

COVER SHEET

SEC Registration Number

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COMPANY NAME

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PRINCIPAL OFFICE (No. / Street / Barangay / City / Town / Province)

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Form Type

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Department requiring the report

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Secondary License Type, If Applicable

N	/	A	
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COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

rnmigrino@apexmining.com

Company's Telephone Number

706-2805

Mobile Number

N/A

No. of Stockholders

Annual Meeting (Month / Day)

6/30

Fiscal Year (Month / Day)

12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

The designated contact person **MUST** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person

Renato N. Migrino

Email Address

rnmigrino@apexmining.com

Telephone Number/s

706-2805

Mobile Number

N/A

CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS

3304B West Tower, PSE Centre, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City

NOTE 1 : In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

2 : All Boxes must be properly and completely filled-up. Failure to do so shall cause the delay in updating the corporation's records with the Commission and/or non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies. Further, non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies shall not excuse the corporation from liability for its deficiencies.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

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

1. For the quarterly period ended: **March 31, 2018**
2. Commission Identification Number: **40621**
3. BIR Tax Identification No.: **000-284-138**
4. Exact Name of Registrant as specified in its charter: **APEX MINING CO., INC.**
5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization: **PHILIPPINES**
6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)
7. Address of registrant's principal office: **3304B West Tower PSE Centre, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City,**
Postal Code: **1605**
8. Telephone number, including area code: **Tel. # (02) 706-2805 Fax # 706-2804**
9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report. **N/A**
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the SRC, or Sections 4 and 8 of the Revised Securities Act (RSA)



<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding or Amount of Debt Outstanding</u>
Common shares	6,227,887,491
Debt outstanding	₱3,919,179,896

11. Are any of the issuer's securities listed on a Stock Exchange? If yes, disclose the name of such Stock Exchange and the class of securities listed therein:

Yes ☒ No ☐ **Philippine Stock Exchange / Common shares**

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

Part I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Please see attached Unaudited Interim Financial Statements as of March 31, 2018.

Item 2. Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Position and Results of Operations for the First Quarter ended March 31, 2018 and 2017

Consolidated Statement of Income

Consolidated Net Income

The consolidated net income of Apex Mining Co., Inc. (the “Parent Company”) and Subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) was ₱120.7 million in the first quarter of 2018, which was 20% higher than the ₱100.3 million consolidated net income in the same period in 2017.

The Parent Company net income in the first quarter of 2018 and 2017 amounted to ₱122.0 million and ₱112.2 million, respectively.

Consolidated Revenues

The consolidated revenues in the first quarter of 2018 and 2017 amounted to ₱1.2 billion and ₱991.5 million, respectively, an increase of ₱176.5 million or 18% in 2018 compared to 2017. The consolidated revenues of the Group pertain to the Parent Company revenues in all comparative periods.

Information on the Parent Company production volume and realized prices for both gold and silver in the first quarter of 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

	Gold			Silver		
	2018	2017	%	2018	2017	%
Volume in ounces	15,771	14,969	+5%	83,129	75,359	+10%
Realized price/ounce, in USD	\$1,335	\$1,234	+8%	\$16.5	\$17.7	-7%

The weighted average United States Dollar (USD) to Philippine Peso (PHP) foreign exchange rates on the Parent Company revenues in the first quarter of 2018 and 2017 were ₱52.08 and ₱50.06, to one USD, respectively, or an appreciation of the USD of 4% against the PHP.

An analysis of the consolidated revenue variance, which comprises of volume, price and exchange rate variances between the comparative first quarters ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 follows:

Variance (on account of):	Gold	Silver	Total
Volume	₱49,521,398	₱6,897,742	₱56,419,140
Price	79,899,393	(5,151,408)	74,747,985
Exchange rate	42,532,569	2,770,059	45,302,628
Consolidated revenue	₱171,953,361	₱4,516,393	₱176,469,754

The Parent Company’s throughput increased by just 3% from quarter to quarter, but the positive volume variance for gold production of the Parent Company is mainly on the back of record-high recovery percentage at 84.6% in the first quarter of 2018 versus 82.1% in the same period in 2017.

The positive price variance was a result of an 8% improvement in the average gold price in 2018 compared to 2017, despite the drop in the average silver price.

The continued strength of the USD against the PHP favored the exchange rate variance as shown in the table above.

Consolidated Cost of Production

Consolidated cost of production incurred in the first quarter of 2018 and 2017, all of which pertains solely to the Parent Company cost of production, amounted to ₱822.0 million and ₱779.3 million, respectively. A breakdown of the main components of consolidated cost of production is as follows:

- Depreciation, depletion and amortization were flat from quarter to quarter as tonnage milled increased just 3% in the first quarter of 2018 compared to 2017.
- Materials and supplies used in mining and milling rose by ₱24.8 million in 2018 compared to 2017 mainly for parts and fuel of the new fleet of equipment that arrived during the last quarter of 2017 and first quarter of 2018.
- Personnel cost was a little higher at ₱137.7 million in 2018 compared to ₱131.8 million in 2017 due to higher salary rates.
- Contracted services rose by 12% or ₱7.0 million in the first quarter of 2018 compared to 2017. Outsourced preventive maintenance services for equipment increased in the current period with the arrival of new fleet of equipment. Furthermore, to supplement the increased throughput production, the Parent Company ramped up operations from most of its working mining areas, including those being operated by contractors, to be able to have ample ore to feed to the mill plant.
- Utilities cost, mainly pertaining to power, dropped by 5% to ₱63.9 million on account of lower cost per kilowatt-hour (kwh) at ₱4.83 in the first quarter of 2018 versus ₱5.12 in the same period in 2017. Total kilowatt-hour consumption in the first quarter in 2018 and 2017 was virtually the same at 18.8 million and 18.7 million, respectively.
- Indigenous People (IP) surface rights royalty & IP royalty and taxes, licenses and permits, as a group, accounted for a 15% or ₱5.3 million increase in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the same period last year. IP surface rights royalty and business taxes, which form part of taxes and licenses, increased as these costs are based on the Parent Company's revenue, which has grown 18% and 28% in the first quarter of 2018 and 2017, respectively. IP royalty, on the other hand, also contributed to the overall increase in the group as its computation is gross income-based.

Consolidated Excise Taxes

Consolidated excise taxes of the Group more than doubled to ₱48.6 million in 2018 from ₱20.1 million in 2017 due to the increase in the excise tax rate from 2% to 4% of the net revenue, beginning January 1, 2018 as provided for in the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) program of the government.

Consolidated General and Administrative Expenses

Consolidated general and administrative (G&A) expense in the first quarter of 2018 and 2017 amounted to ₱45.3 million and ₱48.7 million, respectively. Details of the significant elements of the consolidated G&A expenses are discussed below.

- Personnel cost increased by 19% or ₱5.0 million in 2018 versus the comparative quarter in 2017 due to higher salary rates.
- Taxes and licenses decreased due to a one-time documentary stamp tax transaction in the first quarter of 2017 relating to a loan that was availed of by the Parent Company.

Consolidated Finance Cost and Other Income/Charges

The consolidated finance cost and other income/charges of the Group amounted to ₱79.0 million and ₱39.3 million in the first quarter of 2018 and 2017, respectively. The increase of ₱39.7 million is due to the additional bank loan availed of the by Parent Company in refinancing its short-term loan bearing a 5.75% interest rate per annum in December 2017, with a seven-year term loan with another bank bearing a 6.45% interest rate per annum.

Consolidated Provision for Current Income Tax

The provision for current income tax in 2018 pertains to the regular corporate income tax (RCIT) of 30% of taxable income, while the provision in the same period in 2017 pertains to the minimum corporate income tax of 2% of gross income for the meantime that the Parent Company, to which all the provision for current income tax pertains to, is legally utilizing its net loss carryovers. The Parent Company fully exhausted its loss carryovers and tax credits by the third quarter of 2017. It has been subject to RCIT since then.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Consolidated Current Assets

Total consolidated current assets gained ₱35.8 million to ₱2.3 billion as of March 31, 2018 mainly due to the following:

- Cash of the Group grew by ₱203.9 million to ₱627.8 million as of March 31, 2018 from ₱423.9 million as of December 31, 2017, primarily from the cash generated by the Parent Company from operations and financing during the three-month period, net of expenditures for long-term assets.
- Trade and other receivables was reduced by ₱205.8 million to ₱416.2 million as of March 31, 2018 compared to December 31, 2017 due to the collection of trade receivables from the gold bullion shipments of the Parent Company and incidental production of subsidiary, Itogon-Suyoc Resources, Inc.
- Prepayments and other current assets rose by ₱25.1 million as of March 31, 2018 versus the comparative balance as of December 31, 2017 on account of more input value-added tax accruing on local purchases and on importations.

Consolidated Noncurrent Assets

Total consolidated noncurrent assets climbed by ₱144.8 million to ₱9.9 billion as of March 31, 2018 from ₱9.8 billion as of December 31, 2017 due to capital expenditures on fixed assets and deferred mine exploration and mine development costs.

Consolidated Current Liabilities

Consolidated current liabilities were higher by ₱91.6 million to ₱3.8 billion as of March 31, 2018 from ₱3.7 billion as of December 31, 2017. Details are shown below.

- The Group was able to reduce its trade and other payables by ₱57.8 million due to payment of trade payables with suppliers,
- Current loans payable increased by ₱97.2 million on account of short-term loan line re-availments by the Parent Company amounting to ₱83.2 million, and ₱14.0 million new Trust Receipts payable to a bank with 180-day term.
- Income tax payable increased by ₱52.3 million pertaining to the RCIT payable of the Group for the first quarter of 2018. The income tax payable as of December 31, 2017 amounting to ₱54.1 million was settled by the Group after March 31, 2018 in April 2018.

Consolidated Noncurrent Liabilities

The Group's consolidated noncurrent liabilities was reduced by ₱31.8 million to ₱2.9 billion as of March 31, 2018 on account of the ₱41.7 million reclassification to current portion of a bank term loan amounting to, net of recognition of additional provision for retirement benefits of ₱9.9 million.

Consolidated Equity

Consolidated equity increased by ₱120.7 million contributed by the Total comprehensive income earned in the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Key Performance and Financial Soundness Indicators

Operating Performance Indicators

Tonnage mined and milled, ore grade and mill recovery determine metal production volume. The higher the tonnage, ore grade and mill recovery, the more metals are produced. Below are the mine and mill data that determined the production of the Maco mine of the Parent Company.

	Three-Month Period Ended March 31		
	2018	2017	Change
Tonnes mined	156,793	135,787	+15%
Mine grade (grams/tonne; g/t)	5.31	5.62	-6%
Tonnes milled	140,250	135,904	+3%
Mill head grade (g/t)			
Gold	4.13	4.17	-1%
Silver	24.94	26.76	-7%
Mill recovery			
Gold	84.60%	82.14%	+3%
Silver	73.52%	65.89%	+12%

Financial Soundness Indicators

Management has identified the following financial ratios of the Group as significant in assessing the Group's performance:

A. Profitability Ratios

	Formula	Three-Month Period Ended March 31	
		2018	2017
Gross profit margin	$\frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Revenue}}$	29.62%	21.41%
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Net income}}{\text{Total assets}}$	0.98%	0.88%
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net income}}{\text{Total equity}}$	2.16%	1.97%
Debt service coverage ratio (DSCR)	$\frac{\text{EBITDA}}{\text{Loan principal plus interest payments}}$	2.64 : 1	3.93 : 1

The significant improvement in the gross profit margin in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the same period in 2017 can be attributed to the higher realized gold price and appreciation of the USD against the PHP. The gross profit margin would have been slightly higher had it not been for the lower mill grade in the current quarter compared to last year.

Return on assets and return on equity increased mainly from the higher net income in the first quarter of 2018 than in 2017.

The inclusion of the principal payments due from the seven-year term loan with a local bank, which was entered into by the Parent Company in December 2017 to fully pay its short-term loan with another local bank (see Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements), caused the decrease in the 2018 DSCR versus 2017.

B. On Liquidity and Leverage

	Formula	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Current ratio	$\frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$	0.61 : 1	0.62 : 1
Asset-to-equity	$\frac{\text{Total assets}}{\text{Total equity}}$	2.20 : 1	2.21 : 1
Debt-to-equity	$\frac{\text{Total debts}}{\text{Total equity}}$	1.20 : 1	1.21 : 1

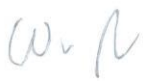
The increase in the current liabilities of the Group was faster than that of its current assets with the utilization of the Trust Receipts facility with a local bank for capital and operating expenditures resulting in slightly lower current ratio as of March 31, 2018 compared to the current ratio as of December 31, 2017. On the other hand, the growth of the Group's total stockholders' equity was greater than the increase in its total liabilities, also slightly decreasing its Asset-to-equity and Debt-to-equity ratios.

SIGNATURES

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

APEX MINING CO., INC.

Registrant


WALTER W. BROWN
President & CEO


RENATO N. MIGRINO
Treasurer


MARION SAUL V. AGGARAO
Comptrollership Head

APEX MINING CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	March 31, 2018 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	₱627,800,481	₱423,908,113
Trade and other receivables	416,165,926	621,998,486
Advances to related parties	2,716,784	2,671,473
Inventories - net realizable value	756,458,111	743,868,417
Prepayments and other current assets	540,640,796	515,566,086
Total Current Assets	2,343,782,098	2,308,012,575
Noncurrent Assets		
Available-for-sale financial assets	344,640,000	344,640,000
Property, plant and equipment	6,590,189,569	6,451,649,287
Deferred exploration costs	2,512,272,360	2,508,533,635
Intangible assets	192,604,743	192,550,574
Other noncurrent assets	304,149,446	301,669,512
Total Noncurrent Assets	9,943,856,118	9,799,043,008
TOTAL ASSETS	₱12,287,638,216	₱12,107,055,583
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	₱1,234,481,186	₱1,292,333,868
Advances from related parties	976,012,000	976,012,000
Loans payable (Note 4)	1,520,370,373	1,423,152,603
Income tax payable	106,393,873	54,121,305
Total Current Liabilities	3,837,257,432	3,745,619,776
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Loans payable - net of current portion (Note 4)	2,398,809,523	2,440,476,190
Provision for retirement benefits	190,582,341	180,719,031
Provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning	32,813,580	32,813,580
Deferred income tax liabilities	235,140,538	235,140,538
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	2,857,345,982	2,889,149,339
Total Liabilities	6,694,603,414	6,634,769,115
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company		
Capital stock (Note 6)	6,227,887,491	6,227,887,491
Additional paid-in capital	634,224	634,224
Treasury shares (Note 6)	(2,081,746,680)	(2,081,746,680)
Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment	237,572,339	237,572,339
Remeasurement gain on retirement plan	13,459,116	13,459,116
Currency translation adjustment on foreign subsidiaries	566,324	566,324
Retained earnings	1,017,235,077	896,313,943
	5,415,607,891	5,294,686,757
Non-controlling Interests	177,426,911	177,599,711
Total Equity	5,593,034,802	5,472,286,468
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	₱12,287,638,216	₱12,107,055,583

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

APEX MINING CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31**

	2018 (Unaudited)	2017 (Unaudited)
REVENUES		
Gold	₱1,096,582,285	₱924,628,923
Silver	71,418,153	66,901,761
	1,168,000,438	991,530,684
COST OF PRODUCTION (Note 8)	(822,025,628)	(779,289,391)
EXCISE TAXES	(48,644,667)	(20,082,075)
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Note 9)	(45,279,939)	(48,720,267)
FINANCE COST AND OTHER INCOME/CHARGES	(79,029,302)	(39,325,998)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	173,020,902	104,112,953
PROVISION FOR CURRENT INCOME TAX	(52,272,568)	(3,843,184)
NET INCOME	₱120,748,334	₱100,269,769
Net income (loss) attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	₱120,921,134	₱100,127,772
Non-controlling interests	(172,800)	141,997
	₱120,748,334	₱100,269,769
BASIC/DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 7)	₱0.021	₱0.018
NET INCOME	₱120,748,334	₱100,269,769
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX	—	—
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	₱120,748,334	₱100,269,769
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	₱120,921,134	₱100,127,772
Non-controlling interests	(172,800)	141,997
	₱120,748,334	₱100,269,769

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

APEX MINING CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017**

	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company							NCI	Total
	Capital stock (Note 6)	Additional paid-in capital	Revaluation surplus	Treasury shares (Note 6)	Re- measurement gain (loss) on retirement plan	Currency translation adjustment on foreign subsidiaries	Retained earnings		
Balances at December 31, 2016	₱6,227,887,491	₱15,941,675	₱262,063,873	(₱2,117,737,909)	(₱7,686,433)	(₱2,185,644)	₱443,834,193	₱176,833,272	₱4,998,950,518
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,127,772	141,997	100,269,769
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,127,772	141,997	100,269,769
Balances at March 31, 2017	₱6,227,887,491	₱15,941,675	₱262,063,873	(₱2,117,737,909)	(₱7,686,433)	(₱2,185,644)	₱543,961,965	₱176,975,269	₱5,099,220,287
Balances at December 31, 2017	₱6,227,887,491	₱634,224	₱237,572,339	(₱2,081,746,680)	₱13,459,116	₱566,324	₱896,313,943	₱177,599,711	₱5,472,286,468
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	120,921,134	(172,800)	120,748,334
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	120,921,134	(172,800)	120,748,334
Balances at March 31, 2018	₱6,227,887,491	₱634,224	₱237,572,339	(₱2,081,746,680)	₱13,459,116	₱566,324	₱1,017,235,077	₱177,426,911	₱5,593,034,802

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

APEX MINING CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31

	2018 (Unaudited)	2017 (Unaudited)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax for the period	₱173,020,902	₱104,112,953
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	258,479,064	259,500,999
Provision for retirement benefits	9,863,310	10,873,834
Operating income before working capital changes	441,363,276	374,487,786
Decrease (increase) in:		
Receivables	205,832,560	(87,479,319)
Inventories	(12,589,694)	130,756,140
Prepayments and other current assets	(25,074,710)	(147,142,355)
Decrease in trade and other payables	(57,852,682)	(242,198,994)
Cash flows generated from operations	551,678,750	28,423,258
Income tax paid	–	(3,846,624)
Net cash flows from operating activities	551,678,750	24,576,634
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment, including mine development costs	(383,096,945)	(72,602,257)
Increase in deferred exploration costs	(3,738,725)	–
Increase in other noncurrent assets	(2,479,934)	(1,172,725)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(389,315,604)	(73,774,982)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net loan availment	41,574,533	434,612,567
Net change in accounts with related parties	(45,311)	(1,985,147)
Net cash flows from financing activities	41,529,222	432,627,420
NET INCREASE IN CASH	203,892,368	383,429,072
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	423,908,113	237,508,978
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	₱627,800,481	₱620,938,050

APEX MINING CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

AGING OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE - UNAUDITED AS OF THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

1) Aging of Accounts Receivable

Type of Accounts Receivable	Total	1 Month	2-3 Months	4-6 Months	7 Months to 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	5 Years Above	Past due accounts & items in litigation
a) Trade Receivables	₱268,920,752	₱268,920,752	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—
Less: Allow. For Doubtful Acct.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Trade Receivable	268,920,752	268,920,752	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b) Non-Trade Receivables									
1) Downpayment to suppliers	42,070,394	42,070,394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2) Advances to officers and employees for liquidation / Accounts receivable - Others	41,211,598	41,211,598	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3) Loans receivable of subsidiaries	63,963,182	63,963,182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less: Allow. For Doubtful Acct.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Non-Trade Receivables	147,245,174	147,245,174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Receivables (a + b)	<u>₱416,165,926</u>								

2) Accounts Receivable Description

Type of Receivable	Nature/Description	Collection Period
a.) Trade Receivable	Metal account balance for settlement by refiner	7 to 15 days
b) Non-trade Receivable	Downpayment to suppliers and contractors, advances for travel expenses of officers and employees, SSS claims for benefit of employees, and advances made by subsidiaries	Within normal operating cycle, except for loans made by subsidiaries which are on demand

3) Normal Operating Cycle: 3 months

APEX MINING CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

Corporate Information

Apex Mining Co., Inc. (“AMCI” or the “Parent Company”) was incorporated and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on February 26, 1970, primarily to carry on the business of mining, milling, concentrating, converting, smelting, treating, preparing for market, manufacturing, buying, selling, exchanging and otherwise producing and dealing in gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc brass, iron, steel and all kinds of ores, metals and minerals.

The Parent Company’s registered business and principal office address is 3304B West Tower, PSE Centre, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City.

The Parent Company currently operates the Maco Mines in Maco, Compostela Valley covered by Mineral Production Sharing Agreement (MPSA) Nos. 225-2005-XI and 234-2007-XI, which have terms of 25 years from December 22, 2005 and June 25, 2007, respectively.

The mine is ISO 14001:2015 certified for its Environment Management System issued in September 2016 by Certification International Philippines, Inc. valid until 2019.

The Parent Company’s subsidiaries (which together with the Parent Company comprises the “Group”) follows:

Itogon-Suyoc Resources, Inc. (ISRI)

ISRI, a wholly-owned entity incorporated in the Philippines and acquired by the Parent Company in June 2015, owns the Sangilo mine in Itogon, Benguet which is currently undergoing rehabilitation following the suspension of its operations in 2013. The mine is covered by four patented mineral claims and applications for exploration and production sharing agreements with the government.

ISRI also owns the Suyoc mine in Mankayan, Benguet which is currently under resource validation in preparation to its rehabilitation after suspension of operations in 1977.

Monte Oro Resources & Energy, Inc. (MORE)

MORE, a wholly-owned entity incorporated in the Philippines, holds the following projects in the Philippines and abroad:

a. Oil and Gas

Service Contract (SC) 72

MORE has a 30% participating interest in SC 72, a service contract for natural gas in the offshore area called Sampaguita Fields of Palawan in the West Philippine Sea, currently under moratorium since 2014 until the date when the Department of Energy (DOE) lifts the force majeure order. In July 2016, the United Nations International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) ruled that the Reed Bank, where SC 72 is located, is within the Philippines’ Exclusive Economic Zone as defined under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, but as of the reporting date, the DOE has not yet lifted the force majeure.

The administration of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte has embarked on a mission to improve diplomatic and business relationship with China. The government has de-emphasized the

Philippine's victory in the ITLOS and instead started direct talk with China for economic cooperation. This has led to active talk from the Executive Department (the President, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and the Presidential Spokesman) about "joint exploration" in the South China Sea/West Philippine Sea. If China and the Philippines are able to arrive at a mutually acceptable arrangement for the exploration, development and exploitation of oil and gas resources at the South China Sea/West Philippine Sea, MORE, and ultimately the Parent Company, will benefit.

b. Mining Projects and Properties

Paracale Gold Project (PGL)

MORE wholly owns Paracale Gold Limited (PGL), a British Virgin Islands company, which wholly owns Coral Resources Philippines, Inc. (CRPI) and has a 40% interest in Bulawan Mineral Resources Corporation (BMRC). PGL has advances to, and an option to buy over the other 60% shareholdings, in BMRC. These include qualifying shares which are recorded in the names of nominee directors.

The mine project of PGL is located in Jose Panganiban, Camarines Norte. BMRC handles all tenements, while CRPI is the owner/operator of the mineral processing plant.

Mongolia Project

The Khar At Uui Gold Project is registered under the joint venture company Erdeneminas LLC, which is owned 51% by Minas de Oro Mongol LLC (Minas), a wholly-owned subsidiary of MORE, and 49% by Erdenejas LLC, a Mongolian exploration company.

The project is currently under care and maintenance until such a time when it can be presented to potential buyers.

Sierra Leone Project

The Gori Hills Project is located in the Republic of Sierra Leone in West Africa where MORE's 90%-owned subsidiaries Monte Oro Mining Co., Ltd. (MOMCL) and MORE Minerals SL, have been conducting artisanal mining and exploration activities in the project areas since 2010.

The project activities were suspended in 2014 due to the outbreak of the Ebola virus crisis. Following the declaration by the World Health Organization of the end of the Ebola crisis in 2015, MOMCL obtained in November 2017 the exploration license certificate to conduct exploration on the project area for a period of four years and any renewal thereof.

Myanmar Project

The Modi Taung Gold Project is located in the Yementhin Township, Mandalay Division, south east of Mandalay and north of Yangon, Myanmar. The Project is controlled by National Prosperity Gold Production Group Ltd. in which the Company has a 3.92% equity interest.

Uganda Project

MORE has interest in the Gold Mines of Uganda Ltd. (GMU) in the form of advances amounting to \$2,025,000 made to GMU.

GMU owns significant gold related assets and gold resources in Uganda. In May 2016, GMU and MORE entered into a Memorandum of Agreement whereby both parties agreed to combining their Africa mineral interests and working toward creating a mining company that will be listed and marketed to international investors and enabling GMU to raise capital funding through the listing. There has been no further development in the regard as of the reporting date.

c. Solid Waste Management

MORE owns 52% of International Cleanenvironment Systems, Inc. (ICSI) which has a Build-Operate-Transfer agreement with the Philippine government through the DENR to manage, rehabilitate and introduce ecologically friendly technologies for waste disposal of municipal solid waste in Metro Manila. The contract is for a period of 25 years starting from the completion of the Philippine government of its deliverables to ICSI with the option to renew for another 25 years. As of the reporting date, ICSI has not yet started operations.

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

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for property, plant and equipment, which are carried at revalued amounts. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, the Parent Company's functional and presentation currency. All values are rounded to the nearest peso, except when otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards.

Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion Act (TRAIN)

Republic Act No. 10963 or the TRAIN was signed into law on December 19, 2017 and took effect on January 1, 2018, making the new tax law enacted as of the reporting date. Although the TRAIN changes existing tax law and includes several provisions that will generally affect businesses on a prospective basis, the management assessed that the same will not have any significant impact on the financial statement balances as of the reporting date.

Basis of Consolidation

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

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Parent Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Parent Company 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
- the Parent Company's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Parent Company 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 Parent Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Parent Company 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 Parent Company gains control until the date the Parent Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent Company and to the non-controlling interests (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 Parent Company'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 Parent Company 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.

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 accompanying disclosures. Future events may occur which will cause the judgments and assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in 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 including estimations and assumptions, which have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Determination of the Group's Functional Currency

Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances relevant to the Group, the functional currency of the Group has been determined to be the Philippine peso. In making this judgment, the Group considered the following:

- a. The currency that mainly influences costs and expenses of the Group (this will often be the currency in which costs and expenses are denominated and settled); and
- b. The currency in which funds from financing activities are generated.

The Philippine peso is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates.

Determination of Control

The Parent Company determines control when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with an entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The Parent Company controls an entity if and only if the Parent Company has all of the following:

- a. Power over the entity;
- b. Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity; and
- c. The ability to use its power over the entity to affect the amount of the Parent Company's returns.

As at the financial reporting date, the Parent Company assessed that it has control over MORE and ISRI and has accounted for the investments as investments in subsidiaries.

Determination and Classification of a Joint Arrangement

Judgment is required to determine when the Group has joint control over an arrangement, which requires an assessment of the relevant activities and when the decisions in relation to those activities require unanimous consent. The Group has determined that the relevant activities for its joint arrangements are those relating to the operating and capital decisions of the arrangement.

Judgment is also required to classify a joint arrangement. Classifying the arrangement requires the Group to assess their rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. Specifically, the Company considers:

- The structure of the joint arrangement - whether it is structured through a separate vehicle
- When the arrangement is structured through a separate vehicle, the Group also considers the rights and obligations arising from:
 - a. The legal form of the separate vehicle
 - b. The terms of the contractual arrangement
 - c. Other facts and circumstances (when relevant)

This assessment often requires significant judgment, and a different conclusion on joint control and also whether the arrangement is a joint operation or a joint venture, may materially impact the accounting treatment for each assessment.

The Group has assessed that SC 72 is accounted for as joint operations in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Assessment Whether an Agreement is a Finance or Operating Lease

Management assesses at the inception of the lease whether an arrangement is a finance or operating lease based on who bears substantially all the risk and benefits incidental to the ownership of the leased item. Based on management's assessment, the risk and rewards of owning the items leased by the Group are retained by the lessor and therefore accounts for such lease as operating lease.

Assessment of the Production Start Date

The Group assesses the stage of each mine development project to determine when a mine moves into the production stage. The criteria used to assess the start date of a mine are determined based on the unique nature of each mine development project. The Group considers various relevant criteria to assess when the mine is substantially complete, ready for its intended use and moves into the production phase. Some of the criteria include, but are not limited to the following:

- the level of capital expenditure compared to construction cost estimates
- completion of a reasonable period of testing of the property, plant and equipment
- ability to produce ore in saleable form and
- ability to sustain ongoing production of ore

When a mine development project moves into the production stage, the capitalization of certain mine construction costs ceases and costs are either regarded as inventory or expensed, except for capitalizable costs related to mining asset additions or improvements, mine development or mineable reserve development. It is also at this point that depreciation and depletion commences.

Classification of Financial Instruments

The Group exercises judgments in classifying a financial instrument on initial recognition either as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument. The substance of a financial instrument, rather than its legal form, governs its classification in the consolidated statement of financial position.

In addition, the Group classifies financial assets by evaluating, among others, whether the asset is quoted or not in an active market. Included in the evaluation on whether a financial asset is quoted in an active market is the determination on whether the quoted prices are readily and regularly available, and whether those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

The Group has no intention of selling its investments in stocks in the near term. These are being held indefinitely and may be sold in response to liquidity requirements or changes in market condition. The Group has no plan to dispose its AFS financial assets within 12 months from the end of the reporting period. The Group determines the classification at initial recognition and re-evaluates this classification, where allowed and appropriate, at every reporting date.

Estimates and Assumptions

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

Estimation of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts on Trade and Other Receivables and Advances to Related Parties

If the Group assessed that there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on its trade and other receivables and advances to related parties, the Group estimates the related allowance for doubtful accounts that are specifically identified as doubtful of collection. The level of allowance is evaluated by management on the basis of factors that affect the collectibility of the accounts. In these cases, the Group uses judgment based on the best available facts and circumstances, including but not limited to, the length of its relationship with the customer and the customer's credit status based on third-party credit reports and known market factors, to record specific reserves for customers against amounts due in order to reduce trade and other receivables and advances to related parties to amounts that the Group expects to collect. These specific reserves are re-evaluated and adjusted as additional information received affect the amounts estimated.

No impairment or reversal were recognized in each of the financial reporting periods.

Estimation of Allowance for Inventory Losses and Obsolescence

The Group maintains an allowance for inventory losses and obsolescence at a level considered adequate to reflect the excess of cost of inventories over their net realizable value (NRV). NRV of inventories are assessed regularly based on prevailing estimated selling prices of inventories and the corresponding cost of disposal. Increase in the NRV of inventories will increase cost of inventories but only to the extent of their original acquisition costs.

No impairment or reversal were recognized in each of the financial reporting periods.

Assessment of the Realizability of Nonfinancial Prepayments and Other Current Assets

A review to determine the realizability of the asset is made by the Group on a continuing basis yearly. The assessment as to the realizability of the nonfinancial other current assets is based on how the Group can utilize these assets.

Estimation of Fair Value, Useful Lives and Residual Values of Property, Plant and Equipment

The Group estimates the fair value, useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment based on the results of assessment of independent appraisers. Fair value and estimated useful lives of the property, plant and equipment are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical and commercial obsolescence and other limits on the use of the assets.

Management does not expect carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment to materially vary from their fair values as the most recent revaluation adjustment was recognized based on an appraisal report dated April 17, 2015.

Estimation of Useful Lives and Residual Values of Intangible Assets

Estimated useful lives of intangible assets are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical and commercial obsolescence and other limits on the use of the assets.

There were no changes in the estimated useful lives and residual values of intangible assets and are expected to be realized through continued use under the current operations plan with none identified subject for sale or disposal.

Estimation of Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets, including Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets, and Other Noncurrent Assets

The Group evaluates whether property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and nonfinancial other noncurrent assets have suffered any impairment either annually or when circumstances indicate that related carrying amounts are no longer recoverable. The recoverable amounts of these assets have been determined based on either value-in-use or fair value, if said information is readily available.

Estimation of value-in-use requires the use of estimates on cost projections, gold and silver prices, foreign exchange rates and mineral reserves, which are determined based on an approved mine plan, fluctuations in the market and assessment of either internal or third-party geologists, who abide by certain methodologies that are generally accepted within the industry. Fair value is based on the results of assessment done by independent appraisers engaged by the Group. The approach utilizes prices recently paid for similar assets with adjustments made to the indicated market price to reflect condition and utility of the appraised assets relative to the market comparable.

There were no impairment indicators identified during the reporting period for these assets.

Assessment of the Recoverability of Deferred Exploration Costs

The application of the Group's accounting policy for deferred exploration costs requires judgment in determining whether future economic benefits are likely, either from future exploitation or sale, or where activities have reached a stage, that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of ore resource and/or reserves. The determination of a resource is itself an estimation process that has varying degrees of uncertainty depending on a number of factors, which estimate directly impacts the determination of whether ore reserves could eventually be developed to justify capitalization of exploration and mine development expenditures. The capitalization policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances, in particular whether economically viable extraction operations can be established. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after an expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

Estimation of Ore Reserves

Ore reserves are estimates of the amount of ore that can be economically extracted from the Group's mine and mining properties and are key inputs to depletion and depreciation. The Group estimates its ore reserves based on information compiled by a competent person relating to the geological data on the size, depth and shape of the ore body, and requires complex geological judgments to interpret the data. The estimation of ore reserves is determined based upon assumptions such as operating costs, taxes, royalty, production data, foreign exchange rates, and commodity pricing, along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of ore body. Changes in the ore reserve estimates may affect the carrying values of the mine and mining properties, and depletion and depreciation charges.

Estimation of Depletion Rate

Depletion rates used to amortize mine and mining properties are annually assessed based on a latest estimate of recoverable ore reserves. The Group estimates its ore reserves in accordance with local regulatory guidelines provided under the Philippine Mineral Reporting Code, duly reviewed and certified by a competent person.

Estimation of Impairment of AFS Financial Assets Carried at Cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on an unquoted equity instrument, that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, or on a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return of a similar financial asset.

Estimation of Provision for Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning

The Group assesses its provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning annually. Significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision as there are numerous factors that will affect it. These factors include estimates of the extent and costs of rehabilitation activities, technological changes, regulatory changes, cost increases and changes in discount rates, which uncertainties may result in future actual expenditure differing from the amounts currently provided. Changes to estimated future costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position by adjusting the rehabilitation asset against the corresponding liability. The provision at the end of the reporting period represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future rehabilitation and other costs required.

Estimation of Retirement Benefits

The costs of defined benefit retirement as well as the present value of the provision for retirement benefits are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future retirement increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, retirement benefit liability is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each end of the reporting period.

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 retirement liability.

Assessment on Provisions and Contingencies

The Group is currently involved in various legal proceedings. The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims has been developed in consultation with in-house and outside counsel handling the Group's defense in these matters and is based upon an analysis of potential results. The Group currently assessed that these proceedings will not have a material adverse

effect on its financial position. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings.

Assessment of Realizability of Deferred Income Tax Assets

The Group reviews the carrying amounts of deferred income taxes assets at each end of the reporting period and reduces deferred income tax assets 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 income tax assets to be utilized.

4. Loans Payable

Union Bank of the Philippines (UBP)

The Parent Company has an outstanding unsecured promissory note with UBP amounting to US\$8.0 million equivalent to ₱417.7 million as of March 31, 2018 with maturity date of July 9, 2018 for US\$0.4 million and September 17, 2018 for US\$7.6 million; and US\$7.6 million equivalent to ₱379.4 million as of December 31, 2017 with maturity date of March 21, 2018. All outstanding promissory notes in both comparative periods carry an interest rate of 5.00% per annum.

Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation (RCBC)

The Parent Company has an outstanding unsecured promissory note with RCBC amounting to ₱450.0 million as of March 31, 2018 with maturity date of April 11, 2019, and ₱405.0 million as of December 31, 2017 with maturity date of April 16, 2018. All outstanding promissory notes in both comparative periods carry an interest rate of 6.25% per annum.

Philippine National Bank (PNB)

PNB granted the Parent Company the following facilities:

- On November 26, 2016, Credit Facilities consisting of Letters of Credit, Trust Receipts (TR) and Settlement Risk Lines totaling ₱500.0 million expiring on July 31, 2017. PNB granted renewal of the Credit Facilities for another year with a new expiry date of July 31, 2018.

As at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Parent Company has outstanding unsecured TRs worth ₱218.2 million and ₱204.2 for its importation of machinery and equipment using the standard credit terms with PNB of 180 days.

- On November 28, 2016, a unsecured Term Loan Facility of up to ₱500.0 million with tenor of three years with equal quarterly principal repayment plus interest. Interest rates shall be fixed for three years based on a three-year Philippine Dealing System Treasury (PDST) plus a 2.00% spread, or 5.00%, whichever is higher.

The Loan Agreement for the facility was signed by the parties on January 10, 2017. The Parent Company drew the full amount of the facility on January 27, 2017 with the interest rate set at 5.45% per annum for the three-year term. The first principal repayment plus interest begun on April 27, 2017 and every quarter thereafter up to January 27, 2020.

- On October 24, 2017, another unsecured Term Loan Facility of up to ₱2.50 billion with tenor of seven years with equal quarterly principal repayment plus interest intended to refinance the Parent Company's short term loans with another bank and to provide funds for a major construction project of the Maco mine. Interest rates shall be fixed for seven years based on the seven-year PDST plus a 1.25% spread, or 6.00%, whichever is higher.

The Loan Agreement for the facility was signed by the parties on December 4, 2017. The Parent Company drew the full amount of the facility on December 15, 2017 with the interest rate set at 6.45% per annum for the seven-year term. The first principal repayment plus interest begun on April 27, 2018 and every quarter thereafter up to January 27, 2025.

BDO Unibank, Inc. (BDO)

On December 18, 2017, the Parent Company paid in full its ₱2.25 billion loan with BDO, bearing an interest rate of 5.75% per annum, ahead of its maturity date of March 19, 2018. There is no outstanding balance payable to BDO as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

The Group is compliant with all loan covenants with banks in both reporting periods.

5. Related Party Disclosures

Enterprises and individuals that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by, or are under common control with the Group, including holding companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries, are related parties of the Group. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Group that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Group and close members of the family of these individuals, and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties. In considering each possible related entity relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely the legal form.

In the normal course of business, transactions with related parties consist mainly of rendering of professional services, rentals, unsecured non-interest bearing and short-term cash advances for working capital requirements of the Group, which are due and demandable.

6. Capital Stock

The Parent Company has authorized capital stock of ₱12.80 billion, divided into a single class of 12.8 billion common shares, with a par value of ₱1.00 per share as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017. Details are shown in the table below.

	Shares	Amount
Issued and subscribed shares at beginning		
and end of period	6,227,887,491	₱6,227,887,491
Less treasury shares	555,132,448	2,081,746,680
Outstanding shares at end of period	5,672,755,043	₱4,146,140,811

7. Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net loss attributable to stockholders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period, excluding ordinary shares purchased by the Parent Company and held as treasury shares.

Estimation of earnings per share for the first quarters ended March 31 when there were no potentially dilutive common shares during the respective periods are as follows:

	2018	2017
Net income attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company	₱120,921,134	₱100,127,772
Weighted average number of common shares for basic and diluted earnings per share	5,672,755,043	5,663,157,382
Basic and diluted earnings per share	₱0.021	₱0.018

8. Cost of Production

Details for the periods ended March 31 as follows:

	2018	2017
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	₱258,349,841	₱258,786,943
Materials and supplies	218,683,557	193,891,014
Personnel cost	137,716,322	131,811,331
Contracted services	66,058,141	59,021,023
Utilities	63,939,452	67,374,970
Indigenous People (IP) surface rights royalty & IP royalty	23,442,570	20,035,062
Taxes, licenses and permits	16,740,400	14,876,801
Refining charges	9,579,720	8,589,575
Others	27,515,625	24,902,672
	₱822,025,628	₱779,289,391

Amounts for the periods ended March 31 were distributed as follows:

	2018	2017
Mining	₱235,366,391	₱195,394,266
Milling	142,283,891	156,773,623
Mine overhead	186,025,505	168,334,559
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	258,349,841	258,786,943
	₱822,025,628	₱779,289,391

9. General and Administrative Expenses

Details for the periods ended March 31 as follows:

	2018	2017
Personnel cost	₱30,962,941	₱25,936,701
Professional fees	2,046,057	2,856,821
Taxes and licenses	1,321,008	8,169,248
Others	10,949,933	11,757,497
	₱45,279,939	₱48,720,267

10. Results of Operations

The highlights of the Group's consolidated statement of income for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018 broken down into the Parent Company, Subsidiaries and NCI are as follows:

	Parent Company	Subsidiaries	NCI	Consolidated
Revenues	₱1,168,000,438	₱—	₱—	₱1,168,000,438
Cost and expenses	(907,684,230)	(8,093,204)	(172,800)	(915,950,234)
Finance cost and other income/charges	(86,074,314)	7,045,012	—	(79,029,302)
Provision for income tax	(52,272,568)	—	—	(52,272,568)
Net income (loss)	₱121,969,326	(₱1,048,192)	(₱172,800)	₱120,748,334