



APEX MINING CO., INC.

Statement of Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

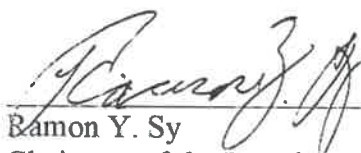
The management of **Apex Mining Co., Inc. and Subsidiaries** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting 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 consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

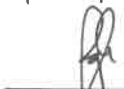
The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

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


Ramon Y. Sy
Chairman of the Board
PASSPORT NO. P045744A

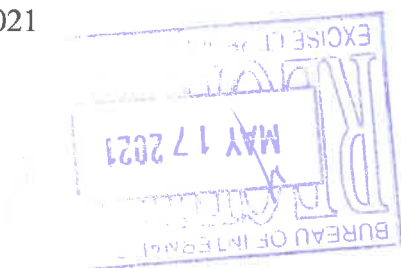

Luis R. Sarmiento
President & Chief Executive Officer
PASSPORT NO. P0745744A


Billy G. Torres
Treasurer
PASSPORT NO. P6369014A
Signed this 4th day of May, 2021

MAY 14 2021

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this ____ day of ____
MANDALUYONG CITY
With No.: _____ as acting proof of her/his identity.

Doc. : 381
Page : 78
Book : 45
Series of : 2021



ATTY. JAMES L. ARIGAN
NOTARY PUBLIC
APPL. NO. 0442-19
Valid 06/20/2021
IBP No. 134765 Dec. 2, 2020 Rizal Chapter
R-11 No. 20090 IAB-10
MCLE No. 06-0301175 valid 4/14/2022
R-11 No. 116-219-953
PTB No. 4574511 01/04/2021
T-1 No. 681-40-00
Rm. 304 M-3 Bldg., 231 EDSA,
Pasig City 1605

COVER SHEET

for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

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COMPANY NAME

A	P	E	X		M	I	N	I	N	G		C	O	.	,		I	N	C	.		A	N	D		S	U	B	S
I	D	I	A	R	I	E	S																						

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

3	3	0	4	B		W	e	s	t		T	o	w	e	r	,		P	S	E		C	e	n	t	r	e	,	
E	x	c	h	a	n	g	e		R	o	a	d	,		O	r	t	i	g	a	s		C	e	n	t	e	r	,
P	a	s	i	g		C	i	t	y																				

Form Type

A	A	C	F	S
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Department requiring the report

C	R	M	
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Secondary License Type, If Applicable

N	/	A	
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COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

Corpsec@apexmining.com

Company's Telephone Number

8706-2805

Mobile Number

N/A

No. of Stockholders

2,479

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

Billy G. Torres

Email Address

bgtorres@apexmining.com

Telephone Number/s

8706-2805

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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Apex Mining Co., Inc.
3304B West Tower, PSE Centre, Exchange Road
Ortigas Center, Pasig City

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Apex Mining Co., Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the consolidated statements of income, 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, 2020, 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, 2020 and 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2020 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 year. 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 Deferred Exploration Costs

As at December 31, 2020, the carrying value of the Group's deferred exploration costs amounted to ₱2.00 billion. Under PFRS 6, *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, these deferred exploration costs shall be assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amounts exceed the recoverable amounts. The ability of the Group to recover its deferred exploration costs would depend on the commercial viability of the mineral ore resources and reserves. We considered this as a key audit matter because of the materiality of the amounts involved, and the significant management judgment required in assessing whether there is any indication of impairment.

The Group's disclosure about deferred exploration costs is included in Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements.

Audit Response

We obtained management's assessment on whether there is any indication that deferred exploration costs may be impaired. We reviewed the summary of the status of the exploration projects as at December 31, 2020. We inspected the licenses/permits of the exploration projects to determine that the period for which the Group has the right in the specific area has not expired, will not expire in the near future, and will be renewed accordingly. We also inquired about the existing concession areas that are expected to be abandoned or any exploration activities that are planned to be discontinued in those areas.

Other Information

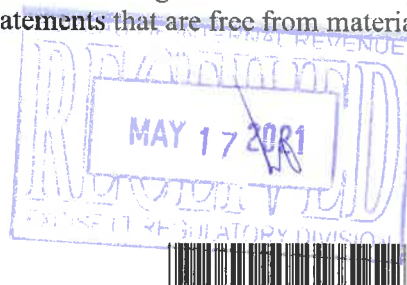
Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2020 but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2020 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.

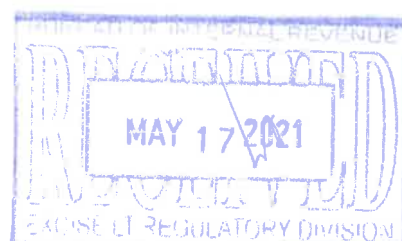
Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audits 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
Alexis Benjamin C. Zaragoza III.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Alexis Benjamin C. Zaragoza III
Partner

CPA Certificate No. 109217

Accreditation No. 109217-SEC (Group A)

Valid to cover audit of 2019 to 2023

financial statements of SEC covered institutions

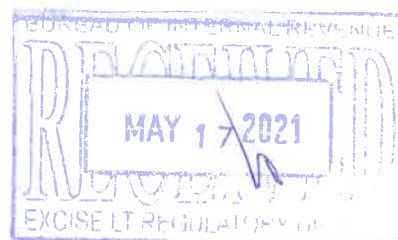
Tax Identification No. 246-663-780

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-129-2019,

November 27, 2019, valid until November 26, 2022

PTR No. 8534389, January 4, 2021, Makati City

May 4, 2021

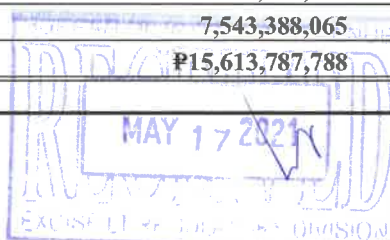


APEX MINING CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31	
	2020	2019
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	P1,399,909,932	P705,672,018
Trade and other receivables (Note 5)	174,977,356	152,033,125
Inventories (Note 6)	992,714,146	841,861,627
Advances to related parties (Note 15)	2,304,109	2,810,932
Other current assets (Note 7)	604,100,007	559,351,921
	3,174,005,550	2,261,729,623
Asset held-for-sale (Note 8)	360,283,298	360,668,695
Total Current Assets	3,534,288,848	2,622,398,318
Noncurrent Assets		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	9,840,989,728	8,768,574,217
Deferred exploration costs (Note 11)	1,996,121,548	2,321,842,673
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (Note 9)	3,200,000	53,528,321
Intangible assets (Note 12)	2,589,256	2,566,822
Other noncurrent assets (Note 13)	236,598,408	228,221,080
Total Noncurrent Assets	12,079,498,940	11,374,733,113
TOTAL ASSETS	P15,613,787,788	P13,997,131,431
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables (Note 14)	P996,885,753	P1,152,394,115
Advances from related parties (Note 15)	976,012,000	1,039,512,000
Loans payable - net of noncurrent portion (Note 18)	2,201,741,649	2,212,605,242
Income tax payable	282,771,315	88,021,440
Total Current Liabilities	4,457,410,717	4,492,532,797
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Loans payable - net of current portion (Note 18)	3,027,059,715	2,881,037,495
Provision for retirement benefits (Note 16)	314,316,708	287,776,375
Provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning (Note 17)	42,135,633	36,069,650
Deferred income tax liabilities -- net (Note 27)	229,476,950	289,550,245
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	3,612,989,006	3,494,433,765
Total Liabilities	8,070,399,723	7,986,966,562
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company		
Issued capital stock (Note 19)	6,227,887,491	6,227,887,491
Additional paid-in capital (APIC) (Note 19)	634,224	634,224
Treasury shares (Note 19)	(2,081,746,680)	(2,081,746,680)
Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	351,316,435	449,332,647
Remeasurement loss on financial asset at FVOCI (Note 9)	(344,642,240)	(343,342,240)
Remeasurement loss on retirement plan (Note 16)	(19,243,522)	(21,030,779)
Currency translation adjustment on foreign subsidiaries	2,682,086	2,799,875
Retained earnings (Note 19)	3,229,518,939	1,598,951,955
	7,366,406,733	5,833,486,493
Non-controlling Interests (Note 19)	176,981,332	176,678,376
Total Equity	7,543,388,065	6,010,164,869
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	P15,613,787,788	P13,997,131,431

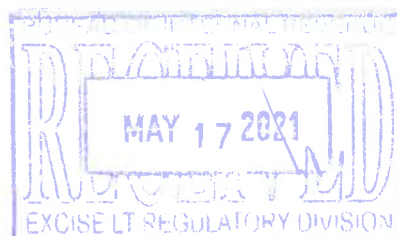
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



APEX MINING CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Years Ended December 31		
	2020	2019	2018
REVENUES			
Gold	₱5,924,012,213	₱4,652,511,732	₱4,409,328,056
Silver	393,665,353	308,414,719	248,914,736
	6,317,677,566	4,960,926,451	4,658,242,792
COST OF PRODUCTION (Note 21)	(3,470,277,662)	(3,836,689,476)	(3,563,374,082)
EXCISE TAXES	(265,565,506)	(194,059,918)	(200,257,628)
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Note 22)	(162,904,407)	(210,671,728)	(187,222,974)
FINANCE COSTS (Note 26)	(202,418,118)	(207,341,126)	(234,191,705)
SHARE IN NET LOSS OF AN ASSOCIATE	—	—	(14,471,679)
OTHER CHARGES - net (Note 23)	(12,382,889)	(48,106,923)	(69,978,010)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	2,204,128,984	464,057,280	388,746,714
BENEFIT FROM (PROVISION FOR) INCOME TAX (Note 27)			
Current	(732,417,474)	(196,628,726)	(199,503,765)
Deferred	60,839,262	38,495,052	50,112,828
	(671,578,212)	(158,133,674)	(149,390,937)
NET INCOME	₱1,532,550,772	₱305,923,606	₱239,355,777
Net income (loss) attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	₱1,532,853,728	₱306,163,821	₱240,036,897
Non-controlling interests	(302,956)	(240,215)	(681,120)
	₱1,532,550,772	₱305,923,606	₱239,355,777
BASIC/DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 20)	₱0.27	₱0.05	₱0.04

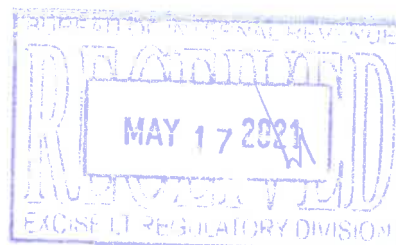
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



APEX MINING CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31		
	2020	2019	2018
NET INCOME	₱1,532,550,772	₱305,923,606	₱239,355,777
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX			
<i>Item that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign subsidiaries	(117,789)	13,485,980	(11,252,429)
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Appraisal increase, net of tax (Note 10)	—	368,197,602	—
Remeasurement gain (loss) on financial asset at FVOCI (Note 9)	(1,300,000)	1,297,760	(344,640,000)
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement plan, net of tax (Note 16)	1,787,257	(28,320,136)	(6,169,759)
	369,468	354,661,206	(362,062,188)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	₱1,532,920,240	₱660,584,812	(₱122,706,411)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	₱1,533,223,196	₱660,825,027	(₱122,025,291)
Non-controlling interests	(302,956)	(240,215)	(681,120)
	₱1,532,920,240	₱660,584,812	(₱122,706,411)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



APEX MINING CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020, 2019, AND 2018

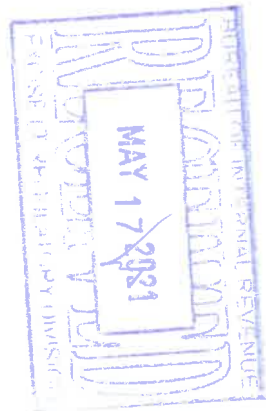
	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company									
	Capital stock (Note 19)	Additional paid-in capital (Note 19)	Revaluation surplus (Note 10)	Treasury shares (Note 19)	Remeasurement loss on financial asset at FVOCI (Note 9)	Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement plan (Note 16)	Currency translation adjustment on foreign subsidiaries	Retained earnings (deficit) (Note 19)	Non-controlling interests (Note 19)	Total
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240,036,897	(681,120)	239,355,777
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(344,640,000)	(6,169,759)	(11,252,429)	—	—	(362,062,188)
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(344,640,000)	(6,169,759)	(11,252,429)	240,036,897	(681,120)	(122,706,411)
Transfer of portion of revaluation surplus realized through depreciation, depletion and disposal, net of tax (Note 10)	—	—	(68,523,995)	—	—	—	—	68,523,995	—	—
Balances at December 31, 2018	₱6,227,887,491	₱634,224	₱169,048,344	(₱2,081,746,680)	(₱344,640,000)	₱7,289,357	(₱10,686,105)	₱1,204,874,835	₱176,918,591	₱5,349,580,057

	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company									
	Capital stock (Note 19)	Additional paid-in capital (Note 19)	Revaluation surplus (Note 10)	Treasury shares (Note 19)	Remeasurement gain (loss) on financial assets at FVOCI (Note 9)	Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement plan (Note 16)	Currency translation adjustment on foreign subsidiaries	Retained earnings (deficit) (Note 19)	Non-controlling interests (Note 19)	Total
Balances at December 31, 2018	₱6,227,887,491	₱634,224	₱169,048,344	(₱2,081,746,680)	(₱344,640,000)	₱7,289,357	(₱10,686,105)	₱1,204,874,835	₱176,918,591	₱5,349,580,057
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	306,163,821	(240,215)	305,923,606
Other comprehensive income	—	—	368,197,602	—	1,297,760	(28,320,136)	13,485,980	—	—	354,661,206
Total comprehensive income	—	—	368,197,602	—	1,297,760	(28,320,136)	13,485,980	306,163,821	(240,215)	660,584,812
Transfer of portion of revaluation surplus realized through depreciation, depletion and disposal, net of tax (Note 10)	—	—	(87,913,299)	—	—	—	—	87,913,299	—	—
Balances at December 31, 2019	₱6,227,887,491	₱634,224	₱449,332,647	(₱2,081,746,680)	(₱343,342,240)	(₱21,030,779)	₱2,799,875	₱1,598,951,955	₱176,678,376	₱6,010,164,869



	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company									
	Capital stock (Note 19)	Additional paid-in capital (Note 19)	Revaluation surplus (Note 10)	Treasury shares (Note 19)	Remeasurement gain (loss) on financial assets at FVOCI (Note 9)	Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement plan (Note 16)	Currency translation adjustment on foreign subsidiaries	Retained earnings (deficit) (Note 19)	Non-controlling interests (Note 19)	Total
Balances at December 31, 2019	₱6,227,887,491	₱634,224	₱449,332,647	(₱2,081,746,680)	(₱343,342,240)	(₱21,030,779)	₱2,799,875	₱1,598,951,955	₱176,678,376	₱6,010,164,869
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,532,550,772	302,956	1,532,853,728
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	(1,300,000)	1,787,257	(117,789)	—	—	369,468
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	(1,300,000)	1,787,257	(117,789)	1,532,550,772	302,956	1,533,223,196
Transfer of portion of revaluation surplus realized through depreciation, depletion and disposal, net of tax (Note 10)	—	—	(98,016,212)	—	—	—	—	98,016,212	—	—
Balances at December 31, 2020	₱6,227,887,491	₱634,224	₱351,316,435	(₱2,081,746,680)	(₱344,642,240)	(₱19,243,522)	₱2,682,086	₱3,229,518,939	₱176,981,332	₱7,543,388,065

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



APEX MINING CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31		
	2020	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax	₱2,204,128,984	₱464,057,280	₱388,746,714
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization (Note 24)	1,022,906,256	1,253,476,925	1,095,967,551
Finance costs (Note 26)	202,418,118	207,341,126	234,191,705
Movement in provision for retirement benefits (Note 16)	29,093,557	12,767,546	45,018,521
Provision of allowance for inventory losses and obsolescence (Note 6)	15,767,693	—	—
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	6,577,521	11,670,480	31,243,226
Change of estimate on provision for mine rehabilitation (Note 23)	3,911,192	6,191,868	(5,422,867)
Interest income (Note 23)	(1,756,452)	(6,081,172)	(1,842,521)
Loss on disposal of equipment	—	121,497	1,831,592
Share in net loss of an associate	—	—	14,471,679
Operating income before working capital changes	3,483,046,869	1,949,545,550	1,804,205,600
Decrease (increase) in:			
Trade and other receivables	(21,850,558)	(125,117,160)	519,142,768
Other current assets	(56,676,977)	69,851,420	(68,434,259)
Inventories	(167,579,367)	40,322,605	(110,452,575)
Advances to related parties	—	1,265	(140,724)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Trade and other payables	(162,860,784)	(414,826,037)	523,341,882
Advances from related parties	(63,500,000)	—	63,500,000
Net cash generated from operations	3,010,579,183	1,519,777,643	2,731,162,692
Interest paid	(372,901,144)	(400,342,304)	(295,672,223)
Income taxes paid	(537,667,599)	(155,513,295)	(206,716,589)
Interest received (Note 23)	1,756,452	6,081,172	1,842,521
Net cash flows from operating activities	2,101,766,892	970,003,216	2,230,616,401
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (Notes 10)	(1,347,417,177)	(1,903,970,946)	(1,955,024,084)
Proceeds from disposal (acquisition) of equity instrument (Note 9)	63,500,000	—	(3,202,240)
Acquisition of intangible assets (Note 12)	(1,073,500)	(2,372,808)	—
Decrease (increase) in:			
Deferred exploration costs (Note 11)	(254,670,970)	(117,252,955)	(67,254,292)
Other noncurrent assets	3,551,563	1,154,442	(60,290,020)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	—	75,000	8,923,953
Investment in an associate	—	—	(63,500,000)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(1,536,110,084)	(2,022,367,267)	(2,140,346,683)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Availment of loans (Note 18)	1,139,817,342	2,669,982,096	986,512,783
Payment of loans (Note 18)	(972,663,722)	(1,465,622,428)	(960,858,507)
Net cash flows from financing activities	167,153,620	1,204,359,668	25,654,276
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	732,810,428	151,995,617	115,920,995
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(38,572,514)	16,254,243	(2,406,950)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	705,672,018	537,422,158	423,908,113
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 4)	₱1,399,909,932	₱705,672,018	₱537,422,158

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement



APEX MINING CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information, Status of Operations and Authorization to Issue the Consolidated Company Financial Statements

Corporate Information

Apex Mining Co., Inc. (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 shares are listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) carrying the trading symbol "APX". The Parent Company is the ultimate parent company and has two wholly-owned subsidiaries, Itogon-Suyoc Resources, Inc. (ISRI) and Monte Oro Resources & Energy, Inc. (MORE). As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Parent Company has 2,479 and 2,481 stockholders, respectively, each holding at least 100 shares.

In 2018, the stockholders and board of directors approved the amendment of the Articles of Incorporation for the extension of corporate life by another 50 years before its expiration in 2020.

The Parent Company currently operates the Maco Mines in Maco, Davao de Oro (formerly Compostela Valley). ISRI holds the Sangilo and Suyoc mineral properties in Benguet Province, while MORE holds mining projects in the Philippines and abroad, participating interest in an oil and gas property, and investment in a solid waste management project.

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

Status of Operations

Significant developments in the Parent Company's and its subsidiaries' (collectively referred to as the "Group") operations are as follows:

a. Mining

Maco Mines

The Parent Company's Maco Mine holds valid and subsisting Mineral Production Sharing Agreements (MPSA) No. 225-2005-XI covering 679.02 hectares and MPSA No. 234-2007-XI covering 1,558.50 hectares situated in Maco, Davao de Oro, which have terms of 25 years from the effective date.

ISO Certification

The Maco mine has three certifications:

- ISO 9001:2015 for Quality Management System;
- ISO 14001:2015 for Environmental Management System; and
- OHSAS 18001:2007 for Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series

These were granted in March 2018 by Certification International. The scope of the certifications includes exploration underground mining, milling, and recovery of gold and silver using carbon-in-leach process, mine waste and mill trails management, and all support services, valid for three years until March 2021 subject to satisfactory results of annual audits. The renewal process of ISO Certification is ongoing.



Itogon and Suyoc Mines

ISRI, an entity incorporated in the Philippines, is the holder of four (4) Patented Mineral Claims covering the Sangilo Mine in Itogon, Benguet and MPSA No. 152-2000-CAR covering the Suyoc Mine in Mankayan, Benguet.

The Sangilo mine commenced its commercial operations on July 31, 2020, while the Suyoc Mine is still undergoing resource validation and exploration.

Both the Sangilo and the Suyoc mine are ISO 14001-2015 certified for environmental management system granted by TÜV Rheinland Philippines Inc. in March 31, 2020 and is valid until March 30, 2023. The certification for the Sangilo mine is for exploration, mining, and processing of gold and silver ore; while the certification for the Suyoc mine is for mining exploration and project development activities.

Paracale Gold Project

MORE wholly owns Paracale Gold Limited (PGL), a British Virgin Islands (BVI) company which wholly owns Coral Resources Philippines, Inc. (CRPI) and has a 100% interest in Bulawan Mineral Resources Corporation (BMRC).

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. BMRC holds 25 tenements in various stages of application. It is currently working on the processing and approval of pending applications, plus alternative options such as Special Mines Permits and ores from legal small-scale mining operations.

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 under continued care and maintenance.

Sierra Leone and Uganda Projects

The Gori Hills Project located in the Republic of Sierra Leone in West Africa is owned 90% by MORE through Monte Oro Mining Co., Ltd. (MOMCL) which holds the tenements for the project, and MORE Minerals SL (MMSL), previously engaged in artisanal mining and gold trading.

MORE has an interest in the Gold Mines of Uganda Ltd. (GMU) in the form of advances made to this company. GMU owns significant gold related assets and gold resources in Uganda. GMU and MORE has a Memorandum of Agreement (MA) whereby both parties agreed to combine their mineral interests in Africa and work towards creating a mining company that will be listed and marketed to international investors, and to enable GMU raise capital funding through the listing. As of the report date, the MA is not yet consummated between both parties.

The two licenses of Uganda project were renewed last September 9, 2020 with a tenure of 3 years subject to a 4-year extension.



Myanmar Project

The Modi Tuang 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. (NPGPGL) in which the Company has a 3.92% equity interest.

b. Oil and Gas

MORE has a 30% participating interest in Service Contract 72 (SC 72), a service contract for gas located in the West Philippine Sea covering the Sampaguita offshore gas field northwest of Palawan. Forum (GSEC 101) Ltd. (Forum) holds the remaining 70% participating interest and is the operator of the SC.

The Philippine government lifted its moratorium on oil and gas exploration in disputed areas of the South China Sea last October 2020.

c. Solid Waste Management

MORE owns 52% of International Cleanenvironment Systems, Inc. (ICSI) which has a Build-Operate-Transfer Contract with the Philippine government through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to manage, rehabilitate, and introduce ecologically friendly technologies for waste disposal, recycling and energy generation which agreement is yet to be put in operation.

ICSI is a subject of an agreement to sell between MORE and A. Brown Co., Inc. (ABCI) whereby MORE shall sell its 52% ownership in ICSI to ABCI for ₱566.0 million payable within 12 months which was further extended to May 31, 2021 (see Note 8).

COVID-19

In a bid to address the rising cases of infection from the Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) in the country, as in many other countries in the world, the national government implemented community quarantine strategies since March 16, 2020 until present in various parts of the country, including the Province of Davao de Oro where the Company's Maco mine is located, and Benguet Province where ISRI's Sangilo mine is located.

The community quarantine in Davao de Oro affected the Maco mine's second to fourth quarter of 2020 operations. The prohibition on the movement of employees residing outside Maco, and the health protocols that have to be imposed on them to keep the mine Covid-19 free, resulted in reduced workforce which necessitated a slowdown in mine development and the focus on production, albeit at lower tonnage throughput. Last December 2020, the Maco mine disclosed a number of its employees have contracted the virus and immediately conducted contract tracing and isolation activities in coordination with the local government of Maco. To compensate, higher grade ore were accessed to achieve the usual gold production levels. The suspension of airport service in Davao City caused some delays and lessened the frequency of the mine's gold bullion shipments which have to be diverted in a different airport of the country catering direct cargo flights to Hong Kong. There was an increase in transportation cost due to the longer routes, but this was more than covered by the surge in gold price to record levels in about a decade driven largely by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The community quarantine imposed in the Benguet Province have reduced the number of men available to the Sangilo mine for its mine rehabilitation and debugging phases of operations. Last October 2020, the Sangilo mine was included in the localized lockdown following the increase in



positive cases within the tenement and Barangay Poblacion where the mine is located. The lockdown was lifted after a week after the completion of swab testing conducted by the Rural Health Unit. ISRI has doubled up on its mitigation measures and disinfected the areas where the COVID-19 cases were identified.

Considering the evolving nature of the Covid-19 pandemic and the unforeseeable character, scope, and extent of corresponding government action that could or may be taken on this serious public concern, the Group continues to adhere to the safety and health standards imposed by the national and local government.

Authorization to issue the Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2020, were authorized for issuance by the Parent Company's board of directors (BOD) on May 4, 2021.

2. Basis of Preparation, Statement of Compliance and Summary of Significant Accounting 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, and for financial assets measured at FVOCI. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, which is 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 (PFRS).

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as at December 31, 2020 and 2019. 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, 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.

The Parent Company's principal subsidiaries and their nature of business, country of incorporation and effective percentage of ownership are as follows:

	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Effective percentage of ownership	
			2020	2019
ISRI	Mine exploration and development	Philippines	100.00	100.00
MORE	Mine and oil exploration and development	Philippines	100.00	100.00
MORE's Subsidiaries:				
Minas	Mine exploration and development, and gold trading	Mongolia	100.00	100.00
PGL	Mine exploration and development	Isle of Man	100.00	100.00
CRPI*	Mine exploration and development	Philippines	100.00	100.00
BMRC	Mine exploration and development	Philippines	100.00	100.00
MMSL	Mine exploration and development, and gold trading	Sierra Leone	90.00	90.00
MOMCL	Mine exploration and development, and gold trading	Sierra Leone	90.00	90.00
ICSI**	Solid waste management	Philippines	52.00	52.00

*Indirect ownership through PGL

**See Note 8.



Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new standards effective as at January 1, 2020. The Group has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Unless otherwise indicated, adoption of these new standards did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group:

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Business Combinations, Definition of a Business*
- Amendments to PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments, Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*
- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, Definition of Material*
- Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on March 29, 2018
- Amendments to PFRS 16, *COVID-19-related Rent Concessions*

Future Changes in Accounting Policies

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Except for PAS 16, the Group does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. The Group intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2021

- Amendments to PFRS 9, PFRS 7, PFRS 4 and PFRS 16, *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2*

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*
- Amendments to PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use*

The amendments prohibit entities deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and must be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment.

Prior to commencement of commercial operation on July 30, 2020, the revenue of ISRI from the sale of incidental gold buttons was deducted against development cost in PPE. Upon adoption of the amendment in 2022, ISRI is required to recognize the proceeds from sale of incidental gold buttons in profit or loss with retrospective application.

- Amendments to PAS 37, *Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract*
- Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2018-2020 Cycle
 - Amendments to PFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Philippines Financial Reporting Standards, Subsidiary as a first-time adopter*
 - Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments, Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities*
 - Amendments to PAS 41, *Agriculture, Taxation in fair value measurements*



Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent*
- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

Deferred effectivity

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

Summary of Significant Accounting and Financial Reporting Policies

Presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group has elected to present all items of recognized income and expenses in two statements: a statement displaying components of profit or loss in the consolidated statements of income and a second statement beginning with profit or loss and displaying components of OCI in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The financial statements of the foreign subsidiaries are translated at closing exchange rates with respect to the consolidated statement of financial position and the average exchange rates for the year with respect to the consolidated statement of income. Resulting translation differences are included in equity under “currency translation adjustment on foreign subsidiaries” and consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Upon disposal of the foreign subsidiaries, accumulated exchange differences are recognized in the consolidated statement of income as a component of the gain or loss on disposal.

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 as 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 and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and cash with banks. Cash with banks are carried at face value and earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates. Cash Equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less from dates of acquisition and are subject to insignificant risk of change in value.

Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

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

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

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. The Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs.

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 for 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 market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group has no financial assets at FVTPL.

Subsequent Measurement

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

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost (Debt Instruments)

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

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



Business Model Assessment

The Group determined the business model at the level that best reflects how it manages its financial assets to achieve business objective.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from original expectations, the Group does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

The SPPI test

The Group assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial assets are required to be measured at FVTPL.

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

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost include cash with banks, short-term deposits, trade and other receivables, advances to related parties, mine rehabilitation fund (MRF), and advance to GMU under "Other noncurrent assets".

Hedging

The Group applied hedge accounting prospectively. All of the Group's existing hedging relationships were eligible to be treated as continuing hedging relationships. The Group designates only the spot element of forward contracts as hedging instrument. The forward element is recognized in OCI.

Gains and losses arising on cash flow hedges of forecast purchases of non-financial assets need to be incorporated into the initial carrying amounts of the non-financial assets.

Financial Assets Designated at FVOCI (Equity Instruments)

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 statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been



established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

This category includes the Group's accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and loans payable.

Subsequent Measurement

After initial recognition, payables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original 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 other receivables (not subject to provisional pricing) due in less than 12 months, the Group applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs, as permitted by PFRS 9. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead, recognizes a loss allowance based on the financial asset's lifetime ECL 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. 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 ECLs 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 ECLs, 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.

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 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.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial Assets

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

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

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

Debt Issuance Costs

Debt issuance costs are amortized using EIR method and unamortized debt issuance costs are included in the measurement of the related carrying value of the debt in the consolidated statements of financial position. When the loan is repaid, the related unamortized debt issuance costs at the date of repayment are charged in the consolidated statements of income.



Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the Group intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and 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

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in Note 29.

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

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

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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



Business Combinations using the Acquisition Method

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any NCI in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the NCI in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

As part of a business combination, the Group assesses whether there are any operating lease contracts of the acquiree that may be onerous that is, where the lease premiums being paid on that contract exceed the current market rate for such lease arrangements. Those mineral reserves, resources and exploration potential that can be reliably measured are recognized separately in the assessment of fair values on acquisition. Other potential reserves, resources and rights, for which fair values cannot be reliably measured, are not recognized separately, but instead are subsumed in goodwill. If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition-date fair value, and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. It is then considered in the determination of goodwill or gain from acquisition.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* is measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized either in profit or loss or as a change to OCI. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of PAS 39, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate PFRS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for NCI over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash generating units (CGUs) that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a CGU and part of the operation in that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed of in these circumstances is measured based on the relative value of the disposed operation and the portion of the CGU retained.



Inventories

Inventories, which consist of gold and silver bullions, gold buttons, metals in-circuit, ore stockpile, and materials and supplies used in the Group's operations, are physically measured or estimated and valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). NRV is the estimated future sales price of the product that the entity expects to realize when the product is processed and sold, less estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale. Where the time value of money is material, these future prices and costs to complete are discounted.

Mine Products Inventory

Mine products inventory, which pertains to bullions, buttons, metals in-circuit, and ore stockpile, containing gold and silver, are stated at lower of cost and NRV.

Gold and silver in bullion pertains to dore, a mixture of gold and silver bullion. Metals in-circuit pertain to ores that were already fed to the mill and have undergone crushing and milling but are still in process for subsequent smelting to produce dore bullion. Ore that have been mined but are still to undergo milling are classified as ore stockpile.

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.

Materials and Supplies

Materials and supplies are valued at lower of cost and NRV. It comprises 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. A regular review is undertaken to determine the extent of any provision for losses and obsolescence.

NRV for materials and supplies is its replacement cost.

Other Current Assets

Prepayments

Prepayments are expenses paid in advance and recorded as asset, before these are used or consumed, as the service or benefit will be received in the future. Prepayments expire and are recognized as expenses either with the passage of time or through use or consumption.

Value-added Tax (VAT)

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

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

Leases

Determination of Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease

The Group determines at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease by assessing whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.



Lease Liabilities - Group as a Lessee

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

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate 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 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 (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 leases of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Noncurrent Assets Held-for-Sale and Discontinued Operations

The Group classifies noncurrent assets and disposal groups as held-for-sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Noncurrent assets and disposal groups classified as held-for-sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held-for-sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset and the sale expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortized once classified as held-for-sale. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the consolidated statement of financial position.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held-for-sale, and:

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations
Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations

Or

- Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale
Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of



profit or loss. All other notes to the financial statements include amounts for continuing operations, unless indicated otherwise.

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Following initial recognition at cost, property, plant and equipment is carried at revalued amounts, which represent fair value at date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation, depletion and impairment losses.

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises the purchase price or construction cost, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the property, plant and equipment to its working condition and location for its intended use. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of such property, plant and equipment, if the recognition criteria are met. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to current operations during the financial period in which these are incurred.

Valuations are performed frequently enough to ensure that the fair value of a revalued property, plant and equipment does not significantly differ from its carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount of the asset so that the carrying amount of the asset after revaluation equals its revalued amount. The increase of the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation is credited directly to OCI, unless it reverses a revaluation decrease previously recognized as an expense, in which case it is credited in profit or loss. A revaluation decrease is charged directly against any related revaluation surplus, with any excess being recognized as an expense in profit or loss.

Deferred income tax is provided on the temporary difference between the carrying amount of the revalued property, plant and equipment and its tax base. Any taxable temporary differences reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the recovery of the carrying amount of the asset through sale (non-depreciable assets) and through use (depreciable assets), using the applicable tax rate.

Each year, the Group transfers, from the revaluation surplus reserve to retained earnings, the amount corresponding to the difference, net of tax, between the depreciation and depletion charges calculated based on the revalued amounts and the depreciation charge based on the assets' historical costs.

Construction in-progress is stated at cost, which includes cost of construction and other direct costs less any impairment in value. Construction in-progress is not depreciated nor depleted until such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use.

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

Type of Asset	Estimated Useful Life in Years
Buildings and improvements	5 to 33
Mining and milling equipment	5 to 20
Power equipment	10 to 13
Roads and bridges, and land improvements	2 to 19
Exploration equipment and others	3 to 15

The assets' estimated residual values, estimated recoverable reserves and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting end of the reporting period.



Property, plant and equipment are depreciated or depleted from the moment the assets are available for use and after the risks and rewards are transferred to the Group. Depreciation and depletion ceases when the assets are fully depreciated or depleted, or at the earlier of the period that the item is classified as held-for-sale (or included in the disposal group that is classified as held-for-sale) in accordance with PFRS 5, *Noncurrent Assets Held-for-Sale and Discontinued Operations*, and the period the item is derecognized.

Development Costs and Mine and Mining Properties

When it has been established that a mineral deposit is commercially mineable, development sanctioned, and a decision has been made to formulate a mining plan (which occurs upon completion of a positive economic analysis of the mineral deposit), amounts previously carried under deferred exploration costs are tested for impairment and transferred to mine development costs.

Subsequent expenditures incurred to develop a mine on the property prior to the start of mining operations are stated at cost and are capitalized to the extent that these are directly attributable to an area of interest or those that can be reasonably allocated to an area of interest, which may include costs directly related to bringing assets to the location and condition for intended use and costs incurred, net of any revenue generated during the commissioning period, less any impairment in value. These costs are capitalized until assets are already available for use or when the Group has already achieved commercial levels of production at which time, these costs are moved to mine and mining properties.

Commercial production is deemed to have commenced when management determines that the completion of operational commissioning of major mine and plant components is completed, operating results are being achieved consistently for a period of time and that there are indicators that these operating results will be continued.

Depreciation of equipment used in exploration are part of mine exploration costs.

Upon start of commercial operations, mine development costs are transferred as part of mine and mining properties. These costs are subject to depletion, which is computed using the units-of-production method based on proven and probable reserves. Mine and mining properties include the initial estimate of provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning.

Development costs, including construction in-progress incurred from an already operating mine area, are stated at cost and included as part of mine and mining properties. These pertain to expenditures incurred in sourcing new resources and converting them to reserves, which are not depleted or amortized until such time as these are completed and become available for use.

The carrying value of mine and mining properties transferred from mine development costs represents total expenditures incurred to date on the area of interest, net of gross margin from saleable material recognized during the pre-commercial production period, if any.

Deduction is only appropriate if it can clearly be shown that the production of the saleable material is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Deferred Exploration Costs

Expenditures for mine and oil exploration work prior to drilling are charged to the consolidated statement of income. Deferred exploration costs represent capitalized expenditures related to the acquisition and exploration of mine and mining properties, including acquisition of property rights, which are stated at cost and are accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest, less any impairment in value.



The Group classifies deferred exploration costs as tangible or intangible according to the nature of the asset acquired or cost incurred and applies the classification consistently. Certain deferred exploration costs are treated as intangible (e.g., license and legal fees), whereas others are tangible (e.g., submersible pumps). To the extent that a tangible asset is consumed in developing an intangible asset, the amount reflecting that consumption is part of the cost of the intangible asset. However, using a tangible asset to develop an intangible asset does not change a tangible asset into an intangible asset.

Capitalized amounts may be written down if future cash flows, including potential sales proceeds related to the property, are projected to be less than the carrying value of the property. If no mineable ore body is discovered, capitalized acquisition costs are expensed in the period in which it is determined that the mineral property has no future economic value.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets, which consist of acquired computer software licenses and other licenses, are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the said software. These costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 3 to 25 years.

Intangible assets of the Group also include franchise cost for the implementation of the solid waste management project.

Other Noncurrent Assets

Other noncurrent assets include noncurrent portion of deferred input VAT, deposits, MRF, national transmission lines, and advances for royalties of the Group. These are carried at historical cost and classified as noncurrent since the Group expects to utilize these assets beyond 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

Nonfinancial Other Current Assets

At each end of the reporting period, these assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of assets is estimated and compared with their carrying amounts. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income.

Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets, and Nonfinancial Other Noncurrent Assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and nonfinancial other noncurrent assets may be impaired when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values of the said assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and if the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or CGUs are written down to their recoverable amounts. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use (VIU) and 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 assessing VIU, 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. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.



An assessment is made at each end of the reporting period as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, depletion and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of income unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal, the depreciation, depletion and amortization charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

The Group also provides allowance for impairment losses on mine and mining properties when these can no longer be realized. A valuation allowance is provided for unrecoverable costs of mine and mining properties based on the Group's assessment of the future prospects of a project. Full provision is made for the impairment unless it is probable that such costs are expected to be recouped through successful mine operations of the area of interest, or alternatively, by its sale. If the project does not prove to be viable or is abandoned, all revocable costs associated with the project and the related impairment provisions are written off.

Deferred Exploration Costs

An impairment review is performed 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 reporting period in which this is determined. Deferred exploration costs are carried forward provided that at least one of the following indicators is met:

- such costs are expected to be recouped in full through successful exploration of the area of interest or alternatively, by its sale; or
- exploration and evaluation activities in 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 for the future.

Investment in an Associate

Associates are entities over which the Group is able to exert significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and reporting policy decisions of the investee, but has no control or joint control over those policies.

The consideration made in determining significant influence is similar to those necessary to determine control activities. The Group's investments in an associate is accounted for using the equity method, less any impairment in value, in the consolidated statement of financial position. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date.

The consolidated statement of income reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associates. When there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associates are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate. The aggregate of the Group's share in profit or loss of an associate is shown in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income



outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interest in the subsidiaries of the associate.

Interest in Joint Arrangements

PFRS defines a joint arrangement as an arrangement over which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities (being those that significantly affect the returns of the arrangement) require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Joint Operations

A joint operation is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

In relation to its interests in joint operations, the Group recognizes its:

- Assets, including its share of any assets held jointly
- Liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly
- Revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation
- Share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation
- Expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly

Provisions

General

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or 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. Provisions are reviewed at each end of the reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as finance cost in the consolidated statement of income.

Where the Group expects some or all of a provision 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 on the consolidated statement of income, net of any reimbursement.

Provision for Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning

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 mine rehabilitation provision at each reporting date. The Group recognizes a rehabilitation provision 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 (subsequent to start of 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, *Property, Plant and Equipment*. 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 statements of income. If the change in estimate results in an increase in the rehabilitation liability and, therefore, an addition to the carrying value of the asset, the Group considers whether this is an indication of impairment of the asset as a whole, and if so, tests for impairment. For mature mines, if the estimate for the revised mine assets net of rehabilitation provision 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 statement of profit or loss as part of finance costs. For closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

Retirement Benefits Costs

The net defined benefit 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 benefit liability or asset
- remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset

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

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



on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognized as expense or income in the consolidated statement of income.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in OCI in the period in which these 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.

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 these 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 benefit obligation, 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 expenditures required to settle a defined benefit obligation is recognized as a separate asset at fair value when, and only when, reimbursement is virtually certain.

Equity

Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued. Proceeds and/or fair value of considerations received in excess of par value, if any, are recognized as additional paid-in capital (APIC). Incremental costs incurred directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from proceeds, net of tax.

Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of periodic net income or loss, dividend contributions, prior period adjustments, effect of changes in accounting policy and other capital adjustments. When the retained earnings account has a debit balance, it is called "deficit." A deficit is not an asset but a deduction from equity. Dividends are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when these are approved by the BOD of the Group. Dividends for the period that are approved after the end of the reporting period are dealt with as an event after the reporting period.

Treasury Shares

Where the Parent Company purchases its own shares (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs, is deducted from equity 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.

Earnings Per Share

Basic

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the consolidated net income attributable to ordinary stockholders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, excluding common shares purchased by the Parent Company and held as treasury shares.



Diluted

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the consolidated net income attributable to ordinary stockholders of the Group by the weighted average number of common 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 potentially dilutive common shares during the period.

Revenue Recognition from Mine Products

The Parent Company sends its unrefined ore to a refiner for processing into marketable metals. While it has possession of the materials, control does not automatically transfer to the refiner, unless the Parent Company elects that the material is for sale to the refiner when a deal confirmation is drawn for the details of the sale (e.g. metal contents and the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) prices to be applied), which confirmation is considered as the enforceable contract between them. Control passes to the buyer refiner upon its settlement of the metal credits to the Parent Company, at which point revenue is recognized.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues using the EIR method.

Costs and Expenses

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

Cost of Production

Cost of production is recognized when incurred in the normal course of business. It is comprised mainly of mining and milling costs, contracted services, depreciation, depletion and amortization, personnel costs, power and utilities, rentals, marketing and others, which are provided in the period when the goods are delivered.

Excise Taxes

Excise taxes pertain to the taxes due from the Group for its legal obligation arising from its mine products. Excise taxes are expensed as incurred.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses pertain to costs associated in the general administration of the day-to-day operations of the Group. These are recognized when incurred.

Other Income (Charges)

Other income and charges of the Group include incidental income earned and expenses incurred arising from activities of the Group, which are not directly related to the ordinary course of business. Other income and charges are recognized when earned and incurred, respectively.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Group incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset form part of the cost of that asset. Capitalization of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the assets are in-progress and expenditures and borrowing costs are being incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalized until the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recorded.



When funds are borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount capitalized represents the actual borrowing costs incurred. When surplus funds are temporarily invested, the income generated from such temporary investment is deducted from the total capitalized borrowing costs.

When the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalized is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the Group during the period. All other borrowing costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which these are incurred.

Income Taxes

Current Income Tax

Current income tax liabilities for the current and prior year periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the financial reporting date.

Deferred Income Tax

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

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward benefits of unused net operating loss carry-over (NOLCO) and excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over regular corporate income tax (RCIT) to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused NOLCO and excess of MCIT over RCIT can be utilized.

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

Deferred income tax assets are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized based on tax rate and tax laws that has been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

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

Income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the consolidated statement of income.

Uncertainty over income tax treatments

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether it has any uncertain tax treatments by reviewing the assumptions about the examination of tax treatments by the taxation authority, determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, and considering changes in relevant facts and circumstances. The Group then evaluates how likely is it that a certain tax treatment will be accepted by the taxation authority. If it is probable that the



taxation authority will accept a certain tax treatment, the Group concludes that it has no uncertain tax treatment and will measure tax amounts in line with the income tax filings.

If it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept a certain tax treatment, the Group measures tax amounts based on the 'most likely amount' method (better predicts uncertainty if the possible outcomes are binary or are concentrated on one value) or 'expected value' method (better predicts uncertainty if there is a range of possible outcomes that are neither binary nor concentrated on one value). The Group presents uncertain tax liabilities as part of current tax liabilities or deferred tax liabilities.

Operating Segments

The Group's operating businesses are recognized and managed according to the nature of the products or services offered, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that serves different markets.

Segment assets include operating assets used by a segment and consist principally of operating cash, trade and other receivables, deferred exploration cost, and property, plant and equipment, net of allowances and provisions.

Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities and consist principally of trade and other payables and accrued expenses.

Segment revenue, expenses and profit include transfers between business segments. The transfers are accounted for at competitive market prices charged to unaffiliated customers for similar products. Such transfers are eliminated in the consolidation.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Parent Company who makes strategic decisions.

Foreign Currency-Denominated Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the closing rate of exchange at reporting date. Foreign exchange differences between the rate at transaction date and rate at settlement date or reporting date are credited to or charged against current operations.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. These are, however, disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements 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 in the notes to consolidated financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Events after the Reporting Period

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Group's position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements when material.



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 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 Group 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 financial statements.



Assessment Whether an Asset is Held for Sale

In 2018, the Group entered into an agreement to sell its interest in ICSI, a partially-owned subsidiary. The subsidiary is classified as an “asset held for sale”. The Group considered the asset to meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale due to the following reasons:

- The Group’s interest in the subsidiary is available for immediate sale and can be sold to a potential buyer in its current condition.
- The Group entered into preliminary negotiations with a potential buyer.
- The BOD expects the negotiations to be finalized and the sale to be completed within the next 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

Assessing Existence of Significant Influence

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

In 2018, the Group had significant influence in MORE Electric and Power Corporation (MEPC) having board seats and management representations. In 2019, the Group has no board seats and management representations in MEPC. Following the loss of board seats and management representations in 2020, the Group assessed that, in spite owning 25% of MEPC, the Group does not have significant influence over MEPC (see Note 9). On October 16, 2020, MORE entered into a deed of assignment of subscription with Prime Strategic Holdings, Inc. (PSHI or formerly known as Prime Metroline Holdings, Inc.) where the rights, title, and interest of MEPC were assigned.

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 of assets to be used for operations and depletion of capitalized mine development costs and mine and mining properties commences.

Determining Stage of Impairment

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 fulfill 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.

The Group has determined that its credit risk on its financial instruments has not significantly increased since origination as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainties at the end of reporting period that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Provision for ECL on Trade and Other Receivables, Advances to Related Parties, and Advances to GMU

The Group uses the general approach model as new impairment requirement of PFRS 9 based on ECL which replace PAS 39 incurred loss model. An assessment of the ECL relating to trade and other receivables, advances to related parties, and advance to GMU under “Other noncurrent asset” is undertaken upon initial recognition and each financial year by examining the financial position of the related party and counter party and the market in which the related party and counter party operate applying the general approach of the ECL impairment model of PFRS 9. The general approach of the ECL impairment model involves exercise of significant judgment. Key areas of judgment include: defining default; determining assumptions to be used in the ECL model such as timing and amounts of expected net recoveries from defaulted accounts; debtor’s capacity to pay, and incorporating forward-looking information in calculating ECL.

Total carrying value of trade and other receivables, advances to related parties, and advance to GMU under “Other noncurrent asset” amounted to ₱274.83 million and ₱257.38 million, as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. These are net of allowance for impairment losses amounting to ₱21.99 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 (see Notes 5, 13, and 15).

Valuation of Financial Instruments

The Group carries certain financial assets (i.e., financial assets measured at FVOCI) at fair value, which requires the use of accounting estimates and judgment. While significant components of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidence (e.g., foreign exchange rates, interest rates, quoted equity prices), the amount of changes in fair value would differ if the Group utilized a different valuation methodology.

Any change in fair value of these financial assets and financial liabilities is recognized in the consolidated statements of income and in the consolidated statements 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 in Note 29.



Valuation of Financial Assets at FVOCI

The Group carries its equity financial assets at FVOCI. Fair value measurement requires the use of accounting estimates and judgment. At initial recognition, the fair value of unquoted financial assets measured at FVOCI is based on the latest available transaction price. The amount of changes in fair value would differ if the Group utilized a different valuation methodology. Any change in fair value of its financial assets at FVOCI is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

As at December 31, 2020, the Group has net cumulative unrealized loss on financial assets at FVOCI amounting to ₱344.64 million. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the fair value of the Group's financial assets at FVOCI amounted to ₱3.2 million and ₱53.53 million,, respectively (see Note 9).

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 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.

The Group recorded reversal of provision for inventory losses and obsolescence amounting to nil, ₱11.26 million and, nil and provided an additional provision amounting to ₱15.77 million, nil and ₱11.26 million in 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively (see Notes 6). As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the carrying amounts of inventories amounted to ₱992.71 million and ₱841.86 million, respectively, net of allowance for inventory losses and obsolescence amounting to ₱41.12 million and ₱25.35 million, respectively, as at those dates (see Note 6).

Assessment of the Realizability of Nonfinancial 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. Impairment loss due to write-off of input VAT has been recognized in December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018 amounting to nil, nil, and ₱1.26 million, respectively (see Note 23). The aggregate carrying value of nonfinancial other current assets amounted to ₱604.10 million and ₱559.35 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and are included under "Other current assets" caption in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 7).

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 mineral ore resources 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 how much ore reserves could eventually be developed to justify further investment in and capitalization of exploration 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 and when new information becomes available. If, after an expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that recovery is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the period when such new information becomes available.

Deferred exploration costs amounted to ₱2.00 billion and ₱2.32 billion as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (see Note 11).



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.

In 2019, the Parent Company revalued its property, plant and equipment. There were changes in the estimated fair values, useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment. Useful lives of certain property, plant and equipment were estimated to be longer than the original estimated useful lives as indicated in the independent appraiser's report dated June 26, 2019.

In 2019, the change has been accounted for as a change in accounting estimate and resulted to a decrease in depreciation expense amounting to ₱116.33 million. Remaining property, plant and equipment as at December 31, 2020 are expected to be realized through continued use under the current mining plan with none identified subject for sale and disposal.

Property, plant and equipment at fair value as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 has net book values amounting to ₱9.84 billion and ₱8.77 billion, respectively, while property, plant and equipment at cost as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to ₱9.34 billion and ₱8.13 billion, respectively (see Note 10). The estimated useful lives are disclosed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

Estimation of Ore Reserves

Ore reserves are estimates of the amount of ore that can be economically extracted from the Group's depletable mine and mining properties and are key inputs to depletion and depreciation. The Group estimates its ore reserves based on information compiled by an external mining engineer relating to the geological data on the size, depth, and shape of the ore body, which requires complex geological and mine engineering judgments to interpret and serves as bases for estimation. The estimation of ore reserves is further based upon assumptions needed for economic evaluation, 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 the ore body. Changes in the ore reserve estimates may affect the carrying values of the depletable mine and mining properties, and depletion and depreciation charges.

Depletable mine and mining properties, net of accumulated depletion, amounted to ₱2.34 billion and ₱782.38 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (see Note 10).

Estimation of Depletion Rate

Depletion rates used to amortize depletable mine and mining properties are annually assessed based on the 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 an external mining engineer.



Depletion rates used to amortize depletable mine and mining properties in 2020, 2019 and 2018 were 6%, 15%, and 18%, respectively. Depletion costs amounted to ₱349.13 million, ₱561.56 million, and ₱532.21 million, in 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively. Depletable mine and mining properties, net of accumulated depletion amounted to ₱2.34 billion and ₱782.38 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (see Note 10).

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 VIU or fair value, if said information is readily available. Estimation of VIU requires the use of estimates on cost projections, non-proprietary club shares, 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.

Aggregate net book values of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and nonfinancial other noncurrent assets amounted to ₱10.08 billion and ₱9.0 billion as at December 31, 2020, and 2019 respectively (see Notes 10, 12, and 13).

These are subjected to impairment testing when impairment indicators are present. No impairment loss was recognized in 2020, 2019 and 2018 as no impairment indicators were identified during these years. No write-off of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and other noncurrent assets was recognized in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 23). As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, allowance for impairment loss on property, plant and equipment amounted to ₱162.67 million.

Estimation of Provision for 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.

Retirement benefits costs amounted to ₱56.55 million, ₱56.03 million, and ₱46.68 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Provision for retirement benefits amounted to ₱314.32 million, and ₱287.78 million and as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Benefits paid in 2020, 2019 and 2018 amounted to ₱27.46 million, ₱43.27 million, and ₱1.66 million, respectively (see Note 16).

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. Further details about the assumptions used are provided in Note 16.

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.

Accretion expense amounted to ₱1.51 million and ₱1.97 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively (see Note 26). Change of estimate of provision for mine rehabilitation amounted to ₱4.55 million and ₱6.19 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively (see Note 17). As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning amounted to ₱42.14 million and ₱36.07 million, respectively (see Note 17).

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 (see Note 30).

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.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group recognized deferred tax asset related to retirement benefits, unrealized foreign exchange losses, and provision for mine rehabilitation amounting to ₱123.64 million and ₱95.85 million, respectively. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, unrecognized deferred income tax assets amounted to ₱141.21 million and ₱168.68 million, respectively (see Note 27).

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
Cash on hand	₱3,298,638	₱2,159,976
Cash with banks	1,188,374,506	495,275,254
Short-term deposits	208,236,788	208,236,788
	₱1,399,909,932	₱705,672,018

Cash with banks earn interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods, usually of up to three months, depending on the cash requirements of the Group.

Interest income arising from cash with banks and short-term deposits amounted to ₱1.76 million, ₱6.08 million, and ₱1.84 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 23).



The Group has foreign currency-denominated cash amounting to US\$16.66 million and US\$6.20 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (see Note 28).

5. Trade and Other Receivables

	2020	2019
Trade	₱147,521,191	₱128,592,501
Advances to officers and employees	13,591,060	14,588,294
Others	35,854,933	30,842,158
	196,967,184	174,022,953
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	21,989,828	21,989,828
	₱174,977,356	₱152,033,125

Trade receivables are noninterest-bearing and are generally on less than 15 days' terms. These are related to gold delivery agreements entered into by the Group with Heraeus Limited (Heraeus), a refining company based in Hong Kong (see Note 30).

The Group has foreign currency-denominated trade and other receivables amounting to US\$3.07 million and US\$2.76 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (see Note 28).

Advances to officers and employees pertain to cash advances that are subject to liquidation within 10 to 30 days.

Other receivables comprise of advances for social security claims and medical benefits of employees. These said advances will be settled by the employees once their claims or benefits have been received from the related agency.

There were no additional provisions nor reversal for ECL in 2020, 2019 and 2018.

6. Inventories

	2020	2019
Gold and silver bullions - at cost	₱195,614,183	₱76,711,829
Metals in-circuit - at cost	37,220,137	56,591,546
Ore stockpile - at cost	19,547,780	—
Materials and supplies - at NRV	740,332,046	708,558,252
	₱992,714,146	₱841,861,627

Cost of inventories recognized as part of cost of production amounted to ₱1.07 billion, ₱1.24 billion, and ₱1.03 billion in 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively (see Note 21).

Cost of materials and supplies recognized as part of general and administrative expenses in 2020, 2019, and 2018 amounted to ₱1.96 million, ₱2.97 million, and ₱2.60 million, respectively (see Note 22).



Movements in allowance for inventory losses and obsolescence pertaining to materials and supplies are as follows:

	2020	2019
Beginning balances	₱25,351,452	₱36,608,114
Provision (reversal)	15,767,693	(11,256,662)
Ending balances	₱41,119,145	₱25,351,452

In 2020, the Group recognized a provision of allowance for inventory losses and obsolescence amounting to ₱15.77 million which was lodged under materials and supplies of cost of production.

7. Other Current Assets

	2020	2019
Input VAT	₱425,282,806	₱325,845,663
Advances to suppliers and contractors	115,360,220	169,793,972
Current portion of deferred input VAT	32,442,291	31,691,774
Prepayments	20,952,248	19,158,776
Others	10,062,442	12,861,736
	₱604,100,007	₱559,351,921

Input VAT represents VAT imposed on the Group by its suppliers for the acquisition of goods and services, which the Group applies either for conversion to tax credit certificate (TCC) or for cash refund by regulatory agencies.

Advances to suppliers and contractors comprise mainly of advance payments made by the Group relating to the services, materials, and supplies necessary in the operations. These are noninterest-bearing and will be realized through offsetting against future billings from suppliers and contractors.

Input VAT on purchases or importation of capital goods exceeding ₱1.00 million are deferred for amortization over a period of five (5) years pursuant to tax regulations. The portion for amortization within 12 months from the end of the reporting period is referred to as the current portion of deferred input vat.

Prepayments include licenses and premiums on insurance policies covering the Group's heavy equipment, vehicles, plant and employees.

Others pertain to deposits made by the Group to non-bank entities including service professionals and deferred charges incurred that is integral to the rehabilitation and refurbishment of the Sangilo mine.

8. Asset Held-for-Sale

Asset held-for-sale, which pertain to the net assets of ICSI, amounted to ₱360.28 million and ₱360.67 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. On August 28, 2018, MORE and ABCI entered into an agreement to sell where MORE shall sell its 52% ownership in ICSI to ABCI for ₱566.0 million payable within 12 months which was further extended to May 31, 2021. As at May 4, 2021, ABCI has not yet made payment to MORE.



Major classes of assets and liabilities are composed of the following:

	2020	2019
Cash and cash in bank	₱55,349	₱67,349
Nontrade receivable	75,939,753	75,939,753
Advances for the acquisition of land	93,530,149	93,530,149
Intangible asset	192,202,964	192,202,964
Trade payables	(1,444,917)	(1,071,520)
	₱360,283,298	₱360,668,695

9. Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI

Financial assets at FVOCI pertains to MORE's investment in MEPC, National Prosperity Gold Production Group Ltd. (NPGPGL) and ISRI's investment in golf shares.

In 2019, MORE reclassified the investment in MEPC from investment in an associate to financial asset measured at FVOCI as result of loss of significant influence. Upon loss of significant influence, the Company's interest in MEPC was reclassified to "Financial assets measured at FVOCI" measured at fair value upon initial recognition as a financial asset. The fair value at the date of reclassification amounted to ₱49.03 million as at December 31, 2019.

On October 16, 2020, a Deed of Assignment of Subscription is entered by MORE with PSHI wherein MORE assigns its rights, title, and interests in MEPC for a total consideration of ₱250.00 million. Upon execution of the deed, MORE will receive cash equal to the carrying value of the investment and the remaining balance shall be paid to MEPC by PSHI for the unpaid subscription on the subject shares. The fair value at the date of assignment amounted to ₱63.5 million as at December 31, 2020.

NPGPGL is a private entity in Myanmar, in which the Group holds a 3.92% ownership interest costing ₱344.64 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019. In 2018, the Group recognized remeasurement loss on the financial asset at FVOCI amounting to ₱344.64 million, thus as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the fair value of the financial asset at FVOCI for MORE's investment in NPGPGL amounted to nil. No dividend was recognized by MORE from NPGPGL in 2020 and 2019.

ISRI's one (1) investment in golf shares is an equity instrument with quoted market price, which is carried at fair market value as at the end of the financial reporting period, which amounted to ₱3.20 million and ₱4.50 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Rollforward analysis of equity securities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 follow:

	2020	2019
Cost	₱396,870,561	₱347,842,240
Reclassification	—	49,028,321
Derecognition	(49,028,321)	—
Total	347,842,240	396,870,561
Change in fair value of equity instrument		
financial assets:		
At the beginning of the year	(343,342,240)	(344,640,000)
Changes of fair value recognized in OCI	(1,300,000)	1,297,760
At the end of the year:	(344,642,240)	(343,342,240)
	₱3,200,000	₱53,528,321



10. Property, Plant and Equipment

	2020							
	Buildings and improvements	Mining and milling equipment	Power equipment	Roads and bridges, and land improvements	Exploration equipment and others	Mine and mining properties	Construction in-progress	Total
At revalued amounts:								
Balances at beginning of year	₱315,921,231	₱5,496,415,782	₱628,698,381	₱1,025,901,628	₱387,735,941	₱6,967,433,943	₱1,617,836,372	₱16,439,943,278
Additions	7,448,945	609,951,289	65,135,927	4,062,344	45,938,873	516,569,947	98,309,852	1,347,417,177
Capitalized borrowing cost (Note 18)	—	—	—	—	—	157,742,190	27,044,176	184,786,366
Capitalized depreciation	—	—	—	—	—	148,095,107	—	148,095,107
Change of estimate on provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning (Notes 17 and 32)	—	—	—	—	—	641,125	—	641,125
Reclassifications from construction in- progress	45,402,864	281,155,648	9,333,845	24,707,147	4,989,143	—	(365,588,647)	—
Transfers (Note 11)	—	—	—	—	—	580,392,095	—	580,392,095
Balances at end of year	368,773,040	6,387,522,719	703,168,153	1,054,671,119	438,663,957	8,370,874,407	1,377,601,753	18,701,275,148
Accumulated depreciation and depletion:								
Balances at beginning of year	154,130,876	3,154,939,817	478,001,356	555,827,534	229,339,961	2,936,455,306	—	7,508,694,850
Depreciation and depletion	19,760,276	668,022,958	52,616,981	63,324,480	36,059,236	349,132,428	—	8,697,611,209
Balances at end of year	173,891,152	3,822,962,775	530,618,337	619,152,014	265,399,197	3,285,587,734	—	8,697,611,209
Allowance for impairment:								
Balances at beginning and end of year	126,037	3,318,744	—	159,229,430	—	—	—	162,674,211
Net book values	₱194,755,851	₱2,561,241,200	₱172,549,816	₱276,289,675	₱173,264,760	₱5,085,286,673	₱1,377,601,753	₱9,840,989,728



	2019							
	Buildings and improvements	Mining and milling equipment	Power equipment	Roads and bridges, and land improvements	Exploration equipment and others	Mine and mining properties	Construction in-progress	Total
At revalued amounts:								
Balances at beginning of year	₱204,617,411	₱4,634,805,290	₱561,585,987	₱864,243,241	₱314,764,578	₱5,314,329,937	₱1,713,147,273	₱13,607,493,717
Additions	18,386,336	340,851,621	24,963,446	829,820	38,302,254	1,014,606,721	466,030,748	1,903,970,946
Capitalized borrowing cost (Note 18)	—	—	—	—	—	93,534,368	27,989,328	121,523,696
Change of estimate on provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning (Notes 17 and 32)	—	—	—	—	—	1,406,546	—	1,406,546
Revaluation	53,429,903	388,309,971	28,981,369	19,482,309	35,793,021	—	—	525,996,573
Reclassifications from construction in- progress	39,487,581	132,448,900	13,167,579	141,346,258	417,160	262,463,499	(589,330,977)	—
Transfers (Note 11)	—	—	—	—	—	281,092,872	—	281,092,872
Disposals and write-offs	—	—	—	—	(1,541,072)	—	—	(1,541,072)
Balances at end of year	315,921,231	5,496,415,782	628,698,381	1,025,901,628	387,735,941	6,967,433,943	1,617,836,372	16,439,943,278
Accumulated depreciation and depletion:								
Balances at beginning of year	134,441,653	2,539,972,285	423,395,042	492,190,886	196,611,266	2,374,895,632	—	6,161,506,764
Depreciation and depletion	19,689,223	614,967,532	54,606,314	63,636,648	34,073,270	561,559,674	—	1,348,532,661
Disposal and write-offs	—	—	—	—	(1,344,575)	—	—	(1,344,575)
Balances at end of year	154,130,876	3,154,939,817	478,001,356	555,827,534	229,339,961	2,936,455,306	—	7,508,694,850
Allowance for impairment:								
Balances at beginning and end of year	126,037	3,318,744	—	159,229,430	—	—	—	162,674,211
Net book values	₱161,664,318	₱2,338,157,221	₱150,697,025	₱310,844,664	₱158,395,980	₱4,030,978,637	₱1,617,836,372	₱8,768,574,217



The latest revaluation was made in 2019. The Parent Company revalued its property, plant and equipment based on estimated fair values as indicated in the independent appraiser's report dated May 24, 2019. The assigned value was estimated using the cost approach method, which is based on economic principle that a buyer will pay no more for an asset than the cost to obtain an asset of equal utility, whether by purchase or by construction. The cost approach involves the appraiser coming up with the replacement cost less an allowance for accrued depreciation as evidenced by the observed condition in comparison with new units of like kind with consideration to physical deterioration and functional/economic factors.

As at May 24, 2019, management assessed that the current use of the Group on the Parent Company's buildings and improvements, mining and milling equipment, power equipment, roads bridges and land improvements and exploration equipment and others, which amounted to ₱3.40 billion, is their highest and best use.

Accordingly, as of the date of the revaluation in 2019, the Group recognized a net increase of ₱280 million which was directly credited to the revaluation surplus, net of piecemeal realization amounting to ₱87.91 million. In addition, the Group did not recognize impairment loss. ₱98.02 million was directly credited to the retained earnings for the piecemeal realization.

Construction in-progress consists mainly of expenditures and other construction projects such as Tailings Management Facility, drainage tunnels, etc. at different stages of completion as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Movement in revaluation surplus in equity is as follows:

	2020	2019
Balances at beginning of year	₱449,332,647	₱169,048,344
Appraisal increase, net of tax	—	368,197,602
Realized portion through depreciation, net of tax (see Note 19)	(98,016,212)	(87,913,299)
Balance at end of year	₱351,316,435	₱449,332,647

Total revaluation surplus is not available for distribution to stockholders until this is realized through depreciation and disposal.



If the property, plant and equipment were carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, the amounts would be as follows:

2020								
	Buildings and improvements	Mining and milling equipment	Power equipment	Roads and bridges and land improvements	Exploration equipment, and others	Mine and mining properties	Construction in-progress	Total
At cost:								
Balances at end of year	₱325,040,951	₱6,889,650,211	₱780,091,717	₱1,026,306,025	₱489,503,689	₱8,370,874,407	₱1,164,158,483	₱19,045,625,483
Accumulated depreciation and depletion:								
Balances at end of year	201,732,780	4,493,358,042	564,941,385	656,389,023	341,833,201	3,285,587,734	—	9,543,842,165
Allowance for impairment:								
Balances at beginning and end of year	126,037	3,318,744	—	159,229,430	—	—	—	162,674,211
Net book values	₱123,182,134	₱2,392,973,425	₱215,150,332	₱210,687,572	₱147,670,488	₱5,085,286,673	₱1,164,158,483	₱9,339,109,107
2019								
	Buildings and improvements	Mining and milling equipment	Power equipment	Roads and bridges and land improvements	Exploration equipment, and others	Mine and mining properties	Construction in-progress	Total
At cost:								
Balances at end of year	₱261,092,445	₱5,889,450,961	₱633,048,445	₱991,987,733	₱455,959,996	₱6,860,489,102	₱1,281,052,031	₱16,373,080,713
Accumulated depreciation and depletion:								
Balances at end of year	169,104,260	3,856,878,329	499,977,676	557,149,737	323,171,814	2,677,454,249	—	8,083,736,065
Allowance for impairment:								
Balances at beginning and end of year	126,037	3,318,744	—	159,229,430	—	—	—	162,674,211
Net book values	₱91,862,148	₱2,029,253,888	₱133,070,769	₱275,608,566	₱132,788,182	₱4,183,034,853	₱1,281,052,031	₱8,126,670,437



The cost of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment that are still being used amounted to ₱379.44 million and ₱234.14 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The Group capitalized borrowing cost amounting to ₱27.04 million and ₱27.99 million for construction in-progress, ₱157.74 million and ₱93.53 million for mine development costs in 2020 and 2019, respectively. The rate used by the Parent Company to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization was 6.0% and 6.5% in 2020 and 2019 respectively. The rate used by ISRI was 8.8% and 10% in 2020 and 2019, respectively. (see Note 18).

Breakdown of mine and mining properties and mine development cost is shown below:

2020					
	Depletable		Subtotal	Mine development cost	Total
	Mine and mining properties	Mine rehabilitation assets			
Cost:					
Balances at beginning of year	₱3,689,570,515	₱29,265,083	₱3,718,835,598	₱3,248,598,345	₱6,967,433,943
Additions	—	—	—	516,569,947	516,569,947
Transfers	1,685,221,542	—	1,685,221,542	(1,685,221,542)	—
Capitalized depreciation	—	—	—	148,095,107	148,095,107
Capitalized borrowing costs	—	—	—	157,742,190	157,742,190
Transfers (Note 11)	221,230,585	—	221,230,585	359,161,510	580,392,095
Change in estimate	—	641,125	641,125	—	641,125
Balances at end of year	5,596,022,642	29,906,208	5,625,928,850	2,744,945,557	8,370,874,407
Accumulated depletion:					
Balances at beginning of year	2,911,155,356	25,299,950	2,936,455,306	—	2,936,455,306
Depletion	349,132,428	—	349,132,428	—	349,132,428
Balances at end of year	3,260,287,784	25,299,950	3,285,587,734	—	3,285,587,734
Net book values	₱2,335,734,858	₱4,606,258	₱2,340,341,116	₱2,744,945,557	₱5,085,286,673

2019					
	Depletable		Subtotal	Mine development cost	Total
	Mine and mining properties	Mine rehabilitation assets			
Cost:					
Balances at beginning of year	₱2,928,178,276	₱27,858,537	₱2,956,036,813	₱2,358,293,124	₱5,314,329,937
Additions	480,299,367	—	480,299,367	534,307,354	1,014,606,721
Transfers (Note 11)	281,092,872	—	281,092,872	—	281,092,872
Capitalized borrowing costs	—	—	—	93,534,368	93,534,368
Reclassifications and transfer from construction in progress	—	—	—	262,463,499	262,463,499
Change in estimate	—	1,406,546	1,406,546	—	1,406,546
Balances at end of year	3,689,570,515	29,265,083	3,718,835,598	3,248,598,345	6,967,433,943
Accumulated depletion:					
Balances at beginning of year	2,349,595,682	25,299,950	2,374,895,632	—	2,374,895,632
Depletion	561,559,674	—	561,559,674	—	561,559,674
Balances at end of year	2,911,155,356	25,299,950	2,936,455,306	—	2,936,455,306
Net book values	₱778,415,159	₱3,965,133	₱782,380,292	₱3,248,598,345	₱4,030,978,637

The carrying amount of the Parent Company's asset retirement obligation (ARO) pertaining to mine rehabilitation assets have been fully depleted as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the carrying amount of ISRI's ARO amounted to ₱4.61 million and ₱3.97 million, respectively.



11. Deferred Exploration Costs

	2020	2019
Balances at beginning of year	₱2,321,842,673	₱2,485,682,590
Additions	254,670,970	117,252,955
Transfers (Note 10)	(580,392,095)	(281,092,872)
	₱1,996,121,548	₱2,321,842,673

Deferred exploration costs consist of expenditures related to the exploration activities covered by the Group's mining tenements. Additions to deferred exploration costs include those incurred on service contracts for the exploration of the mines, drilling activities, and other direct costs related to exploration activities. The recovery of these costs depends upon the success of the exploration activities, the future development of the corresponding mining properties and the extraction of mineral products as these properties shift into commercial operations.

The Group transferred deferred exploration costs to mine and mining properties amounting to ₱580.39 million and ₱281.09 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

12. Intangible Assets

	2020	2019
Cost:		
Balances at beginning of year	₱54,481,291	₱52,108,483
Additions	1,073,500	2,372,808
Balances at end of year	55,554,791	54,481,291
Accumulated amortization:		
Balances at beginning of year	51,914,469	51,378,976
Amortization (Note 24)	1,051,066	535,493
Balances at end of year	52,965,535	51,914,469
Net book values	₱2,589,256	₱2,566,822

Intangible assets pertain to computer software which includes workbooks used for exploration activities and accounting process of the Group.

13. Other Noncurrent Assets

	2020	2019
Advance to Gold Mines of Uganda Ltd. (GMU)	₱97,547,858	₱102,540,877
Deferred input VAT - noncurrent	66,202,578	54,273,687
MRF	27,452,291	26,156,301
National transmission lines	17,221,112	16,996,693
Deposits	13,440,236	13,439,236
Advances for royalties	2,084,893	2,084,893
Others	12,649,440	12,729,393
	₱236,598,408	₱228,221,080

Advance to GMU pertains to US\$2.03 million noninterest-bearing advances to cover exploration activities of GMU. The amount is expected to be converted into investment in the future.



Deferred input VAT arises from purchases or importation of capital assets with cost of more than ₱1.00 million to be deferred over a period of five (5) years pursuant to tax regulations.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group maintains MRFs consisting of monitoring trust, rehabilitation cash, environmental trust and final rehabilitation and decommission funds as provided in its agreements entered into with the provincial government and the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB). The funds are restricted for withdrawal unless approved by MGB. The funds are only to be used for the physical and social rehabilitation, reforestation and restoration of areas and communities affected by mining activities, pollution control, slope stabilization, and integrated community development projects.

Deposits pertain to security deposits for the use of the leases of equipment and office space rentals, which are recoverable through application against final billings from lessors.

National transmission lines pertain to the national transmission line of the Maco mine.

Advances for royalties arose due to the agreement entered into by BMRC which required the latter to pay in advance the royalties accruing for the Paracale Gold Project.

Others pertain to deposits made by the Group to non-bank entities including service professionals.

14. Trade and Other Payables

	2020	2019
Trade	₱283,420,346	₱416,085,513
Nontrade	316,980,480	331,732,454
Accrued expenses	175,201,269	196,101,739
Accrued employee benefits	90,374,467	62,957,742
Payables to government agencies	42,776,474	44,472,892
Retention payable	13,076,864	11,568,680
Others	75,055,853	89,475,095
	₱996,885,753	₱1,152,394,115

Trade payables, accrued liabilities, and other payables are noninterest-bearing. Trade payables are payable on demand while accrued liabilities are generally settled in 30 to 60 days terms.

Nontrade payables include payables for royalties and surface rights to the indigenous people in the Parent Company's Maco mine tenements (see Note 30) and other payables that are incurred outside the Group's operations.

Accrued expenses include billings for hired services, project suppliers, professional fees, utilities, and other expenses related to operations.

Accrued employee benefits pertain to accrued leave and other benefits that are monetized to employees, and unclaimed salaries and wages.

Payables to government agencies include accruals for excise taxes due from the Parent Company's Maco mine operations.



Retention payable pertain to withheld amounts from billings for services availed or product purchases pending the completion of certain specified conditions.

Other payables pertain to short-term cash advances by the Group necessary to support its operations.

15. 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 and subsidiaries, are related parties of the Group. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, voting power that gives them significant influence over the Group, its key management personnel, directors and officers, and key management personnel. 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 on the legal form.

Transactions with related parties in the normal course of business as follows:

Category	Relationship	Year	Volume/ Amount	Outstanding balance	Terms	Conditions
Cash advances to:						
<i>MORE Coal</i>	With common stockholders	2020	P-	P1,186,593	Due and demandable	Unsecured,
		2019	P-	P1,186,593	Due and demandable	cash-settled
<i>MORE Oil & Gas</i>	With common stockholders	2020	-	603,126	Due and demandable	Unsecured,
		2019	-	603,126	Due and demandable	cash-settled
<i>MORE Reedbank</i>	With common stockholders	2020	-	514,390	Due and demandable	Unsecured,
		2019	-	514,390	Due and demandable	cash-settled
<i>MORE Electric and Power Corp.</i>	With common stockholders	2020	-	-	Due and demandable	Unsecured,
		2019	-	506,823	Due and demandable	cash-settled
2020			P-	P2,304,109		
2019			P-	P2,810,932		
Cash advances from:						
<i>PSHI</i>	Stockholder	2020	P-	P976,012,000	Due and demandable	Unsecured,
		2019	P63,500,000	P1,039,512,000		cash-settled

- Advances to related parties pertain to funds obtained for its working capital requirements.
- Advances from PSHI pertain to advances obtained by the Parent Company and MORE for its working capital requirements.
- Material related party transactions refer to any related party transaction/s, either individually or in aggregate over a 12-month period with the same related party, amounting to 10% or higher of the Group's total consolidated assets based on its latest audited financial statements.



Trustee Bank

The Group's retirement fund pertains only to the Parent Company's retirement fund that is being held by a trustee bank. The carrying amounts of the Parent Company's retirement fund amounted to ₱14.69 million and ₱14.06 million, respectively, while the fair values amounted to ₱15.24 million and ₱14.33 million, respectively, as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 (see Note 16).

The Group's Multiemployer Retirement Plan is a noncontributory defined benefit plan covering all regular and permanent employees. Benefits are based on the employee's final plan salary and years of service.

The fund is administered by a trustee bank under the supervision of the Retirement Committee of the plan. The Retirement Committee is responsible for investment strategy of the plan.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the retirement fund consists of investments in government bonds, cash and short-term deposits, equity instruments and others which accounts for 73.02% and 16.59%, 26.48% and 82.70%, 0.00% and 0.00%, and 0.50% and 0.71%, respectively, of its composition. The Parent Company made no contributions to the fund in 2020 and 2019 (see Note 16). There were no transactions made between the Parent Company and the retirement fund in both years.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The Group considers all employees holding executive positions up to the Chairman of the Board as key management personnel. There were no stock options or other long-term benefits granted to the key management personnel in 2020, 2019, and 2018. The Group paid salaries and other short-term benefits to key management personnel amounting to ₱69.48 million, ₱104.37 million, and ₱124.00 million in 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively.

16. Provision for Retirement Benefits

The Group's retirement fund pertains to the Parent Company which has a multi-employer retirement plan, a funded, noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan. It accounts for its proportionate share of the defined benefit obligation, plan assets and cost associated with the plan.

The following tables summarize the components of retirement benefits costs and liability recognized in the Parent Company's statements of comprehensive income and Parent Company's statements of financial position, respectively.

The details of retirement benefits costs follow:

	2020	2019	2018
Current service cost (Note 25)	₱43,257,274	₱39,042,397	₱36,251,065
Interest cost - net (Note 26)	13,296,284	16,993,828	10,427,488
	₱56,553,558	₱56,036,225	₱46,678,553



2020	Defined benefits liability	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	₱302,110,575	₱14,334,200	₱287,776,375
Net interest (Note 26)	14,033,062	736,778	13,296,284
Current service cost (Note 25)	43,257,274	—	43,257,274
Benefits paid	(27,460,001)	—	(27,460,001)
Remeasurement of actuarial losses (gains):			
Experience	(41,604,274)	—	(41,604,274)
Changes in financial assumptions	39,215,711	—	39,215,711
Remeasurement gain - return on plan assets	—	164,661	(164,661)
	(2,388,563)	164,661	(2,553,224)
At December 31	₱329,552,347	₱15,235,639	₱314,316,708

2019	Defined benefits liability	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	₱247,141,664	₱12,590,171	₱234,551,493
Net interest (Note 26)	17,963,271	969,443	16,993,828
Current service cost (Note 25)	39,042,397	—	39,042,397
Benefits paid	(43,268,679)	—	(43,268,679)
Remeasurement of actuarial losses (gains):			
Experience	396,283	—	396,283
Changes in financial assumptions	59,459,442	—	59,459,442
Changes in demographic assumptions	(18,623,803)	—	(18,623,803)
Remeasurement gain - return on plan assets	—	774,586	(774,586)
	41,231,922	774,586	40,457,336
At December 31	₱302,110,575	₱14,334,200	₱287,776,375

Changes in defined benefits cost recognized in OCI in 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2019
At January 1	₱21,030,779	(₱7,289,357)
Actuarial loss (gain) - defined benefit obligation	(2,388,563)	41,231,922
Remeasurement gain - plan asset	(164,661)	(774,586)
Income tax effect	765,967	(12,137,200)
At December 31	₱19,243,522	₱21,030,779

The major categories of the Parent Company's plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

	2020	2019
Cash and short-term deposits	73.02%	16.59%
Debt instruments - government bonds	26.48%	82.70%
Equity instruments	0%	0%
Others	0.50%	0.71%
	100.00%	100.00%



The cost of defined retirement benefits plan, as well as the present value of the retirement benefits liability are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions.

The principal assumptions used in determining retirement benefits liability for the defined retirement plan are shown below:

	2020	2019
Discount rate	3.91%	5.14%
Salary increase rate	5.00%	5.00%
Expected average remaining life	12.0	12.0
Mortality rate	2017 PICM	2017 PICM
Disability rate	The Disability Study, Period 2 Benefit 5	The Disability Study, Period 2, Benefit 5

The sensitivity analyses based on reasonably possible changes in significant assumptions used in determining the retirement benefits liability as at the end of the reporting period, assuming all other assumptions were held constant, are shown below:

	Increase (decrease)	2020
Discount rates	4.91%	₱32,545,240
	(2.91%)	(₱39,045,453)

	Increase (decrease)	2019
Discount rates	6.14%	₱26,263,621
	(4.14%)	(₱31,729,898)

	Increase (decrease)	2020
Salary increase rate	6.00%	₱39,840,808
	(4.00%)	(₱33,852,819)

	Increase (decrease)	2019
Salary increase rate	6.00%	₱32,505,379
	(4.00%)	(₱27,784,383)

The latest available actuarial valuation report of the Parent Company was obtained in April 8, 2021 representing information as at December 31, 2020.



The maturities of the undiscounted benefit payments as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 are shown below:

	2020	2019
Less than one year	₱46,360,735	₱58,187,612
More than one year to five years	90,130,698	99,322,041
More than five years to 10 years	153,221,916	160,646,878
	₱289,713,349	₱318,156,531

17. Provision for Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning

The Parent Company and ISRI's full provision for the future costs of rehabilitating the Maco and Sangilo mines are as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of year	₱36,069,650	₱27,903,597
Accretion (see Note 26)	1,513,666	1,974,185
Effect of change in estimate (see Notes 10 and 23)	4,552,317	6,191,868
Balance at end of year	₱42,135,633	₱36,069,650

The Parent Company's FMRDP on its existing MPSAs was approved by the MGB on March 13, 2017. 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 bases upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates are reviewed regularly to take into account any material changes to the assumptions.

Actual costs will, however, 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.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, ISRI's provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning amounted to ₱5.19 million and ₱4.35 million, respectively, represents the present value of rehabilitation costs relating to the Sangilo mine, which is expected to be incurred up to 2039.

18. Loans Payable

	2020	2019
Philippine National Bank (PNB)	₱3,827,748,986	₱3,654,552,297
Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation (RCBC)	922,500,000	1,000,000,000
Union Bank of the Philippines (UBP)	478,552,378	439,090,440
	5,228,801,364	5,093,642,737
Less current portion	2,201,741,649	2,212,605,242
Noncurrent portion	₱3,027,059,715	₱2,881,037,495



UBP

The Parent Company has an outstanding US\$1.36 million, US\$1.80 million and US\$6.84 million unsecured promissory notes equivalent to ₱478.6 million as at December 31, 2020 with maturity date of June 2, June 10, and August 25, 2021, respectively, bearing the interest rate of 5.75%.

The ₱439.1 million outstanding as at December 31, 2019 refers to US\$6.84 and US\$1.80 million unsecured promissory note equivalent to ₱347.62 million and ₱91.48 million with maturity date of March 9, 2020 and April 8, 2020, respectively, bearing the interest rate of 5.75%.

RCBC

The Parent Company has outstanding unsecured promissory notes amounting to ₱922.5 million with maturity date on March 22, 2021, carrying an interest rate of 6% per annum. While the 2019 ₱922.5 million and ₱77.50 million unsecured promissory notes carrying an interest rate of 8.75% per annum matured on January 6, 2020 and January 7, 2020, respectively.

On March 22, 2021, the Parent Company was granted to rollover its unsecured promissory note for ₱922.50 million maturing on June 18, 2021 bearing an interest rate of 5.75% per annum.

PNB

PNB has 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 ₱500.00 million expiring on July 31, 2017. PNB granted renewal and increase of the Credit Facilities for another year with a new expiry date of July 31, 2021.

As at December 31, 2020, the Parent Company has no outstanding unsecured TRs for its importation of machinery and equipment using the standard credit terms with PNB of 180 days.

As at December 31, 2019, the Parent Company has outstanding unsecured TRs worth ₱213.74 million for its importation of machinery and equipment using the standard credit terms with PNB of 180 days.

In addition, the Parent Company must at all times maintain a consolidated Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) of at least 1.2x and a Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) of 70:30.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, all loan covenants are complied with.

- 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 was obtained to refinance the Parent Company's short-term loans.

The Loan Agreement for this Term Loan Facility was signed by the parties on December 4, 2017, and on December 15, 2017, the Parent Company drew the full amount with the interest rate set at 6.45% per annum. As part of its affirmative covenants, the Parent Company used the proceeds of the loan to refinance the outstanding short-term obligation with BDO Unibank, Inc. and to finance the construction of the three (3) kilometer drainage system in Maco Mine. In addition, the Parent Company at all times must maintain a consolidated DSCR – post dividends, of at least 1.2x and a DER of 70:30.



The Parent Company has an outstanding unsecured promissory note equivalent to ₱1.52 billion and ₱1.88 billion as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, all loan covenants are complied with.

- On September 13, 2019, another unsecured Term Loan Facility of up to ₱2.00 billion with tenor of eight years with equal quarterly principal repayment was obtained to finance the Parent Company's capital expenditures.

On September 26 and December 12, 2019, Parent Company drew the first and second tranches amounting to ₱500.00 million each with the interest rate of 6.5% per annum which will both mature on September 12, 2027. The third and fourth tranches were full drawn in May and June 2020, respectively.

The Parent Company has to use the proceeds of the loan exclusively for capital expenditures and must maintain at all times a consolidated DSCR – post dividends, of at least 1.2x and a DER of 70:30 at all times until payment of in full of all amounts due to PNB.

The Parent Company has an outstanding unsecured promissory note equivalent to ₱1.81 billion and ₱1.00 billion as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, all loan covenants are complied with.

- On November 23, 2018, PNB granted ISRI a Term Loan Facility of up to ₱550.00 million with tenor of five years with equal quarterly principal repayment to finance ISRI's 200-tonne per day development program.

The Loan Agreement for this facility was signed by the parties on November 23, 2018, and on November 27, 2018, ISRI drew the initial amount of ₱300.00 million with the interest rate set at 9.75% per annum. The 2nd drawdown amounting to ₱125.00 million with the interest rate set at 8.26% per annum was made on May 31, 2019. On September 12, 2019, ISRI drew the remaining ₱125.00 million with the interest rate set at 6.94% per annum. Principal repayment started on July 27, 2020 and every quarter thereafter up to October 27, 2023. Included within the agreement signed by the Company, are the affirmative covenants to use the proceeds of the loans exclusively for capital expenditures and general corporate requirements, to maintain consolidated DSCR of 1.2x starting on the first quarter after one year from commercial operations date and every quarter thereafter and at all times maintain a DER of not more than 70:30.

ISRI has an outstanding unsecured promissory note equivalent to ₱471.46 million and ₱550 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The Group's availment and payment of loans and equipment financing as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Availment	Payment	Availment	Payment
PNB	₱1,070,397,502	₱895,163,722	₱1,951,856,096	₱1,116,082,868
RCBC	–	77,500,000	613,000,000	263,000,000
UBP	69,419,840	–	105,126,000	86,539,560
	₱1,139,817,342	₱972,663,722	₱2,669,982,096	₱1,465,622,428



Interest expenses incurred in 2020 and 2019 in relation to the availed loans are as follows:

	2020	2019
PNB	₱272,036,513	₱206,849,052
RCBC	73,034,757	75,830,514
UBP	27,323,264	27,217,243
Subtotal	372,394,534	309,896,809
Capitalized borrowing costs (Note 10)	(184,786,366)	(121,523,696)
Interest on loans payable (Note 26)	₱187,608,168	₱188,373,113

The Group capitalized borrowing costs related to construction in-progress and mine development cost amounting to ₱184.79 million and ₱121.52 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively. The rate used by the Parent to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization was 6.0% and 6.5% in 2020 and 2019, respectively (see Note 10). The rate used by ISRI was 8.8% and 10% in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

19. Equity

Capital stock

The Parent Company has authorized capital stock of ₱12.80 billion, divided into a single class of common shares, with a par value of ₱1.00 per share as at December 31, 2020.

Movements in the subscribed, issued and outstanding capital were as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Issued and subscribed shares at beginning and end of year	6,227,887,491	₱6,227,887,491	6,227,887,491	₱6,227,887,491
Treasury shares	(555,132,448)	(2,081,746,680)	(555,132,448)	(2,081,746,680)
Outstanding shares at end of year	5,672,755,043	₱4,146,140,811	5,672,755,043	₱4,146,140,811

APIC

There were no movements in APIC. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, APIC amounted to ₱634,224.

Retained earnings

Movements in the retained earnings are as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of year	₱1,598,951,955	₱1,204,874,835
Net income attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company	1,532,550,772	306,163,821
Realization of revaluation surplus (Note 10)	98,016,212	87,913,299
Balance at end of year	₱3,229,518,939	₱1,598,951,955



NCI

NCI consists of the following:

	2020	2019
NCI on net assets of:		
ICSI	₱201,432,399	₱201,617,390
Minas	(22,133,536)	(22,949,969)
MMSL	(2,583,923)	(2,690,797)
MOMCL	266,392	701,752
	₱176,981,332	₱176,678,376

The summarized financial information of ICSI (material NCI) is provided below:

Statements of comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
General and administrative expenses	₱385,397	₱1,911,648
Other income	—	—
Loss before tax	385,397	1,911,648
Provision for income tax	—	—
Net loss	₱385,397	₱1,911,648
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	₱200,406	₱994,057
Non-controlling interests	184,991	917,591

Statements of financial position as at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
Current assets	₱135,076,102	₱228,618,251
Noncurrent assets	285,733,113	192,202,964
Current liabilities	(1,444,917)	(1,071,520)
Noncurrent liabilities	(1,012,495)	(1,012,495)
Total equity	₱418,351,803	₱418,737,200
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	₱217,542,938	₱217,743,344
Non-controlling interests	200,808,865	200,993,856

In 2018, assets and liabilities of ICSI are reclassified as held-for-sale after MORE agreed to sell its 52% ownership in ICSI to ABCI (see Note 8).

20. Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share

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



Estimation of earnings per share for the three years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 when there were no potentially dilutive common shares during the respective periods are as follows:

	2020	2019	2018
Net income attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company	₱1,532,853,737	₱306,163,821	₱240,036,897
Weighted average number of common shares for basic and diluted earnings per share	5,672,755,043	5,672,755,043	5,672,755,043
Basic and diluted earnings per share	₱0.27	₱0.05	₱0.04

21. Cost of Production

Consolidated costs of production pertaining to the Parent Company's cost of production are as follows:

	2020	2019	2018
Materials and supplies (Note 6)	₱1,070,827,546	₱1,240,052,500	₱1,034,178,385
Depreciation, depletion and amortization (Note 24)	1,021,751,310	1,251,947,956	1,095,352,798
Personnel costs (Note 25)	529,105,421	507,176,014	590,515,041
Utilities	233,373,311	225,993,321	248,121,341
Contracted services	230,703,163	288,059,462	309,660,273
Taxes, permits, and licenses	82,720,300	89,613,529	64,338,613
Community development expenses	76,946,691	66,027,852	36,316,121
Surface rights to indigenous people (IP) (Note 30)	64,269,853	48,255,306	44,671,592
Bullion refining and transportation charges	58,654,361	39,903,348	42,393,095
Insurance	36,493,259	25,233,012	7,177,093
Royalties to (IP) (Note 30)	28,043,908	10,982,168	46,272,767
Professional fees	10,433,115	7,660,421	9,274,202
Data and communication	7,160,190	8,961,286	7,331,688
Donations and contributions	7,101,139	1,893,684	1,506,054
Employee activities	4,692,011	5,174,417	4,715,269
Repairs and maintenance	4,413,272	4,595,893	8,066,035
Rent (Note 30)	1,878,993	8,858,761	7,917,299
Transportation and accommodation	1,285,806	5,666,235	5,117,985
Representation and entertainment	424,013	634,311	448,431
	₱3,470,277,662	₱3,836,689,476	₱3,563,374,082



The amounts were distributed as follows:

	2020	2019	2018
Mining	₱886,820,243	₱1,088,233,828	₱1,027,096,762
Milling	609,328,403	560,122,960	580,980,117
Compliance	316,343,312	282,083,576	245,050,097
Mine overhead	1,657,785,704	1,906,249,112	1,710,247,106
	₱3,470,277,662	₱3,836,689,476	₱3,563,374,082

22. General and Administrative Expenses

	2020	2019	2018
Personnel costs (Note 25)	₱91,401,823	₱114,692,944	₱114,242,609
Professional fees	24,737,720	26,365,782	11,969,427
Taxes, licenses and permits	19,507,683	41,220,277	20,115,216
Rent (Note 30)	4,465,285	4,619,550	7,319,552
Utilities	4,434,102	1,371,378	1,340,868
Materials and supplies (Note 6)	1,958,949	2,973,623	2,597,255
Transportation and accommodation	1,351,710	4,919,990	3,108,665
Depreciation and amortization (Note 24)	1,154,946	1,528,969	614,753
Representation and entertainment	719,170	1,608,402	2,588,162
Insurance	584,005	3,015,007	4,130,498
Repairs and maintenance	225,439	378,785	855,025
Community development expenses	96,336	630,466	339,000
Others	12,267,239	7,346,555	18,001,944
	₱162,904,407	₱210,671,728	₱187,222,974

Others pertain to contracted services, donations and contributions, data and communications, marketing charges, and miscellaneous expenses.

23. Other Income (Charges) - net

	2020	2019	2018
Foreign exchange gains (losses) - net	₱17,721,593	₱4,583,762	(₱18,403,489)
Proceeds from insurance	13,006,911	—	—
Gain (loss) on change of estimate on provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning (Note 17)	(3,911,192)	(4,785,323)	5,422,867
Interest income (Note 4)	1,756,452	6,081,172	1,842,521
Provision for impairment losses on receivables	—	—	(16,158,431)
Provision for inventory losses and obsolescence	—	—	(11,256,662)
Loss on write-off of input VAT	—	—	(1,257,952)
Miscellaneous	(40,956,653)	(53,986,534)	(30,166,864)
	(₱12,382,889)	(₱48,106,923)	(₱69,978,010)



24. Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization

	2020	2019	2018
Property, plant and equipment	₱1,021,855,190	₱1,252,941,432	₱1,095,884,812
Intangible asset (Note 12)	1,051,066	535,493	82,739
	₱1,022,906,256	₱1,253,476,925	₱1,095,967,551

The amounts were distributed as follows:

	2020	2019	2018
Cost of production (Note 21)	₱1,021,751,310	₱1,251,947,956	₱1,095,352,798
General and administrative expenses (Note 22)	1,154,946	1,528,969	614,753
	₱1,022,906,256	₱1,253,476,925	₱1,095,967,551

The Group capitalized depreciation, depletion, and amortization costs amounting to ₱148.09 million and ₱146.34 million as part of mine development costs in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

25. Personnel Costs

	2020	2019	2018
Salaries and wages	₱406,466,606	₱427,494,758	₱402,068,925
Other employee benefits	170,783,364	155,331,803	266,437,660
Retirement benefits cost (Note 16)	43,257,274	39,042,397	36,251,065
	₱620,507,244	₱621,868,958	₱704,757,650

The amounts were distributed as follows:

	2020	2019	2018
Cost of production (Note 21)	₱529,105,421	₱507,176,014	₱590,515,041
General and administrative expenses (Note 22)	91,401,823	114,692,944	114,242,609
	₱620,507,244	₱621,868,958	₱704,757,650

26. Finance Costs

	2020	2019	2018
Interest on loans payable (Note 18)	₱187,608,168	₱188,373,113	₱222,375,610
Net interest cost on retirement benefits (Note 16)	13,296,284	16,993,828	10,427,488
Accretion expense (Note 17)	1,513,666	1,974,185	1,388,607
	₱202,418,118	₱207,341,126	₱234,191,705



27. Income Tax

The Group's benefit from (provision for) income tax in 2020, 2019 and 2018 are presented below. Provision for current income tax in 2020, 2019 and 2018 pertain to RCIT.

	2020	2019	2018
Current	(P732,417,474)	(P196,628,726)	(P199,503,765)
Deferred	60,839,262	38,495,052	50,112,828
	(P671,578,212)	(P158,133,674)	(P149,390,937)

Reconciliation between the provision for income tax computed at the statutory income tax rate and the benefit from (provision for) deferred income tax as shown in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income follows:

	2020	2019	2018
Provision for income tax computed at statutory income tax rate	(P671,794,852)	(P151,096,731)	(P116,624,014)
Changes in unrecognized deferred income tax assets	6,873,456	18,272,187	(8,846,012)
Add (deduct) tax effects of:			
Expired MCIT	(18,181,605)	(2,239)	(23,723)
Expired NOLCO	12,940,645	(20,685,254)	(6,735,444)
Nondeductible expenses	(1,686,045)	(6,445,957)	(17,714,299)
Interest income subjected to final tax	526,935	1,824,320	552,555
Application of MCIT	(256,746)	—	—
	(P671,578,212)	(P158,133,674)	(P149,390,937)

Details of unrecognized deductible temporary differences, MCIT and NOLCO as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2019
NOLCO	P61,158,350	P69,798,245
Allowance for impairment losses on:		
Property, plant and equipment	48,802,263	48,802,263
Inventory losses and obsolescence	12,335,744	7,605,435
Receivables	6,596,948	6,596,948
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	11,881,012	35,298,676
MCIT	257,952	464,092
Provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning cost of a subsidiary	174,901	116,110
	P141,207,170	P168,681,769



The Group has recognized deferred income tax liabilities and assets as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 on the following:

	2020	2019
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Fair value increment on deferred exploration cost and mine and mining properties	₱186,155,338	₱186,155,338
Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment	150,564,185	192,571,134
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	16,395,549	6,671,932
Deferred income tax assets:		
Provision for retirement benefits	(94,295,012)	(86,332,913)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	(18,259,198)	—
Provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning cost	(11,083,912)	(9,515,246)
	₱229,476,950	₱289,550,245

On September 30, 2020, the BIR issued Revenue Regulations No. 25-2020 implementing Section 4(bbbb) of “Bayanihan to Recover As One Act” which states that the NOLCO incurred for taxable years 2020 and 2021 can be carried over and claimed as a deduction from gross income for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years immediately following the year of such loss.

As at December 31, 2020, the Group has incurred NOLCO in taxable year 2020 that can be claimed as deduction from future taxable income for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years pursuant to the Bayanihan to Recover as One Act, as follows:

Year incurred	Year of expiration	NOLCO
2020	2025	₱57,432,241

As of December 31, 2020, the Group has incurred NOLCO and MCIT before taxable year 2020 which can be claimed as deduction from the regular taxable income for the next three (3) consecutive taxable years, as follows:

Year incurred	Year of expiration	NOLCO	MCIT
2018	2021	₱65,312,485	₱51,054
2019	2022	81,116,440	156,291
2020	2023	—	50,607
		₱146,428,925	₱257,952

The movements of NOLCO are as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of the year	₱232,660,815	₱220,495,223
Additions	57,432,241	81,116,440
Expirations	(86,231,890)	(68,950,848)
Balance at end of the year	₱203,861,166	₱232,660,815



The movements of the Group's MCIT are as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of the year	₱464,092	₱310,040
Additions	50,607	156,291
Expirations	(256,747)	(2,239)
Balance at end of the year	₱257,952	₱464,092

The Group did not avail of the Optional Standard Deduction in 2020 and 2019.

The movements of the Group's NOLCO per subsidiary are as follows:

	Parent	MORE	CRPI	BMRC	ISRI	Total
Balance at beginning of year	₱-	₱15,013,770	₱117,916,258	₱8,484,212	₱91,246,575	₱232,660,815
Additions	-	20,973,397	12,645,330	370,798	23,442,716	57,432,241
Expirations	-	(6,642,612)	(53,962,737)	(612,806)	(25,013,735)	(86,231,890)
Balance at end of year	₱-	₱29,344,555	₱76,598,851	₱8,242,204	₱89,675,556	₱203,861,166

The movements of the Group's MCIT per subsidiary are as follows:

	Parent	MORE	CRPI	BMRC	ISRI	Total
Balance at beginning of year	₱-	₱464,092	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱464,092
Additions	-	48,000	2,607	-	-	50,607
Expirations	-	(256,747)	-	-	-	(256,747)
Balance at end of year	₱-	₱255,347	₱2,607	₱-	₱-	₱257,952

28. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies, and Capital Management

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of cash with banks, receivables, trade and other payables, which arise directly from its operations, advances to and from stockholders and related parties, MRF, financial asset at FVOCI, advance to GMU, AFS financial assets, and loans payable. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise funds and maintain continuity of funding and financial flexibility for the Group.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and commodity price risk. The BOD reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks and these are summarized below.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the potential loss arising from any failure by counterparties to fulfil 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 fulfil their obligations on maturity periods or due to adverse market conditions.



The Group has a concentration of credit risk on its trade receivables, included as part of trade and other receivables, as it has only one customer purchasing its gold and silver bullion under a Sale-Purchase Contract. However, management believes that credit risk on trade receivables is not significant as the Parent Company's gold and silver bullion are considered a highly traded commodity that have readily available markets.

The maximum exposure to credit risk of the Group's financial assets (cash with banks, short-term deposits, trade and other receivables, advances to related parties, MRF, and AFS financial assets) is equal to the carrying amounts of the financial assets, as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Aging analysis of the Group's financial assets classified as loans and receivables and financial assets measured at FVOCI at December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

December 31, 2020						
	Total	Current	Days past due			ECL
			60 Days	180 Days	Over 180 Days	
Cash and cash equivalents						
Cash with banks	₱1,396,611,294	₱1,396,611,294	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-
Trade and other receivables						
Trade	147,521,191	147,521,191	-	-	-	-
Others	35,854,933	13,865,105	-	-	-	21,989,828
Advances to related parties	2,304,109	2,304,109	-	-	-	-
Advance to GMU	97,547,858	97,547,858	-	-	-	-
MRF classified under "Other noncurrent assets"	27,452,291	27,452,291	-	-	-	-
Financial asset measured at FVOCI	3,200,000	3,200,000	-	-	-	-
	₱1,710,491,676	₱1,688,501,848	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱21,989,828

December 31, 2019						
	Total	Current	Days past due			ECL
			60 Days	180 Days	Over 180 Days	
Cash and cash equivalents						
Cash with banks	₱495,275,254	₱495,275,254	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-
Short-term deposits	208,236,788	208,236,788	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables						
Trade	128,592,501	128,592,501	-	-	-	-
Others	30,842,158	8,852,330	-	-	-	21,989,828
Advances to related parties	2,810,932	2,810,932	-	-	-	-
Advance to GMU	102,540,877	102,540,877	-	-	-	-
MRF classified under "Other noncurrent assets"	26,156,301	26,156,301	-	-	-	-
Financial asset measured at FVOCI	53,528,321	53,528,321	-	-	-	-
	₱1,047,983,132	₱1,025,993,304	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱21,989,828



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

Credit risk under general and simplified approach

2020					
	General Approach			Simplified Approach	Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱1,396,611,294	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱1,396,611,294
Receivables:					
Trade	-	-	-	147,521,191	147,521,191
Advance to GMU	97,547,858	-	-	-	97,547,858
Advances to related parties	2,304,109	-	-	-	2,304,109
Others	13,865,105	-	21,989,828	-	35,854,933
MRF classified under "Other noncurrent assets"	27,452,291	-	-	-	27,452,291
Financial asset measured at FVOCI	3,200,000	-	-	-	3,200,000
	₱1,540,980,657	₱-	₱21,989,828	₱147,521,191	₱1,710,491,676

2019					
	General Approach			Simplified Approach	Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱703,512,042	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱703,512,042
Receivables:					
Trade	-	-	-	128,592,501	128,592,501
Advance to GMU	102,540,877	-	-	-	102,540,877
Advances to related parties	2,810,932	-	-	-	2,810,932
Others	8,852,330	-	21,989,828	-	30,842,158
MRF classified under "Other noncurrent assets"	26,156,301	-	-	-	26,156,301
Financial asset measured at FVOCI	53,528,321	-	-	-	53,528,321
	₱897,400,803	₱-	₱21,989,828	₱128,592,501	₱1,047,983,132

Simplified Approach

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using simplified approach (provision matrix):

2020								
	Days Due							
	Current	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	121-182 days	>182 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	₱-	₱147,521,191	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱147,521,191
Expected credit loss	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-

2019								
	Days Due							
	Current	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	121-182 days	>182 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	₱-	₱128,592,501	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱128,592,501
Expected credit loss	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-



Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group manages its liquidity based on business needs, tax, capital or regulatory considerations, if applicable, in order to maintain flexibility. The Group addresses liquidity concerns primarily through cash flows from operations and short-term borrowings.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and receivables. 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 operating capital inflows to match repayments of short-term debt.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments and financial assets used to manage liquidity risk as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

2020	On demand	Less than three months	Three to 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Trade and other payables					
Trade	₱283,420,346	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱283,420,346
Nontrade	57,417,548	—	—	—	57,417,548
Accrued expenses	117,783,721	—	—	—	117,783,721
Retention fees	13,076,864	—	—	—	13,076,864
Payables to employees	90,374,467	—	—	—	90,374,467
Others	75,055,853	—	—	—	75,055,853
Advances from related parties	976,012,000	—	—	—	976,012,000
Loans payable	—	—	2,201,741,649	3,027,059,715	5,228,801,364
	₱1,613,140,799	₱—	₱2,201,741,649	₱3,027,059,715	₱6,841,942,163

2020	On demand	Less than three months	Three to 12 months	More than 12 months	ECL	Total
Cash and cash equivalents						
Cash in banks	₱1,396,611,294	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱1,396,611,294
Trade and other receivables						
Trade	147,521,191	—	—	—	—	147,521,191
Others	13,865,105	—	—	—	21,989,828	35,854,933
Advances to related parties	2,304,109	—	—	—	—	2,304,109
Advance to GMU	97,547,858	—	—	—	—	97,547,858
MRF classified under "Other noncurrent assets"	—	—	—	27,452,291	—	27,452,291
Financial asset measured at FVOCI	3,200,000	—	—	—	—	3,200,000
	₱1,661,049,557	₱—	₱—	₱27,452,291	₱21,989,828	₱1,710,491,676



2019	On demand	Less than three months	Three to 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Trade and other payables					
Trade	₱173,249,485	₱172,945,130	₱40,030,953	₱29,859,945	₱416,085,513
Nontrade	59,154,637	—	—	—	59,154,637
Accrued expenses	136,947,103	—	—	—	136,947,103
Retention fees	11,568,680	—	—	—	11,568,680
Payables to employees	37,368,033	—	25,589,709	—	62,957,742
Others	89,475,095	—	—	—	89,475,095
Advances from related parties	1,039,512,000	—	—	—	1,039,512,000
Loans payable	—	—	2,212,605,242	2,881,037,495	5,093,642,737
	₱1,547,275,033	₱172,945,130	₱2,278,225,904	₱2,910,897,440	₱6,909,343,507

2019	On demand	Less than three months	Three to 12 months	More than 12 months	ECL	Total
Cash and cash equivalents						
Cash in banks	₱495,275,254	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱495,275,254
Short-term deposits	208,236,788	—	—	—	—	208,236,788
Trade and other receivables						
Trade	128,592,501	—	—	—	—	128,592,501
Others	8,852,330	—	—	—	21,989,828	30,842,158
Advances to related parties	2,810,932	—	—	—	—	2,810,932
Advance to GMU	102,540,877	—	—	—	—	102,540,877
MRF classified under “Other noncurrent assets”	—	—	—	26,156,301	—	26,156,301
Financial asset measured at FVOCI	53,528,321	—	—	—	—	53,528,321
	₱999,837,003	₱—	₱—	26,156,301	₱21,989,828	₱1,047,983,132

Foreign Currency Risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk arising from the effect of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates on commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency that is not the Group’s functional currency.

The Group has transactional currency exposures arising from its sales and purchases in US\$. To minimize its foreign currency risk, the Group normally requires its purchases from suppliers to be denominated in its functional currency to eliminate or reduce the currency exposures. The Group does not enter into forward currency contracts.

The Group foreign currency-denominated financial instruments as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020		2019	
	US\$	Php	US\$	Php
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$16,662,949	₱800,204,813	\$6,197,323	₱313,801,469
Trade receivables	3,072,014	147,527,328	2,757,701	139,636,188
	\$19,734,963	₱947,732,141	\$8,955,024.00	₱453,437,657
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables	3,798,346	182,407,971	4,294,525	217,453,258
Loans payable	24,177,401	1,161,071,328	22,419,405	1,135,206,562
	27,975,747	1,343,479,299	26,713,930	1,352,659,820
Net financial liabilities	(\$8,240,784.00)	(₱395,747,158)	(\$17,758,906)	(₱899,222,163)



As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the exchange rate based on the Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corporation of the Philippine peso to US\$1.00 was ₱48.02 and ₱50.64, respectively.

The sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in the US\$ exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's income before income tax (due to changes in fair value of monetary assets and liabilities) as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

		Change in foreign exchange rates	Effect in income before tax
US\$	2020	₱0.11	(₱906,486)
		(0.41)	3,366,360
	2019	₱0.61	₱10,788,534
		(0.63)	(11,232,507)

There is no other impact on the Group's equity other than those already affecting the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Commodity Price Risk

The Group is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in prevailing market commodity prices on the gold and silver it produces. The Group's policy to minimize the risk is by closely monitoring regularly the movement in metal prices and by selling on spot price basis or by the LBMA AM or PM fix, depending on the price trend which may indicate to be more favorable to the Group.

Assuming all other variables remain constant, the impact of the change in metal prices is relative to the consolidated financial statements, for 2020 and 2019 as follows:

	Change in gold metal price	Effect on income before tax
2020	Increase by 19%	₱1,125,562,320
	Decrease by 19%	(₱1,125,562,320)
2019	Increase by 12%	₱558,301,408
	Decrease by 12%	(₱558,301,408)

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maintain a strong credit rating in order to support its business, maximize stockholder value, comply with capital restrictions and requirements as imposed by regulatory bodies, including limitations on ownership over the Group's shares, requisites for actual listing and trading of additional shares, if any, and required minimum debt to base equity ratio for the Group's loan covenants. Capital pertains to equity, excluding reserve from revaluation of property, plant and equipment, and advances from related parties.

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 issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.



The Group considers the following as its core economic capital:

	2020	2019
Issued capital stock	₱6,227,887,491	₱6,227,887,491
APIC	634,224	634,224
Treasury shares	(2,081,746,680)	(2,081,746,680)
	₱4,146,775,035	₱4,146,775,035

The Group has no externally imposed capital requirements.

29. Fair Value Measurements

AFS Financial Assets/Financial Asset at FVOCI

The quoted equity instruments designated at FVOCI/AFS financial assets as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 are classified under Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy since these are based on quoted market prices. Unquoted equity instruments are classified under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy since these are based on significant unobservable inputs.

Property, Plant, and Equipment

The fair value of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the direct income capitalization method, which results in measurements being classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

		Fair Value Measurement			
	Date of Valuation	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<i>Financial asset measured at FVOCI (Note 9)</i>	2020	₱3,200,000	₱3,200,000	₱—	₱—
	2019	₱53,528,321	₱4,500,000	₱—	₱49,028,321
<i>Property, plant, and equipment (Note 10)</i>	2020	₱9,837,927,684	₱—	₱—	₱9,837,927,684
	2019	₱8,768,574,217	₱—	₱—	₱8,768,574,217

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Trade and Other Receivables, Advances to Related Parties, Trade and Other Payables, Accrued Liabilities, Payable to Employees, Retention Fees, Advances from Stockholder

The carrying amounts of these financial instruments approximate their fair value due to the short-term nature and maturity.

MRF, Advance to GMU, Loans Payable

The carrying amounts of these financial instruments approximate their fair values. The effect of discounting on these financial instruments is not considered significant.



30. Significant Agreements, Provisions and Contingencies

Parent Company

a. Agreement with Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICC) and National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) pursuant to Republic Act 8371

On June 16, 2004, the Parent Company, together with the ICC of Maco, Davao de Oro and the NCIP, entered into an agreement pursuant to Republic Act 8371 and its implementing rules. The agreement calls for the compliance of the Parent Company with regard to providing scholarships, health and welfare programs, payment for surface rights and for royalties to the ICCs. The payment for surface rights is at 1% percent of the gross production of the Parent Company derived from the Maco mine. The payment for royalty is based on 1% of gross income.

On December 13, 2012, Maco Ancestral Domain, Inc. (MADCI) versus Apex Mining Co., Inc. denominated as NCIP Case No. R-XI-0037-12 was filed by MADCI, a member of the ICC, joined by Sumpaw ng Inangsabong Mansaka, Inc. (SIMI) as intervenor, and Mantakadong

Mansaka Indigenous Peoples Ancestral Domain, Inc. (MMIPADMA) as complainant-intervenor, also members of the ICC.

On December 5, 2018, the NCIP ruled its lack of jurisdiction on the case but encouraged the parties to pursue and clarify their interests in the regular court. On February 27, 2019, MADCI and MMIPADMA reorganized to form a new group named Mansaka Ancestral Domain Management of Maco Incorporated.

On February 14, 2019, the ICC of Maco represented by the Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) of Maco agreed upon the terms for payment of royalties January 2019 onwards. Wherein, royalties payments is equivalent to 1% of Gross Income (Sales less Cost of Sale).

In 2020, 2019, and 2018 royalties to IP recognized under “Cost of Production” amounted to ₱28.04 million, ₱10.98 million, and ₱46.27 million, respectively (see Note 21).

In 2020, 2019 and 2018 surface rights to IP recognized under “Cost of Production” amounted to ₱64.27 million, ₱48.26 million, and ₱44.67 million, respectively (see Note 21).

b. Executive Order (EO) 79

On July 12, 2012, EO 79 was issued 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 impact on the Group’s current operations since its mining properties are covered by existing mineral permits and agreements with the government. Section 1 of EO 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 or adversely affect the Group’s mineral properties covered by Exploration Permits (EPs), Exploration Permit Applications (EPAs) or APSAs given the provision of the EO declaring a 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 recommended to 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, the MGB has started accepting mining applications for EPs and Financial Technical Agreement Assistance pursuant to DENR Administrative Order No. 2014-11.

On July 3, 2018, the moratorium on the acceptance and processing and/or approval of applications for EP for metallic and non-metallic minerals under DENR Memorandum Order No. 2016-01, re: Audit of all Moratorium on New Mining Projects are lifted.

c. EO 130

On April 14, 2021, EO 130 was issued institutionalizing and implementing reforms in the Philippine Mining Sector, providing policies and guidelines to ensure environmental protection and responsible mining in the utilization of mineral resources. EO 130 lifted the moratorium on new mining agreements imposed by President Benigno Aquino III in 2012. The Government may now enter into new mineral agreements, subject to compliance with the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 and other applicable laws, rules, and regulations. Management believes that EO 130 has no impact on the Group's current operations since its mining properties are already covered by existing mineral permits and agreements with the government.

d. Operating Lease Agreement

The Parent Company entered into several lease agreements covering various machinery and equipment used in the mining operations. Total rent expense recognized on these lease agreements amounted to ₱6.34 million, ₱13.48 million, and ₱15.24 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Notes 21 and 22).

e. Refining and Transportation Agreement with Heraeus

On September 1, 2018, the Parent Company renewed its Refining and Transportation Agreement, covering its gold and silver bullion production with Heraeus.

Under the agreement, should the Parent Company elect to sell the refined gold and silver to Heraeus, the Parent Company may request for settlement of the payable metals initially at ninety-five percent (95%) of their provisional values with the remaining balance to be paid after determination of the final metal contents less charges for refining and transportation.

The prices for all sales are based on quoted metal prices in LBMA for gold and silver.

f. Provisions and Contingencies

The Group is involved in certain legal, contractual and regulatory matters that require the recognition of provisions for related probable claims against the Group. The management and the Group's legal counsel reassess their estimates on an annual basis to consider new relevant information. The disclosure of additional details beyond the present disclosures may seriously prejudice the Group's position and negotiation strategies with respect to these matters. Thus, as allowed by PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets*, only a general description is provided.

MORE

Heads of Agreement with Forum

In 2007, MORE entered into a Heads of Agreement with Forum to execute a joint operating agreement (JOA) on GSEC 101 upon the DOE's consent to the assignment, transfer and conveyance to MORE of 30% participating interest in GSEC 101 which has since then been converted to SC 72. The Heads of Agreement provides that MORE shall pay 30% of all costs and expenses (on an accrual basis) of the joint operations under the JOA.



On October 5, 2015, the DOE approved the assignment, transfer and conveyance, of the 30% participating interest in SC 72 to MORE. Consequently, MORE and Forum as parties constituting the consortium, have embarked on the finalization of the on-going JOA on SC 72.

31. Operating Segments

The Group is organized into business units on their products and activities and has three reportable business segments: the mining, oil and gas, and solid waste management segment. The operating businesses are organized and managed separately through the Parent Company and its subsidiaries according to the nature of the products provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products to different markets.

Net income (loss) for the year is measured consistent with consolidated net income (loss) in the consolidated statements of income.

EBITDA is measured as net income excluding interest expense, interest income, benefit from (provision for) income tax, depreciation and depletion of property, plant and equipment, amortization of intangible assets and effects of non-recurring items.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on core and net income (loss) for the year, EBITDA, exploration results, or project potential, among others.

EBITDA is not a uniform or legally defined financial measure. EBITDA, however, is presented because the Group believes it is an important measure of performance and liquidity. The Group relies primarily on the results determined in accordance with PFRS and uses EBITDA only as supplementary information.

Management evaluates its computation of EBITDA to exclude the effects of non-recurring items. Management believes that this computation of EBITDA is more useful in making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment of its reportable segments.

The following tables present revenue and profit and certain asset and liability information regarding the Group's business segments.

	2020				
	Mining	Oil and gas	Solid waste management	Eliminations	Total
Revenue					
External customer	₱6,317,677,566	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱6,317,677,566
Inter-segment	-	-	-	-	-
Consolidated revenue	₱6,317,677,566	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱6,317,677,566
Results					
EBITDA	₱3,461,259,477	(₱18,897,184)	(₱385,397)	₱-	₱3,441,976,896
Interest income (expense)					
- net	(204,832,166)	2,414,048	-	-	(202,418,118)
Income tax expense	(671,502,604)	(75,608)	-	-	(671,578,212)
Depreciation and depletion	(1,022,473,483)	(432,773)	-	-	(1,022,906,256)
Non-recurring items	(7,079,837)	(5,443,701)	-	-	(12,523,538)
Consolidated net income (loss)	₱1,555,371,387	(22,435,218)	(₱385,397)	₱-	₱1,532,550,772
Consolidated total assets	₱10,949,239,952	₱4,243,738,621	₱420,809,215	₱-	₱15,613,787,788
Consolidated total liabilities	₱8,002,442,043	₱65,499,268	₱2,457,412	₱-	₱8,070,398,723



	2019				
	Mining	Oil and gas	Solid waste management	Eliminations	Total
Revenue					
External customer	₱4,960,926,451	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱4,960,926,451
Inter-segment	-	-	-	-	-
Consolidated revenue	4,960,926,451	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱4,960,926,451
Results					
EBITDA	₱1,991,207,958	(₱15,862,325)	(₱1,852,847)	₱-	₱1,973,492,786
Interest income (expense)					
- net	(211,490,297)	2,431,759	(56,329)	-	(209,114,867)
Income tax expense	(159,584,786)	1,453,584	(2,472)	-	(158,133,674)
Depreciation and depletion	(1,253,121,609)	(355,316)	-	-	(1,253,476,925)
Non-recurring items	(42,894,425)	(3,949,289)	-	-	(46,843,714)
Consolidated net income (loss)	₱324,116,841	(₱16,281,587)	(₱1,911,648)	₱-	₱305,923,606
Consolidated total assets	₱9,656,465,215	₱3,919,845,001	₱420,821,215	₱-	₱13,997,131,431
Consolidated total liabilities	₱7,854,913,367	₱129,969,180	₱2,084,015	₱-	₱7,986,966,562

The total revenue from an external customer, attributable to the Philippines, which is the Group's country of domicile, amounted to ₱6.32 billion and ₱4.96 billion as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively arising from the sale of gold and silver bullion.

32. Supplemental Disclosure to Statements of Cash Flows

The following table summarizes the changes in liabilities from financing activities in 2020.

	January 1, 2020	Availments	Payments	Foreign exchange Loss (Gain)	December 31, 2020
Current Liabilities:					
Bank loans	₱2,212,605,242	₱271,141,498	₱250,010,098	(₱31,994,993)	₱2,201,741,649
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Bank loans	2,881,037,495	868,675,844	722,653,624	-	3,027,059,715
	₱5,093,642,737	₱1,139,817,342	₱972,663,722	(₱31,994,993)	₱5,228,801,364

The Group had non-cash investing and financing activities in 2020, 2019, and 2018, which were considered in the preparation of the consolidated statements of cash flows, as follows:

	2020	2019	2018
<i>Investing activities:</i>			
Addition (reduction) to property, plant and equipment pertaining to capitalized mine rehabilitation cost (Note 10)	₱641,125	₱1,406,546	(₱875,723)



33. Events After the Reporting Period

“Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act” or “CREATE” Act

President Rodrigo Duterte signed into law on March 26, 2021 the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act to attract more investments and maintain fiscal prudence and stability in the Philippines. Republic Act (RA) 11534 or the CREATE Act introduces reforms to the corporate income tax and incentives systems. It takes effect 15 days after its complete publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation or April 11, 2021.

The following are the key changes to the Philippine tax law pursuant to the CREATE Act which have an impact on the Group:

- Effective July 1, 2020, regular corporate income tax (RCIT) rate is reduced from 30% to 25% for domestic and resident foreign corporations. For domestic corporations with net taxable income not exceeding Php5 million and with total assets not exceeding Php100 million (excluding land on which the business entity’s office, plant and equipment are situated) during the taxable year, the RCIT rate is reduced to 20%; and
- Minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) rate reduced from 2% to 1% of gross income effective July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2023.

As clarified by the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council in its Philippine Interpretations Committee Q&A No. 2020-07, the CREATE Act was not considered substantively enacted as of December 31, 2020 even though some of the provisions have retroactive effect to July 1, 2020. The passage of the CREATE Act into law on March 26, 2021 is considered as a non-adjusting subsequent event. Accordingly, current and deferred taxes as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020 continued to be computed and measured using the applicable income tax rates as of December 31, 2020 (i.e., 30% RCIT / 2% MCIT) for financial reporting purposes.

Applying the provisions of the CREATE Act, the Company would have been subjected to lower regular corporate income tax rate of 27.5% effective July 1, 2020.

- Based on the provisions of Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 5-2021 dated April 8, 2021 issued by the BIR, the prorated CIT rate of the Company for CY2020 is 27.5%. This will result in lower provision for current income tax for the year ended December 31, 2020 and lower income tax payable as of December 31, 2020, amounting to ₱671.38 million and ₱221.74 million, respectively, or a reduction of ₱61.03 million and ₱23.56 million, respectively. The reduced amounts will be reflected in the Company’s 2020 annual income tax return. However, for financial reporting purposes, the changes will only be recognized in the 2021 financial statements.
- This will result in lower deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and provision for deferred tax for the year then ended by ₱19.12 million and ₱5.07 million, respectively. These reductions will be recognized in the 2021 financial statements.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Apex Mining Co., Inc.
3304B West Tower, PSE Centre, Exchange Road
Ortigas Center, Pasig City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of Apex Mining Co., Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Group) as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2020, included in this Form 17-A and have issued our report thereon dated May 4, 2021. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The schedules listed in the Index to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules are the responsibility of the Group's management. These schedules are presented for purposes of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, and are not part of the basic financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly state, in all material respects, the financial information required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Alexis Benjamin C. Zaragoza III
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 109217
Accreditation No. 109217-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2019 to 2023
financial statements of SEC covered institutions
Tax Identification No. 246-663-780
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-129-2019,
November 27, 2019, valid until November 26, 2022
PTR No. 8534389, January 4, 2021, Makati City

May 4, 2021



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPONENTS OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Apex Mining Co., Inc.
3304B West Tower, PSE Centre, Exchange Road
Ortigas Center, Pasig City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of Apex Mining Co., Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Group) as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2020, and have issued our report thereon dated May 4, 2021. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The Supplementary Schedule on Financial Soundness Indicators, including their definitions, formulas, calculation, and their appropriateness or usefulness to the intended users, are the responsibility of the Group's management. These financial soundness indicators are not measures of operating performance defined by Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs) and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies. This schedule is presented for the purpose of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRSs. The components of these financial soundness indicators have been traced to the Group's consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2020, and no material exceptions were noted.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Alexis Benjamin C. Zaragoza III
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 109217
Accreditation No. 109217-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2019 to 2023
financial statements of SEC covered institutions
Tax Identification No. 246-663-780
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-129-2019,
November 27, 2019, valid until November 26, 2022
PTR No. 8534389, January 4, 2021, Makati City

May 4, 2021



APEX MINING CO., INC.
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

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Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

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Schedule A: Financial Assets*

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Schedule G: Capital Stock

*These schedules, which are required by SRC Rule 68, have been omitted because the total indebtedness in such Statements of Financial Position does not exceed five percent (5%) of total assets as shown in the related Statements of Financial Position at either the beginning or end of the period; or there have been no changes in the information requires to be filed from the previously reported.

SCHEDULE I
RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS
AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION
As of December 31, 2020

APEX MINING CO., INC.
3304B West Tower, PSE Centre, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City
(Amounts in Thousands)

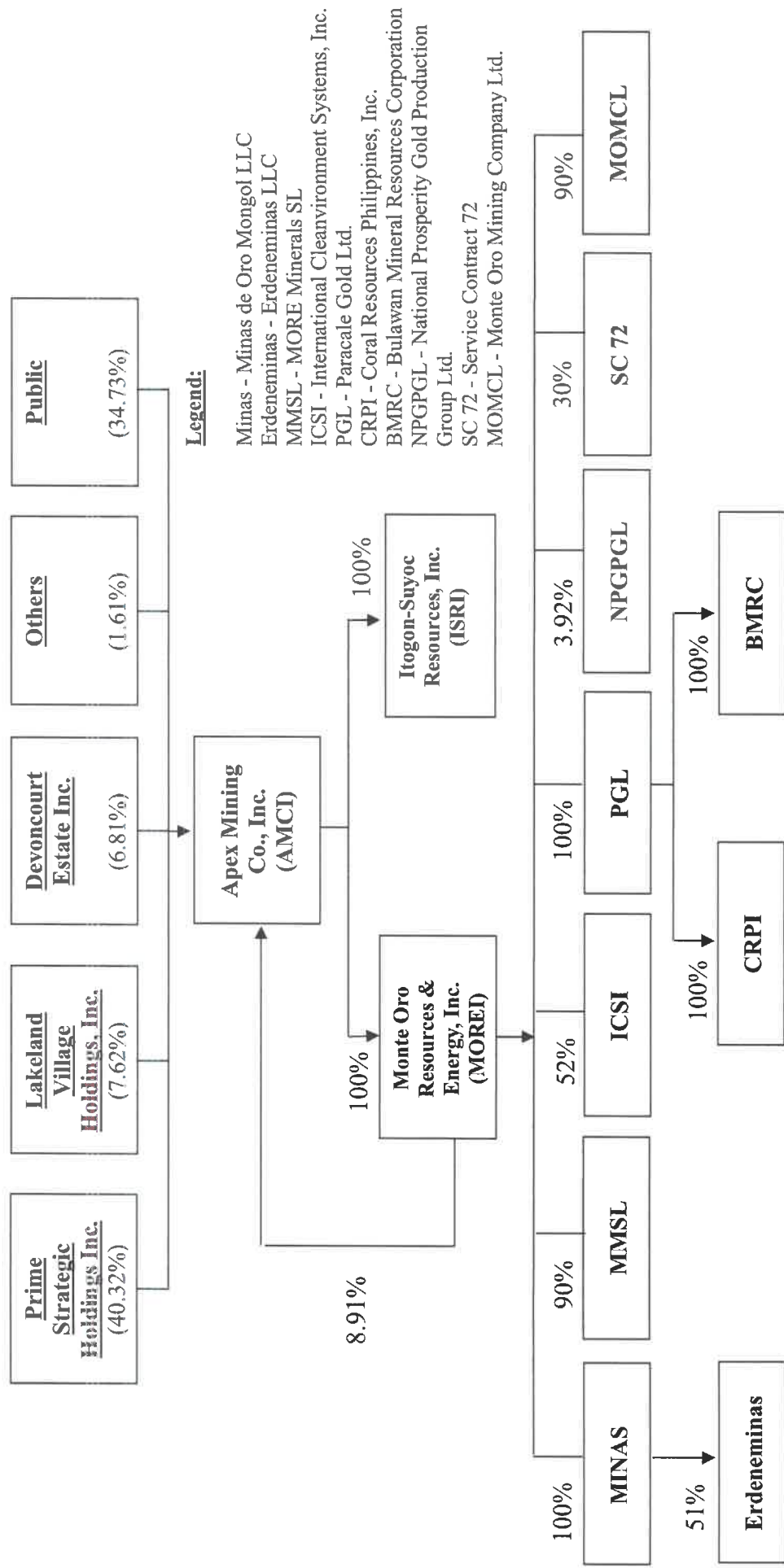
Unappropriated Retained Earnings, <i>as of December 31, 2019, as reflected in audited financial statements</i>		P1,828,080
Prior year adjustments		<u>(144,753)</u>
Unappropriated Retained Earnings, <i>as adjusted to available for dividend distribution, beginning</i>		1,683,327
Add: Net income actually earned/realized during the period		
Net income during the period closed to Retained Earnings	P1,580,264	
Less: Non-actual/unrealized income net of tax	—	
Unrealized foreign exchange gain(loss) - net (except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents)	—	
Deferred income tax assets	(123,638)	
Equity in net income of associate/joint venture	—	
Unrealized actuarial gain	—	
Fair value adjustment (mark-to-market gains)	—	
Fair value adjustment of investment property resulting to gain	—	
Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP – gain	—	
Other unrealized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under PFRS	—	
Subtotal	<u>1,456,626</u>	
Add: Non-actual losses		
Depreciation on revaluation increment (after tax)	98,016	
Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP – loss	—	
Loss on fair value adjustment of investment property (after tax)	—	
Subtotal	<u>98,016</u>	
Net income actually incurred during the period	1,554,642	
Add (Less):		
Dividend declarations during the period	—	
Additional paid-in capital	—	
Appropriations of retained earnings	—	
Reversals of appropriations	—	
Effects of change in accounting policy	—	
Treasury shares	—	
Equity Restructuring	—	
Subtotal	<u>—</u>	1,554,642
TOTAL RETAINED EARNINGS, END AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND		<u>P3,237,969</u>

SCHEDULE II
APEX MINING CO., INC.
COMPONENTS OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
PURSUANT TO THE REVISED SRC RULE 68, AS AMENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2020

Ratio	Formula	Current Year	Prior Year
Current Ratio	Total Current Assets divided by Total Current Liabilities	0.79	0.58
	Total Current Assets		
	Divide by: Total Current Liabilities		
	Current Ratio		
Acid test ratio	Quick assets (<i>Total Current Assets less Inventories and Other Current Assets</i>) divided by Total Current Liabilities	0.35	0.18
	Total Current Assets		
	Less: Inventories		
	Other current assets		
Solvency ratio	Quick assets	0.32	0.20
	Divide by: Total Current Liabilities		
	Acid test ratio		
Debt-to-equity ratio	Net Income (Loss) After Tax Plus Depreciation, Amortization and Depletion divided by Total Liabilities	0.84	0.99
	Net Income (Loss) After Tax		
	Add: Depreciation, Amortization and Depletion		
	Net Income (Loss) After Tax, Depreciation, Amortization and Depletion		
Asset-to-equity ratio	Divide by: Total Liabilities	1.62	1.73
	Solvency ratio		

Ratio	Formula	Current Year	Prior Year
Interest rate coverage ratio	Earnings Before Interest and Taxes divided by Interest Expense	11.89	3.24
	Net Income (Loss) Before Tax 2,204,128,984		
	Add: Finance Charges 202,418,118		
	Earnings Before Interest and Taxes 2,406,547,102		
	Divide by: Finance Charges 202,418,118		
	Interest rate coverage ratio 11.89		
Return on equity	Net Income (Loss) After Tax divided by Total Equity (<i>Excluding Cumulative Translation adjustment and Treasury Shares</i>)	15.93%	5.39%
	Net Income (Loss) After Tax 1,532,550,772		
	Divide by:		
	Total Equity 7,543,388,065		
	Less: Cumulative translation adjustment 2,682,086		
	Add: Treasury Shares 2,081,746,680		
Return on assets	Total Equity 9,622,452,659	10.35%	2.31%
	Return on equity 15.93%		
	Net Income (Loss) After Tax divided by Total Assets		
	Net Income (Loss) After Tax 1,532,550,772		
	Divide by: Average Total Assets		
	Assets at beginning of the year 13,997,131,431		
Net profit margin	Assets at end of the year 15,613,787,788	24.26%	6.17%
	Average Total Assets 14,805,459,610		
	Return on assets 10.35%		
	Net Income (Loss) After Tax divided by Total Revenue		
	Net Income (Loss) After Tax 1,532,550,772		
	Divide: Total Revenue 6,317,677,566		
Operating profit margin	Net profit margin 24.26%	48.72%	16.72%
	Net Income (Loss) Before Interest and Tax divided by Total Revenue		
	Net Income (Loss) Before Tax 2,204,128,984		
	Add: Tax 671,578,212		
	Add: Finance Cost 202,418,118		
	Net Income (Loss) Before Interest and Tax 3,078,125,314		
Gross profit margin	Divide: Total Revenue 6,317,677,566	45.07%	22.66%
	Operating profit margin 48.72%		
	Gross Profit Tax (<i>Total Revenues less Cost of Sales</i>) divided by Total Revenue		
	Total Revenues 6,317,677,566		
	Less: Cost of Sales (3,470,277,662)		
	Gross Profit 2,847,399,904		
Net profit margin	Divide: Total Revenue 6,317,677,566		
	Net profit margin 45.07%		

SCHEDULE III
APEX MINING CO., INC.
A MAP SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PARENT COMPANY
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
PURSUANT TO SRC RULE 68, AS AMENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2020



SCHEDULE IV
APEX MINING CO., INC.
TABULAR SCHEDULE OF ALL EFFECTIVE STANDARDS AND
INTERPRETATIONS PURSUANT TO SRC RULE 68, AS AMENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2020

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2020		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements				
Conceptual Framework Phase A: Objectives and qualitative characteristics		✓		
PFRSs Practice Statement Management Commentary		✓		
Philippine Financial Reporting Standards				
PFRS 1	First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards			✓
PFRS 2	Share-based Payment			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 2, Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions			✓
PFRS 3	Business Combinations	✓		
PFRS 4	Insurance Contracts			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 4, Applying PFRS 9 Financial Instruments with PFRS 4 Insurance Contracts			✓
PFRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	✓		
PFRS 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	✓		
PFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	✓		
PFRS 8	Operating Segments	✓		
PFRS 9	Financial Instruments	✓		
PFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	✓		
PFRS 11	Joint Arrangements			✓
PFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	✓		
PFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement	✓		
PFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts			✓
PFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	✓		
PFRS 16	Leases			✓

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2020		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
Philippine Accounting Standards				
PAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	✓		
PAS 2	Inventories	✓		
PAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows	✓		
PAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	✓		
PAS 10	Events after the Reporting Period	✓		
PAS 12	Income Taxes	✓		
PAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment	✓		
PAS 19	Employee Benefits	✓		
PAS 20	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance			✓
PAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	✓		
PAS 23	Borrowing Costs	✓		
PAS 24	Related Party Disclosures	✓		
PAS 26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans			✓
PAS 27	Separate Financial Statements			✓
PAS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 28, Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value (Part of Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2014 - 2016 Cycle)			✓
PAS 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies			✓
PAS 32	Financial Instruments: Presentation	✓		✓
PAS 33	Earnings per Share	✓		✓
PAS 34	Interim Financial Reporting	✓		✓
PAS 36	Impairment of Assets	✓		
PAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	✓		
PAS 38	Intangible Assets	✓		
PAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	✓		

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2020		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PAS 40	Investment Property			✓
	Amendments to PAS 40, Transfers of Investment Property			✓
PAS 41	Agriculture			✓
Philippine Interpretations				
Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities	✓		
Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-2	Members' Shares in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments			✓
Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-4	Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease	✓		
Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-5	Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds	✓		
Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-6	Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market—Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment			✓
Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-7	Applying the Restatement Approach under PAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies			✓
Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-10	Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment			✓
Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-12	Service Concession Arrangements			✓
Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-14	PAS 19 - The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction			✓
Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation			✓
Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-17	Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners			✓
Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments			✓

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2020		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine			✓
Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-21	Levies	✓		
Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration			✓
Philippine Interpretation SIC-7	Introduction of the Euro			✓
Philippine Interpretation SIC-10	Government Assistance—No Specific Relation to Operating Activities			✓
Philippine Interpretation SIC-15	Operating Leases—Incentives			✓
Philippine Interpretation SIC-25	Income Taxes—Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders			✓
Philippine Interpretation SIC-27	Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease	✓		
Philippine Interpretation SIC-29	Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures			✓
Philippine Interpretation SIC-32	Intangible Assets—Web Site Costs			✓

SCHEDULE V
APEX MINING CO., INC.
SCHEDULE A
FINANCIAL ASSETS
December 31, 2020
(Amounts in Thousands, Except Number of Shares)

Name of issuing entity and association of each issue	Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes	Amount shown in the balance sheet	Income received and accrued
NOT APPLICABLE			

APEX MINING CO., INC.
SCHEDULE B
AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, RELATED PARTIES AND PRINCIPAL
STOCKHOLDERS (OTHER THAN RELATED PARTIES)
December 31, 2020

Name and Designation of debtor	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Amounts collected	Amounts written off	Current	Not Current	Balance at end of period
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NOT APPLICABLE

APEX MINING CO., INC.
SCHEDULE C
AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM RELATED PARTIES WHICH ARE ELIMINATED
DURING CONSOLIDATION
December 31, 2020
(Amounts in Thousands)

Name and Designation of Debtor	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Amounts collected	Amounts written off	Current	Not Current	Balance at end of period
MOREI	₱1,238,915	₱—	₱23,456	₱—	₱1,215,459	₱—	₱1,215,459
ISRI	370,179	47,824	—	—	848,003	—	848,003
CRPI	80,487	8,355	—	—	88,842	—	88,842
BMRC	303	5,006	—	—	5,309	—	5,309
	₱1,689,884	₱61,185	₱23,456	₱—	₱2,157,613	₱—	₱2,157,613

APEX MINING CO., INC.
SCHEDULE D
LONG TERM DEBT
December 31, 2020
(Amounts in Thousands)

Title of Issue and type of obligation	Amount authorized by indenture	Amount shown under caption "Current portion of long-term debt"	Amount shown caption "Long-term Debt"
Term Loan Facility	₱2,500,000 ¹	₱357,143	₱1,158,677
Term Loan Facility	2,000,000 ²	262,648	1,554,003
Term Loan Facility	550,000 ³	157,080	314,380

Note:

1. On October 24, 2017 PNB granted AMCI an unsecured Term Loan Facility of up to ₱2.50 billion with tenor of seven years with equal quarterly principal repayment was obtained to refinance the Parent Company's short-term loans. Interest is set at 6.45% per annum
2. On September 13, 2019, PNB granted AMCI a Term Loan Facility of up to ₱2.00 billion with tenor of eight years with equal quarterly principal repayment was obtained to finance the Parent Company's capital expenditures. On September 26 and December 12, 2019, Parent Company drew the first and second tranches amounting to ₱500.00 million each with the interest rate of 6.5% per annum. In 2020, the Parent Company drew the third to sixth tranches amounting to a total of ₱1.0 billion with interest rate of 6.5% per annum.
3. On November 23, 2018, PNB granted ISRI a Term Loan Facility of up to ₱550.00 million with tenor of five years with equal quarterly principal repayment to finance ISRI's 200-tonne per day development program.

The Loan Agreement for this facility was signed by the parties on November 23, 2018, and on November 27, 2018, ISRI drew the initial amount of ₱300.00 million with the interest rate set at 9.75% per annum. The 2nd drawdown amounting to ₱125.00 million with the interest rate set at 8.26% per annum was made on May 31, 2019. On September 12, 2019, ISRI drew the remaining ₱125.00 million with the interest rate set at 6.94% per annum.

All principal repayment started on July 27, 2020 and every quarter thereafter up to October 27, 2023.

APEX MINING CO., INC.
SCHEDULE E
INDEBTEDNESS TO RELATED PARTIES (LONG - TERM LOANS FROM RELATED COMPANIES)
December 31, 2020

Name of the Related Party

Balance at beginning of period

Balance at end of period

NOT APPLICABLE

APEX MINING CO., INC.
SCHEDULE F
GUARANTEES OF SECURITIES OF OTHER ISSUERS
December 31, 2020

Name of issuing entity of securities guaranteed by the company for which this statement is filed	Title of issue of each class of securities guaranteed	Total amount guaranteed and outstanding	Amount owed by person for which statement is filed	Nature of guarantee
ISRI	Debt Security – Debenture	₱471,460,000	₱471,460,000	Unconditionally and irrevocably, jointly and severally

APEX MINING CO., INC.
SCHEDULE G
CAPITAL STOCK
December 31, 2020

Title of Issue	Number of Shares Authorized	Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under related financial position caption	Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights	Number of shares held by related parties	Directors, officers and employees	Others
Common	12,800,000,000	6,227,887,491	—	3,964,980,592	100,164,230	2,162,742,669