter difficulties in raising funds to meet maturing obligations from financial instruments or that a market for derivatives may not exist in some circumstances.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of advances from related parties. The Group considers its available funds and its liquidity in managing its long-term financial requirements. For its short-term funding, the Group's policy is to ensure that there are sufficient capital inflows to match repayments of short-term debt.

As part of its liquidity risk management, the Group regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flows. It also continuously assesses conditions in the financial markets for opportunities to pursue fund raising activities, in case any requirements arise. Fund raising activities may include avallment of bank loans and capital market issues. Accordingly, its loan maturity profile is regularly reviewed to ensure availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities with financial institutions.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities which is based on contractual undiscounted payments and financial assets which are used to manage the liquidity risk as at December 31, 2019 and 2018

2019	On demand	Less than three months	Three to six months	More than six months up to 12 months	More than one year up to two years	More than two years	Total
<b>Financial Assets:</b>							
Cash in banks (Note 4)	P 56,505	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P 56,505
Trade receivables (Note 5)	596	22,875	91	90	11,506	18,812	53,970
MRF	5,169	-	-	-	-	-	5,169
Nontrade receivables (Note 5)	11,905	3,256	-	-	18,108	143	33,412
Financial assets designated at FVOCI (Note 10)	161,937	-	-	-	-	-	161,937
<b>Total</b>	<b>236,112</b>	<b>26,131</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>29,614</b>	<b>18,955</b>	<b>310,993</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities:</b>							
Trade and other payables (Note 13)*	(1,509,705)	(241,341)	(127)	(7)	(935)	(741)	(1,752,856)
Borrowings (Note 14)	(67,325)	(121,050)	(14,167)	-	-	-	(202,542)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,577,030)</b>	<b>(362,391)</b>	<b>(14,294)</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>(935)</b>	<b>(741)</b>	<b>(1,955,398)</b>
	<b>(P 1,340,918)</b>	<b>(P 336,260)</b>	<b>(P 14,203)</b>	<b>P 83</b>	<b>P 28,679</b>	<b>P 18,214</b>	<b>(P 1,644,405)</b>

\*Excluding payable to regulatory authorities

2018	On demand	Less than three months	Three to six months	More than six months up to 12 months	More than one year up to two years	More than two years	Total
<b>Financial Assets:</b>							
Cash in banks (Note 4)	P 120,816	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P 120,816
Trade receivables (Note 5)	178	17,159	162	174	19,180	14,666	51,519
MRF	5,130	-	-	-	-	-	5,130
Nontrade receivables (Note 5)	3,788	-	-	-	-	143	3,931
Financial assets designated at FVOCI (Note 10)	211,951	-	-	-	-	-	211,951
<b>Total</b>	<b>341,863</b>	<b>17,159</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>19,180</b>	<b>14,809</b>	<b>393,347</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities:</b>							
Trade and other payables (Note 13)*	(1,260,931)	(79,576)	(1,693)	(12,073)	(753)	(559)	(1,355,585)
Borrowings (Note 14)	(72,350)	(124,943)	(14,415)	(14,167)	(30,833)	-	(256,708)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,333,281)</b>	<b>(204,519)</b>	<b>(16,108)</b>	<b>(26,240)</b>	<b>(31,586)</b>	<b>(559)</b>	<b>(1,612,293)</b>
	<b>(991,418)</b>	<b>(P 187,360)</b>	<b>(P 15,946)</b>	<b>(P 26,066)</b>	<b>(P 12,406)</b>	<b>P 14,250</b>	<b>(P 1,218,946)</b>

\*Excluding payable to regulatory authorities

The group plans to address its liquidity gap by a combination of issuance of equity securities, availment of advances from related parties or loans from banks.

#### Fair Values

PFRSs defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices, discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, as appropriate.

#### *Cash in Banks, Trade Receivables, Nontrade Receivables and Trade and Other Payables*

The carrying amounts of cash in banks, trade receivables, nontrade receivables and trade and other payables, which are all subject to normal trade credit terms and are short-term in nature, approximate their fair values.

#### *Financial Assets Designated at FVOCI*

Fair values of financial assets designated at FVOCI quoted equity securities are based on quoted prices published in markets. Fair values of financial assets at FVOCI unquoted equity securities are based on the latest selling price available.

#### *Borrowings*

The outstanding short-term borrowings and long-term borrowings as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 bear floating rates that are repriced monthly and quarterly.

The fair value of the interest-bearing long-term debt in 2019 and 2018 is based on the discounted value of future cash flows using the applicable rates for the similar types of loans.

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value by valuation technique:

- Quoted prices in active markets for identical asset or liability (Level 1);
- Those involving inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- Those inputs for asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The fair value hierarchy of the financial assets and liabilities as at December 31 of each year is presented as follows:

2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Financial assets designated at FVOCI</b>	<b>P 31,652</b>	<b>P -</b>	<b>P 130,285</b>	<b>P 161,937</b>
<b>Borrowings</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(202,542)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(202,542)</b>
	<b>P 31,652</b>	<b>(P 202,542)</b>	<b>P 130,285</b>	<b>(P 40,605)</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Financial assets designated at FVOCI</b>	<b>P 81,666</b>	<b>P -</b>	<b>P 130,285</b>	<b>P 211,951</b>
<b>Borrowings</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(256,708)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(256,708)</b>
	<b>P 81,666</b>	<b>(P 256,708)</b>	<b>P 130,285</b>	<b>(P 44,757)</b>

There were no transfers between levels of fair value measurement as at December 31, 2019 and 2018.

### 33. Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that the Group maintains positive cash balance in order to support their businesses, pay existing obligations and maximize shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may obtain additional advances from stockholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. The Group monitors capital using the consolidated financial statements. The Group has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements in 2019 and 2018.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group's capital, which is composed of common shares and additional paid-in capital, amounted to ₱11,712,718.

### 34. Segment Information

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

#### Mining Activities

This segment engages in exploration and mining of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and all kinds of ores, metals, minerals, oil, gas and coal and their related by-products.

#### Service

This segment derives its income from drilling, hauling and sawmilling services to its related and outside parties.

#### Others

This segment is engaged in the trading, manufacturing, investing and insurance broker activities of the Group.

Transfer prices between business segments are set on an arm's-length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties. Segment revenue, segment expense and segment result include transfers between business segments. Those transfers are eliminated in consolidation.

The Group operates and generates revenue principally in the Philippines. Thus, geographical segmentation is not required.

The following tables present certain information regarding the Group's operating business segments:

2019	Mining	Service	Others	Elimination	Consolidated
<b>Revenue from external customers:</b>					
Sale of metals - net	₱ 2,038,979	₱ -	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 2,038,979
Others	3,961	-	4,444	-	8,405
Inter-segment revenue	2,274	12,944	32,665	(47,883)	-
Segment revenue	2,045,214	12,944	37,109	(47,883)	2,047,384
Cost and operating expenses	(2,958,320)	(102,731)	(34,458)	55,260	(3,040,249)
Share in operating results of associates	-	-	-	(2,972)	(2,972)
Income (loss) before income tax	(913,106)	89,787	2,651	4,405	(995,837)
Finance cost, net of other income	(79,441)	26,251	1,938	(9,651)	(60,903)
Provision for (benefit from) income tax	14,776	16,045	(1,445)	-	29,376
Net income (loss)	(₱ 977,771)	(₱ 47,491)	₱ 3,144	(₱ 5,246)	(₱ 1,027,364)
<b>Segment assets</b>	₱ 16,351,157	₱ 330,728	₱ 796,842	(₱ 923,148)	₱ 16,555,579
Investments in and advances to associates	963,454	-	110,499	(509,697)	564,256
Segment liabilities	(9,649,120)	(252,726)	(252,076)	433,688	(9,720,234)
Depreciation	853,874	42,839	5,665	-	902,378
<b>Capital expenditures:</b>					
Tangible fixed assets	6,382,788	53,368	375,124	47,389	6,858,669
Intangible assets	3,622	-	-	-	3,622
<b>Cash flows arising from (used in):</b>					
Operating activities	144,060	(79,607)	(7,642)	61,109	117,920
Investing activities	(181,394)	30,910	7,792	(16,510)	(159,202)
Financing activities	(20,481)	(10,524)	225	12,293	(18,487)

2018	Mining	Service	Others	Elimination	Consolidated
Revenue from external customers:					
Sale of metals - net	₱ 2,093,054	₱ -	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 2,093,054
Others	7,704	18,727	1,157	-	27,588
Inter-segment revenue	1,768	145,535	34,742	(182,045)	-
Segment revenue	2,102,526	164,262	35,899	(182,045)	2,120,642
Cost and operating expenses	(2,824,118)	(134,149)	(30,974)	178,504	(2,810,737)
Share in operating results of associates	-	-	-	(2,104)	(2,104)
Income (loss) before income tax	(721,592)	30,113	4,925	(5,645)	(692,199)
Finance cost, net of other income	(94,126)	2,072	(1,255)	(1,203)	(94,512)
Provision for (benefit from) income tax	19,953	(7,021)	(1,191)	-	11,741
Net income (loss)	(₱ 795,765)	₱ 25,164	₱ 2,479	(₱ 6,848)	(₱ 774,970)
Segment assets	₱ 16,738,730	₱ 373,406	₱ 792,356	(₱ 858,510)	₱ 17,045,982
Investment in and advances to associates	961,190	-	110,499	(506,475)	565,214
Segment liabilities	(9,043,107)	(246,518)	(250,235)	375,501	(9,164,359)
Depreciation	721,641	56,194	5,895	-	783,730
Capital expenditures:					
Tangible fixed assets	6,961,078	104,025	380,136	50,076	7,495,315
Intangible assets	4,621	-	-	-	4,621
Cash flows arising from (used in):					
Operating activities	(13,610)	55,961	(198)	21,296	63,449
Investing activities	(868,316)	(50,291)	(2,218)	(14,083)	(934,908)
Financing activities	737,475	(11,085)	389	3,663	730,442
2017	Mining	Service	Others	Elimination	Consolidated
Revenue from external customers:					
Sale of metals - net	₱ 1,558,191	₱ -	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 1,558,191
Others	4,404	40,088	18,619	-	63,111
Inter-segment revenue	-	273,386	14,226	(287,612)	-
Segment revenue	1,562,595	313,474	32,845	(287,612)	1,621,302
Cost and operating expenses	(2,337,789)	(345,253)	(31,644)	296,667	(2,418,019)
(Forward)					
Inter-segment expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Share in operating results of associates	-	-	-	(5,306)	(5,306)
Income (loss) before income tax	(775,194)	(31,779)	1,201	3,749	(802,023)
Finance cost, net of other income	(153,343)	(3,226)	1,389	(10,837)	(166,017)
Inter-segment expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for income tax	9,532	10,742	(847)	-	19,427
Inter-segment provision for income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	(₱ 919,005)	(₱ 24,263)	₱ 1,743	(₱ 7,088)	(₱ 948,613)
Segment assets	₱ 16,566,693	₱ 453,929	₱ 782,842	(₱ 779,481)	₱ 17,023,983
Investment and advances to associate	961,401	-	110,499	(503,988)	567,912
Segment liabilities	(9,220,228)	(343,448)	(247,944)	289,889	(9,521,731)
Depreciation	712,426	54,780	4,833	-	772,039
Capital expenditures:					
Tangible fixed assets	6,872,969	111,453	385,544	53,237	7,423,203
Intangible assets	6,281	-	-	-	6,281
Cash flows arising from (used in):					
Operating activities	(8,231)	(12,802)	9,384	(218,252)	(229,901)
Investing activities	(51,174)	(1,244)	(9,367)	(1,225,040)	(1,286,825)
Financing activities	46,136	12,500	202	1,648,700	1,707,538



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### 35. Events after the Reporting Period

In a move to contain the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak, on March 13, 2020, the Office of the President issued a Memorandum directive to impose stringent social distancing measures in the National Capital Region effective March 15, 2020. On March 16, 2020, Presidential Proclamation No. 929 was issued, declaring a State of Calamity throughout the Philippines for a period of six months and imposed an enhanced community quarantine throughout the island of Luzon until April 12, 2020, which was subsequently extended on May 15, 2020.

On May 11, 2020, Resolution No. 35 was issued by the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) for the Management of Emerging Infectious Disease placing moderate-risk provinces, highly urbanized cities (HUCs), and independent component cities (ICCs) under General Community Quarantine (GCQ) and high-risk provinces, HUCs, and ICCs under Modified ECQ (MECQ) from May 16, 2020 to May 31, 2020. The National Capital Region shifted to MECQ from May 16, 2020 to May 31, 2020. On May 29, 2020, Resolution No. 41 was issued placing NCR under GCQ until June 15, 2020, which was subsequently extended to June 30, 2020 on June 15, 2020 following Resolution No. 46-A.

These measures have caused disruptions to businesses and economic activities, and its impact on businesses continue to evolve. The Parent Company, being in an export-oriented industry, continued its mining operations, albeit to a limited extent in view of social-distancing requirements and other restrictions that affected the availability of needed supplies and materials. The Group has continually implemented significant procedures and safeguards according to government direction, prioritizing the health and safety of the employees.

The Group considers the events surrounding the outbreak as non-adjusting events, which do not impact its financial position and performance as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019. However, the outbreak could have a material impact on its 2020 financial results and events period thereafter. Considering the evolving nature of this outbreak, the Group cannot determine at this time the impact to its financial position, performance and cash flows. The Group will continue to monitor the situation

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS



**FELIPE U. YAP**

*Chairman and Chief Executive Officer*

Chairman and CEO, Manila Mining Corporation and  
Far Southeast Gold Resources, Inc.  
Chairman of the Board, Zeus Holdings, Inc.  
Vice Chairman, Ayala Land Logistics Holdings Corporation



**BRYAN U. YAP**

*President and COO*

President, Manila Mining Corporation  
Director, Far Southeast Gold Resources, Inc.



**ETHELWOLDO E. FERNANDEZ**

*Corporate Secretary*

Director and Corporate Secretary, Manila Mining Corporation



**MARILYN V. AQUINO**

Director, Philex Mining Corporation and  
PXP Energy Corporation  
Assistant Director, First Pacific Company Limited



**RAY C. ESPINOSA**  
President & CEO, MERALCO  
Director, PLDT; Metro Pacific  
Investments Corporation;  
Roxas Holdings, Inc.



**DOUGLAS J. KIRWIN**  
Director, Manila Mining Corporation and  
Zeus Holdings, Inc.



**REGIS V. PUNO**  
Vice Chairman, Metrobank Card Corporation,  
Special Legal Counsel-Metrobank Group



**VAL ANTONIO B. SUAREZ**  
Director, Filinvest Land, Inc. and  
Filinvest Development Corporation



**CRESENCIO C. YAP**  
Chairman, Rural Bank of Tagum

## CORPORATE OFFICERS AND OPERATING STAFF

**FELIPE U. YAP**  
Chairman of the Board and  
Chief Executive Officer

**BRYAN U. YAP**  
President and  
Chief Operating Officer

**RAMON T. DIOKNO**  
Chief Finance Officer

**MA. LOURDES B. TUASON**  
Vice President and  
Treasurer

**ETHELWOLDO E.  
FERNANDEZ**  
Corporate Secretary

**RENE F. CHANYUNGCO**  
Vice President  
Logistics and Marketing

**ODETTE A. JAVIER**  
Vice President, Assistant  
Corporate Secretary, and  
Chief Information Officer

**ABIGAIL Y. ANG**  
Vice President  
Planning and Technology

**PABLO T. AYSON, JR.**  
Vice President  
Mining Claims

**KNESTOR JOSE Y. GODINO**  
Vice President  
Human Resource and  
Administration

**CHERRY H. TAN**  
Assistant Vice President  
Purchasing

### **OPERATING STAFF MAKATI HEAD OFFICE**

**JOSEPH VERNON B. PATANO**  
Legal Manager  
Corporate Legal Services

**RICHARD R. RICON**  
Chief Pilot  
Aviation

**LEAH ANDREA A. REYES**  
Department Manager  
Human Resource and  
Administration

**JENNIFER O. BALDOZ**  
Chief Accountant

**DIANA Y. YAP**  
Asst. Department Head  
Treasury

**AERON ALDRICH B. HALOS**  
Legal Officer  
Corporate Legal Services

**EDEN C. CALDE**  
Legal Officer  
Corporate Legal Services

**SERAFIN G. SOSA JR.**  
Asst. Department Head  
Information Systems Dept.

### **LEPANTO MINE DIVISION**

**RUSTICO F. RASALAN**  
Resident Manager

**CHARISMA S. PASCUA**  
Group Manager  
Finance Services

**ARTEMIO S. ANONGOS**  
Group Manager  
Mine Operations

**EDDIE S. BORROMEO**  
Group Manager  
Technical Services

**EFREN A. LANIP**  
OIC – Group Manager  
Mill Services

**VICTOR S. QUINTANA**  
Assistant Group Manager  
Mill Services

**ROLANDO C. REYES**  
Department Head  
Mine Environment  
Protection & Enhancement

**ROLANDO D. URSUA**  
Department Head  
Human Resource

**OMAR R. EVANGELISTA**  
Department Head  
Legal

**RODNEY A. WACAN**  
Mine Superintendent  
Mine Operations

**ZERUBABEL D. PATEÑA**  
Physician – Surgeon  
Department Head  
Medical Services

**BEDE C. BAWAYAN**  
Department Manager  
Safety & Control

**ROLANDO E. VENTURA**  
Surface Mechanical & Elec.  
Superintendent  
Technical Services

**VIMAJUNEH M. CAMPOS**  
Department Head  
Inventory Mgmt.

**BERNARDO A. DANGIWAN**  
Mine Superintendent  
Mine Operations

**JAYSON T. CAPIA-AO**  
Mine Superintendent  
Mine General Services

**GARY G. BULAY**  
Chief Civil Engineer  
Project & Civil Engineering

**MILES E. TROCIO JR.**  
Maintenance Superintendent  
Mill Maintenance

**MARLON A. CALAMOHAY**  
Chief Mine Geologist  
Mine Geology

**FERNANDO A. BUSTILLO JR.**  
Mine Mechanical & Electrical  
Superintendent  
Mine Mechanical & Electrical

**JAIME F. CABRERA JR.**  
Department Head  
Security Services

**WINNIER K. BOAGING**  
Assist. Maintenance  
Superintendent  
Mine Mechanical & Electrical

**LOURDES T. DOLINEN**  
Department Head  
Community Relations Office

**MARLO LYNBET I.  
BATALANG**  
Ventilation Superintendent  
Mine Ventilation

**ISIDRO A. MATUNDING**  
Mill Superintendent  
Mill Operations

**HILBERT M. CARDENAS**  
Metallurgical Superintendent  
Metallurgy

**NEIL MARCEL F. PAQUITO**  
Chief Electrical Engineer  
Mine Mechanical & Electrical

**NICANOR L. ABELARDO**  
Assistant Superintendent  
Mine Mechanical & Electrical

**MYRA G. ILUSTRE**  
Chief Chemist  
Assay

**HILBERT G. ANDONG**  
Asst. Mine Superintendent  
General Mine Services

**SALVADOR S. MENDIZABAL JR.**  
Department Head  
Communications

**KAY B. LACAMBRA**  
Department Head  
Mill Maintenance

**ANNA MAE A. CORPUZ-  
LICAYO**  
Legal Officer  
Legal Services

**FREDDIE L. DUMAL-IN**  
Asst. Mine Superintendent  
Mine Operations

**MELVIN S. DONATO**  
Assistant Mine Mechanical &  
Electrical Superintendent

**KURT LINUS LIOMIR Z. URSUA**  
Assistant Chief Mine Geologist  
Mine Geology

**ARNEL T. TADULAN**  
Assistant Mill Superintendent  
Mill Operations

**AARON M. MAGHINANG**  
Physician – Surgeon  
Medical Services

**KARIZZA CLAIRE G. RAGURO**  
Physician – OB & GYNE Medical  
Services

**MARTINA M. CAMTUGAN**  
Company Dentist  
Medical Services

### **LEPANTO ROASTER DIVISION**

**RANDOLPH G. RIVERA**  
Officer-in-Charge

### **SUBSIDIARIES**

#### **DIAMOND DRILLING CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES**

**BRYAN U. YAP**  
President

**PETER JAMES D. LEAÑO**  
General Manager

#### **FAR SOUTHEAST GOLD RESOURCES, INC.**

**FELIPE U. YAP**  
Chairman of the Board

#### **LEPANTO INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

**BRYAN U. YAP**  
President

#### **SHIPSIDE, INCORPORATED**

**BRYAN U. YAP**  
President

**LORENZO D. BALBIN, JR.**  
Vice President and  
General Manager

**MA. BELINA A. MARIANO**  
Vice President



## DIRECTORY

### EXECUTIVE OFFICES

21st Floor Lepanto Building  
8747 Paseo de Roxas, 1226 City of Makati  
Tel. No. 8815-9447

### ADDRESSES MAILING

Domestic Surface Mail  
P.O. Box 1460  
Makati Central Post Office  
1254 City of Makati

Domestic and Foreign Air Mail  
P.O. Box 7507  
Domestic Airport Post Office  
1300 Domestic Road, Pasay City  
Philippines

### FAX

63 (2) 8810-5583

### E-MAIL ADDRESS

[inquiry@lepantomining.com](mailto:inquiry@lepantomining.com)

### WEBSITE

<http://www.lepantomining.com>

### TRANSFER AGENT

Stock Transfer Service, Inc.  
34/F Unit D., Rufino Pacific Tower  
6784 Ayala Avenue, City of Makati

### AUDITORS

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### GENERAL COUNSELS

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Makati City

Sycip Salazar Hernandez & Gatmaitan Law Offices  
4th Floor, Sycip Law All-Asia Center  
Paseo de Roxas, Makati City

### BANKERS

Bank of the Philippine Islands  
Ormoc City Branch, Leyte  
NRA – Reclamation Area Branch, Cebu City

Banco de Oro  
Paseo Tower – Makati Branch  
City of Makati

Bank of Commerce  
Zuellig Bldg. – Makati Branch, City of Makati

China Banking Corporation  
Makati Head Office Branch, City of Makati

Land Bank of the Philippines  
Buendia Branch, City of Makati  
Abatan Branch, Buguias, Benguet

Philippine Bank of Communications  
Head Office, City of Makati

United Coconut Planters Bank  
Head Office, City of Makati

### GOLD REFINERY

Heraeus Limited  
Hong Kong

### STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

Philippine Stock Exchange

## VISION AND MISSION

To be a global Filipino mining company by attaining world-class capabilities and becoming a corporate model in the fulfillment of social responsibilities.

We shall turn this vision into reality through the efforts of highly motivated committed and competent employees who:

- Continually explore and develop ore reserves
- Optimize metal production through cost-efficient operations
- Maintain outstanding safety records and ensure responsible environmental stewardship
- Foster mutually beneficial partnerships with host communities; and
- Exhibit initiative and decisiveness

We in Lepanto are determined to enhance shareholders' investment through the pursuit of excellence.

## CORE VALUES

- Accountability
- Commitment
- Innovation
- Ownership
- Social Responsibility
- Operational Excellence

## ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

We commit to become a model of a socially responsible mining organization through the effective implementation of our Environmental Management System.

We commit to protect, keep sustainable and enhance our environment, minimize the impact of our operations thereon and continually improve our environmental management system performance by:

- Ensuring compliance with all applicable environmental compliance obligations and industry standards;
- Promoting environmental management system awareness to all interested parties through an effective information, education and communication strategy and program;
- Fostering sustainable, effective and responsible use of resources, conservation of biodiversity and effective means of pollution prevention, including tailings storage facility and waste management;
- Enhancing the organizational capability and employees' competencies towards environmentally responsible and efficient operations;

We further commit to consistently implement, measure, monitor, review and continually improve our environmental management system and performance to achieve the foregoing objectives.

This Policy has been disseminated to all interested parties in order to instill in them a commitment to environmental stewardship and accountability.